

Preparing for the worst: On Cyclone Fengal, the future

Extreme weather events will increase in frequency in the coming years

It is not uncommon for the southern **peninsula** to experience heavy or very heavy rainfall during the northeast monsoon, which is also important for Sri Lanka and the Maldives. But when Cyclone Fengal crossed the coast, close to Puducherry, on the night of November 30, neither Tamil Nadu nor Puducherry expected the **magnitude** of **devastation** that occurred. In a letter to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin said nearly seven million families and 15 million individuals have been affected. **Sixteen people**, including four in Puducherry, **lost** their lives. A **landslip** in Tiruvannamalai **claimed** seven lives including five children. Unusually heavy rainfall (40 cm-50 cm) was recorded in many places in Puducherry and the northern and northwestern parts of Tamil Nadu on a single day. An initial estimate puts over 2.21 lakh hectares of farmland including 10,000 hectares in Puducherry to be under water. The cyclonic storm later weakened and crossed coastal Karnataka, **adjoining** east central Arabian Sea. Though many southern parts received rain, Puducherry and several districts in Tamil Nadu **bore the brunt**. What **worsened** the **plight** of people in some districts was the flood in the otherwise-dry South Pennai river; on Monday, it had a flow of 2.4 lakh cusecs. Mr. Stalin has **sought** an immediate release of ₹2,000 crore from the Centre. The Puducherry Chief Minister, N. Rangasamy, has announced **assistance** of ₹210 crore.

It is time that the authorities **concerned** prepared themselves to face extreme weather events, **given** the rising frequency of very high rainfall. Last year, Kayalpattinam in Thoothukudi received 95 cm, whereas, this time, northern and northwestern districts faced a similar experience. A 2022 **monograph** by the India Meteorological Department **concluded** that, on an average, four **depressions** or cyclonic storms could be expected to affect the southern peninsula every season. The authorities should **intensify** their **concrete** and **tangible** long-term steps beyond the routine ways of providing relief and **rehabilitation**. Even though Chennai was not hit badly this time, the State government must **make public** the report of the Advisory Committee for Mitigation and Management of Flood Risk in the Chennai Metropolitan Area, led by former civil servant V. Thiruppugazh. Other **measures** such as a **strengthening** of **bunds**, regular removal of **silt** from water **courses** and a **relentless drive** against **encroachment** of water bodies **must** be **carried out**. Only such steps will be purposeful to the people; **taking pride** about age-old **irrigation** management **is** not enough. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Peninsula** (noun) – Landmass surrounded by water on three sides, cape, headland, promontory प्रायद्वीप
2. **Magnitude** (noun) – Extent, size, scale, level विस्तार
3. **Devastation** (noun) – Destruction, ruin, havoc, damage विनाश, तबाही
4. **Landslip** (noun) – Landslide, ground collapse, earthfall भूस्खलन
5. **Claim** (verb) – Cause death of, take, result in the loss of जाने लेना
6. **Adjoin** (verb) – Neighbor, border, be next to, touch सटा होना
7. **Bear the brunt** (phrase) – Suffer the worst part, take the main force, be most affected खामियाजा भुगतना
8. **Worsen** (verb) – Aggravate, exacerbate, deteriorate, make worse और खराब होना
9. **Plight** (noun) – Difficult situation, predicament, hardship, adversity दुर्दशा
10. **Seek** (verb) – Request, ask for, appeal for, pursue मांग करना
11. **Assistance** (noun) – Help, aid, support, relief सहायता
12. **It is time** (phrase) – The moment has come, now is the time, it's appropriate now समय आ गया है
13. **Concerned** (adjective) – Involved, related, responsible, associated संबंधित
14. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of को देखते हुए
15. **Monograph** (noun) – a detailed written study of a single specialized subject or an aspect of it. एक-विषयक पुस्तक
16. **Conclude** (verb) – Determine, decide, find, deduce तय करना
17. **Depression** (noun) – Low-pressure weather system, cyclone, storm कम दबाव का क्षेत्र
18. **Intensify** (verb) – Increase, strengthen, escalate, amplify प्रबल करना
19. **Concrete** (adjective) – Specific, definite, solid, tangible ठोस
20. **Tangible** (adjective) – Real, concrete, perceptible, palpable स्पष्ट
21. **Rehabilitation** (noun) – Restoration, recovery, rebuilding, reconstruction पुनर्स्थापना
22. **Make public** (phrase) – Reveal, disclose, publish, announce सार्वजनिक करना
23. **Strengthen** (verb) – Reinforce, fortify, bolster, enhance मज़बूत करना

