

## At 2028 Los Angeles Olympics, a blow to gender disparity

In 1900, women had a **token** presence at the Olympics. They were a **sprinkle** at the Summer Games, **barely** 2 per cent of participating athletes. But global sport is finally **striding** towards an **epochal** moment at the 2028 Los Angeles Olympics when female athletes are set to **outnumber** the males. It is a massive step for the Olympic movement **given** that it was only in 2012, in London, that women were allowed entry into every **discipline**. Swimming Olympic medallist Kirsty Coventry was elected president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) months ago; these days, mixed teams are a norm in almost every individual sport and team games require **elite** female **squads** to be considered at the Olympics.

It is only **apt** that **the first Games** where the percentage of women athletes is 50.4 **are taking place** in the US. It is the nation where the Title IX reforms had long **mandated** student sport to treat male and female equally — be it in representation, funding, scholarships or visibility. It is market forces that finally **coaxed** the organisers to have more women's football teams than men. The **conviction** to take this call **was** because of the pioneers — women players like Wilma Rudolph, Billie Jean King, Serena and Venus Williams, Nadia Comaneci, Danica Patrick, Simone Biles.

Interestingly, the **pathbreakers** were the nations that haven't been historically friendly to the US — Soviet Russia, the former East Germany and later communist China, never **baulking at** promoting strong female athletes and **ringing in** equality in the funding of their training. China's **surge** in Olympic medal tallies **has** always been led by female champions in diving, table tennis, badminton and shooting. Europe, the US and Australia have seen massive interest from **spectators** for women's sport in the last few **decades**. India also had its own women champions who were role models for generations to follow. Track star P T Usha started it and others followed. Karnam Malleswari and Mirabai Chanu are the country's only weightlifting medallists, and Saina Nehwal and P V Sindhu in badminton. Wrestler Sakshi Malik rescued a **disastrous** 2016 Olympics with her medal, and Vinesh Phogat could well have brought the first wrestling gold. Shooter Manu Bhaker is India's only double medallist from a single Games. The women **nosing ahead** of the men shouldn't come as a surprise. LA 2028 has taken a **pragmatic** call, they are only responding to the forces of history. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Blow** (noun) – setback, shock, jolt, hit, strike झटका
2. **Gender disparity** (noun) – It refers to unequal treatment or differences in access to resources, status, and well-being between men and women, often favoring men. लिंग असमानता
3. **Token** (adjective) – symbolic, minimal, superficial, perfunctory, nominal प्रतीकात्मक
4. **Sprinkle** (noun) – small number, few, scattering, handful, trace थोड़ी संख्या
5. **Barely** (adverb) – hardly, scarcely, almost not, just, only मुश्किल से
6. **Stride** (verb) – progress, advance, move forward, march, step आगे बढ़ना
7. **Epochal** (adjective) – historic, momentous, significant, groundbreaking, revolutionary ऐतिहासिक
8. **Outnumber** (verb) – surpass, exceed, outmatch, be more than, outstrip संख्या में अधिक होना
9. **Given** (preposition) – considering, in view of, owing to, taking into account देखते हुए
10. **Discipline** (noun) – a subject of study; a type of sporting event एक प्रकार की खेल-प्रतियोगिता
11. **Elite** (adjective) – top-tier, superior, best, high-ranking, select श्रेष्ठ
12. **Squad** (noun) – team, group, unit, lineup, crew दल / टीम
13. **Apt** (adjective) – appropriate, suitable, fitting, proper, relevant उपयुक्त
14. **Take place** (phrase) – happen, occur, transpire, unfold, be held होना
15. **Mandate** (verb) – order, direct, require, command, legislate अनिवार्य करना
16. **Coax** (verb) – persuade, encourage, convince, cajole, prompt मनाना
17. **Conviction** (noun) – strong belief, certainty, assurance, confidence, firmness विश्वास / दृढ़ता
18. **Pathbreaker** (noun) – pioneer, trailblazer, innovator, groundbreaker, forerunner अग्रदूत
19. **Baulk** (at) (verb) – resist, hesitate, oppose, flinch, shy away हिचकिचाना
20. **Ring** (in) (verb) – usher in, introduce, mark beginning, bring in, inaugurate शुरुआत करना
21. **Surge** (noun) – rise, increase, growth, upsurge, escalation उछाल

