

## Express view: Another year, a hotter planet

It's all but certain that 2024 will be the warmest year on record. Latest data from the EU's **Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S)** show that last November was the 16th month in a 17-month period when the average global temperature rise was more than 1.5 degrees Celsius above the **pre-Industrial Revolution period**. The Paris **Pact commits** its 196 **signatories** to keep global heating to below 1.5 degrees to **limit** the impact of climate **disasters**. The world **came close to breaching** that **threshold** last year. With the temperature rise in the first 11 months of 2024 exceeding 1.6 degrees, C3S warns that there will be a **default** on the Paris **benchmark** this year. That does not yet mean a **contravention** of the **landmark** climate **treaty** — its implementation is measured over at least a **decade**. But **reversing** temperature trends **will** require **sustained** action on several **fronts**.

**Meteorologists** had **anticipated** global temperatures to **come down** a **tad** this year after the planet heated to a record level in 2023. Their **forecasts** were **hinged on** the cooling effects of the **La Nina**, which was initially expected to **set in** around July and then in October. La Nina can only be confirmed if the Oceanic Niño Index consistently drops to at least -0.5 degrees. This threshold has not been **met** so far this year, leaving scientists **perplexed** — the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has admitted to being “**spooked**”. Only **twice** in the past 75 years **has** La Nina set in later than October. Experts **reckon** that the La Nina will be weak even if it arrives mid-winter. The Australian Bureau of Meteorology estimates that it could even be delayed till February 2025. From affecting crop cycles and energy use to **having a bearing on** local pollution to increasing the **vagaries** of extreme weather events, the **behaviour** of this oceanic **phenomenon poses** a new climate-related challenge. Policymakers will have to prepare for the economic **ramifications** and scientists and **Met** bodies will have to work together to **refine** forecasting models.

**Close on the heels** of C3S's announcement on November temperatures, **the Swiss Re Institute** — the academic **wing** of the **eponymous** insurance major — **released** a report on the economic costs of extreme weather events. It **estimated** that climate **vagaries cost** the world \$320 billion this year, 25 per cent more than the average over the past decade. Meteorological extremes do not necessarily have to develop into disaster risks. **Mitigation** of GHG **emissions** and **adaptation** to weather vagaries **hold the key** to a **climate-resilient** world. If the record of post-Paris CoPs is any indication, national governments and global policymaking agencies **have their task cut out**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S)** (noun) – An EU-based organization monitoring and reporting on climate change
2. **Pre-Industrial Revolution period** (noun) – The time before the late 18th-century Industrial Revolution
3. **Pact** (noun) – Agreement, treaty, contract, accord समझौता
4. **Commit** (verb) – Promise, pledge, bind, obligate प्रतिबद्ध करना
5. **Signatory** (noun) – A party that signs an agreement or treaty हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
6. **Limit** (verb) – Restrict, confine, curb, reduce सीमित करना
7. **Disaster** (noun) – Catastrophe, calamity, crisis, tragedy आपदा
8. **Come close to** (phrase) – Approach, nearly reach, be on the verge of करीब पहुँच जाना
9. **Breach** (verb) – Violate, break, transgress, disobey तोड़ना
10. **Threshold** (noun) – Limit, boundary, level, starting point सीमा/दहलीज
11. **Default** (noun) – Failure to meet an obligation, lapse, non-compliance विफलता
12. **Benchmark** (noun) – Standard, reference point, criterion, yardstick मानक
13. **Contravention** (noun) – Violation, breach, infringement, transgression उल्लंघन
14. **Landmark** (adjective) – Historic, significant, noteworthy, crucial ऐतिहासिक
15. **Treaty** (noun) – Agreement, accord, pact, protocol संधि
16. **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years दशक
17. **Meteorologist** (noun) – Weather scientist, climatologist, atmospheric scientist मौसम विज्ञानी
18. **Anticipate** (verb) – Expect, predict, foresee, forecast पूर्वानुमान लगाना
19. **Come down** (phrasal verb) – Decrease, reduce, drop, decline कम होना
20. **Tad** (noun) – A little, small amount, bit, slight degree थोड़ा सा
21. **Forecast** (noun) – Prediction, projection, estimate, outlook पूर्वानुमान
22. **Hinge** (on) (verb) – Depend on, be determined by, rest on, rely on निर्भर करना
23. **La Nina** (noun) – A climate phenomenon causing cooler temperatures ला नीना (मौसम की घटना)
24. **Set in** (phrasal verb) – Begin, start, take effect, establish शुरू होना

25. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, achieve, satisfy, comply  
पूरा करना
26. **Perplexed** (adjective) – Confused, puzzled, bewildered, baffled हैरान
27. **Spook** (verb) – Frighten, scare, alarm, unsettle डरा देना
28. **Reckon** (verb) – Consider, think, estimate, believe माना जाना
29. **Have a bearing on** (phrase) – Influence, affect, impact, relate to प्रभाव डालना
30. **Vagaries** (noun) – Unpredictable changes, fluctuations, uncertainties, instabilities अनिश्चितताएँ
31. **Phenomenon** (noun) – Event, occurrence, happening, development घटना
32. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, cause, bring about उत्पन्न करना
33. **Ramification** (noun) – Consequence, result, effect, implication परिणाम
34. **Met** (noun) – Meteorological department, weather bureau मौसम विभाग
35. **Refine** (verb) – Improve, enhance, adjust, fine-tune सुधारना
36. **Close on the heels of** (phrase) – Immediately following, right after, shortly after के तुरंत बाद
37. **Wing** (noun) – Division, branch, section, department विभाग
38. **Eponymous** (adjective) – Named after a person or thing, title-giving जिसके नाम पर नाम रखा गया हो
39. **Estimate** (verb) – Calculate roughly, evaluate, assess, approximate अनुमान लगाना
40. **Mitigation** (noun) – Reduction, lessening, alleviation, minimizing कमी
41. **Emission** (noun) – Discharge, release, output, outflow उत्सर्जन
42. **Adaptation** (noun) – Adjustment, modification, change, alteration अनुकूलन
43. **Hold the key** (phrase) – Be the most important factor, be crucial, have control मुख्य भूमिका निभाना
44. **Climate-resilient** (adjective) – Able to withstand climate changes, sustainable जलवायु-लचीला
45. **Have one's task cut out** (phrase) – Face a difficult job, have a challenging responsibility कठिन काम सामने होना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Record Temperature Expected:** 2024 is likely to be the warmest year ever recorded due to rising global temperatures.
2. **Paris Agreement Target Breach:** The average global temperature rise has surpassed 1.6°C above pre-industrial levels, nearing a breach of the 1.5°C Paris Agreement target.
3. **Climate Benchmark Warning:** The EU's Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) warns of an impending default on the Paris benchmark unless corrective actions are taken.
4. **Decadal Evaluation:** The Paris Agreement's success is evaluated over a decade, offering a window for corrective measures.
5. **La Niña's Delay:** Expected La Niña cooling effects have not materialized due to its delayed onset, perplexing meteorologists.
6. **Unusual Climate Trends:** Only twice in 75 years has La Niña arrived later than October, highlighting unusual climate behavior.
7. **Mid-Winter Onset Possible:** If La Niña arrives, it is expected to be weak or delayed until February 2025, according to the Australian Bureau of Meteorology.
8. **Global Weather Impact:** La Niña's delay impacts agriculture, energy use, local pollution, and extreme weather events.
9. **Economic Costs:** Climate-related weather disasters cost the global economy \$320 billion in 2024, 25% higher than the last decade's average.
10. **Disaster Mitigation Need:** Weather extremes need not become disasters if climate mitigation and adaptation policies are effectively implemented.
11. **Climate Challenges Intensify:** Delayed oceanic cooling phenomena add unpredictability to climate patterns, complicating global responses.
12. **Global Policy Urgency:** Policymakers must intensify efforts to limit economic and environmental damage caused by climate instability.
13. **Improved Forecasting Models:** Enhanced meteorological models are necessary for accurate climate forecasts and better disaster preparedness.
14. **Insurance Sector Insight:** The Swiss Re Institute highlighted the economic consequences of extreme weather, emphasizing the urgent need for climate resilience.
15. **Policy Action Required:** National governments must strengthen efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to changing climate realities.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Analytical
  - C. Sarcastic
  - D. Humorous
2. **Which inference can be drawn from the passage?**
  - A. Meeting the Paris Agreement goals will require long-term and multifaceted efforts
  - B. La Nina has consistently failed to impact global temperatures in the past.
  - C. The US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration no longer trusts its forecasting models.
  - D. Climate change is an irreversible phenomenon.
3. **Which statement is incorrect based on the passage?**
  - A. November 2024 marked the 16th month with a temperature rise above 1.5°C.
  - B. La Nina has never set in after October in recorded history.
  - C. Extreme weather events cost the world \$320 billion in 2024.
  - D. The Paris Agreement's success is measured over at least a decade.
4. **What is the synonym of the word "vagaries" as used in the passage?**
  - A. Stability
  - B. Certainties
  - C. Patterns
  - D. Fluctuations
5. **From the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following are true about the impact of La Nina EXCEPT that**
  - A. It has the potential to influence crop cycles and energy usage.
  - B. It is a significant factor in reducing global temperatures.
  - C. Its delayed onset in 2024 has perplexed scientists.
  - D. It consistently strengthens the effects of extreme weather events.
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
  - A. Surrender
  - B. Disgust
  - C. Trifle
  - D. Consistent
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Ecstatic
  - A. Interested
  - B. Happy
  - C. Angry
  - D. Shocked
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a phrasal verb error.**

