

The Third edit: Why food ratings commit an injustice to taste

Eatables have been **intrinsic** to cultural **exchanges** between people since the days of **hunter-gatherers**. And long-distance trade in food items goes back to at least the times when ships carried Indian pepper to the Roman empire — **perhaps** even earlier when water buffaloes were an item of **commerce** between the Indus Valley and Mesopotamian civilisations. **Commentators** from Ptolemy to Marco Polo to Ibn Batuta and the first Mughal Emperor Babur to Western **colonisers** **passed** judgement on the **culinary** habits of people they **encountered far from** their homes. The **compilation** of food **atlases** or guides to “best” **eateries**, however, **is** a **distinctly contemporary enterprise**, **premised on** the understanding that geography need not **limit** the culinary experience. The **smorgasbord** has never been so **diverse** and the table today is **laid out** for a range of eaters — not just the **gourmand**. This may seem a democratic arrangement, but it also **homogenises** taste.

Take the latest edition of the Taste Atlas Awards. It’s a rich **platter** comprising **cuisines** from 100 countries. But, instead of doing the introductions and letting the foodie’s taste buds experience the fun, the Atlas **dons the snob’s mantle**. Italian, Greek, Indian, Ethiopian and more than 90 other cuisines are compared and ranked in an order of excellence that does not even **pay lip service to** the vastly different cultural and **agronomic** contexts in which they were produced. The Taste Atlas claims that the ranking **draws on** the “preferences” of people around the world. But isn’t that a violation of the fundamental principle that makes culinary cultures **profound** — taste **defies** formula? Even salt, fat, acid and heat come together in **myriad**, and **protean** ways.



Seeking out delectable versions of the Indian dishes that find a place in the Atlas — murg makhani, Hyderabad biryani, chicken 65 and keema — won’t require much doing. The Indian **gourmet** industry might also celebrate India’s 12th position in the honour’s list. The culinary **explorer**, **in contrast**, **will** put aside this compilation, and do what she does best — seek out the unpredictable. **[Practice Exercise]**

- **Commerce** (noun) – Trade, business, market, export, exchange, retail व्यापार
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.

Vocabulary

1. **Commit** (verb) – Perform, carry out, perpetrate, undertake करना/अंजाम देना
2. **Eatable** (noun) – Food, consumable, edible item खाने योग्य वस्तु
3. **Intrinsic** (adjective) – Essential, inherent, fundamental, natural अंतर्निहित/मौलिक
4. **Exchanges** (noun) – Interactions, trades, communications, transfers अदला-बदली/विनिमय
5. **Hunter-gatherer** (noun) – A person who survives by hunting animals and gathering plants शिकार और संग्रह करने वाला व्यक्ति
6. **Perhaps** (adverb) – Maybe, possibly, conceivably, potentially शायद
7. **Coloniser** (noun) – Settler, invader, conqueror, occupier उपनिवेशवादी
8. **Culinary** (adjective) – Related to cooking or food preparation खाना पकाने से संबंधित
9. **Encounter** (verb) – Meet, come across, face, confront मिलना/सामना करना
10. **Far from** (phrase) – Not at all, quite the opposite, distant from बिल्कुल नहीं/के विपरीत
11. **Atlas** (noun) – A collection of maps or data एटलस/संग्रह
12. **Eatery** (noun) – Restaurant, café, dining place, bistro भोजनालय/ढाबा
13. **Distinctly** (adverb) – Clearly, noticeably, uniquely, evidently स्पष्ट रूप से/विशिष्ट रूप से
14. **Contemporary** (adjective) – Modern, current, up-to-date, present-day आधुनिक/समकालीन
15. **Enterprise** (noun) – Undertaking, venture, initiative, business उद्यम/प्रयास
16. **Premise** (on) (verb) – Base on, found on, establish on आधारित होना
17. **Limit** (verb) – Restrict, constrain, reduce, curb सीमित करना
18. **Smorgasbord** (noun) – Variety, assortment, mix, spread विविधता/भोजन का मिश्रण
19. **Diverse** (adjective) – Varied, different, assorted, multiple विविध/अलग-अलग
20. **Lay out** (phrasal verb) – Arrange, display, present, organize सजाना/व्यवस्थित करना
21. **Gourmand** (noun) – Food lover, epicure, connoisseur of good food भोजन प्रेमी/खान-पान का शौकीन
22. **Homogenise** (verb) – Make uniform, standardize, equalize, blend समान बनाना/एकरूप करना

