

Chandrayaan discovers water-ice, India finds success on the Moon

Data from one of the instruments on Chandrayaan-3 **has** indicated that the **presence** of water on the Moon **could** be more **widespread** than known **so far**. **A research team** at the Physical Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad, which analysed the data from the ChaSTE instrument onboard the Vikram lander, **has come to the conclusion** that there were strong possibilities of water-ice sheets being present in areas outside the polar regions as well. As of now, water-ice on the Moon is known to be **concentrated** in the polar regions. The latest **finding** is another significant **breakthrough** by the Indian space community, and builds on the knowledge created in this field by Chandrayaan-1. Two **instruments** on Chandrayaan-1, one of them from NASA, **had** confirmed the presence of water on the Moon, and found **definitive** evidence of water-ice in the polar regions. This time, the entire effort has been given shape by India.

Space is one of the areas in which India has been functioning almost at **the cutting edge** of technology, particularly in the last 10-15 years when it has started **venturing** into ambitious exploration activities. The number of missions has been relatively small but they have produced **fruitful outcomes**, often extending the existing frontiers of knowledge. Space is also a sector where a proper **ecosystem** has begun functioning with full participation from public and private research institutions, industry and universities. And although it has not been captured very well till now in numbers, there is sufficient **anecdotal** evidence to suggest that the space ecosystem is beginning to **halt** and **reverse the brain drain** in this sector. There are examples of the young and scientifically talented returning from the US and Europe to **set up** their space start-ups in India, or take up positions in Indian laboratories.

The comparatively better **performance** of space and nuclear sciences in India **has** important lessons for both the government and the scientific community as they attempt to make India a major power in science and technology. These two sectors have **flourished** due to a fair bit of institutional **autonomy**, and long-term support and investment by the government while maintaining a **hands-off approach**. A strong **push for indigenisation** and international collaborations with leading agencies **has** also paid rich **dividends**. For the scientific community, the space and nuclear sectors show that it is possible to deliver results even while operating under major **constraints**. This is not to **undermine** many of the very reasonable asks of the scientists **in terms of** enhanced funding and reduced **red tape**, but **ideal** conditions do not, in themselves, **assure** good results. This is particularly relevant in the case of defence research, which has received a more or less similar treatment to space and nuclear but has struggled to deliver in many areas that are **supposed to** be its **core** competence.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Widespread** (adjective) – Extensive, Prevalent, Ubiquitous, Pervasive, Far-reaching व्यापक
2. **So far** (phrase) – Until now, Up to this point, Thus far, To date, Heretofore अब तक
3. **Come to the conclusion** (noun) – Deduce, Infer, Conclude, Determine, Realize निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचना
4. **Concentrated** (in) (adjective) – Focused, Clustered, Centered, Accumulated, Localized केंद्रित
5. **Finding** (noun) – Discovery, Observation, Result, Conclusion, Insight खोज
6. **Breakthrough** (noun) – Achievement, Milestone, Innovation, Advancement, Success बड़ी सफलता
7. **Definitive** (adjective) – Conclusive, Decisive, Final, Authoritative, Certain निर्णायक
8. **The cutting edge** (noun) – Forefront, Vanguard, Leading edge, Innovation, Pioneering अत्याधुनिक
9. **Venture** (into) (verb) – Embark, Dive, Engage, Explore, Undertake जोखिम का काम आरंभ करना
10. **Fruitful** (adjective) – Productive, Successful, Rewarding, Profitable, Beneficial फलदायक
11. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, Consequence, Effect, Output, Conclusion परिणाम
12. **Ecosystem** (noun) – Environment, Network, System, Community, Habitat पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
13. **Anecdotal** (adjective) – Informal, Unverified, Unofficial, Hearsay, Story-based उपाख्यानात्मक
14. **Halt** (verb) – Stop, Pause, Cease, Suspend, Arrest रोकना
15. **Reverse** (verb) – make (something) the opposite of what it was. उल्टा करना
16. **The brain drain** (noun) – the loss of human capital from one area to another or from one industry to another प्रतिभा पलायन
17. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Establish, Launch, Create, Found, Initiate स्थापित करना
18. **Flourish** (verb) – Thrive, Prosper, Grow, Succeed, Bloom फलना-फूलना
19. **Autonomy** (noun) – Independence, Self-governance, Freedom, Sovereignty, Self-rule स्वायत्तता
20. **Hands-off approach** (noun) – Non-interference, Laissez-faire, Detachment, Neutrality, Passive stance गैर-हस्तक्षेप दृष्टिकोण

