

Running dry

HIMACHAL Pradesh, often dubbed the 'Power state of India' due to its hydel resources, **is** battling a **severe** electricity crisis, **unravelling** the **fragility** of its energy management. With hydropower generation **plunging** by 90% in some regions, the state's **reliance on** external power sources **underscores** the urgent need for systemic reforms. The **root** of the problem **lies** in reduced water flows in rivers feeding the hydel projects. The situation is **compounded** by **ageing infrastructure** and a workforce shortage in the electricity board. Power plants like Baner and Gajj are now operating at a fraction of their capacity, creating a **dire** supply-demand mismatch, especially during the peak winter months. Even the **much-touted** Larji hydroelectric project struggles to recover from monsoon damages, deepening the crisis.

This **predicament** exposes deeper fiscal and administrative **woes**. Over 65% of the state electricity board's technical posts remain vacant, a **testament** to years of neglect. **Furthermore**, the state's financial **predicament** — with a debt nearing Rs 90,000 crore — **limits** its ability to invest in modernising infrastructure. Despite being a power-surplus state in summer, the **failure** to ensure year-round energy **stability highlights** the lack of a **coherent** policy for resource management. The state government has **secured** a **stopgap solution** by procuring 500 million units of power at discounted rates from the Centre. However, this measure **barely** covers half the winter demand, leaving domestic consumers and industries **grappling with disruptions**.



A **sustainable** resolution requires investment in **resilient** infrastructure, recruitment **drives** for technical staff and a shift towards alternative energy sources like solar and wind. Himachal must also **reassess** its **fiscal** priorities, diverting resources from **populist** subsidies toward long-term energy security. This crisis serves as a **wake-up call**: without **proactive** reforms, the state risks progress on its development aspirations. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Run dry** (phrase) – Exhaust, deplete, drain, diminish, empty खत्म हो जाना
2. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, repeatedly, commonly, usually अक्सर
3. **Dub** (verb) – Name, designate, label, term, call नाम देना
4. **Severe** (adjective) – Harsh, intense, serious, critical, extreme गंभीर
5. **Unravel** (verb) – Solve, untangle, decipher, resolve, clarify सुलझाना
6. **Fragility** (noun) – Weakness, delicacy, brittleness, vulnerability, frailty कमजोरी
7. **Plunge** (verb) – Drop, dive, fall, descend, tumble गिरावट आना
8. **Reliance** (on) (noun) – Dependence, trust, confidence, faith, support निर्भरता
9. **Underscore** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, accentuate, reinforce जोर देना
10. **Compound** (verb) – Worsen, aggravate, intensify, escalate, heighten बढ़ाना
11. **Ageing** (adjective) – Old, mature, outdated, worn-out, deteriorating पुराने
12. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Facilities, framework, system, foundation, network आधारभूत संरचना
13. **Dire** (adjective) – Urgent, critical, desperate, grave, serious भयानक
14. **Much-touted** (adjective) – Well-publicized, highly promoted, acclaimed, celebrated, praised बहुत प्रचारित
15. **Predicament** (noun) – Dilemma, crisis, difficulty, plight, challenge कठिन स्थिति
16. **Woes** (noun) – Troubles, hardships, problems, struggles, sorrows परेशानियाँ
17. **Testament** (to) (noun) – Proof, evidence, indication, demonstration, confirmation सबूत
18. **Furthermore** (adverb) – Moreover, besides, additionally, also, likewise इसके अलावा
19. **Stability** (noun) – Steadiness, firmness, balance, security, permanence स्थिरता
20. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, stress, underline, showcase, accentuate जोर देना
21. **Coherent** (adjective) – Logical, consistent, clear, well-organized, rational संगत
22. **Secure** (verb) – Obtain, acquire, gain, achieve, procure प्राप्त करना
23. **Stopgap solution** (noun) – Temporary fix, interim measure, quick fix, band-aid solution, makeshift arrangement अस्थायी समाधान