22. **Spectator** (noun) – onlooker, viewer, audience, observer, watcher दर्शक

23. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years, दशक

24. **Disastrous** (adjective) – terrible, catastrophic, ruinous, devastating, unfortunate विनाशकारी

25. **Nose ahead** (phrase) – to get into a position that is slightly in front of someone or something else थोड़ा आगे निकलना

26. **Pragmatic** (adjective) – practical, realistic, sensible, down-to-earth, rational व्यवहारिक

### Summary of the Editorial

1. Minimal Female Presence in 1900 – Women constituted only about 2% of athletes in the 1900 Summer Olympics, marking a token presence.
2. Historic Milestone in 2028 – The 2028 Los Angeles Olympics is set to witness women athletes outnumbering men for the first time in Olympic history.
3. Gradual Inclusion in Sports – It was only in 2012 (London Olympics) that women were allowed participation in every Olympic discipline.
4. IOC Leadership by a Woman – Kirsty Coventry, an Olympic swimming medallist, was recently elected as the President of the International Olympic Committee.
5. Mixed Teams Normalized – Mixed-gender teams are now common in many individual and team sports at the Olympics.
6. Equality Driven by Title IX (US) – The US has been a pioneer in sports gender equity due to Title IX, mandating equal representation, funding, and scholarships for women in student sports.
7. Market Forces at Play – Economic and viewership demand influenced organizers to include more women's football teams than men's.
8. Women Sporting Pioneers – Icons like Wilma Rudolph, Billie Jean King, Serena & Venus Williams, Simone Biles, etc., laid the foundation for women's prominence in sports.
9. Communist Nations as Early Promoters – Countries like Soviet Russia, East Germany, and China promoted women athletes early on and ensured equal training opportunities.
10. China's Medal Success – China's Olympic success has often been led by women in sports like diving, shooting, badminton, and table tennis.
11. Rising Popularity in the West – Europe, the US, and Australia have seen growing spectator interest in women's sports over recent decades.
12. India's Women Champions – India has produced notable female athletes like P.T. Usha, Karnam Malleswari, Mirabai Chanu, Saina Nehwal, and P.V. Sindhu.
13. Key Olympic Moments by Indian Women – Sakshi Malik won a crucial wrestling medal in 2016; Vinesh Phogat and Manu Bhaker are also notable for their contributions.
14. Women Surpassing Men – The trend of female athletes outperforming or matching their male counterparts is a reflection of sustained growth and historical effort.
15. LA 2028 as a Reflection of Progress – The decision to prioritize gender balance is not radical, but a natural response to historical momentum and global shifts in gender equity in sports.

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

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Celebratory and progressive
  - B. Critical and disapproving
  - C. Neutral and indifferent
  - D. Pessimistic and doubtful
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The dominance of the US in Olympic sports
  - B. The historical struggle of male athletes in the Olympics
  - C. The rise of gender equality in global sports, leading to more female representation
  - D. The economic impact of women's sports on Olympic viewership
3. **Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the changing dynamics of Olympic participation?**
  - A. Gender equality in sports has always been a core Olympic value.
  - B. Market demand and social reform have played a crucial role in enhancing women's representation in sports.
  - C. The 2028 Olympics will exclude male-dominated sports to ensure female majority.
  - D. Most countries still prioritize male athletes in Olympic preparation.
4. **According to the passage, what historical reform in the United States significantly contributed to equal opportunities for women in sports?**
  - A. Equal Pay Act
  - B. Women's Olympic Charter
  - C. Title IX reforms
  - D. Gender Equity Law of 2000
5. **Which of the following names is contextually *least* relevant to the Olympic achievements discussed in the passage?**
  - A. Serena Williams
  - B. Vinesh Phogat
  - C. Kirsty Coventry
  - D. Billie Jean King
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Excessive

  - A. Exorbitant
  - B. Scarce
  - C. Cute
  - D. dirty
7. **Select the appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the following sentence to make it grammatically correct.**

She is the most active and the more energetic social worker in our team.

