

## Damage control: On the Tibet earthquake

**Adherence** to existing regulations **can limit** the impact of earthquakes

This week, an early-morning earthquake in Tibet of **magnitude** 7.1 and originating at a depth of 10 km has **reportedly claimed** at least 100 lives and damaged buildings and houses. The **tremors** from the **quake** were felt in Nepal as well as parts of Bihar and even New Delhi, thousands of kilometres away. The main earthquake was followed by at least two **aftershocks**. If the **epicentre** had been located closer to India, the damage could have been **manifold**. Earthquakes in the Himalayas **evoke** a special kind of **dread** in the country. **Memories** of two deadly quakes in Nepal in April and May of 2015 that killed at least 9,000 and caused **incalculable** damage still **bubble up**. The **tectonic plates** are the **gigantic shards** into which Earth is broken up. **Layered on** them are the **continents** and the seas. These plates are constantly in motion — **colliding** with, **diverging** with, or **sliding** past one another. The Indian plate collided with the **Eurasian plate** and the **crust tilted** upwards, creating the Himalayas. The **fractured zones** along which they interact **create** the **fault lines** where earthquakes occur. By studying these faults and the pattern of past earthquakes, **seismologists** can estimate how much **latent energy** at these fault lines, which can run thousands of miles, **has** been released and how much of it still **resides** in them.

Scientists have long warned of a massive, **overdue** earthquake in the Garhwal-Kumaon range because of what is known about the pattern of quakes in the region. The **records** of the last 300 years **suggest** that those that have occurred have not released all the **pent-up energy** and that is why there is a **broad consensus** among experts that an 8-magnitude **temblor** is overdue. Unfortunately, predicting the day and time is outside the **ambit** of current science. Thus, the best we can hope for is **insulation** against the projected damage. It is in this context that infrastructure development in the Himalayan region must be viewed. While **several** of these projects **are** intended to smooth the movement of people and goods, the **recurrent landslides** and glacial lake **outbursts** that **wash away** dams, hydropower projects, and roads serve as a constant reminder of the **inherent fragility** of the region. Every **form** of **infrastructure** in the region — power plant or dam — **must take into account** the **imminence** of a major earthquake and the associated costs **factored into** planning. **Adhering to** already existing building codes, not only in the Himalayas but in the surrounding Indo-Gangetic plains, can **go a long way** in limiting the **inevitable** damage. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Claim** (verb) – Take the lives लेना (ज़िंदगियाँ)

## Vocabulary

1. **Damage control** (noun) – Limiting harm, containment of harm, minimizing negative impact, managing adverse effects नुकसान को कम करने का प्रयास
2. **Adherence** (to) (noun) – Compliance, obedience, conformity, observance पालन
3. **Limit** (verb) – Restrict, confine, curb, restrain सीमित करना
4. **Magnitude** (noun) – Size, extent, scale, measure तीव्रता
5. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, according to reports, supposedly, as claimed कथित तौर पर
6. **Tremor** (noun) – Minor quake, small earthquake, shake, vibration झटका
7. **Quake** (noun) – Earthquake, seismic event, tremor भूकंप
8. **Aftershock** (noun) – Subsequent tremor, secondary quake, follow-up quake भूकंप के बाद का झटका
9. **Epicentre** (noun) – Origin point, focal point, center of earthquake भूकंप का केंद्र
10. **Manifold** (adjective) – Multiple, many, numerous, diverse अनेक गुना
11. **Evoke** (verb) – Bring forth, elicit, arouse, call up उत्पन्न करना
12. **Dread** (noun) – Fear, anxiety, apprehension, terror डर
13. **Incalculable** (adjective) – Immeasurable, immeasurable, incalculable, vast असीमित/अनगिनत
14. **Bubble up** (phrasal verb) – Arise, surface, emerge, come to the fore उभरना
15. **Tectonic plate** (noun) – a large, solid, and irregularly shaped section of the Earth's crust that moves independently
16. **Gigantic shard** (noun) – a very large piece or fragment of a brittle substance विशाल टुकड़ा
17. **Layer** (on) (verb) – Place on top, overlay, add in layers ऊपर रखना
18. **Continent** (noun) – Major landmass, large land area, mainland महाद्वीप
19. **Collide** (verb) – Crash, clash, come together violently टकराना
20. **Diverge** (verb) – Separate, move apart, go in different directions अलग होना
21. **Slide** (verb) – Glide, move smoothly, slip along खिसकना
22. **Eurasian plate** (noun) – Tectonic plate covering Europe and Asia यूरेशियन प्लेट
23. **Crust** (noun) – Outer layer of Earth, Earth's surface, lithosphere पृथ्वी की बाहरी परत

