

Empowering grassroots innovation for progress

Science and technology stand as the twin engines **propelling** our nation towards progress, but they must **address** the needs of society

Science and technology serve as the driving force propelling our nation forward, **akin to** the wheels of progress. However, the **efficacy** of these wheels **determines** the speed of our journey. Since independence, Bharat has experienced significant advancement, largely **attributable to strides** in scientific innovation **undertaken** by our scientific community. This progress is **evident** across various sectors crucial to human life,



including agriculture, food, healthcare, infrastructure, and communication. Yet, the **translation** of scientific innovations into societal benefits **often encounters** challenges, primarily due to a disconnect between scientific research and grassroots needs.

While many innovations originate from **peer-reviewed** publications, often authored by Western scientists, they may lack **relevance** to local contexts. Consequently, **solutions** to everyday challenges **remain elusive**, despite **remarkable** achievements in space and technology. This **reliance** on external sources **creates** a **bottleneck** in developing **disruptive** discoveries **tailored** to local needs. Historically, **groundbreaking** innovations were not **solely** the **domain** of trained scientists but also arose from the **keen** observations and creativity of untrained naturalists.

Preceding the **advent** of modern science, human civilizations **thrived** for **millennia**, **leveraging state-of-the-art** technologies of their time. Many **contemporary** innovations find their roots in ancient technologies, **underscoring** the contributions of our **forebears**.

However, the contemporary scientific community often **falls short** in generating truly **novel** ideas, frequently **resorting to replicating** concepts from Western literature. This approach **results in** innovations primarily **catering to** industrial needs rather than addressing societal issues. The critical **distinction** between invention and **utility underscores** the necessity for originality and societal relevance in innovation.

Grassroots innovators emerge as **pivotal** agents in **bridging** this gap, offering solutions rooted in local contexts and addressing specific community needs. These individuals possess an **intimate** understanding of their environment, enabling them to develop tailored interventions that **resonate** with the realities of daily life. Their localized approach ensures solutions are not only relevant but also sustainable, addressing root causes rather than **superficial** symptoms.

By empowering grassroots innovators, communities can leverage their **inherent** knowledge, creativity, and **resourcefulness** to solve their challenges. **This bottom-up approach fosters** ownership and collective responsibility, driving more effective and sustainable solutions. **Initiatives** such as those **facilitated** by the National Innovation Foundation-India **exemplify** the government's commitment to promoting grassroots innovation and integrating it into the **mainstream**.

While India has made significant strides in fields like space science, vaccine development, and agriculture, **persisting** societal challenges **necessitate** a collaborative approach between scientific institutions and grassroots innovators.

Celebrating National Science Day under the theme 'Indigenous Technologies for Viksit Bharat' **provides** an opportunity to **acknowledge** the invaluable contributions of grassroots innovators. Their selfless **dedication** to improving their communities **exemplifies** the spirit of innovation and underscores the potential for transformative change when science **aligns** with grassroots needs.