- A. the much
- B. most
- C. the most
- D. very

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

She has taken / nothing from yesterday / and is feeling / nauseatic now.

- A. She has taken
- B. and is feeling
- C. nauseatic now
- D. nothing from yesterday

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

The Lal Chowk is a large open square surrounded by mansions of the wealthiest classes than educated ones.

- A. wealthier
- B. more wealthier
- C. wealthy
- D. the wealthy

10. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

Army officers are given training to decipher the secret messages sent during war time.

- A. Defy
- B. Encode
- C. Decode
- D. Decide

11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

The strongest suit of documentary theatre lies not only in political insight and ignorance, but also in the variety of aesthetic approaches it makes possible.

- A. Acumen
- B. Discrimination
- C. Perspicuity
- D. Mistake

12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Insist

- A. Urge
- B. Barge
- C. Rebut
- D. Wage

13. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the highlighted text in the given sentence.**

The company was rapidly deteriorating when the chairman and some top officials were accused of fraud.

- A. hell in a handbasket
- B. hitting the sack
- C. holding your horses
- D. head over heels

**14. Select the correctly spelled sentence**

- A. The gardener planted colourful flowers in the garden.
- B. The gardener planted colourfull flowers in the gardin.
- C. The gardner planted colorful flowers in the gardin.
- D. The gardner planted colorfull flowers in the garden.

**15. Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank.**

Macbeth believed the witches' \_\_\_\_\_ about his future

- A. tyranny
- B. prophecy
- C. questionnaire
- D. surprise

**16. 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'.**

This was not only exciting but rewarding because I was able to experience adventure for the first time in my life.

- A. This was not only exciting but also rewarded
- B. No substitution
- C. This was not only exciting but also rewarding
- D. This was not only excited but also rewarding

**17. Select the word segment that can substitute the bracketed words correctly and complete the sentence meaningfully.**

(My husband and I) are from Varanasi.

- A. Either of us
- B. Everyone of us
- C. Each one of us
- D. Both of us

**18. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. sanguinity
- B. subterfuge
- C. sufficient
- D. succluent

**19. Select the option that has used the correct tense.**

- A. He realised he had forgotten his keys after he has leave the house.
- B. He realised he had forgotten his keys after he had left the house.
- C. He realised he had forgotten his keys after he was left the house.

D. He realised he had forgotten his keys after he had leave the house

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and complete the given phrase.**

She was on cloud \_\_\_\_\_ after receiving the scholarship

- A. nine
- B. seven
- C. eight
- D. ten

**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.**

As 2023 closes as the warmest year on (1) \_\_\_\_\_, there is growing global concern about the rise of extreme weather (2) \_\_\_\_\_ such as floods, droughts and heatwaves. The atmosphere and oceans are warming due to increasing (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of greenhouse gases, largely caused by burning fossil fuels. This has led to a greater risk of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall and flooding. For every 1°C rise in average global temperature, the atmosphere can hold an extra 7% water vapour. When the right atmospheric 'triggers' are in place, this extra water vapour I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ as intense rainfall

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. erasure
- B. blankness
- C. record
- D. absence

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. events
- B. quietude
- C. inertness
- D. idleness

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. collections
- B. retentions
- C. immersions
- D. emissions

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. moderate
- B. extreme
- C. gentle
- D. average

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. confiscated



- B. released
- C. ensnared
- D. detained

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. A) Celebratory and progressive

The passage highlights the progress in gender equality in sports, emphasizing achievements and milestones (e.g., women outnumbering men at LA 2028, Title IX reforms, and pioneering female athletes).

Words like "massive step," "pathbreakers," and "pragmatic call" reflect a positive and forward-looking tone.

B: The passage does not criticize but rather applauds progress.

C: The author actively acknowledges achievements, making the tone engaged rather than neutral.

