

Fertiliser crisis

The sharp rise in urea and di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) consumption across multiple states, particularly Haryana, **has** raised **red flags** in the Agriculture Ministry. Haryana's urea usage **surged** by 18 per cent this rabi season, while some districts saw a 184 per cent increase in DAP consumption. This trend **signals** both excessive **application** by farmers and large-scale **diversion** of subsidised fertilisers. Authorities **suspect** that subsidised neem-coated urea is being **diverted** to industries such as plywood, resin and mining explosives, where technical-grade urea is much costlier. Reports indicate that with **unscrupulous** elements **exploiting** this price differential, nearly 10 lakh tonnes of urea are **misappropriated** annually, causing a Rs 6,000-crore subsidy **leakage**. In response, the government has launched joint operations with state authorities and **imposed** stricter legal action. Additionally, the Department of Fertilisers is coordinating with various ministries to monitor supply chains and **curb** leakages.

At the farm level, excessive fertiliser use remains a growing problem. **Farmers**, **often** unaware of recommended dosages, **apply** more urea to boost **yields**, especially for newer high-nitrogen wheat varieties. **The rise** of NPK (sodium, phosphorous, potassium) fertiliser consumption **has** further increased urea dependency, **leading to soil degradation, pest vulnerability** and groundwater **contamination**. **Indiscriminate** fertiliser use not only affects soil health but also reduces the long-term productivity of farmlands.



Meanwhile, India's heavy **reliance** on fertiliser imports **adds** to the financial **strain**. The country imports around 75 lakh tonnes of urea annually, and rising global prices have pushed fertiliser subsidies beyond Rs 1.75 trillion. If **unchecked**, the growing fertiliser demand will place **immense** pressure on the economy. The government must **strengthen** fertiliser tracking, **enforce** stricter penalties for diversion and educate farmers on balanced nutrient application. Left unchecked, this crisis will not only burden taxpayers but also strain the economy, damage the environment and **jeopardise** agricultural **sustainability**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Red flag** (noun) – Warning, Alert, Signal, Alarm, Caution चेतावनी
2. **Surge** (verb) – Rise, Increase, Soar, Escalate, Spike तेजी से बढ़ना
3. **Signal** (verb) – Indicate, Show, Suggest, Point to, Reveal संकेत करना
4. **Application** (noun) – Use, Utilization, Implementation, Employment, Administration उपयोग
5. **Diversion** (noun) – Misuse, Redirection, Deviation, Distraction, Deflection विचलन
6. **Suspect** (verb) – Doubt, Distrust, Question, Believe, Assume संदेह करना
7. **Divert** (to) (verb) – Redirect, Shift, Transfer, Channel, Misuse मोड़ना
8. **Unscrupulous** (adjective) – Dishonest, Unethical, Immoral, Corrupt, Deceptive बेईमान
9. **Exploit** (verb) – Misuse, Abuse, Manipulate, Utilize, Capitalize on शोषण करना
10. **Misappropriate** (verb) – Embezzle, Steal, Misuse, Squander, Divert गबन करना
11. **Leakage** (noun) – Financial loss, Loss of revenue.
12. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, Apply, Levy, Introduce, Inflict थोपना
13. **Curb** (verb) – Restrict, Control, Limit, Check, Suppress रोकना
14. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, Repeatedly, Regularly, Commonly, Usually अक्सर
15. **Yield** (noun) – Output, Production, Harvest, Result, Gain उपज
16. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, Result in, Bring about, Trigger, Produce वजह बनना
17. **Soil degradation** (noun) – the process by which soil quality declines, making it less able to support plant and animal life मृदा अवक्रमण
18. **Pest** (noun) – Insect, Bug, Vermin, Parasite, Infestation कीट
19. **Vulnerability** (noun) – Weakness, Susceptibility, Exposure, Risk, Fragility असुरक्षा
20. **Contamination** (noun) – Pollution, Impurity, Toxicity, Infection, Defilement दूषण
21. **Indiscriminate** (adjective) – Random, Haphazard, Unselective, Careless, Arbitrary अंधाधुंध
22. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – Simultaneously, Concurrently, In the meantime, At the same time, Meanwhile इस दौरान

