

## Inflated BPL data?

IN Haryana, **startling** new data shows that **70 per cent** of the population **falls** below the poverty line (BPL). This is up from 44 per cent just two years ago, with 75 lakh additional people **joining the ranks of** the poor in this short **span**. While these figures raise concerns about **worsening** poverty, they also suggest **potential** data **manipulation** aimed at **securing** benefits from state welfare schemes, possibly with official **connivance**. Haryana's **use** of Parivar Pehchan Patra registration, requiring only self-declared income to issue BPL cards, **raises** questions on the validity of the data. The state's income **threshold** for BPL eligibility was recently raised to Rs 1.80 lakh per household. It lacks **robust** verification.

The Aadhaar-enabled **Public Distribution System** (PDS) **data**, which significantly expanded BPL registrations without strict **oversight**, **exposes** a potential **loophole** in the welfare system. It seems that the government focus has shifted from reducing poverty to **merely** expanding the BPL rolls. Such growth in beneficiary numbers could be **exploited** by officials involved in the process. What is **worrisome** is the probability of welfare resources reaching not just the truly **needy** but also those **fabricating** eligibility for state benefits.



The state government's public **commitment** to economic growth **appears at odds with** this data. While Haryana ranks as a '**frontrunner**' on NITI Aayog's SDG index in goals like 'decent work' and 'economic growth', the sharp **increase** in the **reported** poverty figures **contradicts** these achievements. The manipulation of BPL data also **paints** a **misleading picture** of the state's progress. This, in turn, **undermines** genuine poverty **alleviation** efforts and **erodes** trust in governance. To restore **credibility**, Haryana must **address** these **discrepancies** by **enforcing** stricter verification measures and holding the data-compiling bodies **accountable**. Real progress will happen only when data **reflects** a more honest **portrayal** of poverty in the state. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Inflated** (adjective) – Exaggerated, increased, overstated, amplified, enlarged बढ़ा-चढ़ा हुआ
2. **Startling** (adjective) – Shocking, surprising, astonishing, alarming, unexpected चौंकाने वाला
3. **Join the ranks of** (phrase) – Become part of, enter, become one of, enlist among श्रेणी में शामिल होना
4. **Span** (noun) – Period, duration, interval, stretch, time frame अवधि
5. **Worsening** (adjective) – Deteriorating, declining, aggravating, escalating, getting worse बिगड़ता हुआ
6. **Potential** (adjective) – Possible, latent, probable, likely, budding, prospective संभावित
7. **Manipulation** (noun) – Deception, falsification, tampering, distortion, alteration हेरफेर
8. **Secure** (verb) – Obtain, acquire, get, procure, gain प्राप्त करना
9. **Connivance** (noun) – Collusion, complicity, cooperation in wrongdoing, secret approval मिलीभगत
10. **Threshold** (noun) – Limit, boundary, cutoff point, starting point सीमा
11. **Robust** (adjective) – Strong, sturdy, solid, reliable, rigorous मजबूत
12. **Public Distribution System (PDS)** (noun) – A government-managed system for distributing essential commodities like food grains to the poor at subsidized prices सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली
13. **Oversight** (noun) – Supervision, monitoring, regulation, control, scrutiny निगरानी
14. **Loophole** (noun) – Gap, flaw, weakness, escape clause, ambiguity कानूनी खामी
15. **Merely** (adverb) – Only, simply, just, solely, nothing more than मात्र
16. **Exploit** (verb) – Take advantage of, misuse, manipulate, utilize unfairly दुरुपयोग करना
17. **Worrisome** (adjective) – Concerning, troubling, alarming, disturbing, worrying चिंताजनक
18. **Needy** (noun) – Poor people, destitute, impoverished, underprivileged जरूरतमंद
19. **Fabricate** (verb) – Falsify, forge, concoct, invent, make up गढ़ना
20. **Commitment** (noun) – Dedication, pledge, promise, obligation, responsibility प्रतिबद्धता
21. **At odds with** (phrase) – In conflict with, inconsistent with, contradictory to, in disagreement with के विपरीत