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| <p>21. Push (for) (noun) – Drive, Effort, Campaign, Initiative, Promotion प्रयास</p> <p>22. Indigenisation (noun) – Localization, Domestic production, Native development, Self-reliance, Homegrown स्वदेशीकरण</p> <p>23. Dividend (noun) – Benefit, Profit, Gain, Return, Reward लाभ</p> <p>24. Constraint (noun) – Limitation, Restriction, Obstacle, Hindrance, Barrier बाधा</p> <p>25. Undermine (verb) – Weaken, Sabotage, Diminish, Erode, Compromise कमजोर करना</p> <p>26. In terms of (phrase) – Regarding, Concerning, With respect to, In relation to, Pertaining to के संदर्भ में</p> | <p>27. Red tape (noun) – Bureaucracy, Formality, Paperwork, Regulation, Officialism लालफीताशाही</p> <p>28. Ideal (adjective) – Perfect, Optimal, Model, Ultimate, Best आदर्श</p> <p>29. Assure (verb) – Guarantee, Ensure, Confirm, Promise, Certify सुनिश्चित करना</p> <p>30. (be) Supposed (to) (adjective) – Expected, Required, Intended, Meant, Obligated माना जाना</p> <p>31. Core (adjective) – Central, Fundamental, Essential, Primary, Main मुख्य</p> |
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Summary of the Editorial

1. **Chandrayaan-3 Discovery:** Data from the ChaSTE instrument on Chandrayaan-3 suggests the presence of water-ice on the Moon may be more widespread than previously known.
2. **Beyond Polar Regions:** The findings indicate potential water-ice sheets in areas outside the Moon's polar regions, expanding current knowledge.
3. **Building on Chandrayaan-1:** This discovery builds on Chandrayaan-1's earlier confirmation of water and water-ice in the Moon's polar regions.
4. **Indian Achievement:** The latest breakthrough is entirely an Indian effort, showcasing the country's growing capabilities in space exploration.
5. **Cutting-Edge Technology:** India has been operating at the forefront of space technology, particularly in the last 10-15 years, with ambitious exploration missions.
6. **Fruitful Outcomes:** Despite a relatively small number of missions, India's space program has consistently produced significant scientific results.
7. **Ecosystem Development:** A robust space ecosystem has emerged, involving public and private institutions, industries, and universities.
8. **Reversing Brain Drain:** The space sector is attracting talent back to India, with scientists and entrepreneurs returning from abroad to contribute to the field.
9. **Lessons for Science and Technology:** The success of India's space and nuclear sectors offers lessons for other scientific domains, emphasizing institutional autonomy and long-term government support.
10. **Government Support:** Sustained investment and a hands-off approach by the government have been key to the growth of these sectors.
11. **Indigenisation and Collaboration:** A focus on indigenous development and international collaborations has yielded significant benefits.
12. **Operating Under Constraints:** The space and nuclear sectors demonstrate that delivering results is possible even with limited resources and challenges.
13. **Challenges in Defence Research:** Unlike space and nuclear, India's defence research has struggled to achieve similar success despite comparable support.
14. **Scientific Community's Role:** The achievements highlight the importance of perseverance and innovation in overcoming constraints.
15. **Global Relevance:** India's advancements in space exploration contribute to global scientific knowledge and position the country as a key player in space technology.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Critical and disappointed
 - B. Celebratory and optimistic
 - C. Humorous and satirical
 - D. Apologetic and regretful
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. India's challenges in space exploration
 - B. The negative impact of government involvement in scientific research
 - C. The failures of international space missions
 - D. Discovery of water-ice on the Moon by Chandrayaan and the broader significance of India's space accomplishments
3. **Chandrayaan-3's findings suggest that water-ice on the Moon is only present in the polar regions.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Partially true
 - D. Cannot be determined
4. **According to the passage, what has contributed to India's success in space exploration?**
 - A. The large number of space missions conducted by India
 - B. Institutional autonomy and long-term governmental support
 - C. Dependence on foreign technology and funding
 - D. Lack of participation from private industries and universities
5. **Match the scientific sector with its characteristic feature as mentioned in the passage:**