In conclusion, the **journey** of progress propelled by science and technology **requires** not only scientific excellence but also a deep-rooted connection to societal needs. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Empower** (verb) – Enable, authorize, strengthen, permit, capacitate सशक्त बनाना
2. **Grassroots** (noun) – Base, common people, foundation, ground level, rank and file आधारभूत
3. **Propel** (verb) – Drive, push, thrust, impel, move forward आगे बढ़ाना
4. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, attend to, confront, approach सुलझाना, निपटाना
5. **Akin** (to) (preposition) – Similar, related, analogous, comparable, like के समान
6. **Efficacy** (noun) – Effectiveness, efficiency, potency, capability, performance प्रभावकारिता
7. **Attributable** (to) (adjective) – Ascribable, due to, assignable to, creditable to, referable to किसी चीज के कारण होना
8. **Stride** (noun) – Step, advance, progress, leap, gain, छलांग
9. **Undertake** (verb) – Embark on, take up, engage in, initiate, start शुरू करना
10. **Evident** (adjective) – Obvious, clear, apparent, manifest, noticeable स्पष्ट
11. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, commonly, regularly, habitually, typically अक्सर
12. **Encounter** (verb) – Meet, face, confront, come across, run into सामना करना
13. **Peer-reviewed** (adjective) – Of or being scientific or scholarly writing or research that has undergone evaluation by other experts in the field (peer review) to judge if it merits publication or funding
14. **Relevance** (noun) – Pertinence, applicability, significance, importance, relativity प्रासंगिकता
15. **Elusive** (adjective) – Hard to catch, evasive, slippery, elusive, difficult to define मुश्किल से समझ में आने वाला
16. **Remarkable** (adjective) – Extraordinary, outstanding, notable, exceptional, impressive उल्लेखनीय
17. **Reliance** (on) (noun) – Dependence, trust, confidence, reliance, faith निर्भरता
18. **Bottleneck** (noun) – Obstacle, hindrance, blockage, constriction, barrier बाधा
19. **Disruptive** (adjective) – Innovative, groundbreaking, revolutionary, pioneering, transformative क्रांतिकारी
20. **Tailor** (verb) – Customize, adapt, fit, shape, adjust अनुकूल बनाना
21. **Ground-breaking** (adjective) – Pioneering, innovative, novel, revolutionary, trailblazing क्रांतिकारी

22. **Solely** (adverb) – Only, exclusively, entirely, just, merely केवल
23. **Domain** (noun) – Field, area, realm, territory, sphere क्षेत्र
24. **Keen** (adjective) – Eager, sharp, acute, intense, enthusiastic उत्सुक
25. **Precede** (verb) – Antecede, come before, lead up to, foreshadow, preface पहले होना
26. **Advent** (noun) – Arrival, coming, introduction, emergence, onset आगमन
27. **Thrive** (verb) – Flourish, prosper, succeed, grow, bloom फलना-फूलना
28. **Millennia** (noun) – Thousands of years, very long periods, ages, eons, long durations सदियों
29. **Leverage** (verb) – Utilize, exploit, use, harness, employ उपयोग करना
30. **State-of-the-art** (adjective) – Advanced, modern, cutting-edge, latest, high-tech अत्याधुनिक
31. **Contemporary** (adjective) – Modern, current, present-day, up-to-date, recent समकालीन
32. **Underscore** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, underline, stress, accentuate जोर देना
33. **Forebear** (noun) – Ancestor, predecessor, forefather, progenitor, antecedent पूर्वज
34. **Fall short** (phrase) – Fail, lack, be deficient, be inadequate, be insufficient अपर्याप्त होना
35. **Novel** (adjective) – New, original, innovative, fresh, unique नया
36. **Resort** (to) (verb) – Turn to, use, employ, adopt, rely on सहारा लेना
37. **Replicate** (verb) – Copy, reproduce, duplicate, mimic, imitate दोहराना
38. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, cause, bring about, produce, effect परिणाम होना
39. **Cater** (to) (verb) – Serve, provide for, accommodate, supply, meet the needs of पूरा करना
40. **Distinction** (noun) – Difference, contrast, dissimilarity, separation, differentiation अंतर
41. **Utility** (noun) – Usefulness, practicality, functionality, benefit, value उपयोगिता
42. **Pivotal** (adjective) – Crucial, critical, key, central, vital महत्वपूर्ण
43. **Bridge the gap** (phrase) – Reduce the difference, reconcile, harmonize अंतर को दूर करना
44. **Intimate** (adjective) – Close, personal, private, confidential, familiar परिचित

