

With excess policy intervention, both farmers and consumers suffer

In governance, **as in other things**, timing is crucial. Take the paddy crop **stubble** burning, which has shown a sharp **spike** since the second week of this month. Between November 8 and November 19, the number of farm fires, at 15,475, were more than the 13,238 from September 15 to November 7. And these are the officially reported events in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. Researchers have suggested the possibility of farmers shifting their burning to the late afternoon period, when the NASA satellites don't actively monitor the region. Whether or not such "timing" of fires — to avoid satellite **overpasses, thereby escaping detection** — is happening, **tardy** paddy **procurement** by government agencies **certainly hasn't** helped. During October, only 8.4 million tonnes (mt) of rice equivalent was bought, as against 10.6 mt and 11.4 mt in the same month of 2023 and 2022 respectively

The above slow **pace** of purchases was due to inadequate storage space, with much of the rice from last year's **procured** crop remaining in Punjab and Haryana. That rice not being moved out in time meant warehouses there having little capacity to **accommodate** fresh grain arriving from October. It led to un-lifted paddy in the mandis, in turn, **prompting** farmers to **slow down** harvesting of their already-ripened crop in the fields. But the more the **procurement** got extended, the narrower was the **window to sow** the next wheat crop, ideally by mid-November. With lesser time left between paddy harvesting and wheat sowing, farmers have probably **taken** greater **recourse to** stubble burning to clear their fields. Delayed paddy procurement may have, then, **aggravated** the damage to air quality in north India, including the national capital, this time round.

The **cost** of not taking a timely decision **is** also being felt in di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), a crucial phosphorus-containing fertiliser applied at the time of **sowing**. Lower **imports** of both the finished fertiliser and raw material/intermediates used in domestic production **have** left companies with not enough material to sell. With supply not matching the higher demand from farmers **on the back of** a good monsoon, it has **resulted in** shortages and reports of sales at above the government-directed maximum retail price (MRP). The government has not just fixed the MRP very low, but also not provided a high enough subsidy/**concession** to make it **viable** for companies to import and market the fertiliser. Fertilisers, like rice and wheat, are **victims** of excess policy intervention. Farmers **produce** the latter not for the market, but government agencies. They buy urea and DAP at government-fixed MRPs. When decisions on subsidy and procurement are delayed or **out of sync** with market realities, the **ultimate** sufferer is the farmer and the general public.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Intervention** (noun) – Involvement, interference, mediation, intercession, action taken to improve a situation
हस्तक्षेप
2. **As in other things** (phrase) – Similar to other situations, like in other cases, as with other matters जैसा कि अन्य मामलों में होता है
3. **Stubble** (noun) – Crop residue, stalks left after harvesting, straw, remaining stems पराली
4. **Spike** (noun) – Sudden increase, surge, sharp rise, escalation, jump उछाल
5. **Overpass** (noun) – Bridge over a road, flyover, elevated crossing फ्लाईओवर, पुल
6. **Thereby** (adverb) – By that means, as a result, consequently, thus इस प्रकार, इससे
7. **Escape** (verb) – Avoid detection, get away, evade, elude, slip away बच निकलना
8. **Detection** (noun) – Discovery, finding out, identification, noticing, uncovering खोज
9. **Tardy** (adjective) – Late, delayed, slow, unpunctual, sluggish देरी से आने वाला
10. **Procurement** (noun) – Acquisition, obtaining, purchasing, sourcing, buying खरीद
11. **Certainly** (adverb) – Surely, definitely, undoubtedly, unquestionably, indeed निश्चित रूप से, बेशक
12. **Pace** (noun) – Speed, rate, tempo, momentum, velocity गति
13. **Procured** (adjective) – Acquired, obtained, purchased, sourced खरीदा हुआ, प्राप्त किया हुआ
14. **Accommodate** (verb) – Adjust, adapt, house, make room for, provide space समायोजित करना
15. **Prompt** (verb) – Cause, trigger, provoke, incite, lead to प्रेरित करना
16. **Slow down** (phrasal verb) – Decelerate, reduce speed, delay, retard, decrease pace धीमा करना
17. **Window** (noun) – Period of opportunity, time frame, interval, opening समय अंतराल
18. **Sow** (verb) – Plant seeds, seed, cultivate, scatter seeds बोना
19. **Take recourse to** (phrase) – Resort to, turn to, make use of, employ, utilize का सहारा लेना
20. **Aggravate** (verb) – Worsen, exacerbate, intensify, heighten, increase खराब करना