Sector	Feature
1) Space exploration	A) Struggled to deliver results
2) Defence research	B) Flourished under government support and autonomy
3) Nuclear sciences	C) Strong push for indigenization and international collaboration
4) Chandrayaan-3	D) Discovered possible widespread presence of water-ice

 - A. 1 - B, 2 - A, 3 - C, 4 - D
 - B. 1 - A, 2 - B, 3 - D, 4 - C
 - C. 1 - C, 2 - D, 3 - A, 4 - B
 - D. 1 - B, 2 - D, 3 - A, 4 - C
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Preserve

 - A. Ignore
 - B. Complain
 - C. Maintain

D. Consume

7. **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.**

There is only one way / to have a happier married life / and I will learn it soon

- A. There is only one way
- B. and I will learn it soon.
- C. no error
- D. to have a happier married life

8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word.**

He took the right decision at that time.

- A. Someone's liberty and freedom
- B. Something which is correct
- C. Something which is invalid
- D. A particular direction

9. **In the given sentence, one of the four underlined words is incorrectly spelt. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

The scientific community gave credance to the new research findings after rigorous testing and validation

- A. community
- B. credance
- C. validation
- D. rigorous

10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the highlighted word(s) in the given sentence.**

The fleets of Anthony were not merely defeated, also destroyed by Augustus Caesar.

- A. not only defeated, but also destroyed
- B. only defeated, and destroyed
- C. merely defeated, though destroyed
- D. merely defeated, however destroyed

11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Her fear of public speaking was a major hurdle in her career.

- A. Obstacle
- B. Encouragement
- C. Support
- D. Stimulus

12. **Identify the sentence with an error in the use of simple present tense**

- A. She walks every morning.
- B. We brush our teeth daily.
- C. He go to school every day.
- D. You do yoga every morning

13. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.

The car, with all its features, were meticulously designed.

- A. its features, was meticulously
- B. no substitution required
- C. it's features, were meticulously
- D. its features, have meticulously

14. Select the most appropriate adjective to fill in the blank.

The Nile is the _____ river in the world

- A. longest
- B. long
- C. longer
- D. most long

15. Select the appropriate synonym of the underlined word.

The bride has an exquisite face

- A. Ugly
- B. Plain
- C. Average
- D. Beautiful

16. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

The government is developing a new test in the recruitment and training of teachers in the upcoming session.

- A. of the recruitment and training of teachers
- B. for recruitment or training of teachers
- C. in recruitment and training on teachers
- D. for the recruitment and training of teachers

17. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The teacher encouraged students to cultivate a _____ attitude towards learning, embracing challenges as opportunities for growth

- A. resilient
- B. redundant
- C. stagnant
- D. complacent

18. In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part. Select the correct alternative.

Kanha National Park in MP is the dense forest in India.

- A. more denser
- B. denser
- C. densest

D. most dense

19. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

How can one justify sending sound waves into space when they cannot travel through a vacum?

- A. vacume
- B. vacuum
- C. vaccuum
- D. vaccum

20. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

She received / an award / for her work / in a engineering field.

- A. an award
- B. she received
- C. for her work
- D. in a engineering field.