45. **Resonate** (verb) – Echo, reverberate, resound, ring, vibrate गूँजना
46. **Superficial** (adjective) – Shallow, surface, external, outward, cursory सतही
47. **Inherent** (adjective) – Intrinsic, innate, natural, essential, fundamental अंतर्निहित
48. **Resourcefulness** (noun) – Ingenuity, creativity, inventiveness, initiative, cleverness संसाधनशीलता
49. **The bottom-up approach** (noun) – This approach is characterized by: Breaking down a large problem or project into smaller, more manageable tasks. Starting with the details and working toward the bigger picture
50. **Foster** (verb) – Encourage, promote, support, nurture, cultivate बढ़ावा देना
51. **Facilitate** (verb) – Ease, simplify, enable, assist, help सुगम बनाना
52. **Exemplify** (verb) – Illustrate, demonstrate, represent, embody, typify उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना
53. **Mainstream** (noun) – Conventional, standard, prevailing, dominant, established मुख्यधारा
54. **Persisting** (adjective) – Enduring, lasting, perpetual, continuing, ongoing स्थायी
55. **Necessitate** (verb) – Require, demand, call for, necessitate, necessitate ज़रूरी बनाना
56. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Recognize, admit, accept, concede, appreciate स्वीकार करना
57. **Align** (with) (verb) – Associate, align, line up, synchronize, harmonize संरेखित करना
58. **In conclusion** (phrase) – Finally, in summary, to conclude, in closing, to sum up निष्कर्ष में

Summary of the Editorial

1. Science and technology are the driving forces behind national progress, with their effectiveness determining the pace of advancement.
2. Post-independence, India has seen significant progress due to scientific innovations in sectors like agriculture, healthcare, and communication.
3. There is often a disconnect between scientific research and grassroots needs, hindering the translation of innovations into societal benefits.
4. Many innovations come from Western scientists and may lack relevance to local contexts, creating a bottleneck in developing locally tailored solutions.
5. Historically, groundbreaking innovations came from both trained scientists and untrained naturalists, with many modern innovations rooted in ancient technologies.
6. The contemporary scientific community often replicates concepts from Western literature, resulting in innovations that cater more to industrial needs than societal issues.
7. Grassroots innovators play a crucial role in bridging the gap between science and society, offering solutions that are relevant and sustainable.
8. Empowering grassroots innovators allows communities to leverage their knowledge and creativity to address their own challenges.
9. The National Innovation Foundation-India is an example of a government initiative promoting grassroots innovation.
10. Despite advancements in fields like space science and vaccine development, India still faces societal challenges that require collaboration between scientific institutions and grassroots innovators.
11. Celebrating National Science Day with the theme 'Indigenous Technologies for Viksit Bharat' highlights the importance of grassroots innovators.
12. Grassroots innovators exemplify the spirit of innovation through their dedication to improving their communities.
13. The alignment of science with grassroots needs has the potential for transformative change.
14. Scientific excellence alone is not enough for progress; a deep-rooted connection to societal needs is essential.
15. The editorial emphasizes the importance of empowering grassroots innovation for sustainable and inclusive progress.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- 1. What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Pessimistic
 - C. Critical
 - D. Indifferent
- 2. What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The need for grassroots innovation in science and technology
 - B. The superiority of Western science
 - C. The importance of space exploration
 - D. The role of government in scientific progress
- 3. According to the passage, what is the primary obstacle in transforming scientific innovations into tangible benefits for society?**
 - A. The absence of a robust framework to allocate sufficient funding for scientific research, which hampers the development of impactful innovations.
 - B. The lack of an efficient infrastructure to facilitate the seamless implementation of technological advancements at the grassroots level.
 - C. The existence of a significant gap between the objectives of scientific research and the actual needs of the grassroots population, leading to a misalignment of priorities.
 - D. The deficiency of collaborative efforts between scientists and policymakers, resulting in a disconnect between the formulation of policies and their practical application.
- 4. What historical perspective is provided in the passage regarding the role of innovations in human civilizations?**
 - A. The passage suggests that human civilizations have always relied on external sources for technological advancements, which has limited the scope of innovation.
 - B. It is indicated that before the advent of modern science, human civilizations were stagnant, with little to no technological progress, relying solely on natural resources.
 - C. The passage highlights that preceding the emergence of modern science, human civilizations thrived for millennia by leveraging state-of-the-art technologies of their time, many of which form the basis of contemporary innovations.
 - D. The passage asserts that historically, innovations were exclusively the domain of trained scientists, with little contribution from untrained individuals or ancient technologies.
- 5. What distinguishes grassroots innovators from the contemporary scientific community in the context of innovation?**
 - A. Grassroots innovators focus solely on scientific excellence.
 - B. They primarily cater to industrial needs rather than societal issues.
 - C. They develop solutions based on local contexts and specific community needs.
 - D. Their innovations are more focused on replicating concepts from Western literature.
- 6. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**

