

Urgent deadline: On the issues before the G-20

Poverty and climate change must be tackled urgently by G-20

Tackling global hunger and poverty and **promoting** climate justice **were** declared goals for the recent G-20 **summit** in Rio de Janeiro. Brazilian President Lula Da Silva called poverty a “**scourge** that shames humanity”, asking the **gathered** nations to implement policies such as **taxing** the ‘super-rich’, using a 2% wealth tax on the world’s wealthiest to generate more than \$200 billion in revenue. But the G-20 declaration **fell short of** that. Prime Minister Narendra Modi too **underlined** that the problems of the world are felt most **acutely** by the ‘**Global South**’, and, therefore, that the **reins** of global **administration must** belong to those that represent the larger majority in the world. The G-20 **hosted** by Brazil, was by the third host country of the Global South, after Indonesia in 2022 and India in 2023. The next G-20 is to be in South Africa. The Brazil summit was expected to focus on solutions for the poorer, **emerging economies**. However, its timing **diluted** the cause and **diffused** the focus, **given** the other issues the world **confronts**. This was the first G-20 summit since the October 7 attacks on Israel and its **reprisals** on Gaza and Lebanon. Russia’s **invasion** of Ukraine had also made **forging consensus** at Bali and New Delhi already quite difficult. With **deepening polarised narratives** over both conflicts, the G-20 declaration was **watered down**, expressing only “deep concern” over the **humanitarian** situation in Gaza, and dropping all reference to Russia while **highlighting** the “suffering... **with regard to** global food and energy security”. It was **devoid of** specifics on ending the conflicts.

The G-20 was also timed closely with the COP29 in Azerbaijan — Brazil will be in 2025 host — indicating that **issues** of climate financing and climate justice, which have been raised by the developing world, **would** find place in the G-20 declarations, and then **feed into** the COP process. However, the **summit** followed just after the U.S. presidential election results, **casting its shadow**. Given his moves during his first tenure, Donald Trump will not **set much store by** the aspirations of the Global South. Nor is he **likely to expend** the kind of resources expected from the U.S. towards tackling **global warming** or in **curtailing** the **exploitation** of fossil fuels. His cabinet has climate **deniers** and his own campaign slogan was “Drill, baby, drill”. Given the **portents**, **the Global South**, and the **quartet** of Indonesia-India-Brazil-South Africa, **will** have to ensure that the next G-20 is able to **concretise** the concerns of the developing world, and **set out** a path for the future on poverty and hunger, climate change and global **governance**. In 2026, as the G-20 will return to the U.S., the deadline is more urgent. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Summit** (noun) – Conference, meeting, gathering, high-level discussion, assembly
शिखर सम्मेलन
2. **Scourge** (noun) – Curse, bane, affliction, plague, torment अभिशाप
3. **Gathered** (adjective) – Assembled, convened, collected, united, brought together एकत्रित
4. **Tax** (verb) – Impose a levy, charge, assess, impose a duty कर लगाना
5. **Fall short of** (phrase) – Fail to meet, be insufficient, not reach, lack, be inadequate कम पड़ना
6. **Underline** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, underscore, accentuate ज़ोर देना
7. **Acutely** (adverb) – Intensely, severely, sharply, keenly, deeply तीव्रता से
8. **Global South** (noun) – A term referring to developing countries, especially in Asia, Africa, and Latin America वैश्विक दक्षिण
9. **Rein** (noun) – Control, authority, command, governance, power नियंत्रण
10. **Administration** (noun) – Management, governance, leadership, government, direction प्रशासन
11. **Host** (verb) – Organize, hold, arrange, conduct, welcome मेजबानी करना
12. **Emerging** (adjective) – Developing, rising, growing, nascent, up-and-coming उभरता हुआ
13. **Economies** (noun) – Countries in terms of GDP अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ
14. **Dilute** (verb) – Weaken, reduce, lessen, diminish, water down कमजोर करना
15. **Diffuse** (verb) – Spread, disperse, scatter, disseminate, distribute फैलाना
16. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of, bearing in mind को देखते हुए
17. **Confront** (verb) – Face, tackle, encounter, deal with, address सामना करना
18. **Reprisal** (noun) – Retaliation, revenge, counterattack, vengeance प्रतिशोध
19. **Invasion** (noun) – Attack, incursion, assault, intrusion, offensive आक्रमण
20. **Forge** (verb) – Form, build, create, establish, develop निर्माण करना
21. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, harmony, accord, unanimity, concurrence सर्वसम्मति
22. **Deepening** (adjective) – Intensifying, increasing, escalating, worsening, growing बढ़ती हुई