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

How environmental problems ____1____ different groups is a function of social inequality. Social status and power determine the ____2____ to which people can insulate themselves from environmental crises or overcome them. In some cases, their 'solutions' may actually worsen environmental disparities. In Kutch, Gujarat, where water is scarce, richer farmers have ____3____ in deep bore tubewells to tap groundwater to irrigate their fields and grow cash crops. When the rains fail, the earthen wells of the poorer villagers run dry and they do not even have water to drink. At such times, the moist green fields of the rich farmers seem to mock them. Certain environmental concerns sometimes appear to be universal concerns, not particular to ____4____ social groups. For instance, ____5____ air pollution or protecting biodiversity seems to be in the public interest. A sociological analysis shows, however, that how public priorities are set and how they are pursued may not be universally beneficial

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1**

- A. Effect
- B. Affect
- C. Partial
- D. Adopt

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. Scope
- B. Various
- C. Expanse
- D. Extent

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**

- A. Provided
- B. Capitalised
- C. Licensed
- D. Invested

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

- A. Specific
- B. Restriction
- C. Indefinitely
- D. Exactly

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

- A. Reducing
- B. Manipulating
- C. Increasing
- D. Abdicating

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Celebratory and optimistic

The passage highlights India's significant achievements in space exploration (notably discovering water-ice beyond the lunar poles) and expresses optimism about the country's growing scientific ecosystem. The tone is upbeat, focusing on successes and positive developments.

A: The passage does not criticize or show disappointment; it praises India's advancements.

C: The passage is factual and earnest, with no satirical or comedic intent.

D: Nothing in the passage suggests regret; it emphasizes pride and progress.

2. D) Discovery of water-ice on the Moon by Chandrayaan and the broader significance of India's space accomplishments

The passage primarily discusses the findings of Chandrayaan (notably water-ice beyond lunar polar regions) and how these achievements reflect India's growing prowess in space technology and research.

A: While challenges exist in any space program, the passage focuses more on successes and discoveries than on hurdles.

C: There is no mention of failed missions elsewhere; the text centers on successful outcomes.

B: The passage actually credits government support and investment for fostering autonomy and growth in India's space sector.

3. B) False

The passage states that data from Chandrayaan-3 suggests that water-ice could also be present in areas outside the polar regions. This contradicts the statement in the question.

A) True - Incorrect: The passage clearly mentions that water-ice is not just confined to the polar regions, but possibly more widespread.

C) Partially true - Incorrect: The statement in the question is completely false, not partially. The discovery extends beyond the polar regions.

D) Cannot be determined - Incorrect: The passage has sufficient information to determine that the statement is false.

4. B) Institutional autonomy and long-term governmental support

The passage highlights that institutional autonomy, government support, and international collaborations have played a crucial role in India's space success.

A) Incorrect: The passage states that India has conducted a relatively small number of missions but with significant outcomes.

C) Incorrect: The passage emphasizes India's push for indigenization rather than dependence on foreign technology.

D) Incorrect: The passage explicitly mentions that private industries, universities, and public research institutions are actively participating in the space ecosystem.

5. **A) 1 - B, 2 - A, 3 - C, 4 - D**

1 - B (Space Exploration - Flourished under government support and autonomy): The passage highlights that India's space program has been successful due to institutional autonomy and long-term support.

2 - A (Defence Research - Struggled to deliver results): The passage mentions that the defence sector, despite similar treatment as space research, has faced challenges.

3 - C (Nuclear Sciences - Strong push for indigenization and international collaboration): The nuclear sector has benefited from a mix of indigenization and international partnerships.

4 - D (Chandrayaan-3 - Discovered possible widespread presence of water-ice): The mission has found evidence suggesting water-ice beyond the Moon's polar regions.

B) Incorrect: Chandrayaan-3 did not focus on indigenization; it focused on discovering water-ice.

C) Incorrect: Defence research is not related to water-ice discovery.