24. **Barely** (adverb) – Hardly, scarcely, almost not, just, narrowly मुश्किल से
25. **Grapple with** (phrasal verb) – Struggle with, deal with, wrestle with, cope with, manage जूझना
26. **Disruption** (noun) – Disturbance, interruption, break, disorder, upset बाधा
27. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Viable, enduring, long-lasting, eco-friendly, renewable टिकाऊ
28. **Resilient** (adjective) – Strong, adaptable, tough, robust, flexible मजबूत
29. **Drive** (noun) – Campaign, initiative, effort, push, endeavor अभियान
30. **Reassess** (verb) – Reevaluate, reconsider, review, rethink, analyze पुनः मूल्यांकन करना
31. **Fiscal** (adjective) – Financial, economic, budgetary, monetary, revenue-related वित्तीय
32. **Populist** (adjective) – People-oriented, mass-focused, popular, community-centered, crowd-pleasing जनहितैषी
33. **Wake-up call** (noun) – Warning, alert, caution, eye-opener, reality check चेतावनी
34. **Proactive** (adjective) – Initiative-taking, forward-looking, anticipatory, action-oriented, preventive सक्रिय

Summary of the Editorial

1. Himachal Pradesh, known for its hydropower potential, is facing a severe electricity crisis, exposing vulnerabilities in its energy management.
2. Hydropower generation in some regions has declined by 90%, increasing dependence on external power sources.
3. Reduced water flows in rivers feeding hydel projects are a primary cause of the crisis.
4. Ageing infrastructure and a shortage of technical workforce exacerbate the situation.
5. Key power plants like Baner and Gajj are operating far below capacity, creating a significant supply-demand gap during peak winter.
6. The Larji hydroelectric project remains damaged from monsoon impacts, adding to the state's energy woes.
7. Over 65% of technical posts in the state electricity board are vacant, reflecting prolonged neglect in workforce management.
8. The state's financial debt, nearing ₹90,000 crore, hampers investments in modernizing energy infrastructure.
9. Despite being power-surplus in summer, the state struggles to maintain year-round energy stability due to poor resource management policies.
10. The government has secured a temporary solution by procuring 500 million units of power from the Centre at discounted rates.
11. This measure addresses only half of the winter demand, leaving households and industries to face disruptions.
12. Sustainable solutions require significant investment in resilient infrastructure and focused recruitment drives for technical staff.
13. The state must diversify its energy portfolio by promoting solar and wind energy projects.
14. Fiscal priorities need a shift, with resources redirected from populist subsidies to ensuring long-term energy security.
15. The crisis underscores the urgency for proactive reforms to safeguard Himachal Pradesh's development aspirations and energy sustainability.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the predominant tone of the passage?**
 - A. Urgent and concerned
 - B. Optimistic and reassuring
 - C. Humorous and light-hearted
 - D. Neutral and detached
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The state's success in maintaining a year-round surplus of electricity
 - B. The urgent need for systemic reforms to tackle Himachal Pradesh's electricity crisis
 - C. The celebration of recent advancements in hydel power generation
 - D. The preference for external power sources over domestic hydel projects
3. **According to the passage, what is the primary cause behind the severe electricity crisis in Himachal Pradesh?**
 - A. Over-reliance on coal-based power plants
 - B. Reduced water flows in rivers feeding the hydel projects
 - C. Excessive investment in solar and wind energy over hydropower
 - D. Strict environmental regulations preventing hydel generation
4. **Which of the following factors has contributed to Himachal Pradesh's energy management woes, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. The state has an excess of skilled technical staff in the electricity board.
 - B. The state's financial status is strong, allowing for easy modernisation.
 - C. Over 65% of the state electricity board's technical posts remain vacant.
 - D. No hydel projects have faced operational issues or downtime.
5. In the passage, the word "**woes**" (in "This predicament exposes deeper fiscal and administrative woes") is used to convey a sense of:
 - A. Joyous celebrations
 - B. Serious problems or difficulties
 - C. Unending wealth
 - D. Political alliances
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The appearance of most of the animals in jungle is deceptive in nature