22. **Frontrunner** (noun) – Leading candidate, favorite, leader, top contender अग्रणी प्रत्याशी
23. **Reported** (adjective) – Stated, recorded, documented, published, announced रिपोर्ट किया गया
24. **Contradict** (verb) – Deny, oppose, dispute, refute, challenge विरोध करना
25. **Paint a picture** (phrase) – Describe, depict, illustrate, portray, represent दृश्य प्रस्तुत करना
26. **Misleading** (adjective) – Deceptive, confusing, misrepresentative, erroneous, inaccurate भ्रामक
27. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, sabotage, erode, impair, subvert कमजोर करना
28. **Alleviation** (noun) – Relief, reduction, mitigation, easing, lessening उपशमन
29. **Erode** (verb) – Diminish, wear away, deteriorate, corrode, reduce क्षीण करना
30. **Credibility** (noun) – Trustworthiness, reliability, believability, integrity, authenticity विश्वसनीयता
31. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, attend to, confront, handle सुलझाना
32. **Discrepancy** (noun) – Inconsistency, difference, divergence, variance, mismatch असमानता
33. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, apply, impose, execute, carry out लागू करना
34. **Accountable** (adjective) – Responsible, answerable, liable, obligated जवाबदेह
35. **Reflect** (verb) – Show, indicate, reveal, demonstrate, mirror प्रतिबिंबित करना
36. **Portrayal** (noun) – Representation, depiction, illustration, description, portrayal चित्रण

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Recent data in Haryana reveals that 70% of the population is now classified as below the poverty line (BPL), up from 44% two years ago.
2. This increase equates to 75 lakh more people being categorized as poor within a short span.
3. Concerns arise about worsening poverty and potential data manipulation for state welfare benefits.
4. The Parivar Pehchan Patra registration process in Haryana, based on self-declared income, has led to questions about the accuracy of BPL classifications.
5. The income threshold for BPL eligibility in Haryana was recently raised to Rs 1.80 lakh per household, lacking strict verification methods.
6. The Aadhaar-enabled Public Distribution System (PDS) has contributed to a surge in BPL registrations due to weak oversight.
7. There appears to be a shift from reducing poverty to expanding the BPL rolls, potentially for welfare exploitation.
8. Concerns are mounting over welfare resources being allocated to ineligible individuals faking their need.
9. The state's focus on economic growth conflicts with these inflated poverty figures.
10. Haryana's high ranking on NITI Aayog's SDG index, specifically in economic goals, seems contradictory.
11. The BPL data manipulation undermines the state's progress and paints a distorted picture of poverty.
12. Misrepresented data hampers genuine poverty alleviation efforts and erodes trust in the government.
13. The lack of robust verification mechanisms raises doubts about the reliability of the data.
14. To regain credibility, Haryana needs to implement stricter verification processes for BPL eligibility.
15. Transparent and accurate data are crucial for effective poverty reduction and maintaining trust in governance.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
  - Optimistic
  - Critical
  - Indifferent
  - Celebratory
- Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the potential consequences of Haryana's reliance on self-declared income for BPL card issuance?**
  - It may lead to an accurate representation of poverty levels.
  - It could result in inflated BPL numbers due to lack of verification.
  - It ensures only the truly needy receive welfare benefits.
  - It reduces the administrative burden of welfare schemes.
- According to the passage, what recent change did Haryana make to the income threshold for BPL eligibility?**
  - Increased it to Rs 1.80 lakh per household.
  - Decreased it to Rs 1.80 lakh per household.
  - Eliminated the income threshold altogether.
  - Set the income threshold at Rs 75 lakh per household.
- According to the passage, what potential issue has arisen due to the expansion of BPL registrations through the Aadhaar-enabled PDS data?**
  - A significant decrease in poverty levels
  - Enhanced accuracy in identifying the truly needy
  - A loophole allowing ineligible individuals to receive benefits
  - Improved trust in government welfare schemes
- In the context of the passage, choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to "erodes".**
  - Fortifies
  - Chasm
  - Undermines
  - Conundrum
- The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**