- Mrs. Premlatha asked / Malini to hand down / all the / payment slips
- payment slips
  - Mrs. Premlatha asked
  - Malini to hand down
  - all the
9. **Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error.**  
The accideent on the highway caused a long traffic jam.
- acident
  - accidnt
  - accident
  - acident
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Cultural heritage is the lifeblood of any \_\_\_\_\_ and serves as a link between generations
- birthright
  - lethargy
  - believe
  - civilisation
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**  
The project's tight deadline and complex requirements made it a grueling task for the team.
- Inclusive
  - Accessible
  - Empowering
  - Challenging
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Energy
- Speed
  - Power
  - Strife
  - Frailty
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**  
The detective's job was to discern the truth from the web of lies.
- Confuse
  - Fabricate
  - Perceive
  - Ignore
14. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error**
- We watches movies every Friday night.
  - The sun rises in the east.
  - She always eats healthy meals.
  - He works as a software developer
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Accepting how wonderful you truly are and incorporating this \_\_\_\_\_ into your attitude and personality is perhaps one of the most difficult things to do in life.

- A. folly
- B. craziness
- C. insight
- D. glitch

16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Please listen to all announcements \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hungrily
- B. easily
- C. generally
- D. attentively

17. **Select the most appropriate verb form to fill in the blank.**

Arun \_\_\_\_\_ his bicycle to school every day.

- A. riding
- B. ride
- C. rode
- D. rides

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

He is \_\_\_\_\_ tired to finish his homework.

- A. to
- B. more
- C. too
- D. Most

19. **What does it imply when people say to 'read between the lines'?**

- A. To read something fast
- B. To skip initial and final lines in a paragraph
- C. To avoid detailed information
- D. To read with an ability to infer the meaning

20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

A piece of cake

- A. A cake which is sold as a piece
- B. A slice of cake for eating
- C. A cake that broke into pieces
- D. Easy to do or achieve

**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.**

My next pet, Ari, was a pigeon. He became convinced that he was not a bird at all and refused to \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_. If he wanted to get on a table or a chair, he stood below it, cooing until someone picked him up. He would even try to come \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ walks with us. This, however, we had to

stop for, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you carried him on your shoulder or else you let him walk behind. If you let him walk, you had to slow down your own \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to suit his, for should you get too far ahead, you would find him running after you, cooing frantically, his chest pouted out with \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- A. fly
- B. file
- C. flea
- D. read

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

- A. in
- B. by
- C. at
- D. on

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

- A. either
- B. ever
- C. neither
- D. never

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

- A. piece
- B. pace
- C. peace
- D. space

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

- A. intimation
- B. inclination
- C. indignation
- D. ignition



## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. B) Analytical

B. (Correct): The passage discusses climate data, trends, and challenges systematically. It presents evidence from multiple sources (C3S, NOAA, Swiss Re Institute) and analyzes the implications of these trends on global climate policy and economic ramifications.

A. (Incorrect): The passage does not express hope or positivity. Instead, it highlights concerning trends and challenges in climate change.