23. **Polarised** (adjective) – Divided, split, opposing, antagonistic, separated into opposing groups ध्रुवीकृत
24. **Narrative** (noun) – Story, account, portrayal, description, depiction वृत्तांत
25. **Water down** (phrasal verb) – Dilute, weaken, tone down, reduce in strength कमजोर करना
26. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – Compassionate, humane, benevolent, charitable, philanthropic मानवीय
27. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, spotlight, bring attention to, stress प्रमुखता देना
28. **With regard to** (phrase) – Concerning, regarding, in relation to, with respect to के संबंध में
29. **Devoid of** (adjective) – Lacking, without, empty of, free from, deficient in से रहित
30. **Feed into** (phrasal verb) – Contribute to, influence, affect, impact, lead into योगदान करना
31. **Summit** (noun) – Conference, meeting, gathering, high-level discussion, assembly शिखर सम्मेलन
32. **Cast one's shadow** (phrase) – to spoil a good situation with something unpleasant
33. **Set store by** (phrase) – Value, regard highly, attach importance to, appreciate महत्व देना
34. **Likely** (adjective) – Probable, expected, possible, anticipated संभावित
35. **Expend** (verb) – Spend, use up, consume, utilize, invest खर्च करना
36. **Global warming** (noun) – The increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to rising levels of greenhouse gases वैश्विक तापन
37. **Curtail** (verb) – Reduce, limit, cut down, decrease, restrict कम करना
38. **Exploitation** (noun) – Utilization, use, taking advantage, misuse शोषण
39. **Denier** (noun) – Skeptic, disbeliever, one who denies, nonbeliever नकारने वाला
40. **Portent** (noun) – Omen, sign, warning, indication, forewarning संकेत
41. **Quartet** (noun) – Group of four, foursome, tetrad चौकड़ी
42. **Concretise** (verb) – Materialize, solidify, make concrete, give form to ठोस रूप देना
43. **Set out** (phrasal verb) – Present, explain, lay out, delineate, detail प्रस्तुत करना
44. **Governance** (noun) – Administration, management, control, government, regulation शासन

Summary of the Editorial

1. **G-20 Goals:** The recent G-20 summit in Rio de Janeiro aimed to tackle global hunger, poverty, and promote climate justice.
2. **Lula's Call to Action:** Brazilian President Lula Da Silva labeled poverty a "scourge that shames humanity" and proposed a 2% wealth tax on the super-rich to generate over \$200 billion.
3. **Shortcomings of the Declaration:** Despite ambitious goals, the G-20 declaration fell short of implementing policies like taxing the wealthy.
4. **Modi's Emphasis on the Global South:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi highlighted that the 'Global South' bears the brunt of global issues and should have greater representation in global governance.
5. **Global South Leadership:** Brazil's hosting marked the third consecutive G-20 summit led by a Global South country, following Indonesia and India, with South Africa set to host next.
6. **Expectations for Emerging Economies:** The Brazil summit was expected to focus on solutions beneficial to poorer, emerging economies.
7. **Diluted Focus Due to Global Conflicts:** The summit's timing coincided with other pressing global issues, diffusing its focus on poverty and climate change.
8. **Impact of Middle East Conflicts:** It was the first G-20 summit since the October 7 attacks on Israel and subsequent conflicts in Gaza and Lebanon.
9. **Challenges from the Russia-Ukraine War:** Ongoing tensions from Russia's invasion of Ukraine made achieving consensus difficult in previous summits and continued to do so.
10. **Watered-Down Declaration:** The G-20's final declaration expressed "deep concern" over humanitarian issues but lacked specifics and omitted direct references to Russia.
11. **Climate Issues Overshadowed:** Climate financing and justice, crucial for developing nations, were expected to be key topics but were overshadowed by other events.
12. **Influence of U.S. Politics:** The summit's proximity to the U.S. presidential election results cast uncertainty, especially with the potential return of Donald Trump.
13. **Concerns Over U.S. Commitment:** Trump's previous tenure indicated a lack of support for Global South aspirations and climate initiatives, given his cabinet's climate denial and pro-fossil fuel stance.
14. **Urgency for the Global South:** Indonesia, India, Brazil, and South Africa must work to ensure the next G-20 addresses the developing world's concerns effectively.
15. **Approaching Deadline:** With the G-20 returning to the U.S. in 2026, there is an urgent need to solidify commitments on poverty alleviation, hunger, climate change, and global governance before potential policy shifts.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which policy did Brazilian President Lula Da Silva propose at the recent G-20 summit to address global hunger and poverty?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Implementing a global basic income.
 - B. Taxing the 'super-rich' with a 2% wealth tax.
 - C. Increasing agricultural subsidies.
 - D. Reducing international trade barriers.
2. **What factor diluted the focus of the Brazil G-20 summit on solutions for poorer, emerging economies?**
 - A. The conclusion of the COP29 conference.
 - B. The recent U.S. presidential election results.
 - C. Ongoing global conflicts, such as the Israel-Gaza conflict and Russia-Ukraine war.
 - D. Internal political instability in Brazil.
3. **Why is there an urgent deadline for the Global South to concretize their concerns before the 2026 G-20 summit?**
 - A. Because the G-20 will be disbanded after 2026.
 - B. Due to the expected lack of support from a U.S. administration led by Donald Trump.
 - C. Climate change effects will be irreversible after 2026.
 - D. The next G-20 hosts are not from the Global South.
4. **Based on the passage, why was the G-20 declaration at the Brazil summit considered "watered down" regarding global conflicts?**
 - A. Because member nations agreed that conflicts should be addressed at the United Nations instead.
 - B. Due to deepening polarized narratives among member countries, hindering consensus on specific actions.
 - C. Because the summit focused exclusively on economic issues, not political conflicts.
 - D. Since the conflicts were recently resolved, detailed action plans were deemed unnecessary.
5. **What inference can be made about the challenges the Global South faces in influencing the G-20 agenda before the 2026 summit in the United States?**
 - A. The Global South lacks sufficient representation in the G-20 to effect meaningful change.
 - B. Upcoming G-20 host countries are unsupportive of the Global South's priorities.
 - C. Potential policies of a future U.S. administration may hinder progress on issues important to the Global South.
 - D. Internal disagreements among Global South countries prevent a unified approach to the G-20 agenda.
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Fear of snakes
 - A. Xenophobia