I don't fancy to go out this evening

- A. to going outside
B. No improvement required
C. to be going out
D. going out
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Nobody fed him when he was starving.
A. He had not been fed by anybody when he was starving.
B. He is not fed by anybody when he is starving.
C. He were fed by nobody when he was starving.
D. He was not fed by anybody when he was starving.
8. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Retaliate
A. Clap
B. Rotate
C. Facilitate
D. React
9. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
Cat's paw
A. A person used as a tool by another
B. The most important attribute
C. To attack someone
D. Move at a fast pace
10. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**
He conceded / a very crucial / point at / his opponent
A. a very crucial
B. point at
C. his opponent
D. He conceded
11. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
I find that / I get myself tired / very easily / these days
A. these days
B. I get myself tired
C. I find that
D. very easily
12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences are in correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the right order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
S1. Ram Mohan was a lover of his country.
P. David said that it would be a good plan to have an English school and college.
Q. He was talking with David about uplifting the mind of Indians.

- R. So, he also thought that this subject was very interesting.
S. David also had a strong bond with India.
S6. Indians and Europeans met next year to put this idea into shape.
- A. QSRP
B. SRPQ
C. RPQS
D. RSPQ
13. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
In the limelight
- A. About to be successful
B. The centre of attraction
C. In a well lit up room
D. A well kept secret
14. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Sagacious
- A. Precious
B. Delicious
C. Malicious
D. Judicious
15. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Audacity
- A. Daring
B. Meekness
C. Caution
D. Kindness
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
I was taught by Shyam how to drive
- A. Shyam taught me how to drive.
B. Shyam is teaching me how to drive.
C. Shyam has taught me how to drive.
D. I taught Shyam how to drive
17. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Industrious
- A. Persistent
B. Diligent
C. Zealous
D. Indolent
18. **The following sentence has been split into segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
My guide / was blind / but he bring / me home safely.
- A. me home safely
B. My guide

- C. was blind
D. but he bring
19. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A four-footed animal
- A. Mammal
B. Reptile
C. Quadruped
D. Biped

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**

Manoj said to Mira, "Do not try to make a fool of me."

- A. Manoj told Mira to not to try to make a fool of me.
B. Manoj told Mira do not try to make a fool of him.
C. Manoj told Mira not to try to make a fool of him.
D. Manoj told Mira to not try to make a fool of me.

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.

Birbal immediately smiled and went up to Akbar. He announced the (1) _____; he said there were twenty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-three crows (2) _____ the city. When asked how he (3) _____ the answer, Birbal replied, "Ask your men to (4) _____ the number of crows. If there are more, then the relatives of the crows must be visiting them from (5) _____ cities. If there are fewer, then the crows from our city must be visiting their relatives who live outside the city."

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1**
- A. answer
B. response
C. question
D. Rejoinder
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. in
B. at
C. off
D. On
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. known
B. know
C. knew
D. Knowing
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. count
B. judge
C. consider

D. Calculate

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

A. vicinity

B. near

C. close

D. nearby

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) Critical

The tone of the passage is critical. The author acknowledges the advancements made by the scientific community but also highlights the disconnect between scientific research and grassroots needs. The passage criticizes the reliance on Western literature for innovation and the lack of originality in addressing societal issues. The author calls for a deeper integration of grassroots innovators to ensure that scientific progress is relevant and beneficial to society.

2. A) The need for grassroots innovation in science and technology

The main theme of the passage is the need for grassroots innovation in science and technology. The author emphasizes the importance of aligning scientific progress with societal needs and the role of grassroots innovators in developing solutions that are relevant and sustainable for local communities. The passage argues that empowering these innovators can lead to more effective and transformative changes in society.

3. C) The existence of a significant gap between the objectives of scientific research and the actual needs of the grassroots population, leading to a misalignment of priorities.