Big Data has inandated / the education industry. / It has transformed it / by leaps and bounds

  - It has transformed it big Data has inandated
  - the education industry
  - by leaps and bounds
- Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase.**

I had heard of henpecked husbands and now, I felt that I saw one

  - Dominating husbands
  - Oppressed husband
  - Controlling husband

- D. Bossy husbands
8. **The following sentence has been divided into three segments. One of them may contain an error. Select the option that has the segment with the error. If you don't find any error, select 'No error' as your answer.**  
Mr. Ali's shop / is further to / the hospital
- A. is further to  
B. no error  
C. the hospital.  
D. mr. Ali's shop
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
The statistical study of human populations
- A. Photography  
B. Astronomy  
C. Demography  
D. Palaeography
10. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- (A) a lot  
(B) my daily routine  
(C) i have missed  
(D) since my retirement  
(E) at the workplace
- A. BADEC  
B. CBEAD  
C. BEADC  
D. BACED
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
She was foolish enough to think that she be completely safe now
- A. is completely safe  
B. were completely safe  
C. have been completely safe  
D. has being completely safe
12. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**  
It rain a lot in this part of the country
- A. It rain  
B. in this part  
C. of the country  
D. a lot
13. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**  
The concert tickets were bought by my friend

- A. My friend buys the concert tickets.  
B. My friend is buying the concert tickets.  
C. My friend bought the concert tickets.  
D. My friend has bought the concert tickets.
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
She is a very creative artist and one can see that in her paintings.  
A. Pedantic  
B. Likeable  
C. Innovative  
D. Good
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
Inayat did not greet her.  
A. She was not going to be greeted by Inayat.  
B. She was not at all greeted by Inayat.  
C. She was not being greeted by Inayat.  
D. She was not greeted by Inayat.
16. **Identify from the given options the word which is similar in meaning to the following word.**  
Morbid  
A. Gloomy  
B. Blithe  
C. Grand  
D. Bet
17. **Identify the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**  
I love the stunning view of the mountain  
A. Toxic  
B. Mundane  
C. Superfluous  
D. Smashing
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Hinder  
A. Praise  
B. Joy  
C. Block  
D. Facilitate
19. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**  
In industries, it is very common to observe that people show undue favour to one's own relative during the hiring process.  
A. liberalism  
B. racism  
C. communism  
D. nepotism

**20. Select the correctly spelled sentence.**

- A. The athletees achievements are impressive.
- B. The athlete's achievements are impressive.
- C. The athlete's acheivements are impressive.
- D. The athlete's achievements are impressive.

**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.**

Recently, the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of heart-attacks in young Indians (2)\_\_\_\_\_ increased tremendously. Doctors are surprised to note that young men and women with seemingly healthy lifestyle are suffering deadly heart attacks. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ diet and exercise play a (4)\_\_\_\_\_ role in a person's overall wellbeing, mental health is also a valuable factor. The (5)\_\_\_\_\_ urban lifestyle is causing anxiety and depression in young Indians which may be a major factor behind the increased numbers.

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

- A. percent
- B. height
- C. number
- D. amount

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

- A. have
- B. have been
- C. had
- D. has

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

- A. However
- B. Since
- C. In spite of
- D. although

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

- A. historic
- B. monumental
- C. increased
- D. epic

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

- A. wilderness
- B. cosmic
- C. fast-paced
- D. rapidly



## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. B) Critical

The passage critically examines the sudden increase in Haryana's BPL data, highlighting potential data manipulation and flawed verification processes. It points out inconsistencies and calls for corrective measures, reflecting a critical tone.

A: Incorrect because the passage does not express hope or positivity about the situation; instead, it raises concerns.

C: Incorrect as the passage is engaged and expresses concern, not indifference.