23. **Reliance** (on) (noun) – Dependence, Trust, Confidence, Faith, Support निर्भरता
24. **Strain** (noun) – Pressure, Stress, Burden, Tension, Load तनाव
25. **Unchecked** (adjective) – Uncontrolled, Unrestrained, Unregulated, Unbridled, Unmonitored अनियंत्रित
26. **Immense** (adjective) – Huge, Vast, Enormous, Massive, Gigantic विशाल
27. **Strengthen** (verb) – Reinforce, Fortify, Boost, Enhance, Intensify मजबूत करना
28. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, Apply, Impose, Execute, Administer लागू करना
29. **Jeopardise** (verb) – Endanger, Threaten, Risk, Imperil, Compromise खतरे में डालना
30. **Sustainability** (noun) – Durability, Longevity, Stability, Endurance, Continuity सतत विकास

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Fertiliser Consumption Surge:** Urea and DAP consumption has sharply increased in states like Haryana, with urea usage up by 18% and DAP by 184% in some districts.
2. **Subsidy Diversion:** Subsidised neem-coated urea is suspected of being diverted to industries like plywood, resin, and mining explosives, causing a Rs 6,000-crore subsidy leakage annually.
3. **Government Action:** Joint operations with state authorities and stricter legal measures have been initiated to curb fertiliser diversion.
4. **Supply Chain Monitoring:** The Department of Fertilisers is coordinating with other ministries to monitor supply chains and prevent leakages.
5. **Excessive Farm Use:** Farmers often overuse urea, especially for high-nitrogen wheat varieties, due to a lack of awareness about recommended dosages.
6. **Soil Degradation:** Overuse of urea and NPK fertilisers leads to soil degradation, increased pest vulnerability, and groundwater contamination.
7. **Long-Term Impact:** Indiscriminate fertiliser use reduces farmland productivity and harms soil health over time.
8. **Import Dependency:** India imports around 75 lakh tonnes of urea annually, making it heavily reliant on global markets.
9. **Rising Subsidy Costs:** Global price hikes have pushed fertiliser subsidies beyond Rs 1.75 trillion, straining the economy.
10. **Economic Pressure:** Unchecked fertiliser demand will further burden the economy and taxpayers.
11. **Environmental Damage:** Excessive fertiliser use contributes to environmental degradation, including groundwater pollution.
12. **Farmer Education:** Educating farmers on balanced nutrient application is crucial to reducing overuse and improving soil health.
13. **Stricter Penalties:** Enforcing stricter penalties for fertiliser diversion is necessary to deter illegal activities.
14. **Fertiliser Tracking:** Strengthening fertiliser tracking systems can help prevent diversion and ensure proper usage.
15. **Sustainability at Risk:** The fertiliser crisis threatens agricultural sustainability, economic stability, and environmental health if not addressed promptly.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Cautionary
 - B. Celebratory
 - C. Humorous
 - D. Indifferent
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The shift from crop cultivation to livestock farming
 - B. Misuse of fertilisers and its harmful impact on agriculture and the economy
 - C. India's plan to become fully self-sufficient in fertilisers
 - D. Success stories of farmers adopting modern techniques
3. **Why has the Agriculture Ministry raised concerns over the increased consumption of urea and DAP in Haryana?**
 - A. Farmers are deliberately hoarding fertilisers to sell them at higher prices.
 - B. There is excessive application of fertilisers and diversion to industries.
 - C. Haryana's soil naturally requires more urea for wheat cultivation.
 - D. The government has encouraged higher fertiliser use to increase food production.
4. **What is the primary impact of excessive fertiliser use on agricultural sustainability?**
 - A. It leads to an increase in overall crop yield.
 - B. It improves soil fertility in the long run.
 - C. It reduces the need for fertiliser imports.
 - D. It degrades soil health and reduces long-term productivity.
5. **What should the government prioritise to address the fertiliser crisis effectively?**
 - A. Increase fertiliser production to meet growing demand.
 - B. Strengthen tracking, enforce penalties, and educate farmers on balanced use.
 - C. Reduce fertiliser subsidies to discourage excessive use.
 - D. Ban the use of urea and DAP to prevent misuse.
6. **Select the most appropriate form of comparative degree that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Neha's house is far from the city than everyone else's

 - A. further from the city than
 - B. more far from the city to
 - C. far from the city to
 - D. farther from the city than
7. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Exaggerate
 - B. Connoisseur
 - C. Perseverance
 - D. Camouflage

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

Elevation

- A. Creation
- B. Demotion
- C. Presentation
- D. Promotion

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

When I was studying Economics in Delhi University, Ritu was senior than me.