 - A. illusive
 - B. ugly
 - C. honest
 - D. beautiful
7. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**

He _____ his bike as fast as he could to reach home

 - A. rode
 - B. rowed

- C. rote
D. road
8. **Select the sentence in which the '-ing' form of verb expresses the continuity of an action/event.**
A. I am fond of reading science fiction.
B. Reading novels is my favourite pastime.
C. The optician advised me to use reading glasses.
D. Please do not disturb me. I am preparing for exams.
9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
An intense wish to learn something keeps the nerves active
A. half-hearted
B. fixed
C. lazy
D. powerful
10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Accommodate
B. Conscientious
C. Mischievous
D. Ostentatious
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined.**
My father always tells amusing and true stories from his childhood at bedtime.
A. sonnets
B. fables
C. anecdotes
D. Allegories
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Autonomy
A. Independence
B. Permanence
C. Economical
D. Dependence
13. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill the blank in the given situation.**
I thought Sadhna would always stick by me, but when I got into trouble, she turned out to be a/an _____.
A. hard nut to crack
B. fair-weather friend
C. white elephant
D. open secret
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Forsake

- A. Accelerate
B. Clutch
C. Reveal
D. Abandon
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
The long-standing feud between the two villages was settled due to the intervention of the two chiefs
A. Honesty
B. Humility
C. Humble
D. Harmony
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
One who eats the flesh of his own species
A. Vegan
B. Cannibal
C. Mammal
D. Non-vegetarian
17. **Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank.**
Helium is used with oxygen for asthma treatment because it _____ very easily.
A. difusez
B. diffuses
C. diffuzes
D. difuses
18. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined word segment in the given sentence.**
Her thinning grey hair was hanging on her bony forehead
A. urging ahead
B. falling about
C. sinking from
D. straggling over
19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Sivamani is working as an electrician for the past 22 years.
A. had been worked
B. has been working
C. would work
D. have been working
20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
Humour that describes the weaknesses of the other person is itself a crime among peer groups

- A. A joke
- B. Satire
- C. Attire
- D. A curse

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 limbs of the flying squirrel are interlinked with a membrane. When the creature (1)_____ into the air, the membrane opens and the squirrel seems to (2)_____ swiftly downwards. This movement gives the (3)_____ of flight. However, it is not flying really. It is a (4)_____ in the air from a higher level. It is also noteworthy that a squirrel cannot (5)_____ its direction while it is in flying mode.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. leaps
 - B. hurdle
 - C. spring
 - D. cross
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. skim
 - B. skate
 - C. glide
 - D. wheel
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. impression
 - B. affect
 - C. suspicion
 - D. fancy
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. motion
 - B. wave
 - C. progress
 - D. sign
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. adept
 - B. adopt
 - C. replace
 - D. swap

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Urgent and concerned

The passage highlights severe issues - a drastic reduction in hydropower generation, infrastructural failures, workforce shortages, and fiscal distress - all pointing to a crisis that needs immediate attention.

B) Optimistic and reassuring is incorrect because the passage does not express confidence or hopefulness; rather, it emphasizes problems and the need for quick reforms.

C) Humorous and light-hearted is incorrect because the tone is clearly serious and sober.

D) Neutral and detached is incorrect because the passage actively highlights problems and their consequences, showing clear concern rather than a distant, impartial narration.

2. B) The urgent need for systemic reforms to tackle Himachal Pradesh's electricity crisis

The central focus is on the power crisis in Himachal Pradesh, revealing issues in hydropower generation, staffing shortages, infrastructure decay, and fiscal constraints. The passage stresses that without reforms - such as infrastructure investment, staffing, alternative energy, and better fiscal management - the crisis will persist.

A) The state's success is incorrect because the passage highlights a crisis, not success.

C) The celebration of advancements is incorrect as the passage is critical of the current state, not celebratory.

