

Thinner the customer, fatter the discount. There may be more to it than ‘body-shaming’

The thinner the customer, the fatter the discount: This appears to be the business strategy adopted by a cafe in Thailand, which is making customers slide through the gaps between strategically placed bars to get a “skinny discount”. As per a recent viral video, the **width** of each gap **determines** the size of the discount a customer may score, with 20 per cent for the narrowest and zero for the widest.

In thus reminding **blissfully blinkered** customers of how much their **waistlines** may have expanded, is the restaurant “fat-shaming them”, as a section of the internet **alleges**? Or is it, in a **benevolent gesture**, reminding them to take care of themselves, as some others have argued? Whatever the motive of the Chiang Mai eatery, the fact is that nobody **eats out** for their health, and few like to be reminded of this. This is the secret **compact**, beyond the guarantee of a good time and a delicious meal, that keeps the restaurant industry running in a time of extreme health — or, rather, fat — **consciousness**.



But the Thai cafe is not the first to **pander to** the near-universal **obsession** with wellness **with a view to** fattening its own profile and bottom line. For a while now, **restaurants** around the world, in **deference** to the near-universal obsession with “wellness”, **have** been printing in their menus the calorie count of every item: About 403 kcal in a plate of pasta, 365 kcal in a serving of fries and 250 kcal in one bowl of ice cream. As a **tactic**, it is the **equivalent** of having one’s cake (430 kcal per slice if it’s eggless, 355 if not) and eating it too. Customers are comforted by this **acknowledgment** of their **anxieties**, and the eateries get to **wash off** — at least to some extent — the **taint** of the late Anthony Bourdain’s **infamous quip** about butter being the first and last thing in “just about every pan in a restaurant”.

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **Compact** (noun) – Contact, pact, agreement, deal, treaty समझौता

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **The thinner the customer, the fatter the discount** (phrase) – a situation where a restaurant or business offers a discount that is based on a customer's physical size, with thinner individuals receiving a larger discount पतले ग्राहक को ज्यादा छूट
2. **Blissfully** (adverb) – happily, joyfully, unknowingly, ignorantly, cheerfully आनंदपूर्वक / अनजान रहकर
3. **Blinkered** (adjective) – Narrow-minded, fixed, restricted, rigid, inflexible संकीर्ण सोच वाला
4. **Waistline** (noun) – body circumference, stomach area, middle, abdominal measurement, torso size कमर की माप
5. **Allege** (verb) – claim, assert, accuse, charge, state without proof आरोप लगाना
6. **Benevolent** (adjective) – kind, charitable, well-meaning, humane, generous परोपकारी
7. **Gesture** (noun) – act, expression, sign, signal, move इशारा
8. **Eat out** (phrasal verb) – dine at a restaurant, go out for food, eat at café, have a meal outside बाहर खाना खाना
9. **Consciousness** (noun) – awareness, mindfulness, realization, attentiveness, concern जागरूकता
10. **Pander** (to) (verb) – cater to, indulge, appease, satisfy, gratify तुष्ट करना / खुश करना
11. **Obsession** (noun) – fixation, mania, compulsion, craze, addiction जुनून / लत
12. **With a view to** (phrase) – with the aim of, intending to, for the purpose of, aiming at, in order to की मंशा से
13. **Deference** (noun) – respect, regard, esteem, submission, compliance आदर / सम्मान
14. **Tactic** (noun) – strategy, method, plan, maneuver, approach रणनीति
15. **Equivalent** (noun) – counterpart, parallel, match, equal, comparison समकक्ष / तुल्य
16. **Acknowledgment** (noun) – recognition, acceptance, admission, awareness, appreciation स्वीकारोक्ति
17. **Anxiety** (noun) – worry, concern, unease, nervousness, apprehension चिंता
18. **Wash off** (phrasal verb) – remove, cleanse, erase, get rid of, disassociate धो डालना / हटाना
19. **Taint** (noun) – stain, blemish, corruption, disgrace, contamination दाग / कलंक

20. **Infamous** (adjective) – notorious, disreputable, scandalous, ill-famed, dishonorable कुख्यात