- A. senior than me
- B. Ritu was
- C. in Delhi University
- D. when I was studying Economics

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

Chocolate can be _____ without milk; mix cocoa butter, sugar and a puree of fermented, roasted cocoa beans, and you _____ a perfectly respectable dark chocolate

- A. made; has
- B. made; have
- C. making; have
- D. make; have

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

Science explores and explains the natural world through observation and experimentation.

- A. sceince
- B. science
- C. scinece
- D. sience

12. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Occassionaly
- B. Pursuit
- C. Obliterate
- D. Synopsis

13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the underlined word.**

My teacher is very diligent.

- A. Kind
- B. Hardworking
- C. Idle
- D. Skilful

14. **Based on the context of the given sentence, select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**

After spending hours working non-stop on the project, the team decided to _____ and go home.

- A. run out of steam
B. hit the books
C. call it a day
D. take it easy
15. **Select the option that changes the degree of comparison in the given sentence from superlative to positive without changing the meaning of the sentence.**
Kalpana Ahuja is the tallest girl in the colony
A. Many girls in the colony are taller than Kalpana Ahuja.
B. No other girl in the colony is as tall as Kalpana Ahuja.
C. No other girl in the colony is as taller as Kalpana Ahuja.
D. Kalpana Ahuja is as tallest as other girls of the colony
16. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
Swati came here with the intent of insulting me.
A. for insulting me
B. from insulting me
C. to insult me
D. off insulting me
17. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
It is a fact that / girls' hair is usually / long than the boys' hair
A. It is a fact that
B. long than the boys' hair
C. girls' hair is usually
D. no error
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Congenial
A. Trivial
B. Ethical
C. Ignorant
D. Pleasant
19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**
In an _____ (endeavour) to improve the environment of their society, they planted many trees surrounding the parking area.
A. ecstasy
B. epitome
C. aim
D. axiom
20. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error.**
A. She usually walks her dog in the park every morning.
B. They play chess together on weekends.

- C. The train leaves the station at 8:00 a.m. every day.
- D. He don't like spicy food.

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.

That was a jolly story _____1_____ Arthur Ransome told the other day in one of his messages from Petrograd, a place in Russia. A stout old lady was walking __2__ her basket down the middle of a street to the _____3_____ confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed _____4_____ to her that the _____5_____ was the place for the foot passengers, but she replied, "I'm going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now."

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. about
 - B. off
 - C. which
 - D. form
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. at
 - B. with
 - C. in
 - D. beside
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. greet
 - B. garret
 - C. grate
 - D. great
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. in
 - B. so
 - C. by
 - D. out
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. market
 - B. bay
 - C. road
 - D. pavement

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Cautionary

The passage warns about the crisis caused by fertiliser overuse and its serious consequences for soil health, the economy, and agricultural sustainability. This urgent and warning-oriented perspective establishes a cautionary tone.

A: The passage focuses on problems and warnings; it does not celebrate any achievements.

C: The passage uses formal, serious language and addresses a critical issue, with no humor.

D: The passage clearly shows concern and urgency, not indifference.

2. B) Misuse of fertilisers and its harmful impact on agriculture and the economy

The passage highlights how excessive and diverted use of fertilisers leads to soil degradation, subsidy leakages, environmental damage, and financial strain on the economy-making misuse of fertilisers and its detrimental effects the central focus.

A: The passage never discusses a move to livestock farming.

C: While imports and subsidies are mentioned, the focus is on the misuse and consequences, not a self-sufficiency plan.

D: The passage instead emphasizes problems, not success stories.

3. B) There is excessive application of fertilisers and diversion to industries.

The passage highlights that the sharp rise in fertiliser usage in Haryana is due to both excessive application by farmers and large-scale diversion to industries like plywood, resin, and mining explosives.