21. **Sowing** (noun) – Planting seeds, seeding, cultivation, agriculture activity बुआई
22. **On the back of** (phrase) – Following, as a result of, due to, because of के परिणामस्वरूप
23. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, cause, bring about, produce, give rise to का परिणाम होना
24. **Concession** (noun) – Discount, allowance, reduction, subsidy, compromise रियायत
25. **Viable** (adjective) – Feasible, workable, practical, possible, achievable व्यवहार्य
26. **Victim** (noun) – Sufferer, casualty, injured party, one who is harmed पीड़ित
27. **Produce** (noun) – Agricultural products, crops, farm output, harvest फसल
28. **Out of sync** (phrase) – Not in agreement, mismatched, uncoordinated, not aligned तालमेल में नहीं
29. **Ultimate** (adjective) – Final, eventual, last, supreme, utmost परम

Summary of the editorial

1. **Timing in Governance:** Delayed decisions and policies can have severe consequences for both farmers and consumers.
2. **Spike in Stubble Burning:** Farm fires sharply increased in mid-November, with 15,475 cases recorded between November 8-19, higher than the previous two months combined.
3. **Avoiding Detection:** Some farmers may time stubble burning in the late afternoon to escape satellite monitoring.
4. **Tardy Paddy Procurement:** Delays in government rice purchases due to storage issues contributed to the problem.
5. **Storage Bottleneck:** Warehouses in Punjab and Haryana were full of the previous year's rice, leaving little room for fresh arrivals.
6. **Impact on Harvesting:** Farmers delayed harvesting ripened crops, narrowing the window for wheat sowing, ideally completed by mid-November.
7. **Increased Stubble Burning:** A shortened harvesting-to-sowing period likely led to more stubble burning, worsening air quality in northern India.
8. **Fertilizer Shortages:** Delayed decisions on importing di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) fertiliser resulted in shortages during peak demand.
9. **Rising Fertilizer Prices:** Shortages led to reports of DAP being sold above government-fixed maximum retail prices (MRP).
10. **Subsidy Issues:** The government's low MRP and insufficient subsidies made fertiliser imports unviable for companies.
11. **Policy Mismatch:** Excessive government intervention disrupts the market for both fertilisers and grains.
12. **Non-Market Production:** Farmers produce rice and wheat for government procurement, not for market demand.
13. **Delayed Decisions:** Poorly timed decisions on procurement and subsidies exacerbate challenges for farmers.
14. **Farmer Struggles:** Farmers face the brunt of policy mismanagement, from stubble burning to fertiliser shortages.
15. **Consumer Impact:** Delayed and excessive interventions ultimately harm both farmers and consumers, highlighting the need for timely governance.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which factor contributed most to the delay in paddy procurement in Punjab and Haryana this year?** [Editorial page]
- A. Farmers intentionally slowing down harvesting.
 - B. Lack of adequate storage space in warehouses.
 - C. Increased number of satellite detections of farm fires.
 - D. Low demand for rice equivalent from government agencies.
2. **Why has the shortage of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) fertiliser occurred this season?**
- A. Lower imports of finished fertiliser and raw materials.
 - B. Farmers' increased reliance on stubble burning.
 - C. Government agencies failing to procure paddy on time.
 - D. Delay in lifting stored rice from previous years.
3. **What is the primary reason farmers may resort to stubble burning more frequently this year?**
- A. To avoid satellite detection during active monitoring hours.
 - B. To clear fields quickly due to delayed paddy procurement.
 - C. To ensure proper storage of their harvested crops.
 - D. To meet government demands for early wheat sowing.
4. **What can be inferred about the impact of delayed government decisions on agriculture?**
- A. Farmers benefit from government-fixed MRPs for fertilisers and crops.
 - B. Delayed decisions exacerbate existing challenges for both farmers and the public.
 - C. Government intervention ensures balanced supply and demand in agriculture.
 - D. Farmers prefer government agencies over private buyers for crop procurement.
5. **What does the passage imply about the relationship between policy intervention and market realities in agriculture?**
- A. Policy intervention always aligns with market needs, benefiting farmers.
 - B. Farmers rely on private buyers due to inadequate government policies.
 - C. Excessive policy intervention can lead to inefficiencies in agriculture.
 - D. Government subsidies make fertiliser imports sustainable for companies.
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
This building is colossal and it can hold a village's population in it.
- A. very beautiful
 - B. puny
 - C. temporary
 - D. very huge
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
He has written a best-selling novel.
- A. A best-selling novel would have been written by him.
 - B. A best-selling novel has been written by him.