D) Incorrect: Nuclear sciences are not struggling to deliver results like defence research.

6. **C) Preserve** (verb) – To maintain something in its original state or keep it safe from harm or destruction. रक्षा करना

Synonym: Maintain (verb) – To keep in an existing state, to preserve or continue. रक्षित करना

- **Ignore** (verb) – To refuse to take notice of or acknowledge, neglect. नज़रअंदाज करना
- **Complain** (verb) – To express dissatisfaction or annoyance about something. शिकायत करना
- **Consume** (verb) – To use up a resource or eat/drink something. खपत करना / ग्रहण करना

7. D) 'marred' का अर्थ होता है "damaged or spoiled." यहाँ 'marred' का use incorrect है क्योंकि 'happier' एक सकारात्मक adjective है और इसे 'marred' जैसे नकारात्मक शब्द के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता। सही वाक्य में 'marred' के बदले 'married' का use होगा, क्योंकि संदर्भ में विवाह (marriage) की बात हो रही है।

'marred' means "damaged or spoiled," which does not fit in the context of "happier life." A positive adjective like "happier" cannot logically combine with a negative term like "marred." Therefore, the correct term is 'married,' which makes sense in the context of the sentence referring to a "married life."

8. B) 'right' का अर्थ वाक्य में 'Something which is correct' है। 'right' का अर्थ संदर्भ के अनुसार "कुछ जो सही है" होता है।

The word 'right' in this context means "something which is correct."

9. B) The correct spelling of 'credance' is 'credence', which means "belief in or acceptance of something as true" (विश्वास, प्रमाणिकता).

10. A) sentence में "not merely defeated, also destroyed" को सही करने के लिए समुचित समन्वयक (coordinator) का use करना होगा। सही संयोजन है "not only...but also", जो दो घटनाओं के बीच समान संबंध को दर्शाता है। Example: The fleets of Anthony were **not only defeated, but also destroyed** by Augustus Caesar.

In the sentence, the highlighted phrase "not merely defeated, also destroyed" needs a proper coordinator to correctly link the two events. The appropriate phrase is "not only...but also", which establishes a parallel structure between two related actions. Example: The fleets of Anthony were **not only defeated, but also destroyed** by Augustus Caesar.

11. A) **Hurdle** (noun): A barrier or difficulty that obstructs progress; obstacle, challenge, hindrance. बाधा

Synonym: Obstacle (noun): Something that blocks or impedes progress; barrier, impediment, obstruction. अवरोध

- **Encouragement** (noun): The act of giving support or confidence; motivation, assurance. प्रोत्साहन
- **Support** (noun): Assistance or help given to someone or something. सहायता
- **Stimulus** (noun): A thing that rouses activity or energy in someone or something. प्रेरणा

12. C) "He go to school every day." में error है क्योंकि Subject "He" Singular है, और Singular Subject के साथ Simple Present Tense में Verb के साथ 's' या 'es' जोड़ते हैं। अतः "go" के स्थान पर "goes" का use होगा। सही वाक्य होगा: "He goes to school every day."

"He go to school every day." is incorrect because the subject "He" is singular, and in the Simple Present Tense, singular subjects take a verb with 's' or 'es.' Hence, "go" should be replaced with "goes." The correct sentence is: "**He goes to school every day.**"

13. A) sentence में 'The car' Subject है, जो Singular है। इसलिए Verb भी Singular होनी चाहिए। दिए गए sentence में 'were meticulously' का use हुआ है, जो Plural Verb है, इसलिए यह गलत है। इसके स्थान पर '**was meticulously**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'The car' Singular है और उसके अनुसार Singular Verb का use होना चाहिए। जैसे— "The car, with all its features, was meticulously designed."

In the sentence, the subject is "The car," which is Singular. Therefore, the verb must also be Singular. The phrase "were meticulously" is incorrect as it uses a Plural Verb. Instead, "was meticulously" should be used because "The car" is Singular, and the verb must agree with it. For example— "The car, with all its features, was meticulously designed."