24. **Tilt** (verb) – Incline, lean, bend, slant झुकना
25. **Fractured** (adjective) – Broken, cracked, split, fissured टूटी हुई
26. **Fault line** (noun) – Fracture in Earth's crust, break, geological crack भ्रंश रेखा
27. **Seismologist** (noun) – Earthquake scientist, geophysicist, seismic expert भूकंप विज्ञानी
28. **Latent energy** (noun) – Stored energy, potential power, hidden force अंतर्निहित ऊर्जा
29. **Reside** (verb) – Dwell, lie, remain, be present मौजूद होना
30. **Overdue** (adjective) – Late, delayed, not yet happened, pending विलंबित
31. **Pent-up energy** (noun) – Accumulated force, repressed power, stored momentum भरी हुई ऊर्जा
32. **Broad** (adjective) – General, wide, comprehensive, extensive व्यापक
33. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, concurrence, common view, unanimity आम सहमति
34. **Temblor** (noun) – Earthquake, seismic event, quake भूकंप
35. **Ambit** (noun) – Scope, range, extent, boundary दायरा
36. **Insulation** (noun) – Protection, safeguard, barrier, shielding सुरक्षा
37. **Recurrent** (adjective) – Repeated, frequent, periodic, recurring बार-बार होने वाला
38. **Landslide** (noun) – Collapse of earth, mudslide, rockfall भूस्खलन
39. **Outburst** (noun) – Sudden surge, eruption, flood, release उफान
40. **Wash away** (phrasal verb) – Erode, sweep off, carry off, remove by water बहा ले जाना
41. **Inherent** (adjective) – Fundamental, intrinsic, built-in, inborn अंतर्निहित
42. **Fragility** (noun) – Delicacy, vulnerability, brittleness, weakness भंगुरता
43. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Basic systems, public works, foundational structures आधारभूत संरचना
44. **Take into account** (phrasal verb) – Consider, factor in, keep in mind, include ध्यान में रखना
45. **Imminence** (noun) – Nearness, closeness, impending nature, likelihood आसन्नता
46. **Factor into** (phrasal verb) – Include as a component, consider, incorporate, calculate शामिल करना

47. **Adhere** (to) (verb) – Follow, comply with,  
conform to, abide by पालन करना

49. **Inevitable** (adjective) – Unavoidable,  
inescapable, certain, sure अनिवार्य

48. **Go a long way** (phrase) – Help significantly,  
contribute substantially, be very useful  
काफी मदद करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. A 7.1-magnitude earthquake struck Tibet at a shallow depth of 10 km, resulting in at least 100 fatalities and significant structural damage.
2. Tremors were felt as far away as Nepal, Bihar, and New Delhi, underscoring the potential far-reaching impacts of Himalayan earthquakes.
3. Two aftershocks followed the main quake, demonstrating the typical pattern of seismic activity that can compound overall damage.
4. Had the epicentre been closer to India, the destruction could have been substantially worse, given the region's population density.
5. The Himalayan belt has a history of devastating earthquakes, such as the two Nepal quakes in 2015 that killed around 9,000 people.
6. Earthquakes occur along fault lines formed by the constant movement of tectonic plates — in this case, the Indian plate pressing against the Eurasian plate.
7. Studies of fault lines and past earthquakes help seismologists gauge how much latent energy remains stored along these fractures.
8. Scientists caution about a massive future quake in the Garhwal-Kumaon range due to incomplete energy release from past events.
9. Consensus among experts suggests an 8-magnitude earthquake is overdue in this Himalayan segment, though exact timing is unpredictable.
10. Because pinpointing an earthquake's time and day is currently beyond scientific capabilities, mitigation efforts must focus on damage control.
11. Infrastructure development in the fragile Himalayan region, such as roads, dams, and hydropower projects, must account for high seismic risk.
12. Frequent landslides and glacial lake outbursts in the Himalayas highlight the vulnerability of existing infrastructure.
13. Planners must integrate the costs of earthquake resilience into every form of construction, from power plants to housing.
14. Strict adherence to established building codes in both the Himalayan region and nearby Indo-Gangetic plains is vital for limiting destruction.
15. Proactive, earthquake-resistant design and construction standards remain the best defense against the inevitable large seismic events in the Himalayas.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**[Editorial Page]**