- C. A best-selling novel was written by him.
D. A best-selling novel was being written by him
8. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. The door of the flat was ajar.
B. The taxi stopped.
C. Mr. Satterthwaite flung himself out and raced up the stone stairs to the second floor like a young athlete.
D. He pushed it open, and the great voice welcomed him
- A. DCBA
B. ABCD
C. BACD
D. BCAD
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
P) her face
Q) I have
R) for a year
S) not seen
- A. QSPR
B. PSQR
C. PQRS
D. SPQR
10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Region
B. Measurement
C. Strengths
D. Confidential
11. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given group of words.**
A time when money might unexpectedly be needed
A. A raw deal
B. A rainy day
C. A rash of something
D. A rap over the knuckles
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
He wrote an inspiring speech for the event.
A. An inspiring speech is written by him for the event.
B. An inspiring speech was written by him for the event.
C. An inspiring speech was being written by him for the event.
D. An inspiring speech has been written by him for the event.

13. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.

I saw a shabby looking man living in the cavity of a mountain

- A. height
- B. mound
- C. hole
- D. Elevation

14. Identify the error in the given sentence.

Camels tend to move slowly than other domestic animals in the plain

- A. than other
- B. move slowly
- C. camels tend to
- D. domestic animals in the plains

15. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Connoisseur
- B. Neccessary
- C. Dilemma
- D. Privilege

16. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word from the following sentence.

Barren

"Can you believe how much traffic there is today?", grumbled Tom, glancing at the congested road ahead

- A. Glancing
- B. Grumbled
- C. Believe
- D. Congested

17. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined word segment in the given sentence.

A herd of cattle consists of related females, cubs, and a small number of adult males

- A. school of fish
- B. pride of lions
- C. pack of wolves
- D. flock of birds

18. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

Mr. Adhil called back but he wasn't able to find the scooter part he needed

- A. called down but he wasn't able to
- B. called up to but he wasn't able to
- C. called around but he wasn't able to
- D. called off but he wasn't able to

19. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.

It was difficult to accommodate the avariciousness of the people.

- A. Generosity
- B. Envy
- C. Hatred
- D. Criticism

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

This is a clear example of conflict of egos.

- A. crash
- B. mingling
- C. infliction
- D. clash

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.

The mathematician Federico Ardila-Mantilla grew up in Colombia, an (1) _____ but gifted in math. He was failing most of his classes at his high school in Bogotá when someone (2) _____ him to apply to MIT. He had not heard of the school. To his surprise, he got in, and he went on scholarship. Mathematically, he did well. One of his professors, an acid-tongued theoretician known to (3) _____ his audience to a herd of cows, routinely tucked 'open' math problems into homework assignments, without telling the students. These had never been solved by anyone. Ardila solved one. He went on to receive his bachelor's and Ph.D. in math from MIT. But his academic experience was also one of isolation. Part of it had to do with his own (4) _____. Part of it was cultural. As a Latino, he was very much in the minority in the department, and he did not feel comfortable in American mathematical spaces. No one had tried to explicitly (5) _____ him, yet he felt alone. In math, collaborating with others opens up new kinds of learning and thinking. But in his nine years at MIT, Ardila worked with others only twice.