14. A) '**Longest**' का use होगा क्योंकि "longest" का अर्थ है "सबसे लंबा," और यहाँ Nile नदी को दुनिया की सबसे लंबी नदी के रूप में बताया जा रहा है। Superlative degree का use तब किया जाता है जब किसी चीज़ की तुलना कई अन्य चीज़ों से की जाती है। जबकि 'Long' का अर्थ केवल "लंबा" है, यह base form है। 'Longer' comparative degree है, जो केवल दो चीज़ों के बीच तुलना के लिए use किया जाता है, और 'Most long' गलत structure है क्योंकि "long" के superlative के लिए 'longest' का use होता है।

'**Longest**' will be used because it means "the most extended in length." The sentence indicates that the Nile is the longest river in the world, making the superlative form appropriate. 'Long' is the base form and simply means "extended in length." 'Longer' is the comparative degree, used when comparing two things. 'Most long' is grammatically incorrect, as "long" uses 'longest' in the superlative degree.

15. D) **Exquisite** (adjective) – Extremely beautiful, delicate, or finely made; exceptional or outstanding. अत्यंत सुंदर

Synonym: **Beautiful** (adjective) – Pleasing to the senses or mind aesthetically; lovely, attractive. सुंदर, आकर्षक

- **Ugly** (adjective) – Unpleasant to look at; not beautiful or attractive. कुरूप, बदसूरत
- **Plain** (adjective) – Lacking beauty or decoration; ordinary or simple. साधारण, सीधा-सादा
- **Average** (adjective) – Ordinary or typical; not exceptional. सामान्य, औसत

16. D) 'in the recruitment and training of teachers' के स्थान पर '**for the recruitment and training of teachers**' का use सही है। 'For' का use उद्देश्य (purpose) को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है। चूंकि वाक्य का आशय यह है कि सरकार शिक्षकों की भर्ती और प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक नई परीक्षा विकसित कर रही है, अतः 'for the recruitment and training of teachers' वाक्य को व्याकरणिक और अर्थपूर्ण रूप से सही बनाता है।

The phrase 'in the recruitment and training of teachers' should be replaced with 'for the recruitment and training of teachers' because 'for' is used to indicate purpose. The sentence implies that the government is developing a new test aimed at the recruitment and training of teachers, making 'for the recruitment and training of teachers' the grammatically and contextually correct choice.

17. A) '**Resilient**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है कठिनाइयों से जल्दी उबरने या चुनौतियों के साथ तालमेल बिठाने की क्षमता। sentence में mention है कि छात्रों को चुनौतियों को विकास के अवसर के रूप में अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है, जो 'resilient' गुण से मेल खाता है। 'Redundant' का अर्थ होता है अनावश्यक, जो संदर्भ के अनुरूप नहीं है क्योंकि यह चुनौतियों या विकास से संबंधित नहीं है।

'Stagnant' का मतलब है स्थिरता या प्रगति की कमी, जो वाक्य में व्यक्त विचार के विपरीत है। 'Complacent' का अर्थ है स्वयं से अधिक संतुष्ट होना, जिससे अक्सर प्रयासों की कमी होती है, जो चुनौतियों को अपनाने के विचार से मेल नहीं खाता।

Resilient will be used because it refers to the ability to recover quickly from difficulties or adapt to challenges. The sentence suggests that students are encouraged to embrace challenges as opportunities for growth, which aligns with the quality of being resilient. 'Redundant' means unnecessary or superfluous, which does not fit the context as it does not relate to embracing challenges or growth. 'Stagnant' refers to a lack of activity, growth, or progress, which is the opposite of what is encouraged in the sentence. 'Complacent' means being overly satisfied with oneself or one's situation, often leading to a lack of effort, which also contradicts the idea of embracing challenges.