24. **Bund** (noun) – Embankment, levee, dam, barrier तटबंध
25. **Silt** (noun) – Sediment, mud, sludge, deposits कीचड़
26. **Course** (noun) – Path, route, channel, flow प्रवाह मार्ग
27. **Relentless** (adjective) – Unceasing, persistent, continuous, unremitting निरंतर
28. **Drive** (noun) – Campaign, initiative, effort, push मुहिम
29. **Encroachment** (noun) – Infringement, intrusion, invasion, trespass अतिक्रमण
30. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Execute, perform, implement, accomplish अंजाम देना
31. **Take pride** (phrase) – Be proud of, feel satisfaction in, value, cherish गर्व करना
32. **Irrigation** (noun) – Watering, supplying water, irrigation system सिंचाई

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Increasing Extreme Weather Events:** The frequency of extreme weather events is expected to rise in the coming years, highlighting the need for preparedness.
2. **Impact of Cyclone Fengal:** Cyclone Fengal brought unprecedented devastation to Tamil Nadu and Puducherry on November 30, with heavy rainfall and severe consequences.
3. **Northeast Monsoon's Importance:** The northeast monsoon is vital for southern India, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives, often bringing heavy rainfall.
4. **Magnitude of Damage:** Nearly 7 million families and 15 million individuals in Tamil Nadu were affected, with 16 fatalities, including 4 in Puducherry.
5. **Severe Landslip in Tiruvannamalai:** A landslide caused by heavy rainfall claimed seven lives, including five children, highlighting the intensity of the event.
6. **Unprecedented Rainfall:** Some areas recorded 40-50 cm of rainfall in a single day, inundating farmland and urban areas.
7. **Farmland Submerged:** Over 2.21 lakh hectares of farmland were submerged, including 10,000 hectares in Puducherry.
8. **Widespread Flooding:** Floods in typically dry rivers, such as South Pennai, exacerbated the situation, with water flows reaching 2.4 lakh cusecs.
9. **Financial Aid Requested:** Tamil Nadu Chief Minister sought ₹2,000 crore from the Centre, while Puducherry announced ₹210 crore in assistance.
10. **Need for Preparedness:** Authorities must prepare for extreme weather events with proactive and sustainable measures.
11. **Meteorological Predictions:** An IMD report from 2022 suggests that four depressions or cyclonic storms can be expected every season in the southern peninsula.
12. **Chennai's Advisory Report:** Tamil Nadu should release the report by the Advisory Committee on flood risk mitigation in the Chennai Metropolitan Area.
13. **Long-term Measures:** Strengthening bunds, regular desilting of watercourses, and preventing encroachments on water bodies are crucial steps.
14. **Avoiding Complacency:** Authorities must not rely solely on traditional irrigation practices but embrace modern risk mitigation strategies.
15. **Lessons from Recent Events:** Focused planning and implementation of robust infrastructure and policies can reduce the impact of future extreme weather events.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
 - Urgent and advisory
 - Celebratory and optimistic
 - Critical and dismissive
 - Melancholic and regretful
- What can be inferred as the primary reason for the severe impact of Cyclone Fengal in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry?**
 - The unexpected crossing of the cyclone in the southern peninsula.
 - Lack of preparation for such magnitude of devastation.
 - The delay in financial assistance from the central government.
 - The high volume of rainfall and resultant flooding.
- Which of the following statements is NOT correct based on the passage?**
 - Cyclone Fengal caused flooding in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu.
 - Over 2.21 lakh hectares of farmland were affected, including 10,000 hectares in Puducherry.
 - Puducherry experienced less damage compared to Tamil Nadu.
 - Tamil Nadu requested ₹2,000 crore as immediate assistance from the central government.
- What is the antonym of the word "intensify" as used in the passage?**
 - Amplify
 - Mitigate
 - Fortify
 - Strengthen
- Why does the author suggest making public the report of the Advisory Committee for Mitigation and Management of Flood Risk?**
 - To improve transparency in flood management decisions.
 - To ensure that Chennai's irrigation management is praised.
 - To prove that weather patterns have become extreme.
 - To showcase the success of rehabilitation efforts.
- Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The ship launched out on a journey by water or sea of discovery.