- B. Syngenesophobia
C. Claustrophobia
D. Ophidiophobia
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Loving
A. Affectionate
B. Offish
C. Subordinate
D. Rejuvenate
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word in brackets to fill in the blanks.**
The soldiers spent long period _____ (convalescing).
A. attacking
B. ailing
C. recovering
D. travelling
9. **Select the correctly spelled sentence.**
A. The resturaunt serves delisious meals.
B. The restaurant serves delicious meals.
C. The resteraunt serves delicious meals.
D. The resturant serves deliscious meals.
10. **The given sentence is divided into four segments. Select the option that has the segment with a grammatical error.**
Jerry driving / home late / when the incident / took place
A. Jerry driving
B. when the incident
C. home late
D. took place
11. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct to form a meaningful sentence.**
A. at the same time giving happiness to the poor
B. by providing them with food, clothes, money or grain
C. festivals in India are celebrated to share happiness
D. by being in the presence of the members of the family and
A. CBAD
B. CDAB
C. CABD
D. ACBD
12. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**
Essence or main point of any passage, lecture or book
A. Gist
B. Meaning

- C. Heart
D. Significance
13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
We, as human beings, have a tendency of believing in the things that can be seen and touched
A. tangible
B. piritual
C. impalpable
D. Inexpressible
14. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**
The novels of Dickens are being read by Mayank
A. Mayank was reading the novels of Dickens.
B. Mayank has been reading the novels of Dickens.
C. Mayank is reading the novels of Dickens.
D. Mayank had been reading the novels of Dickens
15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Necessary
A. Spatial
B. Existential
C. Potential
D. Essential
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the following sentence.**
The leader of the Legislative Assembly won the hearts of the members through his maiden speech during the session in state council
A. closure speech
B. logical speech
C. first speech
D. final speech
17. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The lions became violently / when the visitors / started throwing / stones at them
A. when the visitors
B. started throwing
C. stones at them.
D. the lions became violently
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Grotesque
A. Ugly
B. Shameful
C. Comely
D. Spontaneous

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

Arushya purchased the most good of all the suits kept in the shop

- A. the good
- B. the best
- C. the more good
- D. the goods

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

Even if you've never heard his name, you've probably met someone with his words tattooed in their skin or heard them sung at a music concert

- A. tattooed through their skin
- B. tattooed overdoing their skin
- C. tattooed until their skin
- D. tattooed on their skin

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option, in the questions that follow, to fill in each blank.