23. **Platter** (noun) – Dish, large plate, food serving, spread प्लेट/भोजन की थाली
24. **Cuisine** (noun) – Style of cooking, food tradition, gastronomy पाककला/खान-पान की शैली
25. **Don** (verb) – Put on, assume, take on, wear ओढ़ना/अपनाना
26. **Snob** (noun) – Pretentious person, elitist, critic, connoisseur अभिमानी व्यक्ति/शौकीन व्यक्ति
27. **Mantle** (noun) – Role, responsibility, covering, cloak भूमिका/आवरण
28. **Agronomic** (adjective) – Related to the science of soil and crop production कृषि-विज्ञान से संबंधित
29. **Profound** (adjective) – Deep, significant, meaningful, far-reaching गहरा/महत्वपूर्ण
30. **Defy** (verb) – Challenge, resist, oppose, go against अवहेलना करना/अस्वीकार करना
31. **Myriad** (adjective) – Countless, numerous, innumerable, infinite असंख्य/अनेक
32. **Protean** (adjective) – Versatile, changeable, adaptable, flexible बहुरूपिया/बदलता रहने वाला
33. **Seek out** (phrasal verb) – Search for, find, look for, track down खोजना/ढूँढना
34. **Delectable** (adjective) – Delicious, tasty, mouth-watering, scrumptious स्वादिष्ट/लज़ीज़
35. **Gourmet** (noun) – Food expert, connoisseur, epicure, foodie खान-पान का विशेषज्ञ
36. **In contrast** (phrase) – On the other hand, in comparison, conversely, as opposed to इसके विपरीत

- **Pay lip service to** (phrase) – Express verbal support, make a pretense of, feign commitment to, pretend adherence to दिखावटी समर्थन करना
- **Draw** (on) (verb) – Use, utilize, employ, rely on, resort to उपयोग करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Historical Food Exchanges:** Food has played a central role in cultural exchanges since ancient trade routes connected civilizations.
2. **Ancient Food Trade:** Historical trade examples include Indian pepper to Rome and water buffaloes between the Indus Valley and Mesopotamia.
3. **Culinary Judgements:** Explorers like Ptolemy, Marco Polo, Ibn Batuta, and Babur judged local cuisines during their travels.
4. **Modern Food Guides:** Contemporary food guides and rankings emerged from the belief that food experiences transcend geography.
5. **Democratic Yet Homogenized:** While global food availability appears democratic, rankings risk homogenizing cultural tastes.
6. **Taste Atlas Awards Critique:** The latest Taste Atlas Awards rank cuisines from 100 countries but overlook cultural and agricultural contexts.
7. **Ranking Flaws:** Comparing cuisines in hierarchical rankings disregards taste's subjective and diverse nature.
8. **Culinary Diversity:** Basic culinary elements like salt, fat, acid, and heat combine differently across cultures, making standard rankings unjust.
9. **Indian Representation:** Indian dishes like murgh makhani and biryani feature in the Atlas, reflecting India's strong global culinary presence.
10. **Global Food Preferences:** The rankings claim to be based on global preferences, but taste's personal and cultural dimensions defy such standardization.
11. **Celebration vs. Exploration:** While India's 12th position might be celebrated by the food industry, true culinary explorers prefer to discover unique tastes on their own.
12. **Food as Experience:** Culinary exploration goes beyond lists and awards, embracing unpredictability and cultural richness.
13. **Cultural Context Ignored:** The Atlas fails to respect the unique contexts shaping cuisines, reducing them to mere ranked entries.
14. **Subjectivity of Taste:** Taste is inherently subjective, resisting formulas and rigid classifications.
15. **Beyond Ratings:** True culinary enthusiasts will ignore ratings, seeking authentic food experiences driven by curiosity and adventure.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Neutral and objective
 - B. Appreciative and celebratory
 - C. Critical and questioning
 - D. Indifferent and detached
2. **Based on the passage, what can we infer about the author's view on global food rating systems like the Taste Atlas Awards?**
 - A. They accurately represent the cultural diversity and unexpected discoveries that define culinary experiences.
 - B. They offer a detailed historical perspective on how food trade evolved across ancient civilizations.
 - C. They fail to capture the personal, exploratory journey that makes culinary experiences unique.
 - D. They ensure that geographical boundaries no longer limit one's exposure to diverse cuisines.
3. **Which historical figures mentioned in the passage are known to have passed judgment on foreign culinary habits?**
 - A. Ibn Batuta, Marco Polo, Ptolemy, and Babur
 - B. Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great, Vasco da Gama, and Confucius
 - C. Christopher Columbus, Zheng He, Ferdinand Magellan, and Herodotus
 - D. Pythagoras, Aristotle, Plato, and Socrates
4. **According to the passage, one of the fundamental principles that makes culinary cultures profound is that taste defies _____.**
 - A. Formula
 - B. Tradition
 - C. Invention
 - D. Individualization
5. In the passage, the word "**protean**" (used to describe how elements like salt, fat, acid, and heat can come together) most closely means:
 - A. Rigid
 - B. Versatile
 - C. Rarefied
 - D. Predictable
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**