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

- A. apprehensive
- B. excellent
- C. indifferent
- D. apologetic

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2

- A. suggested
- B. dissuaded
- C. dispirited
- D. removed

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3

- A. malign

- B. strangulate
- C. differentiate
- D. compare

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. introversion
- B. quantification
- C. interrogation
- D. molestation

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. stratify
- B. incorporate
- C. fabricate
- D. exclude

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]**Explanation**

- B) The passage highlights that warehouses in Punjab and Haryana were full of rice from last year's procurement, leaving little capacity for fresh arrivals. This led to delayed paddy procurement, causing farmers to slow down harvesting. Thus, inadequate storage space was the primary factor contributing to the delay.
- A) The passage clearly states that lower imports of DAP fertiliser and its raw materials/intermediates led to a shortage. This, combined with higher demand due to a good monsoon, resulted in mismatched supply and demand. Other options like stubble burning or paddy procurement are unrelated to the shortage of DAP.
- B) The passage explains that delayed paddy procurement narrowed the window for sowing wheat, pushing farmers to resort to stubble burning for clearing fields. While avoiding satellite detection may be a secondary factor, the primary driver was the need to expedite field clearance.
- B) The passage indicates that delayed decisions on subsidy, procurement, and storage have created issues like paddy procurement delays, stubble burning, and fertiliser shortages, ultimately affecting farmers and public air quality. This suggests that delays worsen existing problems rather than resolving them.
- C) The passage mentions that fertilisers like DAP and crops like rice and wheat are victims of excessive policy intervention. It highlights that delays in procurement, low subsidies, and fixed MRPs often ignore market realities, creating inefficiencies rather than supporting farmers effectively.
- D) very huge

'colossal' का अर्थ होता है "बहुत विशाल"। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि यह इमारत इतनी बड़ी है कि एक गाँव की पूरी जनसंख्या को इसमें समा सकती है, इसलिए 'very huge' सही अर्थ है।

(D) is the correct answer because 'colossal' means "very huge." The sentence mentions that the building is so big that it can accommodate a village's entire population, making 'very huge' the correct meaning.

7. B) A best-selling novel has been written by him

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। sentence 'He has written a best-selling novel' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'a best-selling novel' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'has

written' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'has been written' किया जाता है। Subject 'he' को अंत में 'by him' 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 'He has written a best-selling novel', the object 'a best-selling novel' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'has written' is changed to 'has been written'. The subject 'he' is placed at the end as 'by him'.

8. D) **BCAD**

B starts the paragraph with "The taxi stopped," setting the scene and indicating an arrival. This introduction provides the initial situation and grabs the reader's attention.

C follows "B" as it adds the subject and action, "Mr. Satterthwaite flung himself out and raced up the stone stairs to the second floor like a young athlete," describing the urgency and the immediate response to the taxi stopping. This creates a logical subject-verb relationship: The taxi stopped; Mr. Satterthwaite raced.

A comes next, logically connecting to C, with the detail "The door of the flat was ajar," which Mr. Satterthwaite observes when he reaches his destination. This maintains the narrative flow by describing what he sees upon arrival.

D concludes the paragraph with, "He pushed it open, and the great voice welcomed him," describing the final action and introducing the welcoming voice, completing the sequence.

9. A) **QSPR**

I have not seen her face for a year

Q starts the sentence with "I have," establishing the subject and auxiliary verb, which tells us who is performing the action.

S logically follows Q with "not seen," providing the main verb phrase that describes the action that the subject has not done.

P comes next, introducing "her face," which is the object of the verb phrase and clarifies what the subject has not seen.