 - rendezvous
 - voyage
 - vespers
 - verso
- Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined part of the following sentence.**

My brother always received the lion's share of every meal that we had.

 - the last bite
 - the pet's share

- C. the major portion
D. a very small part
8. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Ashoka was the greatest than all the Mauryan Emperors
A. to other Mauryan Emperors
B. of the Mauryan Emperors
C. all Mauryan Emperors
D. to all another Mauryan Emperors
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(a) the Industrial Revolution denotes
(b) and continued until the middle of the 19th century
(c) a significant period of social, economic and technological revolution
(d) that commenced in the latter part of the 18th century
A. acdb
B. cadb
C. dcba
D. Abcd
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Bombastic
A. Simple
B. Pastoral
C. Wicked
D. Elevated
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Forgive
A. Unburden
B. Loathe
C. Requite
D. Clear
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Concede
A. Surrender
B. Deny
C. Battle
D. Avow
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.**
He said that he lacks the _____ to stand in a queue. (patience)
A. relevance
B. endurance
C. acceptance

- D. elegance
14. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment in which the article has been used INCORRECTLY.**
In the recent past, the IT industry has emerged / as a major contributor to an industry revenue / as well as employment / opportunity provider in the country
- A. as a major contributor to an industry revenue
B. In the recent past, the IT industry has emerged
C. as well as employment
D. opportunity provider in the country
15. **Select the option that correctly expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Why didn't she bring her son to my house?
- A. Why isn't her son brought by you to my house?
B. Why wasn't her son brought to my house?
C. Why isn't her son brought to my house?
D. Why wasn't her son brought by her to my house?
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
One who eats human flesh
- A. Scavengers
B. Omnivores
C. Cannibal
D. Herbivores
17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
P- for a
Q- exercise daily
R- one must
S- good body
- A. PRSQ
B. PRQS
C. PQRS
D. RQPS
18. **Select the option that can substitute/replace the bracketed word correctly and complete the sentence.**
I said I (don't) understand
- A. am doing
B. doesn't
C. done
D. didn't
19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in the brackets to fill in the blank.**
The pool was too _____ at this end for kids to play. [SHALLOW]
- A. blue
B. cold

- C. deep
- D. green

20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Nominal

- A. Nasty
- B. Constant
- C. Sound
- D. Significant

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.

We naturally seek the company of those whose (1) _____ are the same as our own. Fools do not like the (2) _____ of wise men, and wise men avoid fools. Serious-minded people do not find much in common with (3) _____ folk, and vice versa. Sinners feel uncomfortable with (4) _____ and do not seek their company. We can, therefore, as a rule, judge a man's (5) _____ by the company he keeps

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

- A. apathy
- B. tastes
- C. organisations
- D. institutes

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

- A. antagonist
- B. culture
- C. erious
- D. company

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

- A. thoughtful
- B. frivolous
- C. grave
- D. solemn

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

- A. rowdy
- B. knave
- C. commoners
- D. saints

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

- A. heirloom
- B. character
- C. legacy
- D. futurities

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Urgent and advisory

The passage emphasizes the need for immediate and concrete actions to address the recurring issue of cyclones and extreme weather events. The tone is serious, advising on the steps to mitigate the damage.

B: Incorrect because there is no celebratory or optimistic tone; the focus is on devastation and necessary action.

C: Incorrect as the passage is not dismissive or overtly critical; it critiques inadequate preparation but offers advice.

D: Incorrect because the tone is not sorrowful or regretful; it highlights practical solutions and preparation for future challenges.