- Which phenomenon led to the creation of the Himalayas?**
  - The Eurasian plate sliding under the Indian plate
  - The Indian plate colliding with the Eurasian plate
  - The movement of the Pacific plate against the Indian plate
  - The convergence of multiple plates beneath the Earth's crust
- Why do experts predict a massive, overdue earthquake in the Garhwal-Kumaon range?**
  - Because earthquake prediction technology is highly advanced in this region
  - Because the region has never experienced significant seismic activity before
  - Because pent-up seismic energy in the fault lines has not been fully released
  - Because the presence of glacial lakes triggers earthquakes automatically
- What measure is highlighted as crucial to limiting earthquake damage in the Himalayan region?**
  - Restricting the movement of people and goods
  - Creating new routes in higher-altitude areas
  - Adhering to established building codes and standards
  - Installing advanced earthquake prediction devices
- What can be inferred about the Himalayan region's infrastructure projects?**
  - They are designed to withstand earthquakes effectively.
  - They are vulnerable due to the region's inherent fragility.
  - They are causing earthquakes in the region.
  - They are unnecessary due to the region's frequent earthquakes.
- What conclusion can be drawn about the possibility of preventing earthquakes in the Himalayan region?**
  - Earthquakes can be prevented through careful fault-line monitoring.
  - Earthquakes are inevitable due to the region's tectonic activity.
  - Seismologists are close to accurately predicting earthquake timing.
  - Building dams and power plants can prevent seismic activity.

**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.**

There is nothing more (1)\_\_\_\_\_ than when you sit down at your table to study with the most sincere of intentions and instead of being able to finish the task at hand you find your thoughts (2)\_\_\_\_\_. However, there are certain techniques that you can use to (3)\_\_\_\_\_ your concentration. To begin with, one should (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to create the physical environment that is conducive to (5)\_\_\_\_\_ thought.

- Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1**
  - exciting
  - frustrating

- C. interesting  
D. Surprising
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**  
A. tiring  
B. wandering  
C. worrying  
D. Interesting
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**  
A. commit  
B. enhance  
C. discover  
D. Convince
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**  
A. lead  
B. announce  
C. imagine  
D. Attempt
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**  
A. focussed  
B. dazzling  
C. joyful  
D. Cautious
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
Please don't touch that, it's flammable  
A. Non-explosive  
B. Fire-resistant  
C. Incendiary  
D. Non-combustible
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
There is no way I can swallow the ghastly medicine  
A. pleasant  
B. agreeable  
C. comforting  
D. Horrible
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
My sister's paintings were \_\_\_\_\_ at the national museum.  
A. upon display  
B. in display  
C. on display  
D. into display

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

Stick to one's guns

- A. To shoot at
- B. To remain faithful to
- C. To become unfaithful to
- D. To become a rebel

15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Relevant
- B. Immigrete
- C. Combat
- D. Professional

16. **Select the option that can substitute the bracketed word segment meaningfully.**

The city of Hyderabad is located (**on the heart from Telangana**)

- A. of the heart in Telangana
- B. with the heart in Telangana
- C. in the heart of Telangana
- D. in the heart with Telangana

17. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**

I was looking for a **barren seat** in the bus but could not find one

- A. vacuous seat
- B. hollow seat
- C. vacant seat
- D. deserted seat

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

Frivolity

- A. Meaningful
- B. Insignificance
- C. Substantial
- D. Consequence

19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'Contaminate' from the given sentence.**

She spent the entire night working non-stop to clean the blood stains from the rug

- A. working
- B. spent
- C. rug
- D. Clean

20. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the bracketed word segment in the following sentence.**

An (**imperfect positioning**) of the Sun, Earth and Moon results in the Moon passing through only part of Earth's umbra, resulting in a partial lunar eclipse