D: Incorrect since the passage does not celebrate any achievements but scrutinizes the issues in the data.

### 2. B) It could result in inflated BPL numbers due to lack of verification.

The passage suggests that using self-declared income without robust verification raises questions about data validity and may inflate BPL numbers.

A) Incorrect because the passage indicates concerns about data manipulation and questions the validity of the inflated figures.

C) Incorrect as the passage implies that welfare resources might reach those falsely claiming eligibility.

D) Incorrect since the passage does not discuss reducing administrative burdens as a consequence of self-declared income methods.

### 3. A) Increased it to Rs 1.80 lakh per household.

The passage states, "The state's income threshold for BPL eligibility was recently raised to Rs 1.80 lakh per household."

B) Incorrect because the threshold was increased, not decreased.

C) Incorrect as the passage mentions an increased threshold, not its elimination.

D) Incorrect since this figure is not mentioned and is unrealistically high for BPL eligibility.

### 4. C) A loophole allowing ineligible individuals to receive benefits

The passage states that the expansion of BPL registrations without strict oversight exposes a potential loophole, leading to welfare resources reaching those fabricating eligibility.

A: Incorrect. The passage mentions an increase in reported poverty figures, not a decrease.

B: Incorrect. The lack of strict oversight suggests reduced accuracy in identifying those who truly need assistance.

D: Incorrect. The passage indicates that manipulation of data erodes trust in governance.

### 5. A) Fortifies

"Erodes" means to gradually wear away or diminish. "Fortifies" means to strengthen or reinforce, making it the antonym.

### 6. B) The correct spelling of "inandated" is "inundated", which means "overwhelmed or flooded with things" (अतिभारित या बाढ़ में डूबा हुआ).

7. B) **Henpecked husband** (idiom) – Oppressed husband अत्याचार सहने वाला पति
8. A) 'is further to' के बदले **'farther from'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब किसी दूरी का उल्लेख किया जाता है, तो 'farther' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, 'farther' के साथ 'from' preposition का use सही है जबकि 'further' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब किसी क्रम या प्रगति की बात की जाती है। जैसे— The park is farther from my house.  
**Is 'farther from'** will be used instead of is 'further to' because when referring to physical distance, 'farther' is used, whereas 'further' is used for progression or sequence. Like— The park is farther from my house.
9. C) **Demography** (noun) – The statistical study of human populations जनसंख्या संबंधी अध्ययन
- **Photography** (noun) – The art or practice of taking and processing photographs. फोटोग्राफी
  - **Astronomy** (noun) – The branch of science which deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole. खगोल विज्ञान
  - **Palaeography** (noun) – The study of ancient writing systems and the deciphering and dating of historical manuscripts. प्राचीन लिपि विज्ञान
10. B) **CBEAD**  
 i have missed my daily routine at the workplace a lot since my retirement  
 C starts the sentence with "I have missed," which introduces the subject "I" and the verb "have missed," setting up the main idea of the sentence about something that is missed.  
 B follows "C" with "my daily routine," specifying what the speaker has missed. This creates a direct subject-verb-object relationship: "I have missed my daily routine."  
 E comes next, adding context about the daily routine: "at the workplace." This phrase tells us where the daily routine took place.  
 A logically follows with "a lot," quantifying how much the speaker has missed the routine.  
 D concludes the sentence with "since my retirement," indicating the time frame during which the speaker has been missing the routine.
11. A) 'is completely safe' का use सही है क्योंकि 'now' से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि वाक्य वर्तमान काल (Present Tense) में है। यहाँ पर 'is' Present Tense का प्रयोग वाक्य को सही अर्थ प्रदान करता है। जैसे— She thinks she is completely safe now. वाक्य में कोई hypothetically subjunctive situation नहीं है। यहाँ 'think' सामान्य रूप से विचार व्यक्त कर रहा है, और वह वर्तमान स्थिति में सोच रही है कि अब वह सुरक्षित है।  
 'is completely safe' will be used because the word 'now' indicates that the sentence is in Present Tense. Here, 'is' in Present Tense correctly conveys the meaning. Like— She thinks she is completely safe now. There is no hypothetical or subjunctive situation in the sentence. Here, 'think' is expressing a normal thought process, where she is considering her safety in the present.
12. A) 'It rain' के बदले **'It rains'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Present Simple Tense में जब subject singular होता है तो verb के साथ 's' या 'es' जोड़ा जाता है; जैसे— 'It rains a lot in this part of the country.'