D) The preference for external power sources is only mentioned as a temporary measure, not the main theme. The main emphasis is on the need for systemic reforms rather than relying on stopgap solutions.

3. B) Reduced water flows in rivers feeding the hydel projects

The passage clearly states that the root of the electricity crisis lies in reduced water flows in the rivers that feed the hydel projects, severely impacting their power generation capacity.

A: Over-reliance on coal-based power plants is not mentioned as a cause. The issue arises from hydropower generation shortfalls.

C: The passage recommends alternative energy sources like solar and wind as part of the solution, not as a cause of the crisis.

D: There is no mention that strict environmental regulations have caused the problem. The crisis is attributed to reduced water flow and infrastructure issues.

4. C) Over 65% of the state electricity board's technical posts remain vacant.

The passage explicitly states that more than 65% of the technical posts in the electricity board are unfilled, which is a significant administrative and operational challenge.

A: The passage states there is a shortage, not an excess, of technical staff.

B: The state's debt of nearly Rs 90,000 crore indicates financial weakness, not strength.

D: The passage mentions multiple hydel projects like Baner and Gajj operating at reduced capacity, indicating clear operational issues.

5. **B) Serious problems or difficulties**

B is correct because "woes" generally refers to troubles, problems, or great difficulties. In the context of the passage, it indicates the fiscal and administrative troubles the state is facing.'

6. C) **Deceptive** (adjective) – Misleading, tricky, giving an appearance different from reality. धोखा देने वाला

Antonym: **Honest** (adjective) – Truthful, sincere, free from deceit, genuine. ईमानदार

- **Illusive** (adjective) – Deceptive, misleading, based on illusion. धोखा देने वाला
- **Ugly** (adjective) – Unpleasant in appearance, unattractive. बदसूरत
- **Beautiful** (adjective) – Pleasing the senses or mind aesthetically. सुंदर

7. A) **Rode**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "सवारी करना" या "किसी वाहन को चलाना"। Sentence में कहा गया है कि उसने अपनी बाइक जितनी तेज़ हो सके चलाई, इसलिए 'rode' सही है। जबकि: 'Rowed' का अर्थ है "चप्पू चलाना", जो यहां bike के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Rote' का अर्थ है "याद करना" बिना समझे, जो sentence के context से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Road' का अर्थ होता है "सड़क", जो इस स्थिति में फिट नहीं बैठता।

Rode' will be used because it means "to ride" or "to travel on a vehicle." The sentence says he drove his bike as fast as possible, so 'rode' is correct. While: 'Rowed' means "to use oars in a boat," which doesn't match the context of riding a bike. 'Rote' means "to memorize without understanding," which doesn't fit here. 'Road' means "a pathway," which is incorrect in this context.

8. D) "Please do not disturb me. I am preparing for exams." में '-ing' form 'preparing' को continuous tense में use किया गया है, जो किसी कार्य की निरंतरता को दर्शाता है। वाक्य में 'am preparing' से पता चलता है कि यह कार्य अभी जारी है, अर्थात यह Present Continuous Tense में है, जो किसी कार्य की वर्तमान में जारी स्थिति को दर्शाता है।

"Please do not disturb me. I am preparing for exams." the '-ing' form 'preparing' is used in the continuous tense, indicating the ongoing nature of an action. The phrase 'am preparing' shows that the action is currently in progress, indicating Present Continuous Tense, which is used to show an action that is happening right now.

9. D) **Powerful**' का use 'intense' के स्थान पर किया जाएगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में, 'intense' का use किसी चीज की मजबूत या अत्यधिक डिग्री को दर्शाने के लिए किया गया है।

'Powerful' will be used instead of 'intense' because in this context, the word 'intense' is used to describe a strong or extreme degree of something.

Intense (adjective) – very strong, extreme, or of great force. तीव्र

Substitute: **Powerful** (adjective) – having great strength or force; very effective or strong.