2. D) The high volume of rainfall and resultant flooding.

The passage highlights that unusually heavy rainfall (40 cm-50 cm) on a single day and subsequent flooding in rivers were the main reasons for the devastation, particularly in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

A: While the cyclone crossing the southern peninsula is mentioned, it is not the direct cause of devastation but rather the heavy rainfall and flooding.

B: There is no specific mention in the passage of a lack of preparation contributing to the impact.

D: Although financial assistance is discussed, the delay in such assistance is not cited as a reason for the severe impact.

3. C) Puducherry experienced less damage compared to Tamil Nadu.

This is incorrect. The passage states that Puducherry and Tamil Nadu bore the brunt of the cyclone, with specific mention of heavy rainfall and flooding in both regions. There is no indication that Puducherry experienced less damage compared to Tamil Nadu.

A: This is correct as the passage explicitly states that both regions faced flooding due to heavy rainfall and the overflow of rivers.

B: This is correct, as the passage provides data on the farmland affected, including 10,000 hectares in Puducherry.

D: This is correct, as Tamil Nadu's Chief Minister M.K. Stalin indeed requested ₹2,000 crore from the central government for immediate relief.

4. B) Mitigate

The word "intensify" in the passage refers to increasing or strengthening efforts. Its antonym, "mitigate," means to reduce the severity or seriousness of something.

5. A) To improve transparency in flood management decisions.

The passage states that the report should be made public, implying the need for transparency and better planning for flood risk mitigation.

- B: Incorrect because the passage criticizes relying on age-old irrigation management without modern steps.
- C: Incorrect because while extreme weather is mentioned, it is not the reason for making the report public.
- D: Incorrect because rehabilitation is noted as a routine step, not the focus here.
6. B) 'voyage' का प्रयोग 'journey by water or sea' के स्थान पर सबसे appropriate होगा क्योंकि 'voyage' विशेष रूप से पानी या समुद्र के माध्यम से लंबी यात्रा को दर्शाता है। जैसे— "The explorers embarked on a voyage to discover new lands."
'voyage' is the most appropriate substitution for 'journey by water or sea' because it specifically refers to a long journey undertaken by water or sea; Like— "The explorers embarked on a voyage to discover new lands."
7. C) 'the lion's share' के बदले '**the major portion**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'the lion's share' का अर्थ है "सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा" और इसे 'the major portion' के साथ बदला जा सकता है। जैसे— My brother always received the major portion of every meal that we had.
'the major portion' will be used instead of 'the lion's share' because 'the lion's share' means "the largest part" and it can be substituted with 'the major portion.' Like— My brother always received the major portion of every meal that we had.
8. B) 'than all the Mauryan Emperors' के बदले '**of the Mauryan Emperors**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Superlative Degree के साथ 'of' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He is the best of all the players.
'of the Mauryan Emperors' will be used instead of 'than all the Mauryan Emperors' because with the Superlative Degree, the preposition 'of' is used; Like— He is the best of all the players.
9. A) **acdb**
the Industrial Revolution denotes a significant period of social, economic and technological revolution that commenced in the latter part of the 18th century and continued until the middle of the 19th century
a starts the sentence with "the Industrial Revolution denotes," introducing the subject and setting the context for the explanation.
c follows a with "a significant period of social, economic and technological revolution," defining what the Industrial Revolution signifies. This creates a clear subject-verb-object relationship.
d comes next with "that commenced in the latter part of the 18th century," providing the time frame for when this significant period began.
b concludes the sentence with "and continued until the middle of the 19th century," completing the timeline and giving a full historical perspective.
10. A) **Bombastic** (adjective) – High-sounding but with little meaning; inflated, pompous, grandiose. दिखावटी

Antonym: **Simple** (adjective) – Easily understood or done; presenting no difficulty, unadorned, plain. साधारण

Pastoral (adjective) – Related to the countryside or rural life, peaceful, bucolic. ग्रामीण

Wicked (adjective) – Evil or morally wrong, mischievous, bad. दुष्ट

Elevated (adjective) – Raised or placed higher, lofty, superior. ऊँचा

11. B) **Forgive** (verb) – To stop feeling angry or resentful towards someone for an offense or mistake. क्षमा करना

Antonym: **Loathe** (verb) – To feel intense dislike or disgust for something or someone. घृणा करना