D: There is no negativity; the tone is optimistic about gender equality in sports.

### 2. C) The rise of gender equality in global sports, leading to more female representation

The passage focuses on the increasing participation and recognition of female athletes in the Olympics, citing historical progress, policy changes (Title IX), and key female athletes.

A: While the US is mentioned, the focus is on gender equality, not US supremacy.

B: The passage discusses female athletes, not male struggles.

D: Market forces are briefly mentioned, but the main theme is equality, not economics.

### 3. B) Market demand and social reform have played a crucial role in enhancing women's representation in sports.

The passage highlights how reforms like Title IX and market factors (e.g., demand for women's football) have pushed organisers toward parity.

A (Incorrect): The Olympic history contradicts this. Women were token participants in 1900 and gained full access only in 2012.

C (Incorrect): There's no indication of exclusion of male-dominated sports; rather, there's a balance with mixed teams.

D (Incorrect): The passage mentions several countries, including the US, China, and India, that support women athletes strongly.

### 4. C) Title IX reforms

Title IX is directly mentioned in the passage as a major factor mandating equal treatment in student sports.

A (Incorrect): The Equal Pay Act deals with wage equality, not sports.

B (Incorrect): There is no such mentioned Olympic charter in the passage.

D (Incorrect): This is not referred to in the passage at all.

### 5. D) Billie Jean King

While Billie Jean King is a pathbreaker in tennis, she is not known for Olympic achievements (tennis wasn't part of Olympics in her prime).

A (Incorrect): Serena is cited as an iconic female athlete; tennis was reinstated in the Olympics during her era.

B (Incorrect): Vinesh Phogat is mentioned as a medal prospect in wrestling for India.

C (Incorrect): Kirsty Coventry is a former Olympic swimmer and is currently IOC President, playing a pivotal role in reforms.

6. A) **Excessive** (adjective) – More than is necessary, normal, or desirable; too much. अत्यधिक, आवश्यकता से अधिक।

**Synonym: Exorbitant** (adjective) – Unreasonably high or excessive; extravagant. अत्यधिक

- **Scarce** (adjective) – Insufficient, not enough, rare. अल्प, दुर्लभ।
- **Cute** (adjective) – Attractive in a pretty or endearing way. प्यारा।
- **Dirty** (adjective) – Not clean, filthy. गंदा।

7. C) 'the more' के बदले 'the most' का Use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में Superlative Degree ('most active') का Use हुआ है, अतः दूसरे Adjective ('energetic') के लिए भी Superlative Degree का Use होगा; जैसे— She is the most beautiful and the most intelligent girl in the class.

'the most' will be used instead of 'the more' because the sentence uses Superlative Degree ('most active'), so the second Adjective ('energetic') will also take Superlative Degree; Like— She is the most beautiful and the most intelligent girl in the class.

8. D) 'nothing from yesterday' के बदले 'nothing since yesterday' का use होगा क्योंकि 'from' का use समय के साथ गलत है। 'Since' या 'for' का use होना चाहिए जब किसी समय अवधि (past point) को दर्शाना हो; जैसे—She has taken nothing since yesterday.

'From' should be replaced with 'since' because 'from' is incorrect with time expressions in this context. 'Since' or 'for' should be used when referring to a duration starting from a past point; Example—She has taken nothing since yesterday.

9. A) 'wealthiest classes' के बदले 'the wealthy' का use होगा, wealthiest का use गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ दो समूहों ("wealthiest classes" और "educated ones") के बीच तुलना नहीं हो रही है। वाक्य का संदर्भ "धनी वर्गों" को एक श्रेणी के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना है। इसलिए, "the wealthy" सही option है क्योंकि यह "धनी वर्ग" को सटीक रूप से दर्शाता है।

The given sentence has an incorrect usage of the word wealthiest in the context. The comparison in the sentence is between two groups: "the wealthiest classes" and "educated ones." However, the context requires referring to a specific group of wealthy people as a category rather than a comparison or superlative. Therefore, "the wealthy" is the correct substitution to represent "the wealthy classes."