A: There is no mention in the passage of farmers hoarding fertilisers for resale at higher prices. Instead, it discusses the misappropriation of subsidised urea by industries.

C: While Haryana does cultivate wheat, the passage states that excessive fertiliser application is due to farmers being unaware of recommended dosages, not due to natural soil requirements.

D: The government is not promoting excessive fertiliser use. In fact, it is trying to curb misuse and improve tracking mechanisms.

4. D) It degrades soil health and reduces long-term productivity.

The passage explicitly states that excessive fertiliser use leads to soil degradation, increased pest vulnerability, and reduced long-term productivity of farmlands.

A: While excessive fertiliser use may temporarily boost yields, the passage clarifies that it negatively affects soil health and sustainability.

B: Excessive fertiliser use does not improve soil fertility. Instead, it contaminates groundwater and depletes nutrients over time.

C: Increased fertiliser use actually raises dependency on imports, as India already imports large quantities of urea and rising global prices strain the economy.

5. B) **Strengthen tracking, enforce penalties, and educate farmers on balanced use.**

The passage outlines that the government is already taking steps such as strengthening fertiliser tracking, imposing stricter penalties, and educating farmers about proper nutrient application.

A: Simply increasing fertiliser production does not solve the issue of misuse and overapplication. Instead, it could exacerbate the crisis.

C: While reducing subsidies may curb some misuse, it could also make fertilisers unaffordable for genuine farmers, negatively impacting food production.

D: Completely banning urea and DAP is not a viable solution, as they are essential for agriculture. The focus should be on their proper use rather than prohibition.

6. D) 'far from the city than' के बदले 'farther from the city than' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'far' की comparative degree 'farther' होती है, जब दूरी (distance) को व्यक्त किया जाता है; जैसे— This village is farther from the river than that one.

'farther from the city than' will be used instead of 'far from the city than' because the comparative degree of 'far' is 'farther' when expressing distance; Like— This village is farther from the river than that one

7. C) The **incorrectly spelt word** is **C. Perseverence**. The correct spelling is **Perseverance** "धैर्य, दृढ़ता या लगातार प्रयास।"

8. B) **Elevation** (noun) – The act of raising something or someone to a higher position or level; rise, upliftment, promotion. उन्नति, उंचाई पर ले जाना, पदोन्नति।

Antonym: Demotion (noun) – The act of lowering someone to a less important position, status, or rank; downgrade, reduction, relegation. पदावनति, नीचे गिराना।

- **Creation** (noun) – The act of bringing something into existence; innovation, formation, generation. निर्माण, सृजन।
- **Presentation** (noun) – The act of showing, displaying, or introducing something formally; exhibition, display, demonstration. प्रस्तुति, प्रदर्शन।
- **Promotion** (noun) – The act of raising someone to a higher position or rank; advancement, upgrading, elevation. पदोन्नति, उन्नति।

9. A) 'senior than me' के बदले '**senior to me**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'senior', 'junior', 'superior', 'inferior', आदि Adjectives के साथ 'to' Preposition का use किया जाता है, न कि 'than' का।
जैसे— He is senior to me in this office.

'senior to me' will be used instead of 'senior than me' because the adjectives like 'senior', 'junior', 'superior', 'inferior', etc., are followed by the preposition 'to' and not 'than'.

For example— He is senior to me in this office.

10. B) "made" का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence passive voice में है। यहाँ chocolate "can be made" बताता है कि chocolate को बिना दूध के बनाया जा सकता है। Passive voice में "be" के बाद verb की तीसरी form (past participle) का इस्तेमाल होता है। "making" (Option C) incorrect है क्योंकि यह gerund है और passive construction में फिट नहीं बैठता। "make" (Option D) active voice है, जबकि sentence passive में है। "made" एक सही passive verb form है जो sentence को grammatically और contextually सही बनाता है।

"have" का use सही है क्योंकि यहाँ "you have" एक सामान्य present tense structure है, जिसका अर्थ है "you get" या "you possess" (a perfectly respectable dark chocolate)। "has" (Option A) गलत है क्योंकि "you" subject के साथ plural verb "have" का इस्तेमाल होता है। "have" (Option B) सही है क्योंकि subject "you" के साथ "have" ही grammatical रूप से सही है।

"made" is used because the sentence is in the passive voice. "Chocolate can be made" means that chocolate can be created without milk. In passive constructions, we use "be + past participle (V3)" for the main verb. "making" (Option C) is incorrect because it is a gerund and does not fit the structure of a passive sentence. "make" (Option D) is active voice, whereas the sentence requires a passive construction. Thus, "made" is the correct choice as it matches the grammar and context.