R concludes the sentence with "for a year," adding a time frame to the action, specifying how long the subject has not seen her face.

10. B) The correct spelling of '**Measerement**' is '**Measurement**' which means "the action of measuring something" माप का कार्य।

11. B) **A rainy day** (idiom) – **A time when money might unexpectedly be needed भविष्य में अप्रत्याशित आर्थिक ज़रूरतों के लिए धन बचाना।**

12. B) An inspiring speech was written by him for the event.

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'He wrote an inspiring speech for the event' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'an inspiring speech' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb

'wrote' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'was written' किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह Simple Past Tense का वाक्य है। Subject 'he' को अंत में 'by him' 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 'He wrote an inspiring speech for the event', the object 'an inspiring speech' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'wrote' is changed to 'was written' in the Simple Past Tense. The subject 'he' is placed at the end as 'by him'.

13. C) 'hole' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि 'cavity' का अर्थ होता है 'खाली स्थान' या 'गड्ढा', जो 'hole' के समानार्थी है। बाकी विकल्प इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं; जैसे— 'height' का अर्थ होता है 'ऊँचाई', जो 'cavity' का अर्थ नहीं है। 'mound' का अर्थ होता है 'ढेर' या 'टीला', जो 'cavity' से मेल नहीं खाता। 'elevation' का अर्थ होता है 'ऊँचाई' या 'उठाव', जो 'cavity' का सही पर्यायवाची नहीं है।

'hole' will be the correct option because 'cavity' means an 'empty space' or 'hollow', which is synonymous with 'hole'. The other options do not fit in this context; like— 'height' means 'the measure of how tall something is', which doesn't mean 'cavity'. 'mound' means 'a heap or pile', which does not match the meaning of 'cavity'. 'elevation' means 'the act of raising or height', which is not a synonym of 'cavity'

Cavity (noun) – An empty space within a solid object, particularly a hole or hollow. गुहा

Synonym: **Hole** (noun) – A hollow space, an opening, or a gap in something. गड्ढा, छिद्र

Height (noun) – The measurement from base to top, altitude. ऊँचाई

Mound (noun) – A raised area of earth or debris, often forming a small hill. टीला, ढेर

Elevation (noun) – Height above a given level, particularly sea level; altitude. ऊँचाई, उन्नति

14. 'B) slowly' के बदले 'slower' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'than' Comparative Degree को दर्शाता है, और Comparative Degree में 'more' या Adjective के Comparative Form का प्रयोग होता है। उदाहरण— "He runs faster than me."

'slower' will be used instead of 'slowly' because 'than' indicates a comparison, and in Comparative Degree, we use 'more' or the Comparative Form of the adjective. For example— "He runs faster than me."

15. B) The correct answer is **B. Necessary**. The correct spelling should be **Necessary**, which means "required to be done, achieved, or present; needed" (आवश्यक)

16. D) **Barren** (adjective) – Empty, unproductive, infertile, desolate. बंजर

Antonym: Congested (adjective) – Overcrowded, packed, crammed, filled. भरा हुआ

Glancing (verb) – Taking a brief or hurried look. झाँकना

Grumbled (verb) – Complained in a bad-tempered way. बड़बड़ाना

Believe (verb) – To accept something as true or real. विश्वास करना

17. B) **Pride of lions** (noun) – a group of lions शेरों का समूह

School of fish (noun) – a group of fish मछलियों का समूह

Pack of wolves (noun) – a group of wolves भेड़ियों का झुंड

Flock of birds (noun) – a group of birds पक्षियों का झुंड

18. C) called around but he wasn't able to

'called back' के बदले 'called around' का use होगा क्योंकि 'call around' का अर्थ होता है कई जगहों पर फोन करना या जानकारी लेना। यहां Mr. Adhil ने कई स्थानों पर स्कूटर पार्ट के लिए फोन किया। जैसे— "He called around to different stores to check for availability."

'called around' will be used instead of 'called back' because 'call around' means to make phone calls to different places or people to get information. Here, Mr. Adhil made calls to various places in search of the scooter part. For example— "He called around to different stores to check for availability."