10. C) **Decipher** (verb) – To interpret or make sense of something difficult to understand; especially to convert a code into normal language, decode, interpret. गूढ़ संदेशों को समझना या डिकोड करना

**Synonym: Decode** (verb) – To convert a coded message into normal language, interpret, decrypt. समझना

**Defy** (verb) – To openly resist or refuse to obey. अवज्ञा करना

**Encode** (verb) – To convert something into code. कोड में बदलना

**Decide** (verb) – To make a choice or come to a conclusion about something. निर्णय लेना

11. A) **Ignorance** (noun) – Lack of knowledge, awareness, or understanding; unawareness, inexperience. अज्ञान

**Synonym: Acumen** (noun) – The ability to make good judgments and quick decisions; insight, sharpness, intelligence. तीव्र बुद्धिमत्ता, कुशाग्रता

- **Discrimination** (noun) – The ability to differentiate or recognize distinctions; discernment, distinction. भेदभाव या विवेक
- **Perspicuity** (noun) – The quality of being clear and easy to understand; clarity, lucidity. स्पष्टता
- **Mistake** (noun) – An action or judgment that is wrong or incorrect; error, blunder. गलती

12. A) **Insist** (verb) – Demand something forcefully, not accepting refusal; assert, urge. जोर देकर कहना, आग्रह करना

**Synonym: Urge** (verb) – Strongly encourage or persuade someone to do something; push, plead. प्रेरित करना, जोर देना

**Barge** (verb) – Move forcefully or roughly; intrude. धक्का देकर जाना, हस्तक्षेप करना

**Rebut** (verb) – Refute or oppose by argument; deny. खण्डन करना, खारिज करना

**Wage** (noun/verb) – Payment for work (noun); carry on a war or campaign (verb). वेतन (noun), छेड़ना (verb)

13. A) **hell in a handbasket** – Deteriorating or going towards ruin बिगड़ना या बर्बाद होना।

B. **Hitting the sack** – Means going to bed or going to sleep. सोने जाना

C. **Holding your horses** – Means waiting patiently or slowing down. धैर्य रखना / रुक जाना

D. **Head over heels** – Means being deeply in love or extremely excited. पूरी तरह से प्यार में पड़ना / बहुत उत्साहित होना

14. A) **The gardener planted colourful flowers in the garden.**

'colorfull' की सही spelling 'colorful' है, और 'gardin' की सही वर्तनी 'garden' है। इसलिए सही वाक्य होगा 'The gardener planted colorful flowers in the garden.'

'colorfull' are correctly spelled as 'colorful', and 'gardin' are correctly spelled as 'garden'. Therefore, the correct sentence is 'The gardener planted colorful flowers in the garden.'

15. B) **Prophecy** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है भविष्यवाणी करना। वाक्य में Macbeth की स्थिति का जिक्र है, जिसमें वह भविष्यवाणियों पर विश्वास करता है। इसलिए 'prophecy' यहां सही है। 'Tyranny' गलत है क्योंकि सही शब्द 'tyranny' होता है, जिसका अर्थ है अत्याचारी शासन। 'Questionnaire' गलत है क्योंकि सही शब्द 'questionnaire' होता है, जिसका अर्थ है प्रश्नावली। 'Surprise' का अर्थ है आश्चर्य, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

**Prophecy** will be used because it means a prediction of the future. The sentence refers to Macbeth's belief in the witches' predictions, making 'prophecy' the correct choice here.

'Tyranny' is incorrect as the correct spelling is 'tyranny', which means oppressive rule.

'Questionnaire' is incorrect because the correct spelling is 'questionnaire', meaning a set of questions. 'Surprise' means an unexpected event or feeling, which does not fit the context of the sentence.

16. C) 'not only... but also' एक correlative conjunction pair है, और इसके दोनों भागों में समान sentence structure (parallelism) का होना अनिवार्य होता है। यहां 'not only exciting but rewarding' में 'but' के बाद 'also' का अभाव है और इससे sentence की symmetry टूट जाती है। सही होगा — 'not only exciting but also rewarding';

जैसे— The trip was not only adventurous but also educational.