Unburden (verb) – To relieve oneself of a load or stress, to free from a burden. भारमुक्त करना

Requite (verb) – To make return for, to repay or reciprocate. प्रतिदान देना

Clear (verb) – To remove something or make something transparent. साफ करना

12. B) **Concede** (verb) – To admit or acknowledge something as true, especially reluctantly, yield, or give in. स्वीकार करना

Antonym: **Deny** (verb) – To refuse to admit the truth or existence of something, contradict, reject. अस्वीकार करना

Surrender (verb) – To give up or yield, especially in a conflict or struggle, submit. आत्मसमर्पण करना

Battle (noun) – A fight or struggle, often referring to a military engagement. युद्ध

Avow (verb) – To assert or declare openly and boldly, affirm. स्वीकार करना

13. B) **endurance** because "endurance" का अर्थ होता है सहनशक्ति या किसी कठिन परिस्थिति को लंबे समय तक सहने की क्षमता। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि वह व्यक्ति लाइन में खड़ा रहने की सहनशक्ति नहीं रखता है, इसलिए 'endurance' यहाँ सही है। 'Relevance' का अर्थ है प्रासंगिकता, 'Acceptance' का अर्थ है स्वीकृति, और 'Elegance' का अर्थ है सुरुचिपूर्णता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं। **'Endurance'** will be used because it means the ability to endure or withstand hardship over time. The sentence mentions that the person lacks the strength to stand in a queue, so 'endurance' is the correct fit here. 'Relevance' means relevance, 'Acceptance' means to accept, and 'Elegance' refers to being graceful, which are not appropriate in this context.

Patience (noun) – The capacity to accept or tolerate delay, trouble, or suffering without getting angry or upset. धैर्य

Synonym: **Endurance** (noun) – The ability to endure an unpleasant or difficult process or situation without giving way, perseverance, stamina. सहनशक्ति

Relevance (noun) – The quality or state of being closely connected or appropriate. प्रासंगिकता

Acceptance (noun) – The action of consenting to receive or undertake something offered. स्वीकार्यता

Elegance (noun) – The quality of being graceful and stylish in appearance or manner. सुंदरता

14. A) as a major contributor to an industry revenue" में 'an industry revenue' के स्थान पर 'the industry revenue' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। 'Revenue' एक specific term है जो IT industry से जुड़ा है, इसलिए 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। 'An' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब कोई सामान्य या अनिश्चित चीज की बात हो रही हो, जबकि यहां संदर्भ स्पष्ट है। जैसे— "The IT industry contributes significantly to the industry revenue."

The article 'an' should be replaced with 'the' in the segment "as a major contributor to an industry revenue" because 'revenue' refers to a specific concept associated with the IT industry. The definite article 'the' is used for specificity, while 'an' is used for something general or indefinite; Like— "The IT industry contributes significantly to the industry revenue."

15. D) **Why wasn't her son brought by her to my house?**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense और सही Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "she" Subject है, "didn't bring" Verb (Past Simple Negative), और "her son" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "her son" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "wasn't brought" (Past Simple Passive Negative) में बदला गया है, और "by her" के रूप में जोड़ा गया है।

To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "she" (Subject), "didn't bring" (Verb in Past Simple Negative), and "her son" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "her son" (Subject), "wasn't brought" (Passive Verb in Past Simple Negative), and "by her"

16. C) **Cannibal** (noun) – One who eats human flesh नरभक्षी

Scavengers (noun) – An animal that feeds on dead organic matter, especially the carcasses of dead animals. मुर्दाखोर

Omnivores (noun) – An animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin. सर्वाहारी

Herbivores (noun) – An animal that feeds on plants. शाकाहारी

17. D) **RQPS**

one must exercise daily for a good body

18. D) don't के बदले **'didn't'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य Clause 'I said' Past Tense में है, इसलिए Bracket में दिए गए Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होना चाहिए; जैसे— I said I didn't understand. 'didn't' will be used instead of 'don't' because the main clause 'I said' is in the Past Tense, so the verb in the bracketed clause should also be in the Past Tense; like— I said I didn't understand.

19. C) **Deep** का use होगा क्योंकि 'deep' का अर्थ होता है गहरा, जो 'shallow' (उथला) का विलोम (antonym) है। sentence में swimming pool का वर्णन किया जा रहा है, और कहा गया है कि बच्चों के खेलने के लिए यह हिस्सा बहुत गहरा है। इसलिए 'deep' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'blue' का अर्थ है नीला, जो रंग को दर्शाता है, 'cold' का अर्थ है ठंडा, जो temperature से संबंधित है, और 'green' का अर्थ है हरा, जो रंग को दर्शाता है। ये विकल्प context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Deep' will be used because it means "profound" or "having great depth," which is the opposite of 'shallow'. The sentence describes a pool, and it mentions that the area was too deep for kids to play, making 'deep' the correct option here. Whereas, 'blue' refers to color, 'cold' means low in temperature, and 'green' also refers to color. These options do not fit the context of the sentence.

C) **Shallow** (adjective) – Lacking depth, not deep, superficial. उथला

Antonym: **Deep** (adjective) – Extending far down from the top or surface, profound, intense. गहरा

Blue (adjective) – Having the color of a clear sky or the sea. नीला

Cold (adjective) – At a low temperature, chilly, freezing. ठंडा

Green (adjective) – Having the color of grass or foliage. हरा

20. D) **Nominal** (adjective) – Existing in name only, very small in amount, minimal, trivial. नाममात्र का

Antonym: **Significant** (adjective) – Sufficiently large or important to be worthy of attention, notable, substantial, meaningful. महत्वपूर्ण

Nasty (adjective) – Unpleasant, bad-tempered, disagreeable, mean. गंदा

Constant (adjective) – Continual, unchanging, persistent, consistent. निरंतर

Sound (adjective) – In good condition, stable, reliable, secure. सुदृढ़

21. B) **Tastes** का use होगा क्योंकि "tastes" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति की पसंद या रुचि। वाक्य में यह कहा गया है कि लोग स्वाभाविक रूप से उन्हीं लोगों की संगति में रहते हैं जिनकी रुचियाँ उनके जैसी होती

हैं, इसलिए 'tastes' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Apathy' का अर्थ उदासीनता होता है, 'Organisations' का अर्थ संगठन होता है, और 'Institutes' का अर्थ संस्थान होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

'Tastes' will be used because it refers to a person's preferences or likings. The sentence states that people naturally seek the company of others whose preferences are similar to their own, making 'tastes' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Apathy' means indifference, 'Organisations' means groups or organizations, and 'Institutes' means institutions, none of which fit this context.

22. D) **Company**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence इस बात के बारे में है कि लोग उन लोगों के साथ रहना पसंद करते हैं जिनके विचार या स्वभाव समान होते हैं। "Fools do not like the company of wise men" यहाँ association की बात कर रहा है, इसलिए 'company' सही है। 'Antagonist' का मतलब है विरोधी, 'Culture' का मतलब है परंपराएँ, और 'Serious' एक mindset को describe करता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

Company' will be used because the context of the sentence is about people preferring to be in the presence or association of others who share similar characteristics. "Fools do not like the company of wise men" clearly fits the context as it talks about association. 'Antagonist' means an opponent, 'Culture' refers to beliefs or practices, and 'Serious' is an adjective describing a mindset, none of which are suitable in this context.

23. B) **Frivolous**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "frivolous" का अर्थ है हलके-फुलके या गैर-गंभीर व्यक्ति। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि गंभीर मानसिकता वाले लोग गैर-गंभीर लोगों के साथ ज्यादा मेल-जोल नहीं रखते, इसलिए 'frivolous' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'thoughtful' का अर्थ होता है विचारशील, 'grave' का अर्थ गंभीर, और 'solemn' का अर्थ भी गंभीर होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते।

'Frivolous' will be used because it means light-hearted or not serious. The sentence indicates that serious-minded people do not find much in common with non-serious folks, making 'frivolous' appropriate here. Whereas, 'thoughtful' means considerate, 'grave' means serious, and 'solemn' also means serious, which don't fit in this context.