'It rains' will be used instead of 'It rain' because in Present Simple Tense, when the subject is singular, 's' or 'es' is added to the verb; like— 'It rains a lot in this part of the country.'

13. C) My friend bought the concert tickets.

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलने के लिए (Subject + Verb + Object) का use किया जाता है। वाक्य 'The concert tickets were bought by my friend' को Active Voice में बदलते समय Subject 'my friend' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'were bought' को Simple Past Tense में बदलकर 'bought' किया जाता है। Object 'the concert tickets' को वाक्य के अंत में रखा जाता है।

To convert Passive Voice into Active Voice, the structure (Subject + Verb + Object) is used. In the sentence 'The concert tickets were bought by my friend', the subject 'my friend' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'were bought' is changed to 'bought' in the Simple Past Tense. The object 'the concert tickets' is placed at the end.

14. C) **Creative** (adjective) – Having the ability to make new things or think of new ideas, imaginative, inventive, artistic. रचनात्मक

Synonym: **Innovative** (adjective) – Introducing new ideas, original, advanced, creative. नवोन्मेषी

- **Pedantic** (adjective) – Overly concerned with formal rules and details, fussy, perfectionist. अत्यधिक औपचारिक
- **Likeable** (adjective) – Pleasant, easy to like, attractive. पसंद करने योग्य
- **Good** (adjective) – Morally right, virtuous, decent. अच्छा

15. D) She was not greeted by Inayat

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का use किया जाता है। sentence 'Inayat did not greet her' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'her' को Subject के रूप में रखा जाता है। Verb 'did not greet' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'was not greeted' किया जाता है। Subject 'Inayat' को अंत में 'by Inayat' के रूप में रखा जाता है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'Inayat did not greet her', the object 'her' is converted to 'she' and placed at the beginning. The verb 'did not greet' is changed to 'was not greeted'. The subject 'Inayat' is placed at the end as 'by Inayat'.

16. A) **Morbid** (adjective) – Having an unhealthy interest in disturbing and unpleasant subjects, especially death, grim, macabre. अस्वस्थ

Synonym: **Gloomy** (adjective) – Dark, sad, depressing, somber, melancholy. उदास

- **Blithe** (adjective) – Happy, carefree, lighthearted. प्रसन्न
- **Grand** (adjective) – Impressive, magnificent, splendid. भव्य
- **Bet** (noun) – A wager, gamble, speculation. शर्त

17. B) **Stunning** (adjective) – Extremely impressive, beautiful, or attractive. अद्भुत

Antonym: **Mundane** (adjective) – Lacking excitement, boring, routine. सामान्य

- **Toxic** (adjective) – Poisonous or harmful, not relevant here as it refers to danger or harm. विषैला
- **Superfluous** (adjective) – Unnecessary, more than enough. अनावश्यक
- **Smashing** (adjective) – Excellent, wonderful, not an antonym. शानदार

18. D) **Hinder** (verb) – To make it difficult for someone to do something or for something to happen; obstruct, prevent, impede. रोकना, बाधा डालना

Antonym: **Facilitate** (verb) – To make an action or process easier, assist, help. सुविधाजनक बनाना, आसान बनाना

- **Praise** (verb) – Express approval or admiration for someone or something. प्रशंसा करना
- **Joy** (noun) – A feeling of great pleasure and happiness. खुशी, आनंद
- **Block** (verb) – To obstruct or prevent movement or progress. रोकना, अवरुद्ध करना

19. D) **Nepotism** (noun) – Undue favor to one's own relatives during hiring or other processes. भाई-भतीजावाद

- **Liberalism** (noun) – A political and social philosophy that promotes individual rights, civil liberties, and democracy. उदारवाद
- **Racism** (noun) – Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race. नस्लवाद
- **Communism** (noun) – A political theory advocating class war and leading to a society in which all property is publicly owned. साम्यवाद

20. D) **The athlete's achievements are impressive.**

A: "Athletees" is misspelled; the correct spelling is "athlete's."