18. C) sentence में 'dense' का use किया गया है, लेकिन यहां Superlative Degree की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि sentence में 'the' का use हुआ है जो Superlative Degree को इंगित करता है। अतः 'dense' के स्थान पर **'densest'** का use किया जाएगा। उदाहरण: Correct: Kanha National Park in MP is the densest forest in India.

In the sentence, the word 'dense' is used, but it requires the Superlative Degree because the article 'the' indicates the Superlative form. Hence, 'densest' will replace 'dense'. Example: Correct: Kanha National Park in MP is the densest forest in India.

19. B) The correct spelling of the word '**vacum**' is '**vacuum**', which means "a space entirely devoid of matter" (निर्वात).

20. D) 'a' के बदले 'an' का use होगा क्योंकि 'engineering' का पहला अक्षर 'e' है, जो एक vowel (स्वर) है। Articles का नियम कहता है कि किसी vowel से शुरू होने वाले शब्द से पहले 'an' का use होता है। सही वाक्य: She received an award for her work in an engineering field.

Instead of 'a,' 'an' should be used because the word 'engineering' starts with the vowel 'e.' According to the rule of articles, 'an' is used before words that begin with a vowel sound. Correct Sentence: She received an award for her work in an engineering field.

21. B) **Affect** का use होगा क्योंकि यह एक verb है, जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ पर प्रभाव डालना। वाक्य में mention है कि पर्यावरणीय समस्याएं विभिन्न समूहों को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं, इसलिए यहाँ "affect" सही है। दूसरी ओर: 'Effect' एक संज्ञा (noun) है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी क्रिया का परिणाम, जो यहाँ व्याकरणिक रूप से सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ एक verb चाहिए। 'Partial' का अर्थ है अधूरा या पक्षपाती, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Adopt' का अर्थ है अपनाना, जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में मेल नहीं खाता।

Affect will be used because it is a verb that means to influence or have an impact on something. The sentence discusses how environmental problems impact different groups, so "affect" fits perfectly in this context. On the other hand: 'Effect' is a noun meaning the result or outcome of an action, which does not align grammatically here as the blank requires a verb. 'Partial' means incomplete or biased, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Adopt' means to take up or accept, which also does not fit the sentence.

22. D) **'Extent'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के कवरेज या प्रभाव की सीमा या सीमा। यहां sentence में बताया गया है कि लोग पर्यावरणीय संकटों से बचाव करने या उन्हें पार करने की क्षमता की सीमा की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'Extent' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Scope' का अर्थ है कार्य या अवसर की सीमा, जो यहां उचित नहीं है। 'Various' का अर्थ है विभिन्न प्रकार के, जो इस संदर्भ में irrelevant है। 'Expanse' का अर्थ है विस्तृत क्षेत्र, जो यहां context से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Extent' will be used because it means the degree or range to which something is covered or affected. In the context of the sentence, it refers to the range or degree to which people can insulate themselves from environmental crises or overcome them, making 'extent' the most appropriate choice here. 'Scope' means the area of opportunity or range of action, which doesn't fit the idea of degree or range here. 'Various' means different kinds or types, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Expanse' refers to a wide and continuous area, often physical, which also doesn't align with the context.

23. D) **'Invested'** का use होगा क्योंकि "invested" का अर्थ होता है किसी संसाधन या धन को लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए use करना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि अमीर किसानों ने गहरे बोर ट्यूबवेल में धन लगाया (invested) ताकि वे अपनी फसलों को पानी दे सकें। इसलिए 'invested' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Provided' का अर्थ है उपलब्ध कराना, जो यहां फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह संसाधनों को प्रदान करने के संदर्भ में नहीं है। 'Capitalised' का अर्थ है किसी स्थिति का फायदा उठाना, लेकिन इस संदर्भ में यह सही नहीं है। 'Licensed' का अर्थ है अधिकार या अनुमति प्रदान करना, जो यहां उचित नहीं है।

'Invested' will be used because it means to put money or resources into something with the intention of gaining benefit. The sentence states that richer farmers have put money into deep bore tubewells to irrigate their fields, making 'invested' fitting here. 'Provided' means to make available, which doesn't fit as it isn't about making resources available. 'Capitalised' means to take advantage of a situation, but this isn't about taking advantage here. 'Licensed' means to grant permission or authority, which doesn't suit this context.