21. **Quip** (noun) – witty remark, joke, comment, wisecrack, pun चुटकुला

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Unique promotion tactic** – A café in Chiang Mai, Thailand offers "skinny discounts" based on a customer's ability to pass through narrow gaps.
2. **Discount mechanics** – Narrower gaps offer higher discounts (up to 20%), while wider gaps offer none, effectively incentivizing thinner bodies.
3. **Viral attention** – A video of the promotion went viral, sparking debate and criticism online.
4. **Accusation of body-shaming** – Many critics have accused the restaurant of fat-shaming customers by making them confront their body size.
5. **Counterpoint – health motivation?** – Others argue it could be a gentle nudge towards healthier living or self-awareness.
6. **Implied social compact** – The editorial points out a societal contradiction: people don't go to restaurants for health, but don't want to be reminded of unhealthy habits either.
7. **Cultural discomfort** – There is discomfort when the indulgent nature of eating out is challenged by overt reminders of body image or health.
8. **Broader trend** – The Thai café is part of a larger global trend where eateries use health-conscious messaging to market themselves.
9. **Calorie-count menus** – Many restaurants now display calorie counts on menus to align with the wellness trend (e.g., pasta: 403 kcal, fries: 365 kcal).
10. **Marketing duality** – Such practices let restaurants appear health-conscious while continuing to serve indulgent food.
11. **Consumer reassurance** – Customers feel psychologically reassured by calorie disclosures, even if they still opt for high-calorie options.
12. **Profit motive** – Health-focused strategies ultimately aim to boost restaurant profiles and profits under the guise of public well-being.
13. **Anthony Bourdain reference** – The editorial recalls Bourdain's quote about the ubiquity of butter in restaurant cooking, hinting at the hypocrisy behind health marketing.
14. **Wellness vs. indulgence paradox** – Restaurants exploit the global obsession with fitness while profiting from indulgent food.
15. **Underlying question** – The editorial leaves readers to ponder whether such health-oriented gimmicks are genuine or just savvy commercial ploys exploiting body-image insecurities.

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

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Satirical
 - B. Sympathetic
 - C. Alarmist
 - D. Apologetic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The increasing obsession with body image and how businesses exploit it
 - B. The ethical implications of body-shaming in restaurants
 - C. The failure of restaurants to promote healthy eating habits
 - D. The rise of calorie-conscious diets among youth
3. **What can be inferred about the Thai café's marketing strategy from the passage?**
 - A. It aims to shame overweight people into dieting.
 - B. It uses health-related gimmicks to increase popularity and profits.
 - C. It offers discounts to loyal customers regardless of size.
 - D. It was inspired by traditional Thai health practices.
4. **According to the passage, how do global restaurants attempt to align with wellness trends?**
 - A. By serving only low-calorie food.
 - B. By eliminating butter from their dishes.
 - C. By listing calorie counts on menus.
 - D. By employing dietitians to design meals.
5. **Fill in the blank: The "skinny discount" offered by the Thai cafe reflects a modern dining trend where restaurants try to _____.**
 - A. monitor customer fitness levels in real-time
 - B. disguise unhealthy food with attractive presentation
 - C. avoid criticism from celebrity chefs align
 - D. business models with consumer health consciousness
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - A) ISRO protocol to count farm fires had been adopted, but the high incidence of fires will continue to raise questions over such claims.
 - B) Instead of looking at the data closely and ensuring deterrent action, poll-bound Punjab has decided to quash all cases related to stubble burning after claims that the
 - C) The satellite data from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) claiming this year's cases of stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana for the period September to November being the highest in five years has only confirmed that the problem not only continues but that efforts to find a solution to it are yet to prove enduring
 - D) Despite attempts to create awareness and extend technological assistance to the farmers to check the burning of paddy straw, not much success has been achieved, partly because of the scale on which paddy cultivation takes place and also the logistics and economics of procuring equipment to manage the stubble and ensure its accessibility to every tiller
 - A. CDAB
 - B. ABCD

C. CDBA

D. ABDC

7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

A) IT was a recipe for the eventual implosion of a vast number of private engineering and BTech colleges that had sprouted in the country a couple of decades back.

B) They had been unable to keep up with the dynamic challenges of the educational needs of students in a world that is fast shedding the old ways to embrace newer technology-driven industries.

C) Ironically, they had come riding on the then industrial boom and privatisation of higher education.

D) Set up to encash on a trend, they went bust as soon as the bubble burst. For, most of them were nothing but questionable and hollow teaching shops — devoid of qualified educators and proper credentials and infrastructure.

A. ABCD

B. ACBD

C. ADBC

D. ABDC

8. **For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.**

S1: Wiser by the experience of previous summits, India took a nuanced stand in Johannesburg last week on the expansion of the BRICS group.

P: The strategic partnership between France and India is built on a strong foundation of people-to-people ties and a genuine friendship between the French and Indian peoples.

Q: "India fully supports the expansion of the BRICS membership. And welcomes moving forward with consensus on this," Prime Minister Narendra Modi told the organisation's 15th summit before the expansion was agreed on.

R: Never was this connection more evident than on July 14, when French crowds cheered the Indian armed forces' contingent marching on the Champs Elysées, and France celebrated India as the Guest of Honour of our National Day.

S: Enlargement was the biggest challenge at the Johannesburg summit.

S4: It can be a game-changer for the international order, which is seeing convulsions that were unimagined at the dawn of this decade.

A. P and Q

B. P and R

C. P and S

D. Q and S

9. **Select the best express Antonym of the given underlined word.**

The robust framework of the bridge ensured it could withstand even the most severe storms, reflecting its powerful and resilient design.

A. Sturdy

B. Vigorous

C. Fragile

D. Powerful

10. Select the best express Antonym of the given underlined word.

Harsh weather conditions can deter people from participating in outdoor activities, effectively inhibiting their plans.

- A. Encourage
- B. Discourage
- C. Hinder
- D. Dissuade

11. Select the best express Synonym of the given underlined word.

The theory was ultimately untenable, leading to its rejection by the scientific community.

- A. Deteriorate
- B. Indefensible
- C. Concede
- D. Quarrel

12. Select the best express Synonym of the given underlined word.

With her charismatic leadership and innovative ideas, she holds sway over the entire team, influencing their strategies and decisions.

- A. Lose control
- B. Withdraw
- C. Dominate
- D. Relinquish

13. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given phrase.

When the team faced financial difficulties, the manager did not **leave in the lurch**; instead, he secured additional funding.

- A. Adept
- B. Abandon
- C. Initiate
- D. Obstacle

14. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.

To take something on loan with the intention of returning it

- A. Lend
- B. Lease
- C. Hire
- D. Borrow

15. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Mischievous
- B. Amendment
- C. Exhilarate
- D. Incurable

16. Rectify the sentence by selecting the correct spelling of the underlined word from the options.

He was startled by the loud thander during the storm.

- A. thunder
- B. thundar
- C. thondar

D. thunder

17. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

Stones were thrown at the dog

- A. They had been throwing stones at the dog.
- B. They throw stones at the dog.
- C. They threw stones at the dog.
- D. They were throwing stones at the dog.

18. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.

The Minister explained that he was working for the benefit of the country.

- A. The Minister explained, "I am working for the benefit of the country."
- B. The Minister explained, "He was working for the benefit of the country."
- C. The Minister explains, "I will work for the benefit of the country."
- D. The Minister explained, "I was working for the benefit of the country."

19. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank

The construction costs began to _____ after unexpected delays and material shortages.

- A. Diminish
- B. Balloon
- C. Stabilize
- D. Subside

20. The given sentence is divided into four segments. Select the option that has the segment with the grammatical error.

Mahesh and his workers / will have been worked / on the project / for a long time.

- A. Mahesh and his workers
- B. for a long time
- C. on the project
- D. will have been worked

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.

Global warming is a major problem. The result will be the problems created by the rising temperatures of the Arctic region. As a result of global warming, (1)_____ in rainfall and plant distribution affect the migration patterns, feeding behaviour, and breeding preferences of numerous bird species. The increase in the temperature may also alter ocean currents, which may alter the (2)_____ ecology as a whole. Greenhouse gas emissions are responsible for the ongoing melting of the Arctic. This will result in a (3)_____ loop since greenhouse gases trap the heat in the atmosphere and the additional emissions may (4)_____ the global warming process. Now, the only way to reverse the harm is for every person to be environmentally sensitive. This may offer us hope that we will be able to leave a green planet to our future generations, who presently appear to face (5)_____

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

- A. fixation
- B. stabilisation
- C. stagnation
- D. alterations

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

- A. grassland
- B. marine
- C. landscape
- D. biosphere

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

- A. vicious
- B. gentle
- C. feeble
- D. moderate

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

- A. repress
- B. hinder
- C. accelerate
- D. restrain

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

- A. salvation
- B. extinction
- C. redemption
- D. renovation

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanation

1. A) Satirical

- The passage adopts a satirical tone by highlighting the absurdity of linking body size to discounts and pointing out the ironies in the restaurant industry's wellness tactics. It mocks the "secret compact" of pretending eating out is healthy and sarcastically refers to calorie listings as "comforting" to customers.
- B. Sympathetic: The author is not expressing empathy for any group. It is more critical and sarcastic.
- C. Alarmist: The passage doesn't exaggerate dangers or incite panic.
- D. Apologetic: The author doesn't justify or excuse any party's behavior.

2. A) The increasing obsession with body image and how businesses exploit it

- The main idea revolves around how modern cafes/restaurants, such as the Thai cafe, use people's obsession with thinness and wellness to attract customers and boost profits, be it through discounts or calorie displays.
- B. Ethical implications: While the passage touches upon fat-shaming, it doesn't focus on deep ethical debate.
- C. Failure of healthy eating: The passage doesn't argue that restaurants fail at promoting health; rather it discusses how they pretend to do so.
- D. Calorie-conscious youth: Youth aren't the focus; the passage addresses general customer behavior across demographics.

3. B) It uses health-related gimmicks to increase popularity and profits.

- B is correct because the passage mentions that such tactics are used "with a view to fattening its own profile and bottom line," implying marketing strategy focused on profit via wellness trends.
- A is incorrect – While "fat-shaming" is mentioned, the intent of the café is questioned, not definitively stated as shaming.
- C is incorrect – Discounts are based on body size, not customer loyalty.
- D is incorrect – There is no mention of any traditional Thai health practices as inspiration.

4. C) By listing calorie counts on menus.

- C is correct – The passage explicitly says, "restaurants around the world... have been printing in their menus the calorie count of every item".
- A is incorrect – Restaurants may list calories, but do not restrict to low-calorie food only.
- B is incorrect – Reference to butter is sarcastic and refers to past habits, not a wellness alignment.
- D is incorrect – There is no evidence or mention of employing dietitians.

5. D) align business models with consumer health consciousness

- D is correct – The passage repeatedly discusses how restaurants cater to health anxieties to boost their business appeal, aligning with wellness obsessions.
- A is incorrect – There's no mention of real-time fitness monitoring.
- B is incorrect – Presentation is not discussed as a tactic in this passage.
- C is incorrect – While Bourdain's quip is mentioned, avoiding celebrity criticism is not the main goal of the café's actions.

6. C) CDBA

- C: Sentence C: It presents the main issue, i.e., the satellite data from NASA revealing the high incidence of stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana being the highest in five years. This sentence sets the context and hence is a good opening statement
- D: Sentence D: This sentence builds on the problem presented in Sentence C by explaining the reasons for it. It tells us that despite the awareness and technological assistance, the issue has not been successfully handled due to the scale of paddy cultivation and the logistical and economic challenges in procuring equipment for stubble management.
- B: Sentence B: After explaining the problem and why efforts to solve it have failed, this sentence talks about a reaction from Punjab, which is to quash all cases related to stubble burning, further complicating the issue.
- A: Sentence A: This sentence serves as a suitable conclusion, as it talks about the ISRO protocol being adopted and questions being raised due to the continued high incidence of fires.

7. A) ABCD

- A: The first sentence is a clear starting point as it introduces the main subject of the paragraph - the eventual implosion of a vast number of private engineering and BTech colleges
- B: This sentence provides an explanation for why these colleges failed. The information here expands on the situation introduced in sentence A, making it a natural follow-up.
- C: This sentence introduces historical context and gives further explanation of why these institutions were initially established.
- D: The last sentence summarizes the paragraph, explaining the overall fate of these colleges and providing a final thought on the subject.

8. D) Q and S

- The correct order is S1, Q, S, and S4
- S2 should provide more specifics or insights about India's stance on the expansion. Q fits this perfectly as it specifies what the Indian Prime Minister stated about the BRICS expansion.
- S3 should delve deeper into the challenges or significance of the expansion, thereby bridging to S4's indication of its potential impact on the international order. S fits this context as it talks about the enlargement being a major challenge.
- Other options:
- P is about the strategic partnership between France and India. It doesn't specifically relate to the BRICS summit or its expansion.

- Q directly relates to India's stance on BRICS expansion and quotes Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- R talks about a moment in France where the Indian armed forces were honored, which is unrelated to the BRICS summit.
- S directly mentions that enlargement or expansion was a major challenge at the Johannesburg summit, which aligns with the context of S1.

9. **C) Robust** (adjective) – Strong, Sturdy, Vigorous, Resilient, Powerful मजबूत

Antonym: Fragile (adjective) – Easily broken or damaged, delicate, brittle. नाजुक

- **Sturdy** (adjective) – Strongly and solidly built. मजबूत
- **Vigorous** (adjective) – Strong, healthy, and full of energy. जोरदार
- **Powerful** (adjective) – Having great power or strength. शक्तिशाली

10. **A) Deter** (verb) – Discourage, Prevent, Hinder, Dissuade, Inhibit रोकना

Antonym: Encourage (verb) – Give support, confidence, or hope to (someone). प्रोत्साहित करना

- Discourage (verb) – Cause (someone) to lose confidence or enthusiasm. हतोत्साहित करना
- Hinder (verb) – Create difficulties for (someone or something), resulting in delay or obstruction. बाधा डालना
- Dissuade (verb) – Persuade (someone) not to take a particular course of action. रोकना

11. **B) Untenable** (adjective) – Unjustifiable, Unreasonable, Indefensible, Unsupported, Flawed असमर्थनीय

Synonym: Indefensible (adjective) – Unjustifiable, indefensible, unsupportable, unreasonable, flawed असमर्थनीय

- **Deteriorate** (verb) – Worsen, decline, degrade, fall apart, weaken बिगड़ना
- **Concede** (verb) – Admit that something is true or valid after first denying or resisting it; surrender or yield. मान लेना
- **Quarrel** (noun/verb) – An angry argument or disagreement, typically between people who are usually on good terms. झगड़ा

12. **C) Hold sway** (phrase) – Dominate, Control, Influence, Prevail, Rule प्रभाव रखना

Synonym: Dominate (verb) – Rule, control, govern, sway, command हावी होना

- **Lose control** (phrase) – Become uncontrollable, go out of control, lose power, fail to manage नियंत्रण खोना
- **Withdraw** (verb) – Retract, pull back, remove, recede, retreat पीछे हटना
- **Relinquish** (verb) – Give up, surrender, abandon, renounce, forsake त्यागना

13. **B) Leave in the lurch** (phrase) – Abandon, desert, forsake, leave stranded, neglect संकट में छोड़ना

- **Adept** (adjective) – Proficient, skilled, expert, accomplished, talented. निपुण
- **Initiate** (verb) – Begin, commence, start, inaugurate, introduce. प्रारंभ करना
- **Obstacle** (noun) – Something that impedes or hinders progress, a hindrance or problem. बाधा

14. **D) Borrow** (verb) – To take something on loan with the intention of returning it. उधार लेना

- **Lend** (verb) – To give something to someone for a short period of time, expecting it to be given back. उधार देना
- **Lease** (noun/verb) – A contract by which one party conveys land, property, services, etc., to another for a specified time, usually in return for a periodic payment. पट्टा
- **Hire** (verb) – To obtain the temporary use of (something) for an agreed payment; to employ someone or pay someone to do a particular job. किराये पर लेना / नियुक्त करना

15. **C)** The incorrectly spelt word is **Exhilerate**, and the correct spelling is **Exhilarate**, which means “to make (someone) feel very happy or elated” (बहुत प्रसन्न करना).

16. **A)** The correct spelling of ‘**thander**’ is ‘**thunder**’, which means “the loud rumbling or crashing noise heard after a lightning flash due to the expansion of rapidly heated air” गरज

17. **C)** **They threw stones at the dog**

- Active वाक्य में "Mr. Suman" Subject है, "opened" Verb (Past Simple) है, और "the door" Object है। Passive वाक्य में Object "the door" Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Past Simple Passive में बदलने के लिए "was opened" का प्रयोग किया गया है, और "by Mr. Suman" को Agent के रूप में जोड़ा गया है।
- In the active voice, "Mr. Suman" (Subject), "opened" (Verb in Past Simple), and "the door" (Object) transform into the passive voice where "the door" becomes the subject, the verb changes to "was opened" (Past Simple Passive), and "by Mr. Suman" acts as the agent.

18. **A)** **The Minister explained, “I am working for the benefit of the country.”**

- Active से Direct Speech में बदलने के लिए, Indirect वाक्य को जांचा जाता है कि वह किस Tense में है। Indirect वाक्य में "The Minister explained" Reporting Verb है और Past Tense में है। Reported Speech "he was working" भी Past Continuous Tense में है। Direct Speech में इसे "I am working" लिखा जाएगा क्योंकि Reporting Verb और Reported Speech एक ही व्यक्ति को संदर्भित कर रहे हैं।
- To change the sentence from indirect to direct speech, the tense and pronouns must be adapted to match the speaker's perspective. The Reporting Verb, "explained," is in the past tense, and the Reported Speech, "he was working," is in Past Continuous Tense. In direct speech, it becomes, “I am working,” reflecting the Minister's own words during the time of reporting.

19. **B)** **Balloon** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "**balloon**" का अर्थ है तेजी से बढ़ना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि अप्रत्याशित देरी और सामग्री की कमी के कारण निर्माण लागत बढ़ने लगी। इसलिए 'Balloon' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Diminish' का अर्थ है कम होना, 'Stabilize' का अर्थ है स्थिर होना, और 'Subside' का अर्थ है घट जाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Balloon** will be used because it means to increase rapidly. The sentence indicates that due to unexpected delays and material shortages, the construction costs started to increase. Therefore, 'Balloon' is the correct choice. Whereas, 'Diminish' means to reduce, 'Stabilize' means to become steady, and 'Subside' means to decrease, which do not fit in this context.

20. D) 'will have been worked' के बदले 'will have been working' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Future Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग किया गया है, जो किसी कार्य के लंबे समय तक जारी रहने का संकेत देता है। 'worked' (Past Participle) का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह Passive Voice को दर्शाता है, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है। Example: Mahesh and his workers will have been working on the project for a long time

- Instead of 'will have been worked,' the correct form is '**will have been working**,' as the sentence is in the Future Perfect Continuous Tense. This tense is used to indicate an action that will continue for a period of time up to a certain point in the future. The use of "worked" (past participle) is incorrect here because it indicates Passive Voice, which is not suitable in this context.

Example: Mahesh and his workers will have been working on the project for a long time.

21. D) **'Alterations'** का use होगा क्योंकि "**alterations**" का अर्थ है बदलाव या परिवर्तन। इस sentence में बताया गया है कि global warming के कारण वर्षा और पौधों के वितरण में परिवर्तन होते हैं, जो पक्षियों के migration patterns, feeding behaviour, और breeding preferences को प्रभावित करते हैं, इसलिए 'alterations' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Fixation' का अर्थ है किसी एक स्थान पर स्थिर होना, 'Stabilisation' का अर्थ है स्थिरता लाना, और 'Stagnation' का अर्थ है ठहराव, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Alterations**' will be used because it means changes or modifications. The sentence mentions that due to global warming, changes in rainfall and plant distribution affect the migration patterns, feeding behavior, and breeding preferences of various bird species, making 'alterations' fitting here. Whereas, 'Fixation' means being fixed in one place, 'Stabilisation' means bringing stability, and 'Stagnation' means a state of no movement, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) **'marine'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "**marine**" का अर्थ होता है समुद्र से संबंधित। passage में यह बताया गया है कि तापमान में वृद्धि समुद्री धाराओं को बदल सकती है, जिससे सम्पूर्ण समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर असर पड़ेगा। इसीलिए 'marine' यहाँ उचित विकल्प है। वहीं 'grassland' का अर्थ घास के मैदान से, 'landscape' का अर्थ भू-दृश्य से, और 'biosphere' का अर्थ समस्त जीवमंडल से है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- "**Marine**" will be used here because it means related to the sea. The passage mentions that rising temperatures may alter ocean currents, which can impact the entire marine ecology. Therefore, "marine" is the fitting option here. On the other hand, "grassland" refers to grassy plains, "landscape" refers to general land views, and "biosphere" refers to the global ecosystem, which do not fit in this context.

23. A) **'Vicious'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है एक दुष्चक्र या हानिकारक चक्र जो लगातार खुद को और भी अधिक खराब करता जाता है। इस sentence में greenhouse gases द्वारा वातावरण में हीट को trap करने के कारण एक चक्र की बात की जा रही है जो global warming को बढ़ा सकता है, इसलिए 'vicious' सही है।

जबकि 'gentle' का अर्थ है कोमल, 'feeble' का अर्थ है कमजोर, और 'moderate' का अर्थ है मध्यम। ये सभी इस context में सही नहीं बैठते क्योंकि वे चक्र की गंभीरता और प्रभाव को दर्शाने में असमर्थ हैं।

- **'Vicious'** will be used because it means a harmful cycle that worsens progressively. The sentence describes a cycle where greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere, potentially worsening global warming, making 'vicious' appropriate. 'Gentle' means mild, 'Feeble' means weak, and 'Moderate' means moderate; none fit the context as they fail to convey the intensity of the cycle's impact.

24. C) **'Accelerate'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी प्रक्रिया को तेज करना। यहाँ वाक्य में बताया गया है कि ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन, जो वातावरण में गर्मी को रोकता है, Arctic के पिघलने की प्रक्रिया को तेज कर सकता है, जिससे global warming की गति और बढ़ जाएगी। इसलिए 'accelerate' यहाँ सही है।

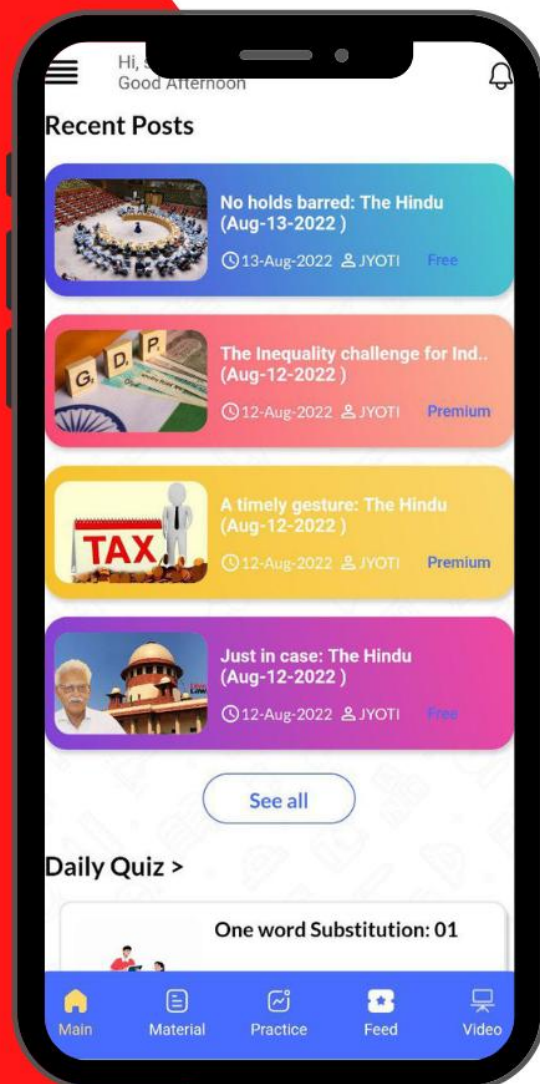
जबकि 'Repress' का अर्थ है दबाना, 'Hinder' का अर्थ है बाधा डालना, और 'Restrain' का अर्थ है रोकना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में global warming की प्रक्रिया के बढ़ने का जिक्र है।

- **'Accelerate'** will be used because it means to increase the speed of a process. The sentence suggests that greenhouse gas emissions trap heat in the atmosphere, which could speed up the process of global warming due to additional emissions. Hence, 'accelerate' fits best here.

On the other hand, 'Repress' means to suppress, 'Hinder' means to obstruct, and 'Restrain' means to hold back, which are not suitable in this context because the sentence refers to the increasing pace of global warming

25. B) **'extinction'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'extinction' का अर्थ है "विलुप्ति" या "समाप्ति," और यहाँ वाक्य में इस शब्द का उपयोग भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के सामने आने वाले खतरे को दर्शाने के लिए किया गया है। इसके विपरीत, 'salvation' का अर्थ होता है "उद्धार," 'redemption' का अर्थ है "मुक्ति," और 'renovation' का अर्थ होता है "नवीकरण," जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Extinction' will be used because it means "end" or "complete disappearance," which suits the context, where the sentence hints at the danger faced by future generations due to global warming. In contrast, 'salvation' means "rescue," 'redemption' means "liberation," and 'renovation' means "renewal," which don't fit this context.



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