- A. imperfect revolution
- B. imperfect alliance



- C. imperfect alignment  
D. imperfect allegiance
21. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Have a bee in your bonnet
- A. Unable to stay at a place for long  
B. Having a cruel intention or grudge against someone  
C. Be preoccupied or obsessed with something  
D. To keep worrying about yourself
22. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
The new chief is gifted at the power of eloquence
- A. gifted among  
B. gifted of  
C. gifted with  
D. gifted for
23. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
Anthony Trollope was an industrious and disciplined writer
- A. Lazy  
B. Skittish  
C. Exhausting  
D. Dizzy
24. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Miserable  
B. Literture  
C. Schedule  
D. Reformation
25. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Fastidious
- A. Late  
B. Scrupulous  
C. Lax  
D. Speedy

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanation

1. B) The Indian plate colliding with the Eurasian plate
  - The passage explains that tectonic plates are the large sections into which the Earth's crust is divided.
  - It specifically states that the Indian plate collided with the Eurasian plate and caused the crust to tilt upward, forming the Himalayan mountain range.
  - Thus, this collision, and not subduction by other plates or multiple-plate convergence, is highlighted as the main cause of the Himalayas.
2. C) Because pent-up seismic energy in the fault lines has not been fully released
  - The passage notes that seismologists study fault lines and the pattern of past earthquakes to estimate latent energy.
  - It mentions that earthquakes that have occurred in the last 300 years have not released all the accumulated (pent-up) energy, leading to the belief that a major quake (of magnitude 8) is overdue.
  - This is why experts caution that another big earthquake is likely, not because of advanced technology (A), lack of historical quakes (B), or glacial lakes automatically triggering quakes (D).
3. C) Adhering to established building codes and standards
  - In discussing ways to minimize earthquake damage, the passage emphasizes that strict adherence to building codes, particularly in the Himalayan region and the surrounding Indo-Gangetic plains, is critical.
  - It does not suggest restricting movement (A), building new routes (B), or relying solely on prediction devices (D). Instead, the text repeatedly underscores proper construction, planning, and following building regulations as the best defense against inevitable seismic activity.
4. B) They are vulnerable due to the region's inherent fragility.
  - The passage mentions that infrastructure projects like dams, hydropower plants, and roads in the Himalayas are frequently affected by landslides, glacial lake outbursts, and earthquakes. This indicates that these projects are inherently vulnerable.
  - While the projects aim to improve transportation and resource management, they do not yet fully address the fragility of the region.
  - There's no evidence to suggest they effectively withstand earthquakes (A), cause earthquakes (C), or are unnecessary (D); rather, the focus is on making them safer.
5. B) Earthquakes are inevitable due to the region's tectonic activity.

- The passage explains that tectonic activity in the Himalayas results from the Indian plate colliding with the Eurasian plate, leading to continuous seismic activity. This makes earthquakes unavoidable.
  - While fault-line monitoring helps estimate latent energy, it cannot prevent earthquakes (A). Similarly, scientists cannot yet predict the exact timing of earthquakes (C), and infrastructure development (D) does not eliminate seismic activity.
  - Therefore, the inevitability of earthquakes (B) is the best-supported inference.
6. B) '**Frustrating**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "frustrating" का अर्थ होता है ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें आप असंतुष्ट या निराश महसूस करते हैं। जबकि 'Exciting' का अर्थ है उत्साहजनक, 'Interesting' का अर्थ है रुचिकर, और 'Surprising' का अर्थ है चौंकाने वाला, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Frustrating**' should be used because it means a situation that makes you feel dissatisfied or disappointed. Whereas, 'Exciting' means thrilling, 'Interesting' means engaging, and 'Surprising' means unexpected, which don't fit in this context.
7. B) '**Wandering**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "wandering" का अर्थ होता है इधर-उधर भटकना। जबकि 'Tiring' का अर्थ है थकाने वाला, 'Worrying' का अर्थ है चिंताजनक, और 'Interesting' का अर्थ है रोचक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Wandering**' should be used because it means to move around aimlessly. Whereas, 'Tiring' means causing fatigue, 'Worrying' means causing concern, and 'Interesting' means engaging, which don't fit in this context.
8. B) '**Enhance**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "enhance" का अर्थ होता है सुधारना या बढ़ाना। जबकि 'Commit' का अर्थ है प्रतिबद्ध करना, 'Discover' का अर्थ है खोजना, और 'Convince' का अर्थ है समझाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Enhance**' should be used because it means to improve or increase. Whereas, 'Commit' means to pledge, 'Discover' means to find, and 'Convince' means to persuade, which don't fit in this context.
9. D) '**Attempt**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "attempt" का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य को करने का प्रयास करना। जबकि 'lead' का अर्थ है नेतृत्व करना, 'announce' का अर्थ है घोषणा करना, और 'imagine' का अर्थ है कल्पना करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Attempt**' should be used because it means to try to do something. Whereas, 'lead' means to guide, 'announce' means to declare, and 'imagine' means to visualize, which don't fit in this context.