B: "Impressive" contains a repeated "r," making it incorrect. The correct spelling is "impressive."

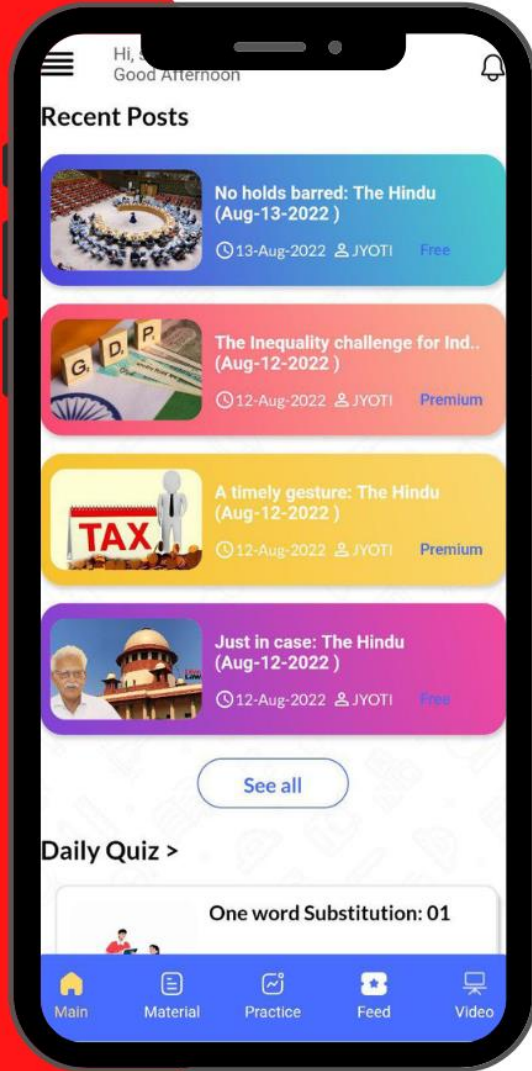
C: "Acheivements" is misspelled; it should be "achievements."

21. C) **Number** का use होगा क्योंकि "number" का अर्थ है गिनती या संख्या। यहाँ heart-attacks की संख्या की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'number' सही विकल्प है। "Number" का उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम किसी countable चीज़ की बात कर रहे होते हैं, जैसे यहाँ heart-attacks की संख्या। जबकि 'Percent' प्रतिशत को दर्शाता है, जो एक भाग को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग होता है। 'Height' ऊँचाई को दर्शाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह किसी वस्तु की लंबाई या ऊँचाई को बताता है। 'Amount' मात्रा को दर्शाता है, लेकिन यह uncountable nouns के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठता। **'Number'** will be used because it refers to the count or quantity of something. Here, the sentence is talking about the number of heart-attacks, which makes 'number' the correct option. The word 'number' is used when referring to countable nouns, like heart-attacks in this case. Whereas, 'Percent' refers to a percentage, used to indicate a portion or part, which is not applicable here. 'Height' refers to the measurement of how tall or high something is, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Amount' refers to an uncountable quantity, but since heart-attacks are countable, 'amount' is not suitable in this context.