The passage emphasizes that the primary challenge in translating scientific innovations into societal benefits is the disconnect between scientific research and the actual needs at the grassroots level. This misalignment hinders the effective application of scientific advancements to address local challenges.

4. C) The passage highlights that preceding the emergence of modern science, human civilizations thrived for millennia by leveraging state-of-the-art technologies of their time, many of which form the basis of contemporary innovations.

The passage provides a historical perspective that underscores the contributions of ancient technologies to contemporary innovations. It emphasizes that human civilizations have a long history of thriving by leveraging advanced technologies of their time, which continue to influence modern innovations.

5. C) They develop solutions based on local contexts and specific community needs.

The passage highlights that grassroots innovators are pivotal in addressing the gap between invention and utility by offering solutions rooted in local contexts and addressing specific community needs. Unlike the contemporary scientific community, which often focuses on industrial needs and replicating Western concepts, grassroots innovators possess an intimate understanding of their environment and develop tailored interventions that resonate with the realities of daily life.

6. D) 'to go out' के बदले 'going out' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'fancy' के बाद Gerund का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Infinitive का; जैसे— I fancy going to the cinema.
- 'going out' will be used instead of 'to go out' because after 'fancy', a Gerund is used, not an Infinitive; Like— I fancy going to the cinema.
7. D) He was not fed by anybody when he was starving.
8. D) **Retaliate** (verb) – To make an attack or assault in return for a similar attack; to repay or return like for like, especially evil for evil. **प्रतिशोध लेना**
- Antonym: **React** (verb) – To respond or behave in a particular way in response to something. **प्रतिक्रिया करना**
- **Clap** (verb) – To strike the palms of the hands together with a sudden explosive sound, or to make a noise by striking hard objects together. **ताली बजाना**
 - **Rotate** (verb) – To turn or cause to turn on an axis or about a center. **घूमना**
 - **Facilitate** (verb) – To make (an action or process) easy or easier. **सुगम बनाना**
9. A) **Cat's paw** (idiom) – A person used as a tool by another **एक व्यक्ति जिसे दूसरे द्वारा एक उपकरण के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है**
10. B) 'point at' के बदले 'point to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'point at' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब हम किसी वस्तु की ओर इशारा करते हैं, परंतु यहाँ पर बात विचार या तर्क की हो रही है जिसे स्वीकारना या संदर्भित करना है इसलिए 'to' का प्रयोग उचित रहेगा; जैसे— He conceded to a very crucial point during the debate.
- 'point to' will be used instead of 'point at' because 'point at' is used when indicating a physical object, but here we are talking about accepting or referring to an idea or argument, so 'to' is appropriate; Like— He conceded to a very crucial point during the debate.
11. B) 'I get myself tired' के बदले 'I get tired' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'get' verb का प्रयोग जब स्वयं पर होता है, तो यहाँ 'myself' का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है; जैसे— I get tired after a long day.
- 'I get tired' will be used instead of 'I get myself tired' because when the verb 'get' is used reflexively, the use of 'myself' here is redundant; Like— I get tired after a long day.
12. B) **QSRP**
- Ram Mohan was a lover of his country. He was talking with David about uplifting the mind of Indians. David also had a strong bond with India. So, he also thought that this subject was very interesting. David said that it would be a good plan to have an English school and college. Indians and Europeans met next year to put this idea into shape.

13. B) **In the limelight** (idiom) – The centre of attraction **सुर्खियों में**

14. D) **Sagacious** (adjective) – Having or showing keen mental discernment and good judgment; shrewd, wise, intelligent, knowledgeable. **बुद्धिमान**

Synonym: **Judicious** (adjective) – Having, showing, or done with good judgment or sense, wise, sensible, prudent. **विवेकी**

- **Precious** (adjective) – Of great value; not to be wasted or treated carelessly, valuable, costly, expensive. **मूल्यवान**
- **Delicious** (adjective) – Highly pleasant to the taste, tasty, scrumptious, appetizing. **स्वादिल**
- **Malicious** (adjective) – Intending or intended to do harm, spiteful, malevolent, harmful. **दुर्भावनापूर्ण**