19. A) **Avariciousness** (noun) – Extreme greed for wealth or material gain, greediness, covetousness.

लालच

Antonym: **Generosity** (noun) – The quality of being kind and giving, unselfishness, magnanimity.

उदारता

Envy (noun) – A feeling of discontent or covetousness with regard to another's advantages, jealousy. ईर्ष्या

Hatred (noun) – Intense dislike or ill will, animosity, hostility. घृणा

Criticism (noun) – The expression of disapproval of someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes. आलोचना

20. D) **Conflict** (noun) – A serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one. संघर्ष

Synonym: **Clash** (noun) – A violent confrontation or disagreement. टकराव

Crash (noun) – A violent collision, typically of vehicles or objects. दुर्घटना

Mingling (noun) – The act of mixing or combining, especially socially. मेलजोल

Infliction (noun) – The action of causing pain or suffering. पीड़ा देना

21. C) **Indifferent** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है उदासीन होना। sentence में बताया जा रहा है कि

Federico math में gifted था, लेकिन वह अपनी पढ़ाई के प्रति उदासीन था, इसीलिए वह ज्यादातर क्लास में फेल हो रहा था। इसलिए 'indifferent' सही है। जबकि: 'Apprehensive' का अर्थ है चिंतित होना, जो इस

context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि sentence यह नहीं बताता कि वह अपनी पढ़ाई को लेकर चिंतित था।

'Excellent' का अर्थ है उत्कृष्ट या बहुत अच्छा, लेकिन यहां वह अपनी पढ़ाई में असफल हो रहा था, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है। 'Apologetic' का अर्थ है माफी मांगना या खेद प्रकट करना, जो context में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यहां Federico माफी या खेद नहीं प्रकट कर रहा है।

'Indifferent' will be used because it means being uninterested or unconcerned. The sentence suggests that Federico was gifted in math but indifferent to his studies, leading to his failing most of his classes, making 'indifferent' the correct choice. Whereas: 'Apprehensive' means being anxious, which is not fitting because the sentence does not indicate that he was worried about his academics. 'Excellent' means doing very well, but he was failing, so it's not suitable. 'Apologetic' means being sorry, which does not apply in this context as he isn't expressing regret.

22. A) **Suggested** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि "suggested" का अर्थ होता है किसी को किसी कार्य के लिए प्रस्ताव देना या प्रेरित करना। यहाँ वाक्य में बताया गया है कि किसी ने Federico Ardila-Mantilla को MIT में आवेदन करने का सुझाव दिया, जिससे वह वहाँ जाने के लिए प्रेरित हुए। जबकि: 'Dissuaded' का अर्थ होता है किसी को हतोत्साहित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में उत्साहित करने की बात हो रही है 'Dispirited' का अर्थ है किसी को निराश करना, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Removed' का अर्थ है हटाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Suggested' will be used because it means to propose or encourage someone to do something. In the sentence, it is mentioned that someone encouraged Federico Ardila-Mantilla to apply to MIT, so 'suggested' fits the context. Whereas: 'Dissuaded' means to discourage someone, which is incorrect in this context as the sentence is about encouragement. 'Dispirited' means to make someone lose hope or enthusiasm, which doesn't fit here. 'Removed' means to take something away, which does not fit this context.

23. D) **Compare** का use होगा क्योंकि "compare" का अर्थ होता है दो चीजों की तुलना करना। यहाँ sentence में बताया गया है कि प्रोफेसर अक्सर अपने दर्शकों की तुलना गायों के झुंड से करते थे। इसलिए 'compare' सही विकल्प है। 'Malign' का अर्थ होता है बदनाम करना, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Strangulate' का अर्थ है गला घोटना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Differentiate' का अर्थ है अंतर करना, लेकिन इस sentence में तुलना की बात हो रही है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है।