10. A) '**Focussed**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "focussed" का अर्थ होता है एकाग्रचित्त या ध्यान केंद्रित करना। जबकि 'dazzling' का अर्थ है चमकदार, 'joyful' का अर्थ है आनंदित, और 'cautious' का अर्थ है सावधान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Focussed**' should be used because it means to concentrate or be attentive. Whereas, 'dazzling' means bright, 'joyful' means happy, and 'cautious' means careful, which don't fit in this context.
11. D) **Flammable** (adjective) – Easily set on fire, combustible, inflammable. ज्वलनशील  
**Antonym: Non-combustible** (adjective) – Not able to catch fire and burn easily, fireproof.  
अग्निरोधक
- **Non explosive** (adjective) – Not likely to explode. विस्फोटक नहीं
  - **Fire-resistant** (adjective) – Able to withstand fire or great heat. आग-प्रतिरोधक
  - **Incendiary** (adjective) – Designed to cause fires, combustible. आग लगानेवाला
12. D) Ghastly' के बदले '**horrible**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दोनों शब्दों का अर्थ एक ही होता है और वाक्य की sentiment को सही ढंग से व्यक्त करते हैं; जैसे— There is no way I can swallow the horrible medicine.
- '**horrible**' will be used instead of 'ghastly' because both words mean the same and convey the sentence's sentiment correctly; Like— There is no way I can swallow the horrible medicine.
13. C) '**On display**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence किसी वस्तु को सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रदर्शित करने की बात कर रहा है। यहाँ "My sister's paintings were \_\_\_\_\_ at the national museum" के माध्यम से उस प्रदर्शनी के स्थान को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें पेंटिंग्स को दिखाया जा रहा है। इसलिए, "on display" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'On display' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the act of exhibiting something publicly. Here, through "My sister's paintings were \_\_\_\_\_ at the national museum," it portrays the location of the exhibition where the paintings are being shown. Thus, "on display" would be the most appropriate choice.
14. B) **Stick to one's guns** (idiom) – To remain faithful to वफ़ादार रहना
15. B) The correct spelling of 'Immigrete' is '**Immigrate**' which means "to come to live permanently in a foreign country" विदेश में स्थायी रूप से रहने के लिए आना.
16. C) "in the heart of Telangana" correctly indicates the city's central location within the state. "In the heart" suggests a central position, and "of Telangana" shows possession, indicating that the heart belongs to Telangana. Other options use incorrect prepositions or phrasing that does not convey the intended meaning.

17. C) barren' के बदले 'vacant' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'barren' का अर्थ 'infertile' या 'unproductive' होता है, जो seat के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है; अतः 'vacant' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है, जो 'empty' या 'available' को दर्शाता है; जैसे— I was looking for a vacant seat in the bus but could not find one.

- 'vacant' will be used instead of 'barren' because 'barren' means 'infertile' or 'unproductive', which is not appropriate in the context of a seat; therefore, 'vacant' is suitable, which indicates 'empty' or 'available'; like— I was looking for a vacant seat in the bus but could not find one.

18. B) **Frivolity** (noun) – Lack of seriousness, light-heartedness, silliness, triviality. निरर्थक चपलता  
Synonym: **Insignificance** (noun) – Lack of importance, triviality, unimportance, worthlessness.  
महत्वहीनता

- **Meaningful (adjective)** – Having a serious, important, or useful quality or purpose.  
सार्थक
- **Substantial (adjective)** – Of considerable importance, size, or worth, significant, sizeable. महत्वपूर्ण
- **Consequence (noun)** – A result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant.  
परिणाम

19. D) **Contaminate** (verb) – To make something impure or unsuitable by contact or mixture with something unclean, bad, etc. दूषित करना.

