

## Not again!

Delhi air quality once again **plummets** to unbreathable 'severe' category despite GRAP IV

You may not be a smoker but you are still smoking 10 cigarettes a day if you happen to be in Delhi. This is what the doctors have to say about Delhi pollution. The capital **witnessed** a sharp decline in air quality on Wednesday, with the Air Quality Index (AQI) crossing the 400 mark and entering the 'severe' category once again. This **alarming** situation **unfolded** despite the implementation of Stage 4 of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP), which **entails stringent** anti-pollution measures. Monitoring Stations Report Severe-Plus AQI Out of the 37 monitoring stations listed on the Sameer app. These figures **highlight** the **widespread** and **acute** nature of air pollution across the city. **GRAP**, a tiered system of air quality management, **categorises** air quality into four stages based on AQI levels: Stage I (Poor, AQI 201-300) Stage II (Very Poor, AQI 301-400) Stage III (Severe, AQI 401-450) Stage IV (Severe Plus, AQI above 450) Under Stage IV, measures such as a complete ban on construction and **demolition** activities, including public **infrastructure** projects and the **prohibition** of diesel trucks carrying non-essential items entering Delhi are **enforced**. **Offices**—public, municipal and private—**are** advised to reduce staff attendance to 50 per cent, with the rest working from home. Additional **measures** like the closure of colleges, non-essential businesses and odd-even vehicular restrictions **are** considered during such extreme conditions. Despite these restrictions, Delhi's air quality has continued to **deteriorate**, raising questions about the **efficacy** and **enforcement** of these measures.

However, experts feel that it is more due to **metrological** conditions and not a failure of GRAP. They **attribute** the sudden spike in pollution levels **to** unfavourable meteorological conditions, particularly a significant drop in wind speeds. The **stagnation** allows local **pollutants** to **accumulate**, **exacerbating** the already critical air quality. During winters, Delhi's air pollution crisis is **compounded** by a combination of factors. Vehicle **emissions** is a primary contributor to the city's air pollution. Besides vehicular pollution, paddy straw burning **adds to** the pollution burden. Factories **emit** significant quantities of pollutants. But right now it is the **dip** in temperatures. During winters heavy air traps pollutants near the ground, creating a thick layer of smog. The **hazardous** air quality in Delhi **poses** severe health risks to its residents. **Prolonged exposure** can **lead to** respiratory **ailments**, **cardiovascular** issues and other **chronic** conditions. **Vulnerable groups**, including children, the elderly, and those with **pre-existing** health conditions, **are** at the highest risk. This is not the first time Delhi's air quality has entered the severe-plus category this season. In November, similar conditions led to the **imposition** of GRAP Stage IV. The **recurrence** of severe pollution **highlights** the cyclical nature of Delhi's air quality crisis, **driven** by a mix of local and regional factors. **Unfortunately**, authorities lack a **comprehensive** plan to **address** the issue, **relying** instead **on knee-jerk reactions** and ineffective **quick fixes**.

[Practice exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Plummet** (verb) – Drop sharply, fall rapidly, decrease steeply, tumble, crash तेजी से गिरना
2. **Witness** (verb) – Observe, see, experience, encounter, notice देखना/साक्षी बनना
3. **Alarming** (adjective) – Worrying, concerning, distressing, troubling, shocking चिंताजनक
4. **Unfold** (verb) – Develop, occur, take place, happen, emerge सामने आना
5. **Entail** (verb) – Involve, require, demand, necessitate, call for आवश्यकता होना
6. **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, severe, rigid, inflexible, harsh कठोर
7. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, stress, spotlight, draw attention to प्रमुखता देना
8. **Widespread** (adjective) – Extensive, prevalent, far-reaching, broad, common व्यापक
9. **Acute** (adjective) – Severe, intense, critical, serious, sharp गंभीर
10. **Categorise** (verb) – Classify, organize, group, sort, arrange वर्गीकृत करना
11. **Demolition** (noun) – Destruction, tearing down, knocking down, dismantling, razing विध्वंस
12. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Facilities, systems, framework, public utilities, foundation आधारभूत संरचना
13. **Prohibition** (noun) – Ban, restriction, prevention, exclusion, interdiction प्रतिबंध
14. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, apply, impose, uphold, carry out लागू करना
15. **Deteriorate** (verb) – Worsen, decline, degrade, fall apart, weaken बिगड़ना
16. **Efficacy** (noun) – Effectiveness, efficiency, capability, power, performance प्रभावशीलता
17. **Enforcement** (noun) – Implementation, regulation, application, execution, policing प्रवर्तन
18. **Metrological** (adjective) – Related to weather, climatic, atmospheric मौसम संबंधी
19. **Attribute** (to) (verb) – Credit, ascribe, assign, connect, link जोड़ना
20. **Stagnation** (noun) – Inactivity, lack of movement, stillness, dormancy, standstill ठहराव
21. **Pollutant** (noun) – Contaminant, toxin, impurity, waste, poison प्रदूषक
22. **Accumulate** (verb) – Gather, collect, build up, amass, increase एकत्र होना