The artist's unique technique added a touch of individuality to the painting

 - A. Artist's
 - B. Individuality
 - C. Unique

D. Technique

7. **One of the four words in bold in the given sentence is incorrectly spelt. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

The hurricane left behind a devasstating trail of destruction

- A. destruction
- B. devasstating
- C. hurricane
- D. trail

8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**

The athlete demonstrated remarkable agility during the gymnastics routine.

- A. Prowess
- B. Stiffness
- C. Flexibility
- D. Nimbleness

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

Enmity

- A. Antipathy
- B. Malignity
- C. Friendship
- D. Hostility

10. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

They looked out the matter and found the root cause of the problem.

- A. looked into the matter and found
- B. looked unless the matter and found
- C. looked of the matter and found
- D. looked until the matter and found

11. **Select the sentence with the most appropriate use of preposition**

- A. Reetu slept all in the history class.
- B. Reetu slept all during the history class.
- C. Reetu slept all through the history class.
- D. Reetu slept all into the history class.

12. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Rahul's personality is complamanted by his confident looks

- A. complamanted
- B. complemented
- C. complieminted
- D. complimented

13. **Change the following sentence into superlative degree.**

No other mountain in the world is as high as the Mount Everest

- A. Mount Everest is higher than any other mountain in the world.

- B. No other mountain is highest than Mount Everest.
- C. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- D. Mount Everest is high mountain in the world.

14. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**

Placing a huge magnet atop the temple pose to being the biggest hurdle for the masons

- A. poses for being
- B. posed to be
- C. posing as be
- D. no improvement required

15. **Select the word that has the same meaning (SYNONYM) as the underlined word in the given sentence.**

She accused her sister of being vindictive when she was trying to defame her.

- A. revengeful
- B. righteous
- C. venerable
- D. vigilant

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

My grandparents live in a beautiful house _____ the countryside

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

17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Blunt

- A. Tactful
- B. Adventurous
- C. Rowdy
- D. Insensitive

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

Apple of one's eye

- A. Very docile
- B. Very stubborn
- C. Very strong
- D. Very precious

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

When pigs fly

- A. Something that spoils relationships
- B. Something unplanned
- C. Something terrible
- D. Something that will never happen

20. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.

The farm cattle is grazing in the field when the tiger attacked

- A. is grazing
- B. The farm cattle
- C. in the field when
- D. the tiger attacked.