Listening starts with hearing but goes (1)_____. Hearing, in other words, is necessary, but is not a sufficient (2)_____ for listening. Listening involves hearing with attention. Listening is a process that (3)_____ concentration. While listening, one should also be observant. In other words, listening has to do with the ears, (4)_____ with the eyes and the mind. Listening is to be understood as the total process that involves hearing with attention, being observant and making interpretations. Good communication is essentially a/an (5)_____ process.

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

- A. towards
- B. across
- C. throughout
- D. beyond

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

- A. scenario
- B. condition
- C. decorum
- D. place

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

- A. disposes of
- B. takes for
- C. calls for
- D. brings up

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

- A. rather
- B. as well as
- C. yet
- D. although

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

- A. pecuniary
- B. obnoxious
- C. onerous
- D. interactive

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. B) In the passage, Brazilian President Lula Da Silva called poverty a “scourge that shames humanity” and proposed implementing policies such as taxing the 'super-rich'. Specifically, he suggested a 2% wealth tax on the world's wealthiest individuals to generate more than \$200 billion in revenue to tackle global hunger and poverty.
2. C) The passage mentions that the timing of the Brazil summit "diluted the cause and diffused the focus" due to other pressing global issues. Specifically, it references the October 7 attacks on Israel and its reprisals on Gaza and Lebanon, as well as Russia's invasion of Ukraine. These conflicts made it difficult to forge a consensus and shifted attention away from the summit's focus on aiding poorer, emerging economies.
3. B) The passage indicates that the urgency comes from the anticipated return of the G-20 summit to the U.S. in 2026, coupled with the possibility of Donald Trump being in office. Given his previous tenure, Trump is unlikely to prioritize the aspirations of the Global South, especially regarding climate change and resource allocation. Therefore, the Global South feels an urgent need to advance their concerns before the 2026 summit.
4. B) The passage states that "With deepening polarised narratives over both conflicts, the G-20 declaration was watered down, expressing only 'deep concern' over the humanitarian situation in Gaza, and dropping all reference to Russia while highlighting the 'suffering... with regard to global food and energy security'." This indicates that differing perspectives and increasing polarization among member nations regarding conflicts like the Israel-Gaza situation and Russia's invasion of Ukraine made it difficult to reach a consensus. As a result, the declaration lacked specific commitments to ending the conflicts.
5. C) The passage mentions that "Given his moves during his first tenure, Donald Trump will not set much store by the aspirations of the Global South. Nor is he likely to expend the kind of resources expected from the U.S. towards tackling global warming or in curtailing the exploitation of fossil fuels." It further states that "In 2026, as the G-20 will return to the U.S., the deadline is more urgent." This implies that the Global South anticipates potential opposition from a future U.S. administration under Donald Trump, who has shown reluctance to address issues like climate change and global inequality. Therefore, they face the challenge of advancing their agenda before the 2026 summit, where U.S. policies may not align with their priorities.
6. D) **Ophidiophobia** (noun) – Fear of snakes साँपों का डर
Xenophobia (noun) – Dislike or fear of people from other countries विदेशियों का डर

Syngenesophobia (noun) – Fear of relatives रिश्तेदारों का डर

Claustrophobia (noun) – Fear of confined spaces बंद जगहों का डर

7. A) **Loving** (adjective) – Showing intense care, fondness, and affection. प्रेमपूर्ण

Synonym: **Affectionate** (adjective) – Having or displaying warmth or affection, caring, loving. स्नेही

- **Offish** (adjective) – Distant and not friendly, unapproachable, aloof. अलग-थलग
- **Subordinate** (adjective) – Lower in rank or position, secondary, inferior. अधीनस्थ
- **Rejuvenate** (verb) – To make someone or something feel or look younger, fresher, or more lively, renew. फिर से ताज़ा करना

8. C) **Convalescing** (verb) – To recover one's health and strength over a period of time after illness or medical treatment. स्वास्थ्य लाभ करना

Synonym: **Recovering** (verb) – Returning to a normal state of health, mind, or strength. ठीक होना

- **Attacking** (verb) – To take aggressive action against something or someone. हमला करना
- **Ailing** (verb) – In poor health or feeling ill. बीमार
- **Travelling** (verb) – Going from one place to another. यात्रा

9. B) The restaurant serves delicious meals.

10. A) 'Jerry driving' के बदले 'Jerry was driving' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Past Continuous Tense में है और 'driving' से पहले 'was' की आवश्यकता है; जैसे— "मैं दुकान जा रहा था जब बारिश शुरू हुई।"

'was' will be used before 'driving' in 'Jerry driving' to make it 'Jerry was driving' because the sentence is in Past Continuous Tense and requires 'was' before 'driving'; Like— "I was going to the store when it started raining."