15. A) **Audacity** (noun) – The willingness to take bold risks, a disregard for norms or conventions, or brazen boldness. **साहस**

Synonym: **Daring** (adjective) – Adventurous or audaciously bold. **साहसी**

- **Meekness** (noun) – Submission, mildness, gentleness. **नम्रता**
- **Caution** (noun) – Care taken to avoid danger or mistakes. **सतर्कता**
- **Kindness** (noun) – The quality of being friendly, generous, and considerate. **दयालुता**

16. A) Shyam taught me how to drive

17. D) **Industrious** (adjective) – Hardworking, diligent, active, busy. **संघर्षशील**

Antonym: **Indolent** (adjective) – Wanting to avoid activity or exertion; lazy, idle. **आलसी**

- **Persistent** (adjective) – Continuing firmly or obstinately in a course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition. **दृढ़**
- **Diligent** (adjective) – Having or showing care and conscientiousness in one's work or duties. **परिश्रमी**
- **Zealous** (adjective) – Having or showing zeal; fervent, ardently active, devoted, or diligent. **उत्साही**

18. D) 'bring' के बदले 'brought' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पहले Clause में Verb 'was' Past Tense में है अतः दूसरे Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— My guide was blind, but he brought me home safely.

- 'brought' will be used instead of 'bring' because in the first clause the verb 'was' is in Past Tense, so in the second clause also Verb will be in Past Tense; Like— My guide was blind, but he brought me home safely.

19. C) **Quadruped** (noun) – An animal that has four feet. **चौपाया**

- **Mammal** (noun) – A warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, secretions of milk by the females for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young. **स्तनधारी**
- **Reptile** (noun) – A vertebrate animal of a class that includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles, and tortoises. They are distinguished by having a dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled eggs on land. **सरीसृप**
- **Biped** (noun) – An animal that uses two legs for walking. **द्विपाद**

20. C) Manoj told Mira not to try to make a fool of him

21. A) **Answer**' का use होगा क्योंकि Birbal ने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है। Sentence में बताया गया है कि Birbal ने Akbar के पास जाकर घोषणा की, जो कि एक प्रतिक्रिया या उत्तर होती है। 'Response' भी उत्तर के लिए use होता है पर 'answer' एक निश्चित प्रश्न के संदर्भ में ज्यादा specific है। 'Question' और 'Rejoinder' इस context में fit नहीं होते क्योंकि 'Question' का मतलब होता है प्रश्न और 'Rejoinder' का मतलब होता है जवाबी टिप्पणी जो कि usually एक तर्क या बहस के context में इस्तेमाल होती है।

- **Answer**' should be used because Birbal gave a solution to a question. The sentence indicates that Birbal approached Akbar to announce something, which is a response or an answer to a question. 'Response' is also a term for an answer, but 'answer' is more specific in the context of a definite question. 'Question' and 'Rejoinder' do not fit in this context as 'question' implies the inquiry itself and 'rejoinder' means a reply, particularly in the context of an argument or debate, which is not the scenario here.

22. A) **'In'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in the city' एक सामान्य phrase है जिसका मतलब होता है शहर के अंदर। यहाँ पर 'in' का इस्तेमाल सही है क्योंकि Birbal शहर के अंदर के कौवों की संख्या के बारे में बता रहे हैं।

- **'In'** should be used because "in the city" is a common phrase indicating inside the city. It is appropriate here as Birbal is referring to the number of crows within the city.