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.

A monsoon is traditionally a seasonal reversing wind (1)_____ by corresponding changes in precipitation but is now (2)_____ describe seasonal changes in atmospheric circulation and precipitation associated (3)_____ annual latitudinal oscillation of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) between its limits to the north and south of the equator. Usually, the term monsoon (4)_____ refer to the rainy phase of a seasonally changing pattern, although technically there is also a dry phase. The term is also sometimes used to (5)_____ locally heavy but short-term rains.

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

- A. accompanying
- B. accompany
- C. accompanies
- D. accompanied

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

- A. used to
- B. use to
- C. uses to
- D. using to

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

- A. for
- B. of
- C. on
- D. with

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

- A. is use to
- B. were used to
- C. is used to
- D. are used to

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

- A. describing
- B. describe
- C. described
- D. describes

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) Critical and questioning

The author criticizes the Taste Atlas Awards for homogenizing taste and ranking cuisines out of their cultural context, demonstrating a skeptical, questioning, and critical attitude.

A: The author is not merely presenting facts; they are expressing disapproval and skepticism.

B: While there is some acknowledgment of diversity, the overall tone challenges the idea of ranking cuisines, not celebrating it.

D: The author is clearly engaged with the subject and takes a stance, showing neither indifference nor detachment.

2. C) The passage suggests that while global food rating systems list popular cuisines, they strip away the spontaneous and personal element of culinary exploration. The author implies these ratings homogenize taste rather than celebrating the individuality and serendipity of a genuine food journey.

A: The passage criticizes the lack of a serendipitous journey, so saying they “accurately represent it” is incorrect.

B: Although the passage provides historical context, it does not state that these rating systems do so.

D: While the passage acknowledges that geography need not limit culinary experience, it criticizes homogenization, not celebrates it.

3. A) The passage specifically names Ptolemy, Marco Polo, Ibn Batuta, and Emperor Babur as commentators who judged the culinary habits of people they encountered during their travels.

B: None of these individuals are mentioned in the passage as culinary commentators.

C: These explorers and historians are not cited in the passage for passing judgment on culinary habits.

D: These are classical philosophers with no mention in the passage related to culinary judgments.

4. A) formula

The passage explicitly states "taste defies formula," indicating that taste cannot be reduced to a simple, universally applicable method or calculation.

B) tradition (Incorrect): While traditions influence cuisine, the passage does not state that taste defies tradition.

C) invention (Incorrect): The passage never implies that taste defies invention; inventive approaches can thrive in culinary realms.

D) **Individualization** (Incorrect): Although taste can be personal, the passage specifically points out that taste defies a “formula,” not individuality.

5. B) **versatile**

"Protean" means capable of changing easily or being extremely adaptable, which aligns with "versatile."

A) rigid (Incorrect): This is the opposite of "protean." Something rigid is inflexible and unchanging.

C) rarefied (Incorrect): "Rarefied" means exclusive or refined, not adaptable or changeable.

D) predictable (Incorrect): If something is predictable, it is fixed and expected, which contradicts the concept of being protean.

6. B) The **incorrect spelling** in the sentence is '**Individuality**', and the correct spelling is '**Individuality**'. व्यक्ति की विशिष्टता, व्यक्तिगतता

7. B) The correct spelling of '**devasstating**' is '**devastating**', which means “causing severe shock, distress, or damage” भयावह, विनाशकारी।

8. B) **Agility** (noun): The ability to move quickly and easily; nimbleness, suppleness, dexterity. दक्षता, फुर्ती

Antonym: **Stiffness** – The quality of being rigid and unable to bend or move easily; inflexibility, hardness अकड़, कठोरता

- **Prowess** (noun): Great skill or ability, expertise, mastery. कौशल, वीरता
- **Flexibility** (noun): The quality of bending easily without breaking; suppleness, adaptability. लचीलापन, अनुकूलता
- **Nimbleness** (noun): Quick and light in movement or action; agility, dexterity. चुस्ती, फुर्ती