23. **Exacerbate** (verb) – Worsen, intensify, aggravate, heighten, compound बढ़ाना
24. **Compound** (verb) – Add to, worsen, aggravate, intensify, increase बढ़ाना
25. **Emission** (noun) – Discharge, release, output, outflow, exhalation उत्सर्जन
26. **Add to** (phrasal verb) – Increase, contribute to, expand, enhance, boost जोड़ना
27. **Emit** (verb) – Release, discharge, give off, radiate, expel छोड़ना
28. **Dip** (noun) – Decrease, drop, fall, decline, reduction गिरावट
29. **Hazardous** (adjective) – Dangerous, risky, harmful, unsafe, toxic खतरनाक
30. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, cause, bring about, lead to प्रस्तुत करना/उत्पन्न करना
31. **Prolonged** (adjective) – Extended, lengthy, sustained, continuous, long-lasting लंबा
32. **Exposure** (noun) – Contact, experience, vulnerability, risk, openness संपर्क
33. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, result in, bring about, produce, create कारण बनना
34. **Ailment** (noun) – Illness, sickness, disease, disorder, condition बीमारी
35. **Cardiovascular** (adjective) – Related to the heart and blood vessels हृदय और रक्त वाहिकाओं से संबंधित
36. **Chronic** (adjective) – Persistent, long-lasting, recurring, enduring, ongoing पुरानी (बीमारी)
37. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – At risk, exposed, defenseless, prone, susceptible कमजोर
38. **Pre-existing** (adjective) – Existing beforehand, prior, already present पहले से मौजूद
39. **Imposition** (noun) – Implementation, enforcement, application, imposition, regulation लागू करना
40. **Recurrence** (noun) – Reappearance, return, repetition, resurgence, comeback पुनरावृत्ति
41. **Drive** (verb) – Propel, push, motivate, cause, prompt प्रेरित करना
42. **Unfortunately** (adverb) – Sadly, regrettably, unluckily, unhappily, lamentably दुर्भाग्यवश
43. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Complete, thorough, extensive, all-inclusive, detailed व्यापक
44. **Address** (verb) – Deal with, tackle, handle, resolve, manage समाधान करना

45. **Rely** (on) (verb) – Depend on, trust, count on, lean on, be dependent निर्भर होना
46. **Knee-jerk reaction** (noun) – Immediate response, reflex action, impulsive reaction, hasty decision त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया
47. **Quick fixes** (noun) – Temporary solutions, stopgap measures, makeshift arrangements, short-term fixes अस्थायी समाधान

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Severe Air Quality in Delhi:** Delhi's Air Quality Index (AQI) crossed 400, entering the 'severe' category despite implementing stringent GRAP Stage IV measures.
2. **Health Warning:** Doctors equate breathing in Delhi to smoking 10 cigarettes daily due to toxic air levels.
3. **Monitoring Stations Report:** Out of 37 monitoring stations, many reported AQI levels exceeding 450, indicating widespread pollution.
4. **GRAP Framework:** The Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) categorizes air quality into four stages based on AQI levels, from 'Poor' (201-300) to 'Severe Plus' (above 450).
5. **Stage IV Restrictions:** Measures include a construction ban, restricting non-essential diesel trucks, halving staff attendance in offices, and possibly closing colleges and enforcing odd-even vehicle rules.
6. **Enforcement Issues:** Despite GRAP Stage IV measures, air quality continues to decline, raising concerns about their effectiveness and enforcement.
7. **Meteorological Factors:** Experts attribute the pollution spike to stagnant wind conditions, which trap pollutants near the surface.
8. **Winter Aggravation:** Delhi's winter air pollution worsens due to lower temperatures, heavy air trapping pollutants, and creating thick smog.
9. **Primary Pollution Sources:** Major contributors include vehicle emissions, paddy straw burning, and industrial emissions.
10. **Severe Health Risks:** Prolonged exposure increases respiratory and cardiovascular issues, severely affecting children, the elderly, and people with pre-existing conditions.
11. **Seasonal Pattern:** This is not Delhi's first severe pollution episode this season; similar conditions occurred in November, triggering GRAP Stage IV.
12. **Cyclical Crisis:** The recurring pollution indicates a predictable seasonal pattern influenced by both local and regional factors.
13. **Lack of Comprehensive Plan:** Authorities rely on reactive measures rather than long-term strategies to tackle air pollution.
14. **Call for Action:** Experts suggest a need for consistent policy implementation, better enforcement, and reducing dependency on emergency measures.
15. **Public Awareness Needed:** Raising public awareness and encouraging behavioral changes can play a significant role in mitigating pollution levels.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
  - Optimistic
  - Alarmist
  - Neutral
  - Humorous
- According to the passage, what is the Air Quality Index (AQI) range for the 'Severe' category as per the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)?**
  - 201-300
  - 301-400
  - 401-450
  - Above 450
- Determine whether the following statement is True or False:**

"The primary cause of Delhi's severe air pollution in winter is the failure of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)."

  - True
  - False
  - Cannot be determined
  - Partially true
- Which of the following can we reasonably infer about the primary reason for Delhi's severe air quality despite the implementation of Stage IV of GRAP?**
  - The failure of GRAP's policies to reduce construction activities
  - The meteorological conditions, especially low wind speeds, playing a dominant role
  - The continuous increase in diesel trucks entering the city
  - The sudden cessation of all public transport facilities
- According to the passage, what is identified as a primary contributor to Delhi's air pollution?**
  - Vehicle emissions
  - Household cooking fumes
  - Dust storms from neighboring regions
  - Excessive indoor use of air conditioners
- Rectify the following sentence by selecting the correct spelling of the underlined word from the options.**

Life is a collection of ephmeral moments

  - Ephameral
  - Ephemerl
  - Epmeral
  - Ephemeral
- Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
  - Proposal

- B. Explanation  
C. Accolades  
D. Myriad
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Foremost  
A. Premature  
B. Unimportant  
C. Forecast  
D. Disposed
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word.**  
The new syllabus of Final Semester of MBA is very difficult.  
A. easy  
B. rigid  
C. problematical  
D. perplexing
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
It has been / noticed that / across all his faults, / he is admired.  
A. It has been  
B. noticed that  
C. across all his faults  
D. he is admired
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
My mother asked me who did accompany me to the airport.  
A. who accompanied me  
B. who must accompanied me  
C. who accompany me  
D. whom I was accompanied
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the given word.**  
Fusion  
A. Blend  
B. Glide  
C. Grind  
D. Ingredient
13. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**  
A. Crowded  
B. Defecteev  
C. Efficient  
D. Elegant

14. **The given sentence is divided into four parts. One of them contains a grammatical error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**

He was acquitted to / a cyber crime / on the basis of evidence / given to the court

- A. He was acquitted to  
B. a cyber crime  
C. given to the court  
D. on the basis of evidence
15. **In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**
- Leif Erikson is a Viking \_\_\_\_\_ believed to have sailed from the Green Lands to Vinland. Vinland is now thought to be the northern tip of Canada's Newfoundland island where \_\_\_\_\_ found evidence of Erikson's \_\_\_\_\_ in 1960s.
- A. astronomer; sculptors; colony  
B. explorer; archaeologists; settlement  
C. sailor; excavators; packed  
D. calligrapher; historians; community
16. **Select the most appropriate form of comparative degree that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- Bilingual children are so intelligent than those who speak just one language
- A. so intelligent to  
B. better intelligent than  
C. more intelligent than  
D. the most intelligent to
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
- Restraint
- A. Self-esteem  
B. Self-control  
C. Self-appraisal  
D. Self-acceptance
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- The gold watch / look really expensive / and is not affordable / for common people.
- A. and is not affordable  
B. look really expensive  
C. The gold watch  
D. for common people
19. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase.**
- This sentence can have multiple meanings. Could you please specify what it means?
- A. Amorphous  
B. Ambiguous  
C. Heterogeneous



D. Homogeneous

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

His decision to quit his stable job and travel the world was driven by a sudden caprice

A. Sorrow

B. Delight

C. Determination

D. Impulse

**Comprehension:**

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

The newspaper is one of the significant signs of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ civilisation. It is the most popular form of reading in the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ times because it interests all sorts of people. It is full of political news, sports and commercial news, as well as articles by well-known writers. A newspaper keeps us (3) \_\_\_\_\_ entertained and informed. In these days of democracy, public opinion rules everywhere. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ government can long withstand the pressure of a strong public opinion. It is, therefore, quite clear that the press controls public opinion, and public opinion, in turn, controls the government. Ultimately, the press controls the government. It acts as an interpreter between the government and the people and brings the rulers and the ruled (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

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

A. modern

B. monolithic

C. ancient

D. prehistoric

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

A. dark

B. past

C. future

D. present

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

A. or

B. nor

C. both

D. either

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

A. Some

B. Both

C. All

D. No

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

- A. overall
- B. jointed
- C. together
- D. apart

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) Alarmist

The passage uses strong, urgent language ( “unbreathable,” “you are still smoking 10 cigarettes a day”) and repeatedly emphasizes the severity and health hazards of Delhi’s air pollution. Such wording intends to alarm the reader about the dire environmental and health crisis rather than simply inform them in a neutral manner.

A. Optimistic: The passage does not convey hope or positive outcomes; instead, it highlights a worsening situation.

C. Neutral: Incorrect because the passage clearly expresses concern and urgency, deviating from a balanced or unbiased stance.

D. Humorous: There is nothing funny or light-hearted in the passage; it deals with a serious health and environmental crisis.

### 2. C) 401-450

A (201-300): Incorrect, as this range falls under the ‘Poor’ category.

B (301-400): Incorrect, as this range is categorized as ‘Very Poor.’

C (401-450): Correct, as mentioned in the passage, this range defines the ‘Severe’ category according to GRAP.

D (Above 450): Incorrect, as this AQI range belongs to the ‘Severe Plus’ category, not ‘Severe.’

### 3. B) False

A (True): Incorrect, as the passage clearly states that the primary cause is meteorological conditions such as reduced wind speed and temperature drops, not GRAP’s failure.

B (False): Correct, because experts attribute the pollution spike to meteorological conditions, not the failure of GRAP.

C (Cannot be determined): Incorrect, as the passage have sufficient information attributing the pollution to specific environmental factors.

D (Partially true): Incorrect, as GRAP’s implementation was not identified as the primary cause of pollution. It was weather conditions that worsened the situation.

### 4. B) The meteorological conditions, especially low wind speeds, playing a dominant role.

B is correct because the passage explicitly highlights that experts attribute the sharp spike in pollution largely to unfavourable weather conditions and a significant drop in wind speeds. This inference shows that environmental factors, rather than just policy failures, contribute to the persistence of severe air pollution.

A is incorrect because, while construction and demolition activities are restricted under Stage IV of GRAP, the passage does not suggest that the policies themselves have failed. Instead, it points to weather conditions, not the lack of policy enforcement, as the primary use.

C is incorrect because the passage mentions a ban on diesel trucks carrying non-essential items. There is no indication that there's an increasing influx of diesel trucks causing the severe pollution.

D is incorrect as there is no mention of the cessation of all public transport. The passage discusses various measures but does not blame any sudden public transport ban for the worsening air quality.

5. **A) Vehicle emissions**

A is correct as the passage explicitly states that "Vehicle emissions is a primary contributor to the city's air pollution."

B is incorrect because the passage does not mention household cooking fumes as a primary contributor.

C is incorrect since the passage focuses on local conditions like vehicular pollution, industrial activities, and stubble burning, not dust storms from neighboring regions.

D is incorrect since there is no reference to air conditioners as a direct contributor to the severe outdoor air pollution levels.

6. D) The correct spelling of the underlined word 'ephmral' is 'ephemeral', which means "lasting for a very short time" (क्षणिक, अल्पकालिक)

7. B) The incorrect spelling in the given options is B. **Explanation.** The correct spelling is **Explanation**, which means "a statement or account that makes something clear" (स्पष्टीकरण, विवरण).

8. **B) Foremost** (adjective) – Most prominent in rank, importance, or position; leading, chief, prime. प्रमुख, सर्वोपरि, अग्रणी

Antonym: **Unimportant** (adjective) – Lacking importance or significance, trivial, insignificant. अप्रासंगिक, महत्वहीन

- **Premature** (adjective) – Occurring before the proper time, early, untimely समय से पहले, असामयिक
- **Unimportant** (adjective) – Lacking importance, trivial, insignificant. अप्रासंगिक, महत्वहीन
- **Disposed** (adjective) – Inclined or willing; having a tendency. प्रवृत्त, इच्छुक

9. **A) Difficult** (adjective) – Something that requires a lot of effort, challenging, hard, or tough. कठिन, मुश्किल

Antonym: **Easy** (adjective) – Something that is simple, effortless, or not hard to accomplish. सरल, आसान

- **Rigid** (adjective) – Inflexible, strict, or not adaptable. कठोर, सख्त

- **Problematical** (adjective) – Doubtful, uncertain, or causing problems. समस्यात्मक
  - **Perplexing** (adjective) – Confusing, puzzling, or complicated. उलझाने वाला, भ्रमित करने वाला
10. C) 'across all his faults' के बदले '**despite all his faults**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'across' का अर्थ 'एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक' होता है, जबकि sentence का सन्दर्भ यह व्यक्त करता है कि उसकी कमियों के बावजूद उसे सराहा जाता है। जैसे— Despite his mistakes, he is respected by everyone.  
'despite all his faults' will be used instead of 'across all his faults' because 'across' means 'from one side to the other,' whereas the context of the sentence indicates that he is admired in spite of his faults. Like— Despite his mistakes, he is respected by everyone.
11. A) 'who did accompany me' के बदले '**who accompanied me**' का use होगा क्योंकि Interrogative sentence में 'did' का प्रयोग तभी होता है जब verb base form में हो, लेकिन यहाँ 'accompany' पहले से base form में है। अतः 'did' अनावश्यक है। जैसे— My teacher asked me who completed the homework.  
'who accompanied me' will be used instead of 'who did accompany me' because in an interrogative sentence, 'did' is used only when the verb is in its base form. Here, 'accompany' is already in base form, making 'did' unnecessary. Like— My teacher asked me who completed the homework.  
Correct Sentence: My mother asked me who accompanied me to the airport.
12. **A) Fusion** (noun) – The process of combining two or more things into one; integration, amalgamation, unification. मेल  
Synonym: **Blend** (noun) – A mixture of different things or substances combined into one; integration, amalgamation. मिश्रण
- **Glide** (verb) – To move smoothly and quietly without effort; slide, float. सरकना
  - **Grind** (verb) – To crush or break something into small particles or powder; pulverize, crush. पीसना
  - **Ingredient** (noun) – A part or component of a mixture, recipe, or composition; element, constituent. सामग्री
13. B) The correct spelling of '**Defecteev**' is '**Defective**', which means "**having a fault or flaw; not working properly**". दोषपूर्ण" या "खराब स्थिति में
14. A) 'to' के बदले '**of**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'acquit' verb के साथ हमेशा preposition 'of' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे—He was acquitted of all charges by the court.

'of' will be used instead of 'to' because the verb 'acquit' always takes the preposition 'of.' For example—He was acquitted of all charges by the court.

15. B) **'Explorer'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह एक ऐसा व्यक्ति होता है जो नए क्षेत्रों की खोज करता है। Leif Erikson को एक वाइकिंग अन्वेषक के रूप में जाना जाता है, जिसने नई भूमि की खोज की थी। Archaeologists' का use होगा क्योंकि वे पुरातात्विक अवशेषों की खोज और अध्ययन करते हैं। वाक्य में उल्लेख है कि विनलैंड में कुछ प्रमाण पाए गए हैं, जो स्पष्ट रूप से पुरातत्वविदों के कार्य से संबंधित है। 'Settlement' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है वह स्थान जहाँ लोग स्थायी रूप से निवास करते हैं। संदर्भ में कहा गया है कि विनलैंड में कुछ प्रमाण पाए गए, जो एरिकसन के बसाव से संबंधित थे।

**'Explorer'** is the correct choice because it refers to someone who discovers or travels to new lands. Leif Erikson is historically known as a Viking who explored new territories.

**Archaeologists'** is the correct answer as they are professionals who study and uncover ancient artifacts, which aligns with the context of evidence being found at Vinland. **'Settlement'** fits because it refers to a place where people establish residence. The context discusses evidence related to Erikson's habitation in Vinland.

16. C) 'so intelligent than' के बदले **'more intelligent than'** का use होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree में 'more' का उपयोग किया जाता है जब adjective के साथ '-er' suffix नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

'Intelligent' एक multi-syllable adjective है, इसलिए 'more' का प्रयोग सही है। जैसे— She is more intelligent than her classmates.

'more intelligent than' will be used instead of 'so intelligent than' because in the Comparative Degree, 'more' is used with adjectives that do not take the '-er' suffix. 'Intelligent' is a multi-syllable adjective, so 'more' is appropriate. Like— She is more intelligent than her classmates. Correct Sentence: Bilingual children are more intelligent than those who speak just one language.

17. **B) Restraint** (noun) – The action of keeping one's emotions, desires, or impulses under control. Self-discipline, moderation, control. नियंत्रण

Synonym: **Self-control** (noun) – The ability to control one's emotions, behavior, and desires.

Discipline, moderation, restraint. आत्म-नियंत्रण

- **Self-esteem** (noun) – Confidence in one's own worth or abilities. Self-respect, dignity. आत्म-सम्मान
- **Self-appraisal** (noun) – Assessment or evaluation of oneself. Self-analysis, self-evaluation. आत्म-मूल्यांकन
- **Self-acceptance** (noun) – Acceptance of oneself as one is, with all strengths and weaknesses. आत्म-स्वीकृति

18. B) 'look really expensive' के बदले 'looks really expensive' का use होगा क्योंकि 'The gold watch' एक singular subject है। singular subject के साथ verb को भी singular form में होना चाहिए। इसलिए 'look' की जगह 'looks' का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे— The gold watch looks really expensive.

The word 'look' is incorrect because 'The gold watch' is a singular subject. A singular subject requires a singular verb form. Therefore, 'look' should be replaced with 'looks'. For example— The gold watch looks really expensive.

19. **B) Ambiguous** (adjective): Having more than one possible interpretation; unclear or uncertain in meaning. अस्पष्ट, या जिसका एक से अधिक अर्थ हो सकता है।

- **Amorphous**: Lacking a definite shape or form. (निर्धारित आकार या स्वरूप का अभाव)
- **Heterogeneous**: Diverse in character or content. (विविध स्वरूप वाला)
- **Homogeneous**: Of the same kind; uniform. (एकसमान या समान स्वरूप का)

20. **D) Caprice** (noun) – A sudden and unaccountable change of mood or behavior, whim, fancy. अचानक आने वाली इच्छा या सनक

**Synonym: Impulse (noun)** – A sudden strong urge or desire to act without thinking, whim, instinct. आकस्मिक इच्छा

- **Sorrow** (noun) – A feeling of deep distress caused by loss or disappointment, grief, sadness शोक, दुःख

**Delight** (noun) – Great pleasure or joy, happiness, enjoyment. आनंद, प्रसन्नता

**Determination** (noun) – Firmness of purpose, resolve, willpower, perseverance. दृढ़ संकल्प, अटलता

21. A) **Modern** का use सही है क्योंकि "modern civilisation" वर्तमान समय की सभ्यता को संदर्भित करता है। पाठ में अखबार को एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेत के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है जो वर्तमान युग से संबंधित है। 'Modern' यहां फिट बैठता है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान समय के संदर्भ को दर्शाता है। 'Monolithic' का अर्थ है एकसमान या कठोर, जो संदर्भ के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Ancient' और 'Prehistoric' अतीत की प्राचीन सभ्यताओं का वर्णन करते हैं, जो यहां संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि अखबार आधुनिक युग का एक संकेत है।

'Modern' is correct because "modern civilisation" refers to the civilization of the present era. The passage describes the newspaper as a significant sign of the current age, making 'modern' the most appropriate choice. Whereas: 'Monolithic' means uniform or rigid, which does not suit the context. 'Ancient' and 'Prehistoric' refer to past civilizations, which are not relevant here as newspapers are associated with the modern era.

22. D) '**Present**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence वर्तमान समय की बात कर रहा है, जब समाचार पत्र सबसे लोकप्रिय पढ़ने का साधन है। "Present times" का अर्थ है वर्तमान समय, जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। 'Past' का अर्थ है "भूतकाल," लेकिन sentence में वर्तमान समय की चर्चा हो रही है, इसलिए यह विकल्प सही नहीं है। 'Future' का अर्थ है "भविष्य," लेकिन वाक्य वर्तमान की स्थिति पर केंद्रित है, इसलिए यह भी उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Dark' का अर्थ है "अंधकारमय" या "अंधेरा," जो संदर्भ में कोई मतलब नहीं रखता।

**Present** is the correct choice because the sentence is talking about the current times when newspapers are the most popular form of reading. "Present times" appropriately refers to the ongoing era, aligning with the context of the sentence. 'Past' refers to a time that has already gone by, but the sentence focuses on the current state of newspapers, so this is incorrect. 'Future' refers to a time that is yet to come, but the sentence does not suggest anything about upcoming times, so this is also incorrect. 'Dark' means "gloomy" or "without light," which is irrelevant to the context of discussing the popularity of newspapers.

23. C) '**Both**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह conjunction वाक्य में "entertained" और "informed" दोनों को जोड़ने का कार्य करता है। Sentence का तात्पर्य है कि अखबार पाठकों को न केवल मनोरंजन प्रदान करता है बल्कि जानकारी भी देता है। 'Both' इस प्रकार की स्थिति में सबसे उपयुक्त है, जहां दो सकारात्मक पहलुओं को जोड़ा जा रहा हो। 'Or' का अर्थ है 'या', जो विकल्पों को प्रस्तुत करता है। 'Nor' का अर्थ है 'ना ही', और इसका उपयोग नकारात्मक वाक्यों में होता है। यह इस संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि वाक्य सकारात्मक है। 'Either' का अर्थ है 'या तो', जो विकल्प प्रस्तुत करता है। लेकिन यहाँ वाक्य में किसी एक को चुनने की बात नहीं हो रही है।

**Both** will be used because it is a conjunction that connects "entertained" and "informed," indicating that newspapers serve both purposes for readers. The sentence implies that newspapers not only entertain but also inform, making 'both' the appropriate choice. Why other options are incorrect: 'Or' means 'or', which presents alternatives. This does not fit here as no alternatives are being discussed. 'Nor' means 'neither', and is used in negative contexts. Since the sentence is positive, 'nor' is inappropriate. 'Either' means 'one of the two', which suggests a choice between two. However, the sentence does not imply choosing between being entertained or informed.

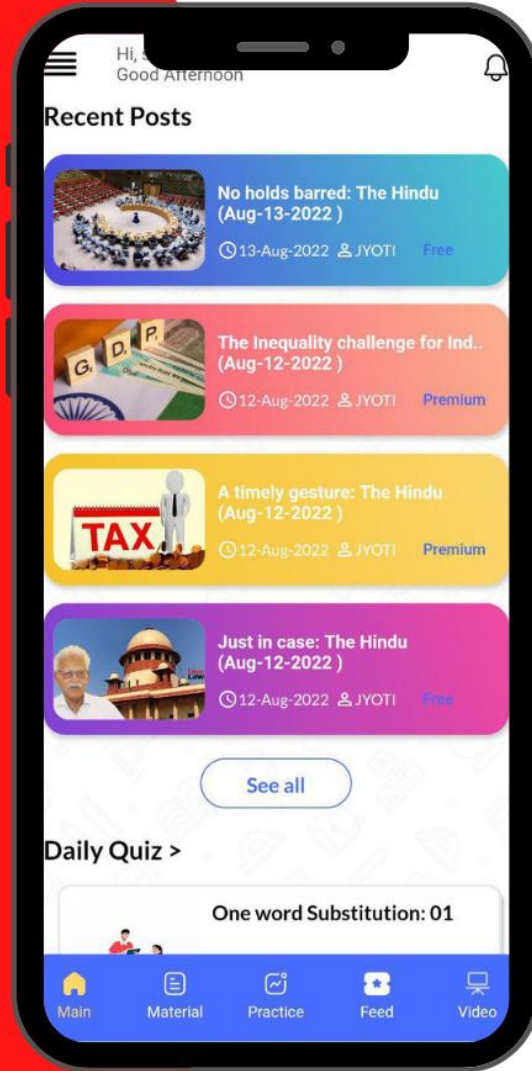
24. D) '**No**' का use होगा है क्योंकि इस वाक्य का आशय यह है कि कोई भी सरकार एक मजबूत जनमत के दबाव का सामना लंबे समय तक नहीं कर सकती। यह एक निषेधात्मक कथन है, जो यह स्पष्ट करता है कि सभी सरकारें जनमत के प्रभाव के अधीन हैं। वाक्य के संदर्भ में, 'No' का अर्थ "कोई भी नहीं" इस स्थिति को सटीक रूप से व्यक्त करता है। 'Some' का मतलब है "कुछ," जो संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि वाक्य



सभी सरकारों के बारे में बात कर रहा है, न कि केवल कुछ के बारे में। 'Both' का use तब होता है जब दो वस्तुओं या लोगों के बारे में बात की जाती है। यहाँ सरकारों की एक समग्र श्रेणी का उल्लेख है, न कि केवल दो। 'All' का उपयोग वाक्य को सकारात्मक अर्थ में प्रस्तुत करता, जबकि वाक्य का आशय नकारात्मक है। 'No' is appropriate here because the sentence emphasizes that no government can withstand the pressure of strong public opinion for long. It is a negative statement, implying that all governments are subject to the influence of public opinion. Thus, 'No' perfectly fits the context. 'Some' means "a few," which is incorrect here because the sentence refers to all governments, not just a subset. 'Both' is used when referring to two entities, but the sentence discusses governments in general, not just two. 'All' would give the sentence a positive implication, whereas the sentence intends to convey a negative sense.

25. C) **Together**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "एक साथ या एक इकाई के रूप में।" sentence में mention है कि प्रेस सरकार और जनता के बीच एक मध्यस्थ के रूप में काम करती है और शासकों और शासितों को पास लाती है। इसलिए 'together' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Overall' का अर्थ है "सामान्य रूप से," जो इस वाक्य में फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यह एक विशिष्ट कार्य (एकजुट करना) की बात कर रहा है। 'Jointed' का अर्थ है "जोड़ों वाला या शारीरिक रूप से जुड़ा," जो यहाँ के रूपक संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Apart' का अर्थ है "अलग," जो sentence की बिल्कुल विपरीत है।

'**Together**' will be used because it means "in one place or as a united entity." The context of the sentence suggests that the press acts as a bridge, bringing the rulers and the ruled closer or into unity, which aligns with the meaning of "together." **Overall** means "in general," which doesn't fit as the sentence doesn't talk about a general perspective but a specific action of uniting. **Jointed** means "having joints or being connected physically," which doesn't match the metaphorical context here. **Apart** means "separated," which is the opposite of what the sentence intends to convey.



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