'but also rewarding' will be used instead of 'but rewarding' because in correlative conjunctions, parallel structure must be maintained; Like— The journey was not only thrilling but also enlightening.

17. D) 'My husband and I' का अर्थ है दो व्यक्ति। और जब दो व्यक्तियों की ओर इशारा किया जाता है, तो उपयुक्त collective phrase होता है — 'both of us'। इसलिए 'Both of us are from Varanasi' वाक्य व्याकरण और अर्थ की दृष्टि से सही है।

'Both of us' will be used instead of 'My husband and I' because it refers to two persons inclusively; Like — Both of us attended the seminar.

A. Either of us – यह 'one of the two' को दर्शाता है, जबकि वाक्य में दोनों के बारे में बात हो रही है।

B. Everyone of us – यह plural group (three or more) के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, दो के लिए नहीं।

C. Each one of us – यह भी आमतौर पर तीन या अधिक व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रयोग होता है और singular verb लेता है।

18. D) The incorrect spelling in the options is D. **Succluent**. The correct spelling is "**Succulent**", which means "full of juice or sap; rich and desirable in texture or appearance" (रसदार, स्वादिष्ट, आकर्षक).

19. B) He realised he had forgotten his keys after he had left the house.

'has leave' के बदले 'had left' का use होगा क्योंकि 'after' का use करने पर पहले किए गए कार्य के लिए Past Perfect Tense का use होता है, और 'leave' का सही Past Participle 'left' है। जैसे— He had completed his work before he went to the market.

- 'had left' will be used instead of 'has leave' because after using 'after', the action that was completed first is expressed in the Past Perfect Tense, and the correct Past Participle of 'leave' is 'left'. Like— He had completed his work before he went to the market.

20. A) **Nine** का use होगा क्योंकि "on cloud nine" एक idiomatic expression है जिसका अर्थ है अत्यधिक प्रसन्न या उत्साहित होना। यह phrase यहाँ पूरी तरह से context से मेल खाती है क्योंकि छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने के बाद वह बहुत प्रसन्न थी।

'Nine' will be used because "on cloud nine" is a well-known idiomatic expression meaning extremely happy or elated. This phrase perfectly fits the context since she was overjoyed after receiving the scholarship.

21. C) **Record** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि यह वर्ष इतिहास में सबसे गर्म रहा है। "Record" का अर्थ है दर्ज या इतिहास में लिखा गया। passage में वर्ष 2023 के सबसे गर्म वर्ष होने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'record' उपयुक्त है। 'Erasure' का अर्थ है मिटाना, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Blankness' का अर्थ है खालीपन, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Absence' का अर्थ है अनुपस्थिति, जो भी इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

**Record** will be used because it indicates that 2023 has been documented as the warmest year in history. The word 'record' means something officially noted or written down. In the passage, the emphasis is on 2023 being the warmest year, making 'record' appropriate. 'Erasure' means removal, which is not suitable in this context. 'Blankness' means emptiness, which is irrelevant here. 'Absence' means non-existence, which doesn't fit the context either.

22. A) **Events** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'घटनाएँ'। sentence में mention है कि 2023 में मौसम की चरम घटनाओं जैसे बाढ़, सूखा और गर्म हवाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है। 'Quietude' का अर्थ है 'शांति', 'Inertness' का अर्थ है 'निष्क्रियता', और 'Idleness' का अर्थ है 'आलस्य', जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Events' will be used because it means 'occurrences' or 'happenings.' The sentence mentions the increasing rise of extreme weather conditions such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves, making 'events' the correct choice. 'Quietude' means calmness, 'Inertness' means inactivity, and 'Idleness' means laziness, which do not fit the context here.