9. C) **Enmity** (noun) – The state or feeling of being actively opposed or hostile to someone or something. द्वेष, वैर

Antonym: **Friendship** (noun) – A state of mutual trust and affection between people, amity, camaraderie. मित्रता, दोस्ती

- **Antipathy** (noun) – A deep-seated feeling of dislike; aversion. घृणा, विरोध
- **Malignity** (noun) – Intense ill will or hatred; extreme malevolence. दुर्भावना, विद्वेष
- **Hostility** (noun) – Unfriendliness or opposition. शत्रुता, वैरभाव

10. A) 'looked out the matter' and found के बदले **'looked into the matter and found'** का use होगा, क्योंकि 'look into' का अर्थ होता है 'जांच करना', वाक्य यह संकेत देता है कि उन्होंने समस्या की जड़ का पता लगाने के लिए मामले की जांच की।
- looked out the matter' and found is incorrect and should be replaced with **'looked into the matter' and found**, as 'look into' means 'to investigate or examine closely,' which aligns with the intended meaning of the sentence. The sentence implies that they investigated the issue to find the root cause
11. C) Reetu slept all through the history class
- through'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'slept' एक continuous activity को दर्शाता है, और 'through' preposition का use ऐसी स्थितियों में किया जाता है जब कोई क्रिया पूरी अवधि के दौरान होती है। **Through'** will be used because 'slept' refers to a continuous activity, and the preposition 'through' is appropriate in contexts where the action takes place over an entire duration. Other options are incorrect as they do not fit the context and grammar correctly.
12. B) The correct spelling of the underlined word **'complamented'** is **'complemented'**, which means "to complete or enhance something by providing what is missing or necessary" (पूरक बनाना, पूरा करना).
13. C) **Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world**
- The superlative degree compares one thing to all others, and we use "the highest" to describe Mount Everest because it is the tallest mountain in the world.
- A is in the comparative degree, which is incorrect for this.
- B is grammatically incorrect because "highest than" is not proper usage.
- D is incomplete and lacks proper grammar to express the superlative degree.
14. 'B) **posed to be'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में यह घटना Past Tense की ओर इशारा कर रही है। मुख्य वाक्य 'Placing a huge magnet atop the temple' से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यह कार्य पहले हो चुका है, अतः Verb को Past Tense में होना चाहिए। 'pose to being' गलत है क्योंकि यह न तो grammatically सही है और न ही contextually।
- 'posed to be'** will be used because the sentence refers to a past event. The main clause, "Placing a huge magnet atop the temple," indicates that the action has already occurred, so the verb must align with the past tense. The phrase 'pose to being' is incorrect both grammatically and contextually.
15. A) **Vindictive** (adjective): Meaning – Having or showing a strong or unreasoning desire for revenge, spiteful, revengeful, vengeful. प्रतिशोधी

Synonym: **Revengeful** (adjective) – Inclined to seek revenge, vengeful, retaliatory, spiteful.
बदला लेने वाला

- **Righteous** (adjective):– Morally right or justifiable, virtuous, ethical. धार्मिक
- **Venerable** (adjective): – Accorded a great deal of respect, especially because of age, wisdom, or character. आदरणीय
- **Vigilant** (adjective): – Keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties, watchful, alert. सावधान

16. B) 'In' का use होगा क्योंकि 'in' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान के अंदर या उस क्षेत्र में स्थित होना। यहां context "countryside" में एक खूबसूरत घर के स्थान को दर्शाता है, इसलिए 'in' सही है। 'At' का use किसी विशिष्ट बिंदु के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'On' का उपयोग किसी सतह पर होने के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Onto' का use गति या दिशा में किसी सतह पर जाने के लिए किया जाता है, जो grammatically and contextually गलत है।

'In' will be used because 'in' indicates being located inside or within a certain area. Here, the context refers to a beautiful house located in the countryside, making 'in' the correct choice. 'At' is used to refer to a specific point, which is not suitable here. 'On' is used to describe something on a surface, which does not fit the context. 'Onto' implies motion or movement onto a surface, which is grammatically and contextually incorrect here.