Compare will be used because it means to compare two things. The sentence mentions that the professor routinely compared his audience to a herd of cows, making 'compare' the most fitting option. **Malign** means to slander, which doesn't fit in this context. **Strangulate** means

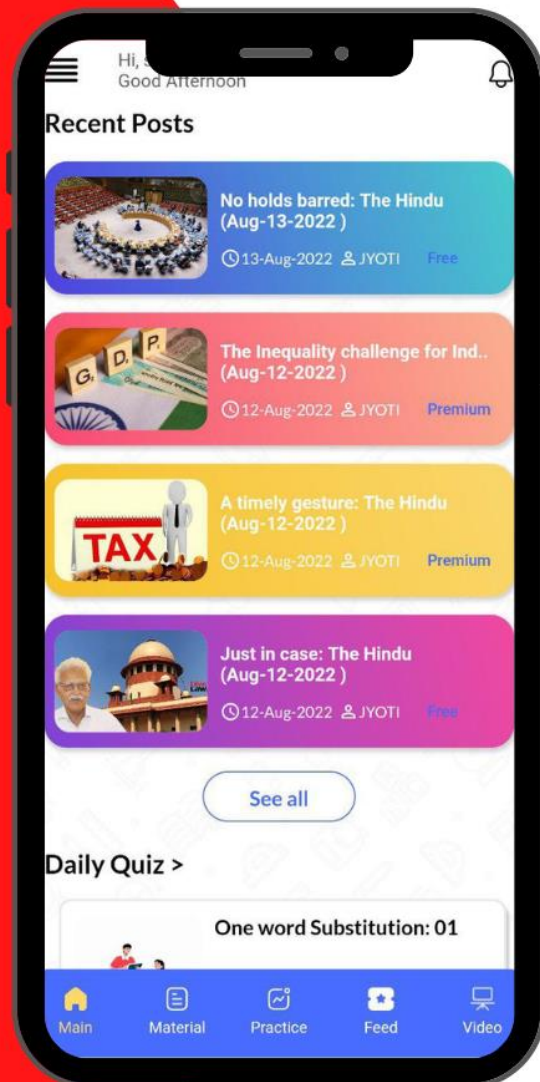
to choke, which is not relevant here. **Differentiate**' means to distinguish, but the sentence refers to a comparison, so this option is not correct.

24. A) '**Introversion**' का use होगा क्योंकि "introversion" का अर्थ होता है अपने भीतर की ओर झुकाव, यानी वह व्यक्ति जो स्वाभाविक रूप से दूसरों के साथ कम बातचीत करता है। वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि उनकी "academic experience" भी उनके स्वयं के कारण अकेलेपन से जुड़ी थी, इसलिए 'introversion' सही है। जबकि 'Quantification' का अर्थ है मात्रा निर्धारण, 'Interrogation' का अर्थ है पूछताछ करना, और 'Molestation' का अर्थ है किसी को परेशान या उत्पीड़ित करना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

'**Introversion**' will be used because it refers to the tendency to be inwardly focused, meaning a person who naturally engages less with others. The sentence mentions that part of his academic experience of isolation was due to himself, making 'introversion' correct here. Whereas, 'Quantification' means the act of measuring or counting, 'Interrogation' means questioning, and 'Molestation' implies harassment, none of which fit in this context.

25. D) "**exclude**" का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "exclude" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति या चीज़ को बाहर रखना या अलग करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि भले ही किसी ने उन्हें जानबूझकर बाहर नहीं रखा, फिर भी उन्होंने अकेलापन महसूस किया, इसलिए 'exclude' यहाँ सही है। 'Stratify' का अर्थ है विभाजित करना, 'Incorporate' का अर्थ है सम्मिलित करना, और 'Fabricate' का अर्थ है निर्माण करना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

"**Exclude**" will be used because it means to leave someone or something out. The sentence mentions that no one explicitly excluded him, yet he felt alone, making 'exclude' the correct option here. 'Stratify' means to divide, 'Incorporate' means to include, and 'Fabricate' means to create, which don't fit in this context.



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