शक्तिशाली

- **Half-hearted** (adjective) – lacking enthusiasm, effort, or determination. Without much interest. आधे मन से
- **Fixed** (adjective) – firmly in place or unchanging. स्थिर
- **Lazy** (adjective) – unwilling to work or use energy. आलसी

10. C) The incorrectly spelt word is '**Mischievous**'. The correct spelling is '**Mischievous**', which means "causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way" (शरारती).

11. C) **Anecdotes** (noun) – Short, amusing, and interesting stories about a real incident or person. रोचक और सच्ची कहानियाँ

- **Sonnets** (noun) – A poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes. चौदह पंक्तियों की कविता
- **Fables** (noun) – A short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral. परोपदेश देने वाली कहानियाँ
- **Allegories** (noun) – A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. प्रतीकात्मक कहानियाँ

12. D) **Autonomy** (noun) – The right or condition of self-government, independence, self-rule. स्वायत्तता

Antonym: **Dependence** (noun) – The state of relying on or being controlled by someone or something else. निर्भरता

- **Independence** (noun) – The state of being free from outside control, self-sufficiency. स्वतंत्रता
- **Permanence** (noun) – The state of lasting or remaining unchanged indefinitely. स्थायित्व
- **Economical** (adjective) – Using no more of something than is necessary, thrifty, sparing. किफायती

13. B) **Fair-weather friend** (noun) – A person who stops being a friend in times of difficulty. मुसीबत के समय साथ छोड़ने वाला दोस्त

- **Hard nut to crack** (idiom) – A difficult problem or situation to deal with. कठिन समस्या

- **White elephant** (idiom) – A possession that is useless or troublesome, especially one that is expensive to maintain. बेकार और महंगा सामान
 - **Open secret** (noun) – Something that is supposed to be secret but is actually widely known. ऐसा राज जो सबको पता हो
14. D) **Forsake** (verb) – To abandon, desert, leave behind, give up. छोड़ देना
Synonym: **Abandon** (verb) – To leave something or someone behind, to give up or desert. छोड़ देना
- **Accelerate** (verb) – To increase speed, hasten, make something happen faster. गति बढ़ाना
 - **Clutch** (verb) – To grasp, hold onto something tightly. कसकर पकड़ना
 - **Reveal** (verb) – To make something known, disclose, expose. प्रकट करना
15. B) **Feud** (noun) – A prolonged and bitter quarrel or dispute, conflict, hostility. झगड़ा
Antonym: **Harmony** (noun) – The state of being in agreement or concord, peace, tranquility, understanding. सौहार्द
- **Honesty** (noun) – The quality of being truthful, sincere, or fair. ईमानदारी
 - **Humility** (noun) – The quality of having a modest or low view of one's importance, modesty. विनम्रता
 - **Humble** (adjective) – Having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's own importance. विनम्र
16. B) **Cannibal** (noun) – One who eats the flesh of his own species नरभक्षी
- **Vegan** (noun) – A person who does not eat or use animal products शाकाहारी
 - **Mammal** (noun) – A warm-blooded vertebrate animal that has hair or fur, females that produce milk for their young स्तनधारी
 - **Non-vegetarian** (noun) – A person who eats meat or other animal products मांसाहारी
17. B) The correct spelling is '**diffuses**', which means "to spread or cause to spread over a wide area or among a large number of people" (फैलना)
18. D) '**hanging on**' के बदले 'straggling over' का use होगा क्योंकि 'straggling over' का अर्थ है बिना व्यवस्था के लटकना, जो बालों के अनियंत्रित रूप से माथे पर होने को दर्शाता है। अन्य विकल्प इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं; जैसे— It was her thinning grey hair that was straggling over her bony forehead.

straggling over will be used instead of 'hanging on' because 'straggling over' means loosely or irregularly hanging, which is appropriate for describing hair falling untidily over the forehead. Other options do not fit the context; Like— It was her thinning grey hair that was straggling over her bony forehead.