17. D) **Blunt (adjective)** – Direct or straightforward in speech or behavior, often to the point of rudeness or insensitivity. मुंहफट स्पष्टवादी

Synonym: **Insensitive** (adjective) – Lacking sensitivity, consideration, or tact. असंवेदनशील।

- **Tactful** (adjective)- Having or showing tact; careful not to offend or upset others. चतुर, विवेकशील
- **Adventurous** (adjective)- Willing to take risks or try out new ideas साहसी
- **Rowdy** (adjective)- Noisy and disorderly; rough. उग्र, हंगामाखोर।

18. D) **Apple of one's eye (idiom)** – Very precious (बहुत प्रिय)

19. D) **When pigs fly (idiom)** – Something that will never happen ऐसी चीज़ जो कभी नहीं होगी।

20. A) "is grazing" का use गलत है क्योंकि घटना का एक भाग, "the tiger attacked," Past Tense में है।

अतः पूरे sentence में एक ही समय का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। यहां "is grazing" के स्थान पर "was grazing" का use होगा।

The phrase "is grazing" is incorrect because part of the sentence, "the tiger attacked," is in Past Tense. To maintain uniformity in tense, "is grazing" should be replaced with "was grazing".

21. D) '**Accompanied**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'is traditionally a seasonal reversing wind' के साथ 'accompanied' को जोड़ा गया है। 'Accompanied' का अर्थ है "साथ होता है" और यह क्रिया के past participle रूप में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है जो 'is' (passive voice structure) के साथ मेल खाता है। 'Accompanying' गलत है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान participle है और वाक्य के passive voice structure में फिट नहीं होता। 'Accompany' गलत है क्योंकि यह base form है और 'is' के साथ use नहीं किया जा सकता।

'Accompanies' गलत है क्योंकि यह singular subject के लिए present tense में उपयोग होता है, जो contextually सही नहीं है।

Accompanied is used because it complements the phrase "is traditionally a seasonal reversing wind" in a passive voice structure. 'Accompanied' (past participle) fits the structure and context, meaning "is accompanied by". 'Accompanying' is incorrect as it is the present participle, unsuitable for the passive voice structure of the sentence. 'Accompany' is incorrect as it is the base form and cannot be used with 'is' in this context. 'Accompanies' is incorrect because it is present tense for a singular subject, which does not fit the structure or context here.

22. A) 'Used to' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "used to" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का पहले होना या प्रचलन में होना। sentence में mention है कि मानसून शब्द अब मौसमी परिवर्तनों को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है, इसलिए 'used to' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'use to' गलत है क्योंकि यह केवल वर्तमान में प्रचलित आदतों के लिए प्रयोग होता है। 'Uses to' और 'using to' व्याकरणिक रूप से गलत हैं क्योंकि 'uses to' वर्तमान की आदत के लिए होता है लेकिन 'to' के साथ नहीं आता, और 'using to' का कोई सही व्याकरणिक उपयोग नहीं है।

'Used to' will be used because it means something that happened or was practiced in the past. The sentence mentions that the term "monsoon" is now used to describe seasonal changes, making 'used to' correct. Whereas, 'use to' is incorrect because it is only used for current habits. 'Uses to' and 'using to' are grammatically incorrect as 'uses to' is not used with 'to,' and 'using to' has no proper grammatical use.

23. D) 'With' का use होगा क्योंकि "with" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के साथ संबंध या जुड़ाव। sentence में mention है कि मौसमी परिवर्तन वार्षिक अक्षांशीय दोलन (oscillation) के साथ जुड़े होते हैं, इसलिए 'with' सही है। जबकि 'for' उद्देश्य या कारण के लिए उपयोग होता है, 'of' स्वामित्व या संबंध के लिए होता है, और 'on' किसी सतह पर या विषय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'With' will be used because it indicates an association or connection with something. The sentence mentions that seasonal changes are associated with the annual latitudinal oscillation,

making 'with' appropriate here. Whereas, 'for' is used for purpose or reason, 'of' indicates possession or belonging, and 'on' implies focus on a surface or topic, which do not fit in this context.