"have" is correct because "you have" indicates possession or an outcome in the present tense. The verb "have" aligns with the subject "you," which requires the plural form of the verb. "has" (Option A) is incorrect because "has" is used with singular subjects, but "you" is plural.

11. B) The correct spelling of 'Scince' is 'Science', which means "a systematically organized body of knowledge on a particular subject or the study of the structure and behavior of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment." विज्ञान
12. A) The correct answer is A. **Occasionally**, which is **incorrectly spelt**. The correct spelling is **Occasionally**. समय- पर समय
13. C) **Diligent** (adjective) – Hardworking, industrious, careful, and persistent in work or effort. मेहनती, परिश्रमी

Antonym: Idle (adjective) – Not active, lazy, avoiding work, or lacking effort. आलसी

- **Kind** (adjective) – Caring, compassionate, and considerate. दयालु
- **Hardworking** (adjective) – Showing effort and commitment to work. परिश्रमी

- **Skilful** (adjective) – Showing great ability or expertise. कुशल
14. C) **Call it a day** – (Idiom) To decide to stop working for the day and go home. काम बंद करके घर जाना
- **Run out of steam** (Idiom) – To lose energy, enthusiasm, or momentum ऊर्जा या उत्साह खो देना
 - **Hit the books** (Idiom) – To start studying seriously. पढ़ाई शुरू करना
 - **Take it easy** (Idiom) – To relax and avoid hard work or stress. आराम करना
15. B) 'tallest' के बदले 'as tall as' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य को Superlative Degree से Positive Degree में बदलते समय 'as + Positive Degree of Adjective + as' का use होता है। इस नियम के अनुसार 'tallest' के स्थान पर 'as tall as' का use किया जाएगा; जैसे— Ravi is the fastest boy in the class को Positive Degree में बदलने पर यह होगा— No other boy in the class is as fast as Ravi.
- as tall as'** will be used instead of 'tallest' because when converting a sentence from Superlative Degree to Positive Degree, the structure 'as + Positive Degree of Adjective + as' is used. According to this rule, 'tallest' will change to 'as tall as'; Like— Ravi is the fastest boy in the class changes to No other boy in the class is as fast as Ravi.
16. C) '**to insult me**' का use होगा क्योंकि "intent" के बाद preposition 'to' का use सही है, जब किसी उद्देश्य को प्रकट किया जा रहा हो। 'To + Verb' (infinitive) का use सही संरचना है। जैसे— He came with the intent to help others.
- 'to insult me' will be used because after the noun "intent" ,the correct preposition is 'to' when expressing purpose or intention. The structure "intent + to + base form of verb" (infinitive) is the grammatically correct form. For example: He came with the intent to help others.
17. B) 'long than the boys' hair' में 'long' के बदले '**longer**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह Comparative Degree का वाक्य है। Comparative Degree के वाक्यों में 'than' के साथ Adjective या Adverb की Comparative Form का use होता है। 'Long' एक Positive Degree का रूप है, जबकि 'Longer' उसकी Comparative Degree है।
- In the given sentence, "long" is incorrect because it does not follow the correct grammar rule for comparative sentences. The word 'than' indicates a comparison, and therefore the Comparative Degree of the adjective 'long', which is '**longer**', must be used.
18. D) **Congenial** (adjective) – Suitable, agreeable, or pleasant because of compatibility in temperament, interests, or character. अनुकूल

Synonym: Pleasant (adjective) – Giving a sense of happy satisfaction or enjoyment, agreeable, delightful. सुखद, आनंददायक

- **Trivial** (adjective) – Of little value or importance, insignificant, petty. तुच्छ, नगण्य
- **Ethical** (adjective) – Morally right, principled, righteous. नैतिक, सैद्धांतिक
- **Ignorant** (adjective) – Lacking knowledge, unaware, uninformed. अज्ञानी, अनभिज्ञ