22. D) **Has**" का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject "incidences" singular के रूप में लिया गया है। यह sentence singular subject के साथ आता है क्योंकि यह घटनाओं की संख्या या प्रकार को दर्शा रहा है, और इसलिए "has" सही विकल्प है। "Have" और "have been" plural subject के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं, जबकि यहाँ subject को singular समझा गया है। "Had" का प्रयोग past perfect tense में होता है, लेकिन यहाँ हम वर्तमान स्थिति के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है।  
**"Has"** is used because the subject "incidences" is considered singular in this context. The sentence implies a singular notion of an occurrence or type of event, which is why "has" is the correct option. "Have" and "have been" are used for plural subjects, but in this case, the subject is treated as singular. "Had" is used for past perfect tense, which isn't suitable here since we are discussing a present situation.
23. D) **'Although'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "although" का अर्थ होता है 'यद्यपि' या 'हालांकि', और यह वाक्य के दोनों हिस्सों के बीच एक विपरीत विचार प्रस्तुत करता है। यहाँ पर, पहला हिस्सा बताता है कि आहार और व्यायाम महत्वपूर्ण हैं, और दूसरा हिस्सा बताता है कि मानसिक स्वास्थ्य भी महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए 'although' सही है। जबकि 'However' का उपयोग आमतौर पर वाक्य के दूसरे हिस्से की शुरुआत में होता है और यह यहाँ सही नहीं बैठता। 'Since' का अर्थ होता है 'क्योंकि', जो कारण प्रस्तुत करता है, लेकिन यहाँ विपरीत विचार की जरूरत है। 'In spite of' का मतलब होता है 'के बावजूद', जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह विपरीत परिणाम के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।  
**'Although'** will be used because it introduces a contrasting idea between the importance of diet and exercise and the role of mental health. The sentence implies that even though diet and exercise are important, mental health is equally significant, making 'although' the correct choice. Whereas, 'However' is usually placed at the beginning of the second clause and does not fit this position in the sentence. 'Since' means 'because' and provides a reason, which does not match the contrast needed here. 'In spite of' means 'despite,' but this doesn't fit the context, as it doesn't suggest an appropriate contrast between the two ideas.
24. B) **'Monumental'** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "बहुत महत्वपूर्ण या बड़ा।" वाक्य में कहा गया है कि आहार और व्यायाम व्यक्ति की भलाई में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, इसलिए 'monumental' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Historic' का अर्थ होता है "ऐतिहासिक," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता, 'Increased' का अर्थ है "बढ़ा हुआ," लेकिन यहाँ भूमिका की महत्ता बताई जा रही है, न कि मात्रा। 'Epic' का अर्थ होता है "महाकाव्यात्मक," जो यहाँ context में उपयुक्त नहीं है।  
**Monumental'** will be used because it means "very important or large in scope." The sentence suggests that diet and exercise play an important role in a person's overall well-being, so 'monumental' is fitting here. Whereas, 'Historic' means related to history, which does not fit the context here. 'Increased' means something that has grown in quantity, but the focus here is on importance, not quantity. 'Epic' refers to something grand in a literary sense, which is not relevant to this context.
25. C) **'Fast-paced'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है तेज़ी से बढ़ने वाला या तीव्र गति वाला। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि तेज़ी से बदलती शहरी जीवनशैली चिंता और अवसाद का कारण बन रही है, जिससे युवाओं में दिल के दौरे की संख्या बढ़ रही है। इसलिए 'fast-paced' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Wilderness' का

अर्थ होता है जंगली या अप्रशिक्षित इलाका, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Cosmic' का अर्थ है ब्रह्मांडीय, और 'Rapidly' का अर्थ है तेजी से, जो एक क्रिया है, इसलिए वह इस जगह पर उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- **'Fast-paced'** will be used because it means something that moves quickly or is hectic. The sentence discusses how the fast-paced urban lifestyle is causing mental health issues like anxiety and depression, making it the correct fit. Whereas 'Wilderness' refers to a wild or uncultivated area, 'Cosmic' relates to the universe, and 'Rapidly' is an adverb meaning "quickly," which does not grammatically fit as a descriptor for "lifestyle."



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