23. C) **'Knew'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'knew' past tense का form है जो यहाँ sentence के past narrative के अनुसार सही बैठता है। Birbal का उत्तर देना एक भूतकालीन घटना है, इसलिए 'knew' उचित शब्द है। 'Known' एक past participle है जो यहाँ नहीं बैठता, 'know' present tense में है जो कि इस past context में सही नहीं है, और 'Knowing' एक gerund है जो कि इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

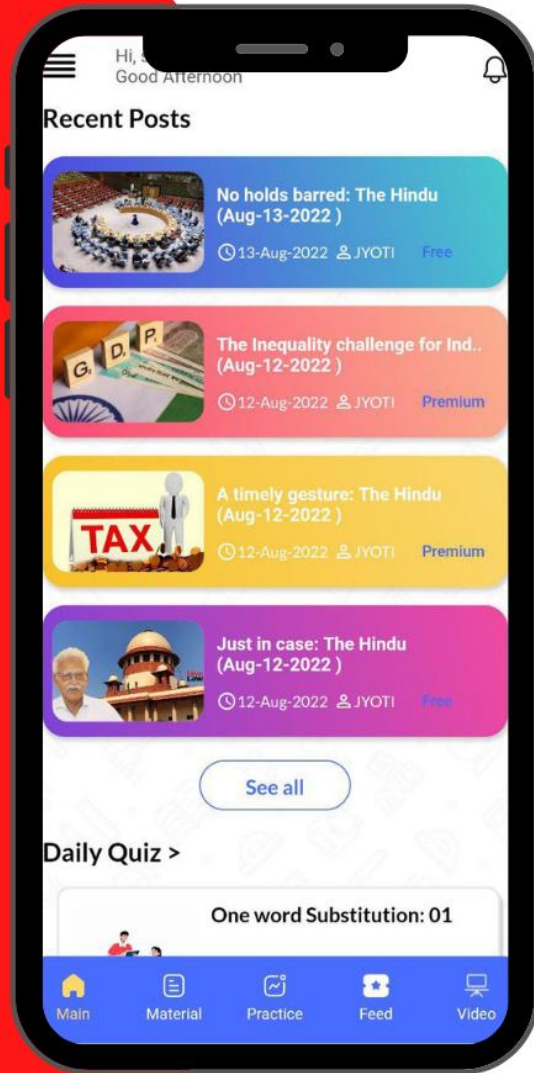
- **'Knew'** should be used because it is the past tense form that fits with the past narrative of the sentence. Birbal's act of giving an answer is in the past, making 'knew' the correct word. 'Known' is a past participle which is not fitting here, 'know' is in the present tense which is incorrect for the past context, and 'Knowing' is a gerund which is not suitable in this context.

24. **A) Count'** का use होगा क्योंकि "count" का अर्थ होता है संख्या गिनना। Sentence में Birbal ने सुझाव दिया है कि Akbar के लोग कौओं की संख्या गिनें। 'Count' यहाँ सटीक है क्योंकि यह क्रिया सीधे संख्या जानने की बात करती है। 'Judge' का मतलब होता है आंकलन करना या न्याय करना, 'Consider' का मतलब है विचार करना, और 'Calculate' का मतलब है गणना करना, जो इस context में सटीक नहीं बैठते।

- Count' should be used because it refers to enumerating or determining the number of items. In the sentence, Birbal suggests that Akbar's men should enumerate the crows. 'Count' is apt here as the action directly relates to finding out a number. 'Judge' implies forming an opinion or conclusion, 'Consider' means to think carefully about, and 'Calculate' implies using mathematics to find an answer, none of which are appropriate in this context.

25. **D) Nearby'** का use होगा क्योंकि "nearby" का अर्थ होता है आस-पास के क्षेत्र या स्थान। Birbal का कहना है कि अगर कौवों की संख्या अधिक है, तो शायद दूसरे शहरों से उनके रिश्तेदार उनसे मिलने आए हैं, जो कि 'nearby' cities से संबंध रखता है। 'Vicinity' भी लगभग समान अर्थ रखता है लेकिन यह शब्द generally बड़े area के लिए use होता है, 'near' और 'close' भी similar meaning रखते हैं परन्तु इस context में 'nearby' अधिक precise है।

- **Nearby'** should be used because it refers to an area or location that is close by. Birbal implies that if there are more crows, then their relatives might be visiting from other cities, which connects with the idea of 'nearby' cities. 'Vicinity' also carries a similar meaning but is generally used for a larger area, while 'near' and 'close' have similar meanings but 'nearby' is more precise in this context.



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