19. B) 'is working' के बदले '**has been working**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'for the past 22 years' से यह स्पष्ट है कि यह क्रिया वर्तमान में भी जारी है और यह Present Perfect Continuous Tense के रूप में व्यक्त की जाती है। जैसे— He has been working as a teacher for the last 10 years.

has been working will be used instead of 'is working' because the phrase 'for the past 22 years' indicates that the action is still continuing, and this is expressed in Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Like— He has been working as a teacher for the last 10 years.

20. B) **Satire** (noun) – Humour that uses irony, sarcasm, or ridicule to criticize the weaknesses of others व्यंग्य

- **A joke** (noun) – Something said or done to provoke laughter or amusement. मज़ाक
- **Attire** (noun) – Clothes, especially fine or formal ones. वस्त्र
- **A curse** (noun) – A solemn utterance intended to invoke a supernatural power to inflict harm or punishment on someone. श्राप

21. A) **Leaps**' का use होगा क्योंकि "leap" का अर्थ होता है छलांग लगाना, जो कि गिलहरी के हवा में जाने के संदर्भ में सही है। जब गिलहरी हवा में छलांग लगाती है, तो उसकी त्वचा की झिल्ली फैल जाती है, जो कि उड़ने जैसा प्रतीत होता है। जबकि 'Hurdle' का अर्थ बाधा को पार करना है, 'Spring' का अर्थ किसी चीज़ से अचानक उछलना है, और 'Cross' का अर्थ किसी चीज़ को पार करना है, जो इस sentence के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Leaps' will be used because it means to jump, which fits the context of the squirrel going into the air. When the squirrel leaps, its membrane opens, making it seem like flying. Whereas, 'Hurdle' means to overcome an obstacle, 'Spring' means to suddenly move or jump from a position, and 'Cross' means to go across something, which do not fit in this context.

22. C) **Glide**" का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है बिना किसी प्रयास के या सुचारु रूप से नीचे की ओर सरकना। यहाँ flying squirrel की गति और उड़ान के आभास का वर्णन किया जा रहा है, इसलिए 'glide' उपयुक्त है। वहीं, "Skim" का अर्थ होता है सतह के ऊपर तेजी से गुजरना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। "Skate" का अर्थ होता है स्केट पर फिसलना, जो flying squirrel के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। "Wheel" का अर्थ होता है गोलाकार घुमाव में घूमना, जो यहाँ की स्थिति के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Glide will be used because it means to move smoothly and effortlessly downwards. The sentence describes the flying squirrel's movement and the illusion of flight, making 'glide' the most fitting. Whereas, "Skim" means to move quickly over a surface, which doesn't apply here. "Skate" refers to moving on skates, which isn't appropriate for a flying squirrel. "Wheel" implies moving in a circular motion, which doesn't fit the context.

23. A) **'Impression'** का use होगा क्योंकि "impression" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की छवि या झलक। यहाँ sentence में उड़ती हुई गिलहरी के बारे में बात की जा रही है, जो ऐसा आभास देती है जैसे वह सचमुच उड़ रही हो। इसलिए 'impression' सही option है। जबकि 'Affect' का अर्थ है प्रभाव डालना, 'Suspicion' का अर्थ है संदेह, और 'Fancy' का अर्थ है कल्पना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Impression' will be used because it means an appearance or a semblance of something. The sentence discusses how the flying squirrel gives the appearance of flying, making 'impression' the correct option. Whereas 'Affect' means to influence, 'Suspicion' means doubt, and 'Fancy' refers to imagination, which are not suitable in this context.