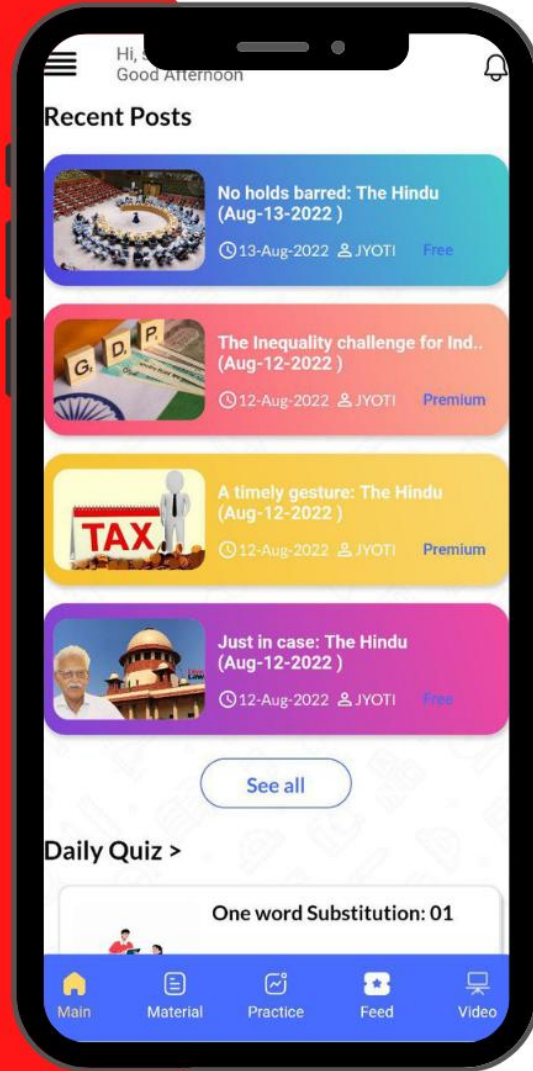
Antonym: **Clean** (verb) – To make something free of dirt, marks, or mess, साफ करना.

- **Working** (verb) – Engaging in physical or mental activity in order to achieve a purpose or result, काम करना.
- **Spent** (verb) – Having been used and no longer available for use, व्यय किया हुआ.
- **Rug** (noun) – A floor covering of thick woven material or animal skin, typically not extending over the entire floor, गलीचा.

20. C) **imperfect alignment**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ सूर्य, पृथ्वी और चंद्रमा की स्थिति के बारे में बात की जा रही है, जिसमें 'alignment' शब्द का उपयोग अधिक सटीक है; जैसे— An imperfect alignment of the Sun, Earth, and Moon results in the Moon passing through only part of Earth's umbra, resulting in a partial lunar eclipse.

- 'imperfect alignment' will be used because here the position of the Sun, Earth, and Moon is being discussed, where the term 'alignment' is more accurate; Like— An imperfect alignment of the Sun, Earth, and Moon results in the Moon passing through only part of Earth's umbra, resulting in a partial lunar eclipse.

21. C) **Have a bee in your bonnet** (idiom) – Be preoccupied or obsessed with something किसी चीज़ के बारे में चिंता करना या जुनून में पड़ना
22. C) 'gifted at' के बदले 'gifted with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'gifted with' का अर्थ है 'किसी चीज से संपन्न होना'; जैसे— He is gifted with a talent for music.
- 'gifted with' will be used instead of 'gifted at' because 'gifted with' means 'to be endowed with something'; Like— He is gifted with a talent for music.
23. A) **Industrious** (adjective) – Hard-working, diligent, productive, assiduous. परिश्रमी
- Antonym: Lazy** (adjective) – Unwilling to work or use energy, idle, indolent, sluggish. आलसी
- **Skittish** (adjective) – Easily frightened or excited, nervous, jumpy, jittery. चंचल
  - **Exhausting** (adjective) – Draining of strength or energy, tiring, fatiguing. थकावट भरा
  - **Dizzy** (adjective) – Feeling or causing a whirling sensation, lightheaded, giddy. चक्कर आना
24. B) The correct spelling of 'Litrature' is '**Literature**' which means "written works, especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit" साहित्य.
25. C) **Fastidious** (adjective) – Very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail, meticulous, scrupulous. नकचढ़ा, तुनक मिजाज
- Antonym: Lax** (adjective) – Not sufficiently strict, severe, or careful, careless, negligent. ढीला, शिथिल
- **Late** (adjective) – After the expected or usual time, delayed. देर से
  - **Scrupulous** (adjective) – Diligent, thorough, and extremely attentive to details, meticulous. ईमानदार
  - **Speedy** (adjective) – Done or occurring quickly, fast. तेज़



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam