

Watering down: On water quality at Prayagraj

Pollution in Ganga needs long-term solutions, not **denialism**

Official estimates suggest that around 45 crore **visitors**, nearly a third of India's population, **have** already been to Prayagraj for the Maha Kumbh Mela, which began in mid-January. With such a massive **influx**, even a small **percentage** of individuals who carry **microbes** **could** trigger extensive chains of disease **transmission**. The **Ganga** at Prayagraj, where **devotees** not only have ritual baths but also drink the water, **inevitably** **becomes** a complex **receptacle** of **microbiomes**. **The Central Pollution Control Board** (CPCB), which is responsible for monitoring and controlling air, water and land pollution, **has** been **assessing** water quality at Prayagraj since the festival began. Its **reports**, which are publicly accessible, **present** a mixed picture. On January 14, which was Makar Sankranti, one of the most **auspicious** bathing days, faecal coliform **levels**, a key indicator of **contamination** from human and animal waste, **were** at a high — nearly 11,000 units at the Sangam Ghat, which is more than four times the **permissible** limit of 2,500 units. At the Old Naini Bridge Ghat, along the Yamuna, the count was even higher, at 33,000 units. However, on other days, these numbers dropped to as low as 200 and 780 units. Similar **fluctuations** were observed for other **parameters** of water quality such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and dissolved oxygen (DO). A CPCB report submitted to the National Green Tribunal on February 3 **stated** that **the water quality** on January 12-13, 2025 **was** not fit for bathing, **let alone** drinking, despite bathing having a higher tolerance limit. However, the report also noted a reduction in organic pollution due to freshwater **intrusion upstream**. It further observed that the **sheer number** of people bathing in the river during the Maha Kumbh Mela, particularly on auspicious days, **led to** an **inevitable spike** in faecal contamination.

These fluctuations are not exclusive to the Kumbh Mela. Routine **monitoring** of water quality by the CPCB **has** **consistently** recorded similar patterns, **reinforcing** the fact that, **regardless of** what the festival may be, **water** in the Ganga at Prayagraj **is** not fit for consumption, whether as a few drops or bucketful. The river's **suitability** for bathing **fluctuates** based on water flow and **dilution**. **Considering** these **adverse findings**, Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath's **dismissal** of this scientific data as "**baseless**" **is** **misleading**. The National Mission for Clean Ganga is based on a **sustained** effort to restore the river's health, and **Uttar Pradesh**, its largest **beneficiary**, **must** prioritise continuous cleanup efforts instead of **undermining legitimate** pollution concerns. The Kumbh Mela **highlights** the urgent need for long-term solutions, not denialism. Science can **come to the aid** of the faithful; it is in no one's interest to undermine scientific findings in the name of encouraging a spiritual journey.

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

Vocabulary

1. **Denialism** (noun) – Rejection, Refusal, Disbelief, Negation, Repudiation **इन्कार**
2. **Influx** (noun) – Inflow, Arrival, Surge, Rush, Flood **आगमन**
3. **Microbe** (noun) – Germ, Bacterium, Virus, Pathogen, Microorganism **सूक्ष्मजीव**
4. **Trigger** (verb) – Cause, Initiate, Activate, Provoke, Spark **शुरू करना**
5. **Extensive** (adjective) – Widespread, Comprehensive, Broad, Vast, Wide-ranging **व्यापक**
6. **Transmission** (noun) – Spread, Transfer, Communication, Conveyance, Dissemination **संचरण**
7. **Devotee** (noun) – Follower, Believer, Worshipper, Adherent, Enthusiast **भक्त**
8. **Inevitably** (adverb) – Unavoidably, Certainly, Inescapably, Predictably, Necessarily **अनिवार्य रूप से**
9. **Receptacle** (noun) – Container, Vessel, Holder, Repository, Reservoir **पात्र/ बंडार**
10. **Microbiome** (noun) – the community of microorganisms (such as fungi, bacteria and viruses) that exists in a particular environment **सूक्ष्मजैविक समुदाय**
11. **Assess** (verb) – Evaluate, Analyze, Judge, Appraise, Review **मूल्यांकन करना**
12. **Auspicious** (adjective) – Favorable, Promising, Propitious, Lucky, Positive **शुभ**
13. **Contamination** (noun) – Pollution, Impurity, Infection, Defilement, Toxicity **दूषण**
14. **Permissible** (adjective) – Allowable, Acceptable, Tolerable, Authorized, Legal **अनुमेय**
15. **Fluctuation** (noun) – Variation, Change, Instability, Oscillation, Shift **उतार-चढ़ाव**
16. **Parameter** (noun) – Factor, Criterion, Measure, Guideline, Standard **मापदंड**
17. **State** (verb) – Declare, Assert, Affirm, Express, Announce **कहना**
18. **Let alone** (phrase) – Not to mention, Much less, Never mind, Aside from, Apart from **छोड़िए**
19. **Upstream intrusion** (noun) – the intrusion of saltwater or density currents into an ambient flow **ऊपरी प्रवाह**
20. **Sheer** (adjective) – Pure, Absolute, Utter, Complete, Total **कुल**
21. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, Cause, Bring about, Trigger, Produce **वजह बनना**
22. **Inevitable** (adjective) – Unavoidable, Certain, Inescapable, Predetermined, Unpreventable **अनिवार्य**

23. **Spike** (noun) – Surge, Increase, Rise, Jump, Peak तेजी
24. **Consistently** (adverb) – Regularly, Steadily, Constantly, Uniformly, Continuously लगातार
25. **Reinforce** (verb) – Strengthen, Support, Bolster, Fortify, Enhance मजबूत करना
26. **Regardless of** (phrase) – Despite, In spite of, Notwithstanding, Irrespective of, Without considering के बावजूद
27. **Suitability** (noun) – Appropriateness, Fitness, Adequacy, Compatibility, Relevance उपयुक्तता
28. **Fluctuate** (verb) – Vary, Change, Shift, Oscillate, Swing उतार-चढ़ाव होना
29. **Dilution** (noun) – Thinning, Weakening, Reduction, Attenuation, Decrease मंदन/मलिन करना
30. **Considering** (preposition) – Given, Taking into account, In view of, Bearing in mind, Regarding ध्यान में रखते हुए
31. **Adverse** (adjective) – Unfavorable, Harmful, Detrimental, Negative, Hostile प्रतिकूल
32. **Finding** (noun) – Conclusion, Result, Discovery, Observation, Outcome निष्कर्ष
33. **Dismissal** (noun) – Rejection, Disregard, Ignoring, Repudiation, Abandonment खारिज करना
34. **Baseless** (adjective) – Unfounded, Groundless, Unsubstantiated, Unjustified, False बेबुनियाद
35. **Misleading** (adjective) – Deceptive, False, Inaccurate, Untrue, Illusory भ्रामक
36. **Sustained** (adjective) – Continuous, Prolonged, Persistent, Steady, Enduring निरंतर
37. **Beneficiary** (noun) – Recipient, Receiver, Heir, Grantee, Gainer लाभार्थी
38. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, Sabotage, Erode, Damage, Destabilize कमजोर करना
39. **Legitimate** (adjective) – Valid, Genuine, Lawful, Authentic, Justified वैध
40. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, Spotlight, Accentuate, Showcase, Feature जोर देना
41. **Come to the aid of something** (phrase) – Help, Assist, Support, Rescue, Back up सहायता करना

Summary of the Editorial

is in no one's interest to undermine scientific findings in the name of encouraging a spiritual journey.

1. **Maha Kumbh Mela Footfall:** Around 45 crore visitors have attended the Maha Kumbh Mela in Prayagraj, posing significant challenges for water quality management.
2. **Health Risks:** The massive influx of visitors increases the risk of disease transmission, especially through contaminated water.
3. **Ganga's Microbiome:** The Ganga at Prayagraj becomes a complex mix of microbiomes due to ritual bathing and drinking by devotees.
4. **CPCB Monitoring:** The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has been monitoring water quality at Prayagraj, revealing fluctuating contamination levels.
5. **Faecal Coliform Levels:** On Makar Sankranti, faecal coliform levels at Sangam Ghat were 11,000 units, over four times the permissible limit, and 33,000 units at Old Naini Bridge Ghat.
6. **Water Quality Fluctuations:** Faecal coliform, BOD, and DO levels vary significantly, with some days showing relatively lower contamination.
7. **Unfit for Bathing:** CPCB reports indicate that water quality on certain days was unfit for bathing, let alone drinking, despite higher tolerance limits for bathing.
8. **Organic Pollution Reduction:** Freshwater intrusion upstream has reduced organic pollution, but contamination spikes during peak bathing days.
9. **Routine Pollution Patterns:** Similar water quality fluctuations are observed year-round, highlighting persistent pollution issues in the Ganga.
10. **CM's Denialism:** Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath dismissed scientific data on pollution as "baseless," undermining legitimate concerns.
11. **National Mission for Clean Ganga:** Sustained efforts are needed to restore the Ganga's health, with Uttar Pradesh as a key beneficiary.
12. **Long-Term Solutions:** The Kumbh Mela underscores the need for long-term solutions to address Ganga pollution, rather than denial of the problem.
13. **Scientific Approach:** Science should guide efforts to ensure the river's safety for both spiritual and health purposes.
14. **Public Health Priority:** Continuous cleanup efforts and pollution control measures must be prioritized to protect public health.
15. **Balancing Faith and Science:** Encouraging spiritual practices should not come at the cost of ignoring scientific evidence and endangering public health.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Celebratory and enthusiastic
 - B. Sarcastic and mocking
 - C. Analytical and cautionary
 - D. Indifferent and apathetic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The spiritual importance of the Maha Kumbh Mela
 - B. The urgent need to acknowledge and address water pollution concerns in the Ganga
 - C. The economic benefits of hosting large festivals
 - D. The historical significance of Prayagraj
3. **From the passage, determine whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):**
 1. The water quality at Prayagraj consistently meets bathing standards.
 2. The Ganga is always fit for consumption.
 3. CPCB data shows fluctuations in faecal coliform levels.
 4. The Uttar Pradesh Government has fully accepted the CPCB data.
 - A. (1) and (3) are T; (2) and (4) are F
 - B. (1), (2), and (4) are F; (3) is T
 - C. (1) and (2) are F; (3) and (4) are T
 - D. (1) and (4) are T; (2) and (3) are F
4. **Fill in the blank with the most suitable word from the options given below.**

“The Ganga at Prayagraj, where devotees not only have ritual baths but also drink the water, inevitably becomes a complex receptacle of _____.”

 - A. instructions
 - B. fortunes
 - C. confusions
 - D. microbiomes
5. **According to the passage, on January 14 (Makar Sankranti) at the Sangam Ghat, faecal coliform levels reached nearly 11,000 units, which is approximately how many times more than the permissible limit of 2,500 units?**
 - A. 2 times
 - B. 4 times
 - C. 6 times
 - D. 8 times
6. **Which of the following inferences is most strongly supported by the passage regarding the government’s stance on pollution data at the Kumbh Mela?**
 - A. The government fully trusts scientific data and addresses pollution issues promptly.

- B. The government's dismissal of scientific data as "baseless" may undermine crucial pollution concerns.
- C. The CPCB denies the significance of the festival and insists on closing the Kumbh Mela.
- D. The passage does not comment on any official response to scientific findings.
7. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined part of the following sentence.**
My brother always received the lion's share of every meal that we had.
- A. the last bite
- B. the pet's share
- C. the major portion
- D. a very small part
8. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Ashoka was the greatest than all the Mauryan Emperors
- A. to other Mauryan Emperors
- B. of the Mauryan Emperors
- C. all Mauryan Emperors
- D. to all another Mauryan Emperors
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- (a) the Industrial Revolution denotes
- (b) and continued until the middle of the 19th century
- (c) a significant period of social, economic and technological revolution
- (d) that commenced in the latter part of the 18th century
- A. acdb
- B. cadb
- C. dcba
- D. Abcd
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Bombastic
- A. Simple
- B. Pastoral
- C. Wicked
- D. Elevated
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Forgive
- A. Unburden
- B. Loathe
- C. Requite
- D. Clear
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Concede

- A. Surrender
- B. Deny
- C. Battle
- D. Avow

13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.**

He said that he lacks the _____ to stand in a queue. (patience)

- A. relevance
- B. endurance
- C. acceptance
- D. elegance

14. **The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment in which the article has been used INCORRECTLY.**

In the recent past, the IT industry has emerged / as a major contributor to an industry revenue / as well as employment / opportunity provider in the country

- A. as a major contributor to an industry revenue
- B. In the recent past, the IT industry has emerged
- C. as well as employment
- D. opportunity provider in the country

15. **Select the option that correctly expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Why didn't she bring her son to my house?

- A. Why isn't her son brought by you to my house?
- B. Why wasn't her son brought to my house?
- C. Why isn't her son brought to my house?
- D. Why wasn't her son brought by her to my house?

16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

One who eats human flesh

- A. Scavengers
- B. Omnivores
- C. Cannibal
- D. Herbivores

17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

P- for a

Q- exercise daily

R- one must

S- good body

- A. PRSQ
- B. PRQS
- C. PQRS
- D. RQPS

18. Select the option that can substitute/replace the bracketed word correctly and complete the sentence.

I said I (don't) understand

- A. am doing
 - B. doesn't
 - C. done
 - D. didn't
19. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in the brackets to fill in the blank.
The pool was too _____ at this end for kids to play. [SHALLOW]

- A. blue
 - B. cold
 - C. deep
 - D. green
20. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
Nominal

- A. Nasty
- B. Constant
- C. Sound
- D. Significant

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.

We naturally seek the company of those whose (1) _____ are the same as our own. Fools do not like the (2) _____ of wise men, and wise men avoid fools. Serious-minded people do not find much in common with (3) _____ folk, and vice versa. Sinners feel uncomfortable with (4) _____ and do not seek their company. We can, therefore, as a rule, judge a man's (5) _____ by the company he keeps

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.
- A. apathy
 - B. tastes
 - C. organisations
 - D. institutes
22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
- A. antagonist
 - B. culture
 - C. erious
 - D. company
23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
- A. thoughtful
 - B. frivolous
 - C. grave

D. solemn

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

A. rowdy

B. knave

C. commoners

D. saints

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

A. heirloom

B. character

C. legacy

D. futurities

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) Analytical and cautionary

The passage presents scientific data, analyzes water quality fluctuations, and warns about the health implications. It methodically examines the pollution levels and advises caution against ignoring scientific findings.

A: The passage does not celebrate the event uncritically; it highlights concerns and issues, not jubilation.

B: The tone does not mock or ridicule anyone; it critically assesses data and responses but remains serious and factual.

D: The author clearly cares about the pollution data and public health concerns; there is no sense of detachment or apathy.

2. B) The urgent need to acknowledge and address water pollution concerns in the Ganga

The passage focuses on pollution levels, scientific data, and the government's response, emphasizing the pressing need for cleanup and not dismissing legitimate concerns about water quality.

A: While the festival's spiritual context is mentioned, it is not the central focus; the main discussion revolves around pollution and public health.

C: The passage does not explore economic gains; it highlights environmental and health issues instead.

D: Though Prayagraj is historically significant, the core argument centers on the contamination and the need for scientific rigor in addressing it.

3. B) (1), (2), and (4) are F; (3) is T

(1) is False: The passage states water quality does not consistently meet bathing standards.

(2) is False: The passage mentions that Ganga water is not fit for consumption.

(3) is True: There are fluctuations in faecal coliform levels and other parameters.

(4) is False: The Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister termed the scientific data "baseless," indicating they have not fully accepted it.

4. D) microbiomes

The passage explicitly describes the Ganga as "a complex receptacle of microbiomes" because of the influx of visitors and potential microbes.

A (instructions), B (fortunes), and C (confusions) do not appear in the context of water contamination or biological content.

5. B) 4 times

11,000 is about four times 2,500 ($2,500 * 4 = 10,000$, close to 11,000 mentioned).

A (2 times) would be 5,000 units, not matching 11,000.

C (6 times) would be 15,000 units, which is more than the recorded value.

D (8 times) would be 20,000 units, which again is much higher than 11,000.

6. **B) The government's dismissal of scientific data as "baseless" may undermine crucial pollution concern**

The passage explicitly states that the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister called the CPCB's pollution data "baseless," suggesting the government's stance could undermine the seriousness of pollution concerns.

A contradicts the passage (the CM dismissed data, not fully trusted it).

C is not mentioned; the CPCB does not call for closing the festival.

D is wrong because the passage does mention the CM's response, showing an official stance.

7. C) 'the lion's share' के बदले '**the major portion**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'the lion's share' का अर्थ है

"सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा" और इसे 'the major portion' के साथ बदला जा सकता है। जैसे— My brother always received the major portion of every meal that we had.

'the major portion' will be used instead of 'the lion's share' because 'the lion's share' means "the largest part" and it can be substituted with 'the major portion.' Like— My brother always received the major portion of every meal that we had.

8. B) 'than all the Mauryan Emperors' के बदले '**of the Mauryan Emperors**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि

Superlative Degree के साथ 'of' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He is the best of all the players.

'of the Mauryan Emperors' will be used instead of 'than all the Mauryan Emperors' because with the Superlative Degree, the preposition 'of' is used; Like— He is the best of all the players.

9. A) **acdb**

the Industrial Revolution denotes a significant period of social, economic and technological revolution that commenced in the latter part of the 18th century and continued until the middle of the 19th century

a starts the sentence with "the Industrial Revolution denotes," introducing the subject and setting the context for the explanation.

c follows a with "a significant period of social, economic and technological revolution," defining what the Industrial Revolution signifies. This creates a clear subject-verb-object relationship.

d comes next with "that commenced in the latter part of the 18th century," providing the time frame for when this significant period began.

b concludes the sentence with "and continued until the middle of the 19th century," completing the timeline and giving a full historical perspective.

10. A) **Bombastic** (adjective) – High-sounding but with little meaning; inflated, pompous, grandiose. दिखावटी

Antonym: **Simple** (adjective) – Easily understood or done; presenting no difficulty, unadorned, plain. साधारण

Pastoral (adjective) – Related to the countryside or rural life, peaceful, bucolic. ग्रामीण

Wicked (adjective) – Evil or morally wrong, mischievous, bad. दुष्ट

Elevated (adjective) – Raised or placed higher, lofty, superior. ऊँचा

11. B) **Forgive** (verb) – To stop feeling angry or resentful towards someone for an offense or mistake. क्षमा करना

Antonym: **Loathe** (verb) – To feel intense dislike or disgust for something or someone. घृणा करना

Unburden (verb) – To relieve oneself of a load or stress, to free from a burden. भारमुक्त करना

Requite (verb) – To make return for, to repay or reciprocate. प्रतिदान देना

Clear (verb) – To remove something or make something transparent. साफ करना

12. B) **Concede** (verb) – To admit or acknowledge something as true, especially reluctantly, yield, or give in. स्वीकार करना

Antonym: **Deny** (verb) – To refuse to admit the truth or existence of something, contradict, reject. अस्वीकार करना

Surrender (verb) – To give up or yield, especially in a conflict or struggle, submit. आत्मसमर्पण करना

Battle (noun) – A fight or struggle, often referring to a military engagement. युद्ध

Avow (verb) – To assert or declare openly and boldly, affirm. स्वीकार करना

13. B) **endurance** because "endurance" का अर्थ होता है सहनशक्ति या किसी कठिन परिस्थिति को लंबे समय तक सहने की क्षमता। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि वह व्यक्ति लाइन में खड़ा रहने की सहनशक्ति नहीं रखता है, इसलिए 'endurance' यहाँ सही है। 'Relevance' का अर्थ है प्रासंगिकता, 'Acceptance' का अर्थ है स्वीकृति, और 'Elegance' का अर्थ है सुरुचिपूर्णता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं। **'Endurance'** will be used because it means the ability to endure or withstand hardship over time. The sentence mentions that the person lacks the strength to stand in a queue, so 'endurance' is the correct fit here. 'Relevance' means relevance, 'Acceptance' means to accept, and 'Elegance' refers to being graceful, which are not appropriate in this context.

Patience (noun) – The capacity to accept or tolerate delay, trouble, or suffering without getting angry or upset. धैर्य

Synonym: **Endurance** (noun) – The ability to endure an unpleasant or difficult process or situation without giving way, perseverance, stamina. सहनशक्ति

Relevance (noun) – The quality or state of being closely connected or appropriate. प्रासंगिकता

Acceptance (noun) – The action of consenting to receive or undertake something offered. स्वीकार्यता

Elegance (noun) – The quality of being graceful and stylish in appearance or manner. सुंदरता

14. A) as a major contributor to an industry revenue" में 'an industry revenue' के स्थान पर 'the industry revenue' का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। 'Revenue' एक specific term है जो IT industry से जुड़ा है, इसलिए 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। 'An' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब कोई सामान्य या अनिश्चित चीज की बात हो रही हो, जबकि यहां संदर्भ स्पष्ट है। जैसे— "The IT industry contributes significantly to the industry revenue."

The article 'an' should be replaced with 'the' in the segment "as a major contributor to an industry revenue" because 'revenue' refers to a specific concept associated with the IT industry. The definite article 'the' is used for specificity, while 'an' is used for something general or indefinite; Like— "The IT industry contributes significantly to the industry revenue."

15. D) **Why wasn't her son brought by her to my house?**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense और सही Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "she" Subject है, "didn't bring" Verb (Past Simple Negative), और "her son" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "her son" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "wasn't brought" (Past Simple Passive Negative) में बदला गया है, और "by her" के रूप में जोड़ा गया है।

To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "she" (Subject), "didn't bring" (Verb in Past Simple Negative), and "her son" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "her son" (Subject), "wasn't brought" (Passive Verb in Past Simple Negative), and "by her" .

16. C) **Cannibal** (noun) – One who eats human flesh नरभक्षी

Scavengers (noun) – An animal that feeds on dead organic matter, especially the carcasses of dead animals. मुर्दाखोर

Omnivores (noun) – An animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin. सर्वाहारी

Herbivores (noun) – An animal that feeds on plants. शाकाहारी

17. D) **RQPS**

one must exercise daily for a good body

18. D) don't के बदले 'didn't' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य Clause 'I said' Past Tense में है, इसलिए

Bracket में दिए गए Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होना चाहिए; जैसे— I said I didn't understand. 'didn't' will be used instead of 'don't' because the main clause 'I said' is in the Past Tense, so the verb in the bracketed clause should also be in the Past Tense; like— I said I didn't understand.

19. C) **Deep** का use होगा क्योंकि 'deep' का अर्थ होता है गहरा, जो 'shallow' (उथला) का विलोम

(antonym) है। sentence में swimming pool का वर्णन किया जा रहा है, और कहा गया है कि बच्चों के खेलने के लिए यह हिस्सा बहुत गहरा है। इसलिए 'deep' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'blue' का अर्थ है नीला, जो रंग को दर्शाता है, 'cold' का अर्थ है ठंडा, जो temperature से संबंधित है, और 'green' का अर्थ है हरा, जो रंग को दर्शाता है। ये विकल्प context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Deep' will be used because it means "profound" or "having great depth," which is the opposite of 'shallow'. The sentence describes a pool, and it mentions that the area was too deep for kids to play, making 'deep' the correct option here. Whereas, 'blue' refers to color, 'cold' means low in temperature, and 'green' also refers to color. These options do not fit the context of the sentence.

C) **Shallow** (adjective) – Lacking depth, not deep, superficial. उथला

Antonym: **Deep** (adjective) – Extending far down from the top or surface, profound, intense. गहरा

Blue (adjective) – Having the color of a clear sky or the sea. नीला

Cold (adjective) – At a low temperature, chilly, freezing. ठंडा

Green (adjective) – Having the color of grass or foliage. हरा

20. D) **Nominal** (adjective) – Existing in name only, very small in amount, minimal, trivial. नाममात्र का

Antonym: **Significant** (adjective) – Sufficiently large or important to be worthy of attention, notable, substantial, meaningful. महत्वपूर्ण

Nasty (adjective) – Unpleasant, bad-tempered, disagreeable, mean. गंदा

Constant (adjective) – Continual, unchanging, persistent, consistent. निरंतर

Sound (adjective) – In good condition, stable, reliable, secure. सुदृढ़

21. B) **Tastes**' का use होगा क्योंकि "tastes" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति की पसंद या रुचि। वाक्य में यह कहा गया है कि लोग स्वाभाविक रूप से उन्हीं लोगों की संगति में रहते हैं जिनकी रुचियाँ उनके जैसी होती हैं, इसलिए 'tastes' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Apathy' का अर्थ उदासीनता होता है, 'Organisations' का अर्थ संगठन होता है, और 'Institutes' का अर्थ संस्थान होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

'Tastes' will be used because it refers to a person's preferences or likings. The sentence states that people naturally seek the company of others whose preferences are similar to their own, making 'tastes' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Apathy' means indifference, 'Organisations' means groups or organizations, and 'Institutes' means institutions, none of which fit this context.

22. D) **Company**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence इस बात के बारे में है कि लोग उन लोगों के साथ रहना पसंद करते हैं जिनके विचार या स्वभाव समान होते हैं। "Fools do not like the company of wise men" यहाँ association की बात कर रहा है, इसलिए 'company' सही है। 'Antagonist' का मतलब है विरोधी, 'Culture' का मतलब है परंपराएँ, और 'Serious' एक mindset को describe करता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

Company' will be used because the context of the sentence is about people preferring to be in the presence or association of others who share similar characteristics. "Fools do not like the company of wise men" clearly fits the context as it talks about association. 'Antagonist' means an opponent, 'Culture' refers to beliefs or practices, and 'Serious' is an adjective describing a mindset, none of which are suitable in this context.

23. B) **Frivolous**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "frivolous" का अर्थ है हलके-फुलके या गैर-गंभीर व्यक्ति। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि गंभीर मानसिकता वाले लोग गैर-गंभीर लोगों के साथ ज्यादा मेल-जोल नहीं रखते, इसलिए 'frivolous' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'thoughtful' का अर्थ होता है विचारशील, 'grave' का अर्थ गंभीर, और 'solemn' का अर्थ भी गंभीर होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते।

'Frivolous' will be used because it means light-hearted or not serious. The sentence indicates that serious-minded people do not find much in common with non-serious folks, making 'frivolous' appropriate here. Whereas, 'thoughtful' means considerate, 'grave' means serious, and 'solemn' also means serious, which don't fit in this context.

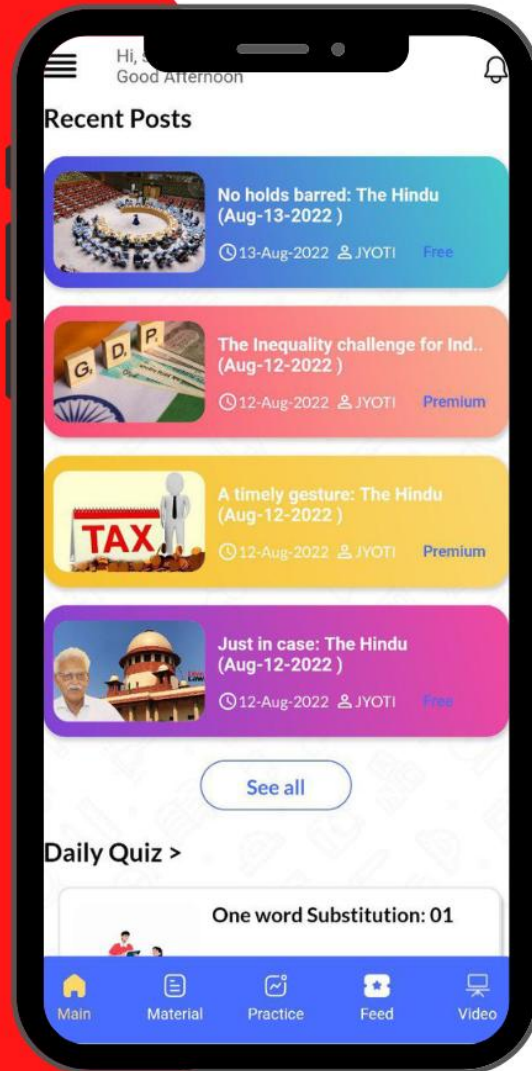
24. D) **Saints**' का use होगा क्योंकि "saints" का अर्थ होता है धार्मिक या पवित्र व्यक्ति, और इस वाक्य में यह संदर्भित करता है कि पापी लोग इन धार्मिक और पवित्र व्यक्तियों के साथ असहज महसूस करते हैं। यह वाक्य नैतिकता और पापियों के व्यवहार को दर्शा रहा है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि पापी अपने जैसा न होने वाले लोगों से दूर रहना पसंद करते हैं, जैसे कि संत या धार्मिक व्यक्ति। इसलिए, 'saints' यहाँ सही

उत्तर है। जबकि 'Rowdy' का अर्थ है शरारती या उग्र लोग, 'Knave' का अर्थ है बेईमान या दुष्ट व्यक्ति, और 'Commoners' का अर्थ है आम लोग, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

'saints' will be used because it refers to holy or religious people, and the sentence implies that sinners feel uncomfortable in the company of such people. The context is about morality and the behavior of sinners, stating that they prefer not to associate with those who are unlike them, such as saints or religious individuals. Therefore, 'saints' is the correct answer. Whereas, 'Rowdy' refers to mischievous or aggressive people, 'Knave' refers to dishonest or deceitful individuals, and 'Commoners' refers to ordinary people, which do not fit in this context.

25. B) 'Character' का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि "character" का अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति की नैतिक और मानसिक विशेषताएँ। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि हम किसी व्यक्ति का मूल्यांकन उसकी संगति से कर सकते हैं, जो उसके चरित्र को दर्शाता है। यहाँ पर यह दर्शाया जा रहा है कि कोई व्यक्ति किस प्रकार की संगति में रहता है, वह उसके चरित्र के बारे में बहुत कुछ बताता है, इसलिए 'character' सही विकल्प है। 'Heirloom' का अर्थ होता है पारिवारिक धरोहर, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Legacy' का अर्थ होता है विरासत, जो यहाँ के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Futurities' भविष्य की घटनाओं को दर्शाता है, जो वाक्य के से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Character' will be used because it refers to a person's moral and mental qualities. The sentence mentions that we can judge a man by the company he keeps, which reflects his character. This shows that the kind of company a person keeps says a lot about his character, making 'character' the correct choice. 'Heirloom' means a family inheritance, which doesn't fit in this context. 'Legacy' means inheritance, which is also incorrect here. 'Futurities' refers to future events, which doesn't align with the meaning of the sentence.



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