C. (Incorrect): The tone lacks mockery or irony, focusing instead on facts and analysis.

D. (Incorrect): The passage addresses a serious topic and does not employ humor.

### 2. A) Meeting the Paris Agreement goals will require long-term and multifaceted efforts.

The passage emphasizes that reversing temperature trends will need sustained action on several fronts, highlighting the complexity and long-term nature of the challenge.

B: The passage does not suggest this; it mentions La Nina's delayed or weak occurrence this year but acknowledges its past cooling effects.

C: The NOAA is described as "spooked," but there is no indication that they distrust their models entirely.

D: The passage does not claim irreversibility; it discusses the need for mitigation and adaptation to address the issue.

### 3. B) La Nina has never set in after October in recorded history.

The passage states that La Nina has occurred later than October only twice in the past 75 years, making this statement incorrect.

A: This is directly supported by the passage.

C: This is explicitly mentioned in the passage.

D: The passage confirms this timeframe for evaluating the agreement's implementation.

### 4. D) Fluctuations

"Vagaries" refers to unpredictable or erratic changes, which aligns with "fluctuations" in the context of weather variations mentioned in the passage.

### 5. D) It consistently strengthens the effects of extreme weather events.

A: The passage explicitly states that La Nina affects crop cycles, energy usage, and local pollution, making this true.

B: La Nina is described as having cooling effects, which aligns with this inference.

C. Its delayed onset in 2024 has perplexed scientists (Correct): The passage mentions that scientists are "perplexed" by the delayed or weak onset of La Nina.

D: The passage does not indicate that La Nina strengthens extreme weather events consistently; instead, it discusses its variability and delayed onset in 2024.

6. D) The incorrect spelling is **Consicstent**, The correct spelling is **Consistent**, which means "acting or done in the same way over time, especially so as to be fair or accurate" (संगत, एकरूप).
7. B) **Ecstatic (adjective)** – Extremely happy, overjoyed, elated, jubilant, thrilled. **बेहद खुश, अत्यधिक प्रसन्न**  
**Synonym: Happy (adjective)** – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment, cheerful, joyful, delighted. **खुश, प्रसन्न**
- **Angry (adjective)** – Feeling or showing strong annoyance or hostility, enraged, furious. **गुस्से में**
  - **Shocked (adjective)** – Surprised or upset by something unexpected, astounded, horrified. **हैरान, स्तब्ध**
  - **Interested (adjective)** – Curious, attentive, fascinated. **रुचि रखने वाला**
8. C) 'hand down' के बदले **'hand over'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hand down' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को विरासत में देना, जबकि यहाँ संदर्भ है 'payment slips' को सौंपने का। सही phrasal verb 'hand over' है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को किसी के पास सौंपना; जैसे— The manager asked him to hand over the documents.  
**'hand over'** will be used instead of 'hand down' because 'hand down' means to pass something as an inheritance, but here the context is to deliver or give the 'payment slips.' Therefore, the correct phrasal verb is 'hand over,' which means to deliver something to someone; Like— The manager asked him to hand over the documents.
9. C) The correct spelling of **'accideent'** is **'accident'**, which means "an unexpected and unplanned event or circumstance, especially one resulting in damage or injury." हादसा, दुर्घटना।
10. D) **'Civilisation'** का use होगा क्योंकि "civilisation" का अर्थ है सभ्यता या समाज जो सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक धरोहर से प्रभावित होता है। sentence में mention है कि सांस्कृतिक धरोहर किसी भी समुदाय के लिए जीवनधारा है और पीढ़ियों के बीच एक सेतु के रूप में कार्य करती है। इस प्रकार, 'civilisation' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। 'Birthright' का अर्थ है जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की बात कर रहा है, न कि किसी व्यक्तिगत अधिकार की। 'Lethargy' का अर्थ है आलस्य, जो संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Believe' एक verb है जिसका अर्थ है विश्वास करना। यह sentence में noun के स्थान पर प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता।

'Civilisation' is the correct choice because it refers to a society or culture influenced by shared cultural and historical heritage. The sentence states that cultural heritage is the lifeblood of any group and serves as a bridge between generations, making 'civilisation' the most appropriate option. 'Birthright' means an inherent right or privilege by birth, which does not align with the sentence discussing cultural heritage. 'Lethargy' means laziness or lack of energy, which is unrelated to the context. 'Believe' is a verb meaning to trust or have faith, and a noun is required in this sentence.

11. **D) Grueling** (adjective): Extremely tiring and demanding, requiring great effort and perseverance. अत्यधिक थकाने वाला

**Synonym: Challenging** (adjective): Testing one's abilities, demanding effort and skill, difficult yet stimulating. किसी की क्षमताओं की परीक्षा लेने वाला

- **Inclusive** (adjective): Including all types of people or things, comprehensive. सभी प्रकार के लोगों या चीज़ों को शामिल करने वाला।
- **Accessible** (adjective) Easy to approach or use, available. आसानी से उपयोग या पहुंचने योग्य।
- **Empowering** (adjective): Giving someone the authority, confidence, or ability to do something. किसी को शक्ति, आत्मविश्वास, या क्षमता प्रदान करना।

12. **B) Energy** (noun) – The strength and vitality required for sustained physical or mental activity; forcefulness, vigor, dynamism. शक्ति, ऊर्जा, बल

**Synonym: Power** (noun) – The capacity or ability to do something; force, strength, authority. सामर्थ्य, बल, शक्ति

- **Speed** – The rate at which someone or something moves; quickness, swiftness, velocity. गति, तेजी
- **Strife** – Angry or bitter disagreement; conflict, discord, struggle. झगड़ा, विवाद
- **Frailty** – The condition of being weak or delicate; fragility, weakness, infirmity. दुर्बलता, कमजोरी

13. **C) Discern** (verb): To recognize or identify something clearly, distinguish, detect, notice. पहचानना, भांपना, अंतर करना

**SYNONYM: Perceive** (verb): To become aware or conscious of something, to recognize or realize.

समझना, महसूस करना

- **Confuse** (verb): To make something unclear, to mix up or perplex. भ्रमित करना

- **Fabricate (verb):** To invent or make up something, often deceitfully. झूठ गढ़ना, बनावट करना
- **Ignore (verb):** To pay no attention to, disregard. अनदेखा करना

14. A) 'watches' के बदले 'watch' का use होगा क्योंकि 'We' Subject है जो Plural है और Present Indefinite Tense में Plural Subject के साथ Verb की Base Form का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे— They play cricket every evening.

'watch' will be used instead of 'watches' because 'We' is a plural subject, and in Present Indefinite Tense, the base form of the verb is used with plural subjects. For example— They play cricket every evening.

15. C) 'Insight' का use होगा क्योंकि "insight" का अर्थ होता है गहरी समझ या दृष्टिकोण। इस वाक्य में कहा गया है कि यह समझना और उसे अपने स्वभाव और व्यक्तित्व में शामिल करना मुश्किल है। यह संदर्भ "insight" को उपयुक्त बनाता है। जबकि: Folly का अर्थ है मूर्खता, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। Craziiness का अर्थ है पागलपन, जो संदर्भ के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। Glitch का अर्थ है तकनीकी खामी, जो वाक्य में बेमेल है।

'Insight' will be used because it means deep understanding or perspective. The sentence discusses accepting a wonderful realization about oneself and incorporating it into personality and attitude, which aligns well with 'insight.' Whereas: Folly means foolishness, which is irrelevant here. Craziiness implies madness, which doesn't fit the context. Glitch means a technical error, which is mismatched in this scenario.

16. D) "attentively" का use होगा क्योंकि "attentively" का अर्थ होता है ध्यानपूर्वक। यह वाक्य संदर्भ में कह रहा है कि सभी घोषणाओं को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनें। यहां "attentively" एक adverb के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है जो "listen" verb को modify करता है। Hungrily का अर्थ है भूख के साथ, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है क्योंकि यह भोजन से संबंधित होता है। Easily का अर्थ है आसानी से, लेकिन यह verb "listen" को modify करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि सुनने का संदर्भ 'ध्यान' की मांग करता है। Generally का अर्थ है आमतौर पर, लेकिन यहां specific रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह फिट नहीं होता।

In this sentence, "attentively" will be used because it means to listen with focus or concentration. The context of the sentence suggests that announcements should be listened to carefully. Here, "attentively" acts as an adverb modifying the verb "listen." Hungrily means with hunger, which is irrelevant here as it pertains to food. Easily means without difficulty, but it doesn't suit the verb "listen" in this context, which requires focus. Generally means in a general way, but the context demands specific attention, making it unsuitable.

17. D) **Rides**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह एक सामान्य आदत (habit) को व्यक्त करता है। Present Indefinite Tense में, जब subject singular (Arun) होता है, तो verb में '-s' या '-es' जोड़ा जाता है। यहाँ, 'Arun' daily basis पर स्कूल जाता है, जो Present Indefinite का संकेत देता है।

**Rides**' is correct because it expresses a habitual action. In the Present Indefinite Tense, when the subject is singular (Arun), the verb takes an '-s' or '-es' ending. Here, 'Arun' going to school daily indicates a habitual action fitting the Present Indefinite.

18. C) **'Too'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'too' का अर्थ है "इतना अधिक कि यह कुछ करने में बाधा बन जाए।" यहाँ sentence में mention है कि वह इतना थका हुआ है कि अपना होमवर्क पूरा नहीं कर सकता। यह संदर्भ में बिल्कुल सही बैठता है 'to' का अर्थ "की ओर" होता है और यह infinitive के रूप में भी प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन यह यहाँ वाक्य का अर्थ नहीं बनाता। 'More' का अर्थ "अधिक" होता है, लेकिन यह तुलना करने के लिए उपयोग होता है और यहाँ इसका कोई स्थान नहीं है। 'Most' का अर्थ "सबसे अधिक" होता है, लेकिन यह superlative डिग्री में उपयोग होता है और वाक्य में इसका प्रयोग अनुचित है।

**Too**' will be used because it means "to such an extent that it prevents something from happening." In this sentence, it conveys that he is so tired that he cannot finish his homework, which perfectly fits the context. 'To' means "towards" or is used as part of an infinitive, but it doesn't make sense in this sentence. 'More' means "greater in amount or degree" and is used for comparisons, which is not applicable here. 'Most' means "the greatest in amount or degree," used in the superlative form, and is irrelevant in this context.

19. D) **read between the lines (Idiom)**- To read with an ability to infer the meaning To understand the hidden or implied meaning behind words or actions. शब्दों या कार्यों के पीछे छिपे हुए या अप्रत्यक्ष अर्थ को समझना।

20. D) **A piece of cake** (idiom)-Easy to do or achieve – आसान काम

21. A) 'Fly' का use होगा क्योंकि "fly" का अर्थ है उड़ना, और संदर्भ के अनुसार, कबूतर होने के बावजूद, उसने उड़ने से इनकार कर दिया। जबकि 'File' का अर्थ है क्रमबद्ध करना या दर्ज करना, 'Flea' एक परजीवी है, और 'Read' का अर्थ पढ़ना है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Fly' should be used because it means to soar or glide in the air, and in the context, the pigeon, despite being a bird, refused to fly. Whereas, 'File' means to arrange or record, 'Flea' refers to a parasite, and 'Read' means to interpret written text, none of which fit here.

22. 'D) **On**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह किसी चीज़ पर या किसी चीज़ के साथ जुड़ने को दर्शाता है। sentence में कहा गया है कि कबूतर हमारे साथ "walks" पर आने की कोशिश करता था। यह बताता है कि वह हमारे साथ चलते समय हमारे कंधे पर बैठने का प्रयास करता था। इसलिए,

'on walks' सही विकल्प है। 'In': "In" का use आमतौर पर किसी वस्तु या स्थान के अंदर होने के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। "By" का अर्थ है "पास में" या "द्वारा," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'At': "At" स्थान या समय को इंगित करता है, जो "walks" के साथ सही नहीं है।

**On'** is the correct choice because it denotes being atop or associated with something. The sentence mentions that the pigeon tried to accompany them on walks. This implies that the pigeon either wanted to ride "on" their shoulder or physically participate in their walks, making "on walks" appropriate. 'In': Refers to being inside something, which does not fit the context here. 'By': Suggests proximity or means, which is not contextually relevant. 'At': Indicates a location or point in time, which does not align with the idea of walking with them.