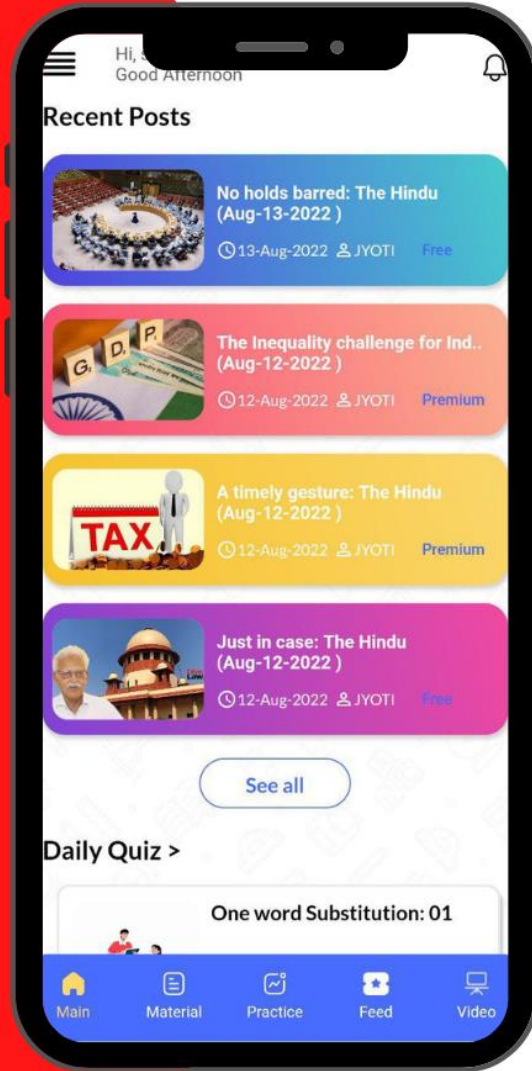
24. D) **Saints**' का use होगा क्योंकि "saints" का अर्थ होता है धार्मिक या पवित्र व्यक्ति, और इस वाक्य में यह संदर्भित करता है कि पापी लोग इन धार्मिक और पवित्र व्यक्तियों के साथ असहज महसूस करते हैं। यह वाक्य नैतिकता और पापियों के व्यवहार को दर्शा रहा है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि पापी अपने जैसा न होने वाले लोगों से दूर रहना पसंद करते हैं, जैसे कि संत या धार्मिक व्यक्ति। इसलिए, 'saints' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'Rowdy' का अर्थ है शरारती या उग्र लोग, 'Knave' का अर्थ है बेईमान या दुष्ट व्यक्ति, और 'Commoners' का अर्थ है आम लोग, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

'saints' will be used because it refers to holy or religious people, and the sentence implies that sinners feel uncomfortable in the company of such people. The context is about morality and the behavior of sinners, stating that they prefer not to associate with those who are unlike

them, such as saints or religious individuals. Therefore, 'saints' is the correct answer. Whereas, 'Rowdy' refers to mischievous or aggressive people, 'Knave' refers to dishonest or deceitful individuals, and 'Commoners' refers to ordinary people, which do not fit in this context.

25. B) 'Character' का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि "character" का अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति की नैतिक और मानसिक विशेषताएँ। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि हम किसी व्यक्ति का मूल्यांकन उसकी संगति से कर सकते हैं, जो उसके चरित्र को दर्शाता है। यहाँ पर यह दर्शाया जा रहा है कि कोई व्यक्ति किस प्रकार की संगति में रहता है, वह उसके चरित्र के बारे में बहुत कुछ बताता है, इसलिए 'character' सही विकल्प है। 'Heirloom' का अर्थ होता है पारिवारिक धरोहर, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Legacy' का अर्थ होता है विरासत, जो यहाँ के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Futurities' भविष्य की घटनाओं को दर्शाता है, जो वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Character' will be used because it refers to a person's moral and mental qualities. The sentence mentions that we can judge a man by the company he keeps, which reflects his character. This shows that the kind of company a person keeps says a lot about his character, making 'character' the correct choice. 'Heirloom' means a family inheritance, which doesn't fit in this context. 'Legacy' means inheritance, which is also incorrect here. 'Futurities' refers to future events, which doesn't align with the meaning of the sentence.



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