11. B) **CDAB**

Festivals in India are celebrated to share happiness by being in the presence of the members of the family and at the same time giving happiness to the poor by providing them with food, clothes, money or grain

12. A) **Gist** (noun) – The essence or main point of a passage, lecture, or book. मुख्य बिंदु

- **Meaning** (noun) – What is meant by a word, text, concept, or action. अर्थ
- **Heart** (noun) – The central or most important part of something. हृदय / केंद्र बिंदु
- **Significance** (noun) – The quality of being worthy of attention; importance. महत्त्व

13. A) **Tangible** (adjective) – Things that can be seen and touched. स्पर्शनीय/संग्रहणीय

- **Spiritual** (adjective) – relating to or affecting the human spirit or soul as opposed to material or physical things. आध्यात्मिक
- **Impalpable** (adjective) – unable to be felt by touch, intangible. अस्पर्शनीय
- **Inexpressible** (adjective) – too strong to be described or conveyed in words. अवर्णनीय

14. C) Mayank is reading the novels of Dickens.

15. D) **Necessary** (adjective) – Required to be done, achieved, or present; needed; essential.

आवश्यक

Synonym: **Essential** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, extremely important, crucial, indispensable. अनिवार्य

- **Spatial** (adjective) – Relating to space or the relationship between objects. स्थानिक
- **Existential** (adjective) – Relating to existence or the human condition, often questioning the meaning of life. अस्तित्वगत
- **Potential** (adjective) – Having the capacity to develop into something in the future, latent. संभावित

16. C) **Maiden speech** (idiom) – First speech पहली बार दी गई भाषण

17. D) 'violently' के बदले '**violent**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'became' एक linking verb है और linking verb के बाद adjective का प्रयोग किया जाता है, adverb का नहीं। जैसे— He became angry.

'**Violent**' will be used instead of 'violently' because 'became' is a linking verb, and after a linking verb, we use an adjective, not an adverb. For example— He became angry.

18. A) **Grotesque** (adjective) – Odd or unnatural in shape, appearance, or character; bizarre, distorted. विकृत

Synonym: **Ugly** (adjective) – Unpleasant or repulsive in appearance, unattractive, hideous.

बदसूरत

- **Shameful** (adjective) – Deserving or bringing shame or disgrace. शर्मनाक
- **Comely** (adjective) – Attractive, pleasant to look at, good-looking. सुंदर
- **Spontaneous** (adjective) – Occurring naturally, without being forced or planned. स्वाभाविक

19. B) 'the most good' के बदले 'the best' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'good' एक ऐसा adjective है जिसका Superlative रूप 'best' होता है, न कि 'most good'; जैसे— "यह सबसे अच्छा दिन है।"

'the best' will be used instead of 'the most good' because 'good' is an adjective with an irregular superlative form 'best', not 'most good'; Like— "This is the best day."

20. D) tattooed in their skin' के बदले '**tattooed on their skin**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि टैटू हमेशा त्वचा के ऊपर बनाए जाते हैं, न कि त्वचा के अंदर। यहां पर सही preposition 'on' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

'tattooed on their skin' will be used instead of 'tattooed in their skin' because tattoos are always made on the surface of the skin, not inside it. Therefore, the correct preposition here is 'on'.

21. D) **Beyond**' का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'सुनने से परे' या 'सुनने के आगे जाना'। इस sentence में बताया गया है कि सुनना सुनने से शुरू होता है, लेकिन इससे आगे भी कुछ होता है, इसलिए 'beyond' सही विकल्प है। 'Towards' का अर्थ है किसी दिशा में जाना, 'Across' का अर्थ है एक ओर से दूसरी ओर जाना, और 'Throughout' का अर्थ है पूरी प्रक्रिया में फैल जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठते।

'**Beyond**' will be used because it means 'going further than hearing.' The sentence indicates that listening starts with hearing but extends beyond it, making 'beyond' the correct choice.

'Towards' means moving in a direction, 'Across' means from one side to another, and 'Throughout' means during the entire process, none of which fit the context correctly.