23. A) **Either'** का use यहाँ सही है क्योंकि वाक्य में विकल्प दिए जा रहे हैं: "या तो आप उसे अपने कंधे पर ले जाएँ या उसे पीछे चलने दें।" 'Either' का उपयोग जब दो विकल्प प्रस्तुत करने के लिए होता है, जैसे कि यहाँ। 'Ever' का अर्थ है "कभी," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता।

'Neither' का उपयोग तब होता है जब दोनों विकल्पों को नकारा जाता है, जो इस वाक्य में सही नहीं है। 'Never' का अर्थ है "कभी नहीं," जो इस संदर्भ में अनुचित है।

**Either'** is the correct choice because the sentence provides two options: "either you carried him on your shoulder, or you let him walk behind." 'Either' is used to present two choices, as it does here. 'Ever' means "at any time," which does not fit in this context. 'Neither' is used to negate both options, which is not the case in this sentence. 'Never' means "not at any time," which is inappropriate in this context.

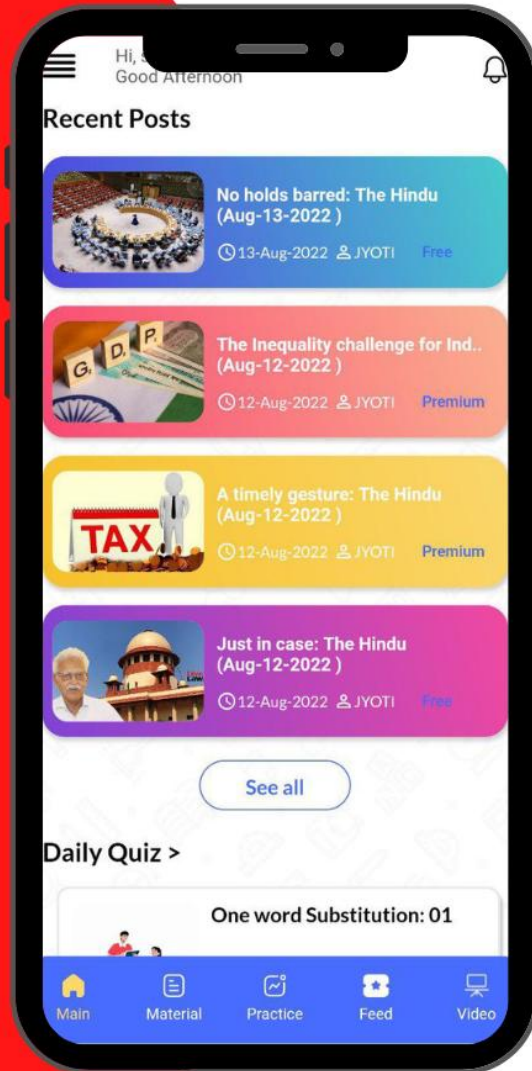
24. B) **Pace'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है गति या चाल। sentence में कहा गया है कि यदि आप कबूतर को चलने देते हैं, तो आपको अपनी गति उसकी चाल के अनुसार धीमी करनी होगी। इसलिए, 'pace' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। 'Piece' का अर्थ है टुकड़ा। यह इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यहां गति की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी टुकड़े की। 'Peace' का अर्थ है शांति। यह वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता क्योंकि यहां शांति का उल्लेख नहीं है। 'Space' का अर्थ है स्थान।

'**Pace'** will be used because it means speed or rate of movement. The sentence mentions slowing down your speed to match the pigeon's movement. Hence, 'pace' is the correct choice. 'Piece' means a part or portion of something. It is inappropriate here as the context is about speed, not parts. 'Peace' means calmness or tranquility. It does not fit because the sentence is not referring to a peaceful state. 'Space' refers to an area or gap. It is irrelevant here as the focus is on speed, not physical space.

25. C) **Indignation**" का अर्थ होता है नाराजगी या गुस्सा, विशेषकर जब किसी को लगता है कि उनके साथ गलत व्यवहार किया गया है। sentence में बताया गया है कि कबूतर (pigeon) नाराज होकर दौड़ रहा है और उसका सीना फूला हुआ है। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यहाँ 'indignation' का सही उपयोग होगा। 'Inclination' का अर्थ है झुकाव या प्रवृत्ति, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Intimation' का अर्थ है सूचना देना, जो वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार सही नहीं है। 'Ignition' का अर्थ है आग लगाना या चालू करना, जो यहाँ अनुचित है।

'**Indignation**' means anger or annoyance, particularly due to perceived unfair treatment. The sentence describes the pigeon running frantically with puffed-out chest, implying indignation. 'Inclination' (a tendency) doesn't fit the context. 'Intimation' (notification) is irrelevant here. 'Ignition' (starting a fire) is contextually inappropriate





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