19. C) **Endeavour** (noun) – An attempt or effort to achieve a goal, strive, undertaking, effort. प्रयास

Synonym: Aim (noun) – A goal, purpose, or target towards which one directs effort. उद्देश्य

- **Ecstasy** (noun) – A state of overwhelming joy or happiness; extreme delight. परमानंद
- **Epitome** (noun) – A perfect example of a particular quality or type. साकार रूप / प्रतिमान
- **Axiom** (noun) – A statement or principle that is self-evidently true. स्वयंसिद्ध तथ्य

20. D) don't के बदले 'doesn't' का use होगा क्योंकि Subject 'He' Third Person Singular का Pronoun है और इसके साथ Present Simple Tense में Verb की Third Person Singular form लगती है। 'do' की Third Person Singular form 'does' होती है। उदाहरण के लिए— He doesn't like spicy food.

'doesn't' will be used instead of 'don't' because the subject 'He' is a Third Person Singular Pronoun, and in Present Simple Tense, the verb agrees with the Third Person Singular subject. The correct auxiliary verb for 'He' is 'does.' For example— He doesn't like spicy food.

21. C) 'Which' का use होगा क्योंकि "which" एक relative pronoun है, जिसका use किसी noun को qualify करने के लिए किया जाता है। यहाँ sentence में "That was a jolly story which Arthur Ransome told..." का अर्थ है "वह एक मजेदार कहानी थी जो Arthur Ransome ने बताई थी।" इसलिए 'which' यहाँ सही है। जबकि: 'About' का अर्थ "के बारे में" होता है, लेकिन यह यहाँ relative clause को introduce नहीं करता है। 'Off' का अर्थ "दूर होना" है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Form' का अर्थ "रूप" या "संरचना" होता है, जो यहाँ पूरी तरह से असंगत है।

'Which' will be used because it is a relative pronoun that connects and qualifies the noun 'story'. The sentence describes a "jolly story" that Arthur Ransome told, and 'which' introduces this relative clause correctly. Whereas: 'About' means "relating to," but does not introduce a relative clause. 'Off' indicates separation, which doesn't fit here. 'Form' means structure or shape, which has no logical relevance in this context.

22. B) 'With' का use होगा क्योंकि "with" का अर्थ होता है साथ में या किसी वस्तु को साथ लेकर चलना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि एक old lady अपने basket के साथ सड़क पर चल रही थी, इसलिए 'with' सही विकल्प है। जबकि: 'At' का अर्थ है स्थान पर होना, जो यहाँ संदर्भित नहीं है। 'In' का अर्थ है अंदर,

लेकिन महिला के साथ basket का जिक्र है, न कि अंदर होने का। 'Beside' का अर्थ है बगल में, लेकिन यहाँ "साथ में" का भाव व्यक्त करना है, जो 'with' से बेहतर स्पष्ट होता है

'With' will be used because it means to carry or have something along with you. The sentence describes that the old lady was walking with her basket, making 'with' the most appropriate choice. Whereas: 'At' refers to location, which is irrelevant here. 'In' implies being inside, not carrying something. 'Beside' means next to, not having something along.

23. D) **'Great'** का use होगा क्योंकि "great" का अर्थ है 'बड़ा' या 'महत्वपूर्ण', और यह sentence में "confusion" को modify करता है। यहाँ phrase "to the great confusion of the traffic" स्थिति की गंभीरता और बड़े पैमाने पर हुए confusion को दर्शाता है। 'Greet' का अर्थ है स्वागत करना या अभिवादन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Garret' का अर्थ है अटारी या ऊपरी कमरा, जो sentence के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Grate' का अर्थ घिसना या जाली होता है, जो इस context में अनावश्यक है।

'Great' will be used because it means large or important and here it modifies the noun "confusion". The phrase "to the great confusion of the traffic" highlights the seriousness or magnitude of the confusion caused. Whereas: 'Greet' means to welcome, which doesn't fit this context. 'Garret' means an attic or small upper room, irrelevant here. 'Grate' means to rub or a framework of bars, which makes no sense in this sentence

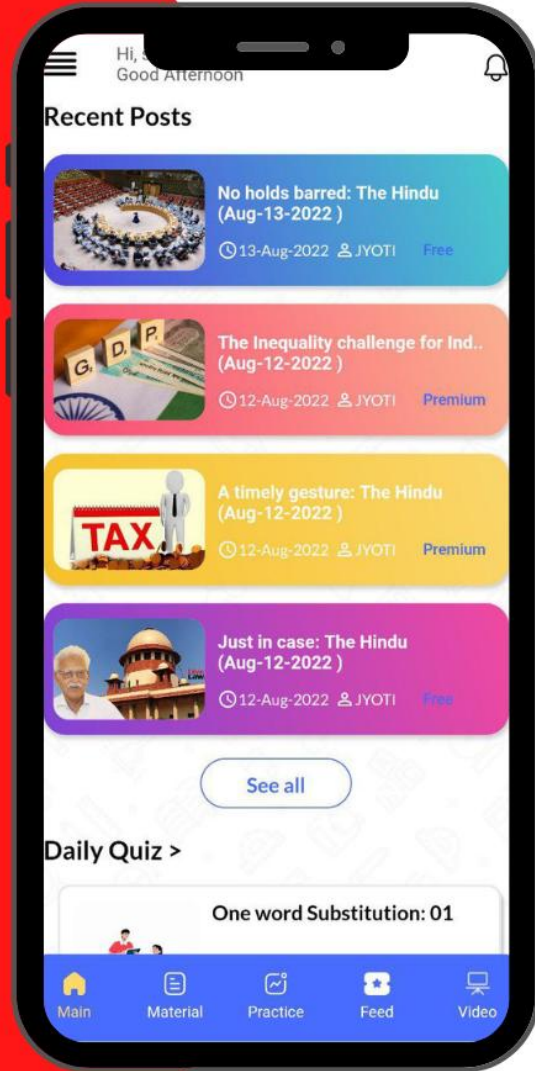
24. D) **'Out'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "pointed out" का phrasal verb है। 'point out' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को स्पष्ट रूप से इंगित करना या ध्यान आकर्षित करना। sentence में mention है कि महिला को यह स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया था कि फुटपाथ पैदल यात्रियों के लिए है। 'in' स्थान दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहाँ वाक्य में "pointed" के साथ सही ढंग से मेल नहीं खाता। 'so' कारण और परिणाम को जोड़ने का काम करता है, लेकिन यहाँ "pointed" के साथ इसे सही से नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता। 'by' किसी कार्य के कर्ता या साधन को दर्शाता है। लेकिन यहाँ 'pointed' क्रिया के लिए यह गलत है

The phrase "pointed **out**" is a phrasal verb that means to draw attention to something or make someone aware of a fact. In the sentence, it is being said that the old lady was informed (or had it pointed out to her) that the pavement was meant for pedestrians. Therefore, the correct word to complete the sentence is "out". "In" is used to denote location or position, which does not fit the structure of the phrasal verb "pointed out." "So" is used as a conjunction to show cause and effect, but it does not fit here because the sentence is about pointing something out, not linking actions. "By" indicates an agent or means of doing something. It is not grammatically correct with "pointed" in this context.

25. D) **'Pavement'** का use होगा क्योंकि "pavement" का अर्थ होता है पैदल चलने वालों के लिए बनी जगह। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि एक महिला को सलाह दी गई कि foot passengers के लिए निर्धारित

जगह पर चलना चाहिए। पैदल चलने के लिए सही स्थान pavement होता है। 'Market' का अर्थ बाजार है, जो यहाँ संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता क्योंकि महिला को चलने की जगह की बात की गई है, न कि किसी बाजार की। 'Bay' का अर्थ खाड़ी या स्थान होता है, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठता। 'Road' का अर्थ है सड़क, जबकि महिला को सड़क छोड़कर pavement पर चलने के लिए कहा गया था।

'Pavement' will be used because it refers to the path designated for foot passengers. The sentence mentions that the woman was advised to walk where foot passengers are supposed to, which is the pavement. 'Market' means a place for trade, which doesn't fit here. 'Bay' refers to a harbor or area, irrelevant in this context. 'Road' is where vehicles move, but the woman was asked to use the pavement, not the road.



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