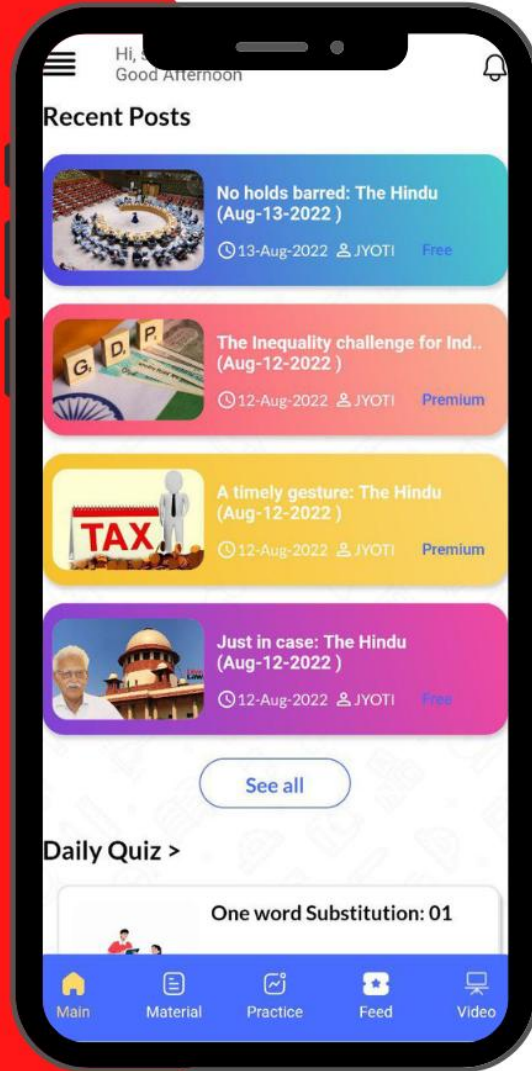
24. A) **'Motion'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'motion' का अर्थ है एक क्रिया या गति करना। sentence में यह mention है कि गिलहरी हवा में एक ऊँचे स्तर से नीचे आ रही है। यह प्रक्रिया उड़ान जैसी दिखाई देती है लेकिन वास्तव में यह उड़ान नहीं है, यह हवा में गति की तरह है। इसलिए, 'motion' इस वाक्य में सही है। जबकि: 'Wave' का अर्थ लहराना होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Progress' का अर्थ है आगे बढ़ना, जो यहाँ पर squirrel के glide करने के लिए सही नहीं है। 'Sign' का अर्थ संकेत होता है, जो इस क्रिया को व्यक्त नहीं करता है।

Motion will be used because 'motion' means an action or movement. The sentence explains that the squirrel is coming down from a higher level in the air, and this movement gives the impression of flight, although it's not actual flight. The word 'motion' perfectly fits the description of this act. Whereas: 'Wave' means to move or sway, which doesn't fit the context. 'Progress' means advancement, which is not appropriate for the squirrel's gliding action. 'Sign' means an indication or symbol, which does not describe the movement here.

25. D) **Swap** का use होगा क्योंकि "swap" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को किसी दूसरी चीज़ के साथ अदला-बदली करना। यहाँ वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि गिलहरी हवा में होते समय अपनी दिशा नहीं बदल सकती है। इसलिए 'swap' का उपयोग किया जाएगा, क्योंकि यह उस क्रिया को दर्शाता है जहाँ एक चीज़ को दूसरी के साथ बदलने की कोशिश की जाती है, जो यहाँ गिलहरी के उड़ान के दौरान दिशा बदलने के संदर्भ में सही है। 'Adept' का अर्थ है कुशल होना, जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ दिशा बदलने की बात हो रही है, न कि कुशलता

की।'Adopt' का अर्थ है अपनाना, जो यहाँ गलत है क्योंकि दिशा को अपनाने की नहीं, बल्कि बदलने की बात हो रही है। 'Replace' का अर्थ है बदलना, लेकिन यह संदर्भ में दिशा बदलने की सही प्रक्रिया को नहीं दर्शाता।

'Swap' will be used because it means to exchange or replace one thing with another. The sentence mentions that the squirrel cannot change its direction while in flight, so 'swap' fits as it describes the action of trying to change or exchange one direction with another. 'Adept' means skilled, which is not relevant here since the focus is on changing direction, not demonstrating skill. 'Adopt' means to take on or accept something, which doesn't apply because the sentence is about changing direction, not adopting it. 'Replace' means to substitute one thing for another, which doesn't fit in this context.



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