22. B) **Condition** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "condition" का अर्थ है एक आवश्यक शर्त या आवश्यकता। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि "hearing" आवश्यक है, लेकिन यह "listening" के लिए पर्याप्त शर्त नहीं है। इसलिए "condition" यहां सही विकल्प है। जबकि "scenario" का अर्थ है एक विशेष स्थिति या दृश्य, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। "Decorum" का अर्थ है शिष्टाचार, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। "Place" का अर्थ है स्थान, जो यहां गलत है।

'**Condition**' will be used because it means a necessary requirement. The sentence states that "hearing" is necessary but not a sufficient requirement for "listening," so 'condition' is the correct choice. Whereas, 'scenario' refers to a specific situation, which doesn't fit here.

'Decorum' means manners, which is irrelevant in this context, and 'Place' refers to a location, which is incorrect here.

23. C) 'Calls for' का use होगा क्योंकि "**calls for**" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की आवश्यकता होना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि listening में concentration की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए 'calls for' सही है।

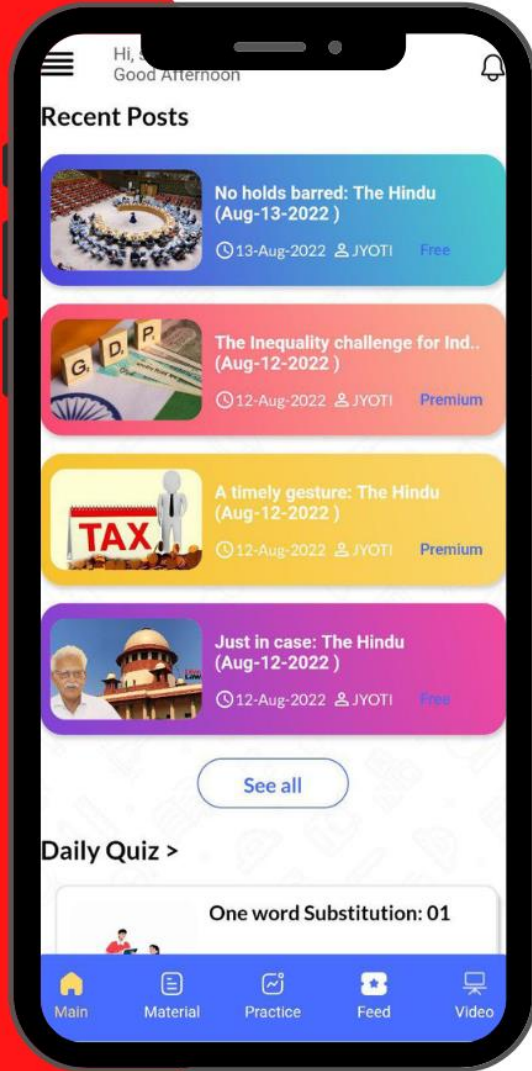
जबकि 'Disposes of' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को छुटकारा दिलाना, 'Takes for' का अर्थ है मान लेना, और 'Brings up' का अर्थ है चर्चा करना या किसी विषय को उठाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Calls for' will be used because it means to require something. The sentence mentions that listening requires concentration, making 'calls for' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Disposes of' means to get rid of something, 'Takes for' means to assume, and 'Brings up' means to introduce or raise a topic, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) 'As well as' का use होगा क्योंकि "as well as" का अर्थ है "के साथ ही साथ," और यहां sentence में कहा गया है कि सुनने की प्रक्रिया कानों के साथ-साथ आँखों और दिमाग से भी संबंधित होती है, इसलिए 'as well as' सही है। जबकि 'Rather' का अर्थ है "बल्कि," 'Yet' का अर्थ है "फिर भी," और 'Although' का अर्थ है "हालांकि," जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'As well as' will be used because it means "in addition to" or "along with," and the sentence mentions that listening involves not only the ears but also the eyes and the mind, making 'as well as' the correct choice. On the other hand, 'Rather' means "instead," 'Yet' means "still," and 'Although' means "even though," none of which fit the context of this sentence.

25. D) **Interactive** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है एक ऐसा प्रक्रिया जिसमें सहभागिता शामिल हो। यहाँ sentence यह बताता है कि communication एक process है जिसमें दोनों पक्षों की सहभागिता की आवश्यकता होती है, इसलिए 'interactive' यहाँ सही है। जबकि: Pecuniary का अर्थ है वित्तीय (related to money), जो context के अनुसार सही नहीं है। Obnoxious का अर्थ है अप्रिय (unpleasant), जो sentence में फिट नहीं होता। Onerous का अर्थ है कठिन या बोझिल (burdensome), जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।



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