24. A) **'Specific'** का use होगा क्योंकि "specific" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष या विशिष्ट चीज़ का उल्लेख करना। Passage में बताया गया है कि कुछ पर्यावरणीय समस्याएँ कभी-कभी सार्वभौमिक चिंताओं के रूप में दिखाई देती हैं, जो किसी विशिष्ट सामाजिक समूह तक सीमित नहीं होती हैं। इसलिए 'specific' यहाँ

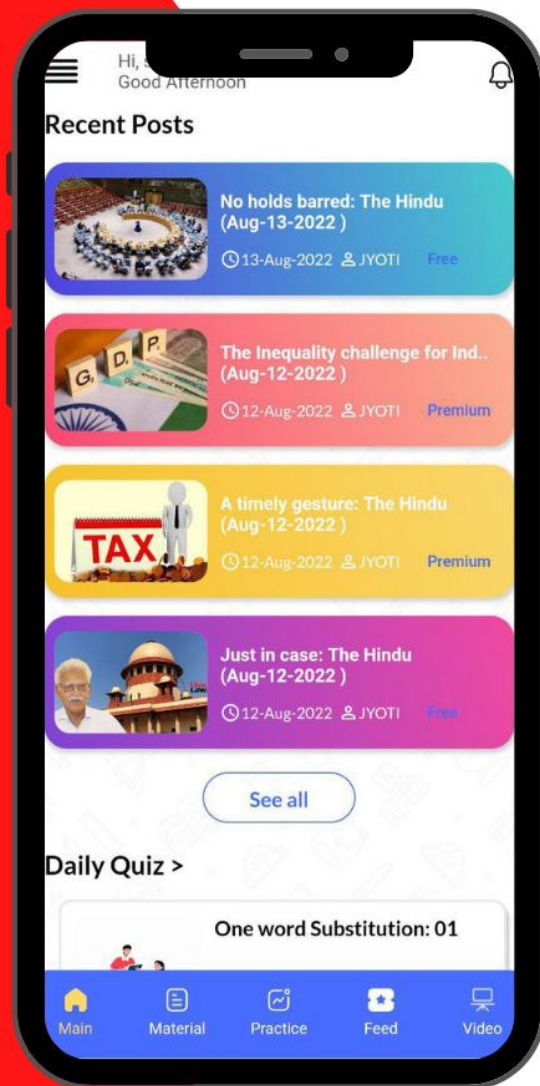
उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Restriction' का अर्थ है प्रतिबंध, 'Indefinitely' का अर्थ है अनिश्चित काल के लिए, और 'Exactly' का अर्थ है सटीकता से, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Specific' will be used because it means referring to a particular or distinct thing. The passage explains that some environmental concerns sometimes appear to be universal, not limited to specific social groups, making 'specific' suitable here. Whereas, 'Restriction' means limitation, 'Indefinitely' means for an uncertain period, and 'Exactly' means precisely, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) '**Reducing**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'reducing' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की मात्रा को कम करना।

Passage में वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने और जैव विविधता की रक्षा की बात की गई है, जो "reducing" शब्द को सही विकल्प बनाता है। 'Manipulating' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को नियंत्रित या हेरफेर करना, 'Increasing' का अर्थ है बढ़ाना, और 'Abdicating' का अर्थ है त्याग देना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Reducing' will be used because it means to decrease or lessen something. The passage talks about addressing air pollution and protecting biodiversity, making "reducing" the correct choice. 'Manipulating' means to control or handle something in a skillful manner, 'Increasing' means to make something greater in quantity or size, 'Abdicating' means to give up or renounce, none of which fit in this context.



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