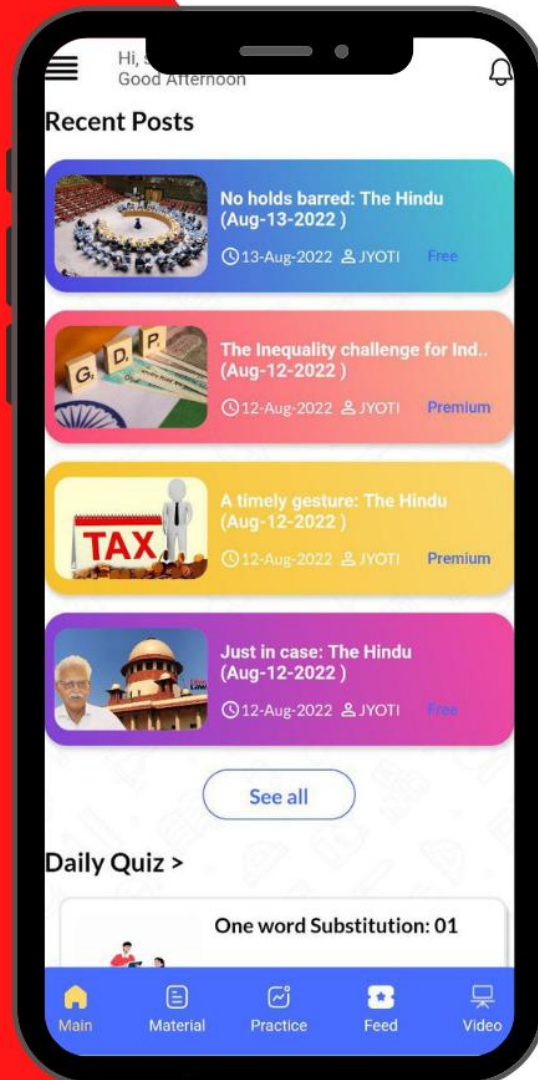
24. C) 'Is used to' का use होगा क्योंकि "is used to" का अर्थ है वर्तमान में किसी चीज़ का उपयोग या प्रचलन में होना। sentence में "monsoon" की बात की जा रही है, जो वर्तमान में मौसमी परिवर्तनों को संदर्भित करता है। इसलिए 'is used to' सही है। जबकि 'is use to' grammatically गलत है, 'were used to' past को दर्शाता है, और 'are used to' plural के लिए होता है, जो सही नहीं है।

'Is used to' will be used because it means something that is currently used or practiced. The sentence refers to "monsoon," which presently refers to seasonal changes, making 'is used to' correct. Whereas, 'is use to' is grammatically incorrect, 'were used to' refers to the past, and 'are used to' is for plural subjects, which do not fit in this context.

25. B) '**Describe**' का use होगा क्योंकि "to" के बाद infinitive verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ sentence यह व्यक्त करता है कि "monsoon" का उपयोग "locally heavy but short-term rains" को बताने के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिए, "describe" यहाँ सही है। 'Describing' (Option A) participle है, जो "to" के बाद गलत है। 'Described' (Option C) past participle है, जो पूरे वाक्य के वर्तमान संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता।

'Describes' (Option D) singular verb है, जो इस sentence में grammatically सही नहीं है।

Describe will be used because after "to," the infinitive form of the verb is required. The sentence mentions that the term "monsoon" is used to explain "locally heavy but short-term rains." Thus, "describe" fits the context. 'Describing' is a participle, which is incorrect after "to." 'Described' is a past participle and doesn't align with the sentence's present context. 'Describes' is a singular verb, which is grammatically unsuitable in this context.



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