23. D) **Emissions** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है गैसों या पदार्थों का वायुमंडल में उत्सर्जन। passage में mention है कि वायुमंडल और महासागर में गर्मी बढ़ रही है, जो ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के उत्सर्जन के कारण हो रहा है। इसलिए, 'emissions' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Collections' का अर्थ है एकत्र करना या संग्रह, जो गैसों के उत्सर्जन के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Retentions' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को बनाए रखना, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है। 'Immersion' का अर्थ है डूबना, जो भी इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ में डूबना या शामिल होना, जो ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन के विचार से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Emissions' will be used because it refers to the release of substances, particularly gases, into the atmosphere. The context of the passage mentions the warming of the atmosphere and oceans due to the increase in greenhouse gases, which is caused by burning fossil fuels. Hence, '**emissions**' is the most appropriate choice here. Whereas: 'Collections' means the act of gathering or accumulating, which does not fit in the context of gases being released.

'Retentions' means holding or keeping something, which is irrelevant to the idea of releasing gases. 'Immersion' means involvement in something or submersion, which does not align with the concept of greenhouse gas release

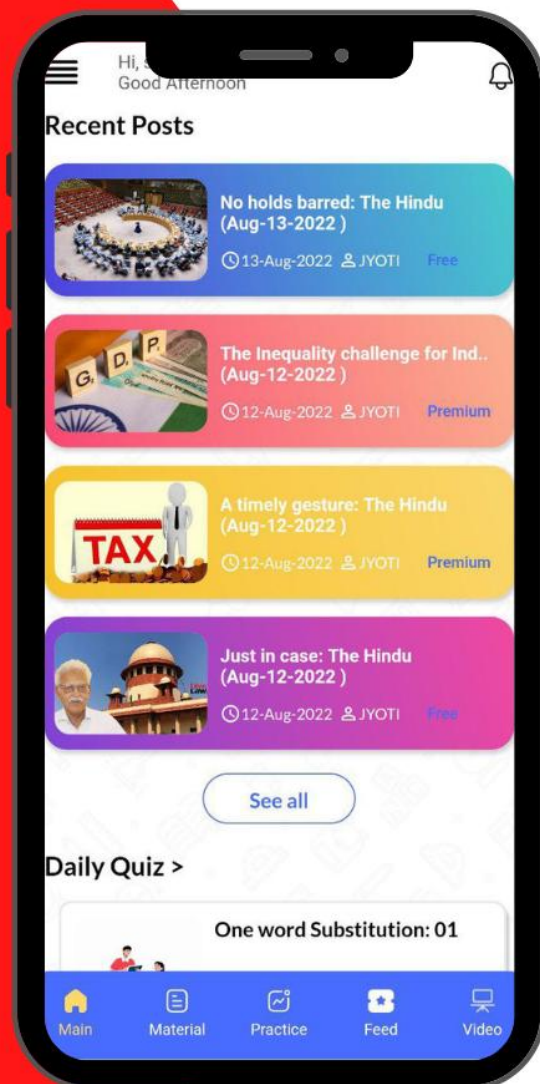
24. B) **Extreme** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "अत्यधिक"। sentence में mention है कि वायुमंडल और महासागर गर्म हो रहे हैं, जिससे भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ का खतरा बढ़ गया है। 'Extreme' इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह अत्यधिक वर्षा और बाढ़ के बढ़ते जोखिम को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Moderate' का अर्थ है "सामान्य या मध्यम", 'Gentle' का अर्थ है "कोमल", और 'Average' का अर्थ है "औसत", जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते।

'**Extreme**' will be used because it means "intense" or "severe." The sentence mentions that the warming atmosphere and oceans have led to a greater risk of intense rainfall and flooding, making 'extreme' the most appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Moderate' means "normal or moderate," 'Gentle' means "soft," and 'Average' means "usual or average," none of which fit in this context.

25. B) **Released** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "मुक्त करना या छोड़ना।" sentence में यह mention है कि जब सही वायुमंडलीय ट्रिगर मौजूद होते हैं, तो अतिरिक्त जलवाष्प तीव्र वर्षा के रूप में "मुक्त" हो जाती है। इसलिए 'released' इस संदर्भ में सही उत्तर है। 'Confiscated' का अर्थ है जब्त करना, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Ensnared' का अर्थ है फंसाना, जो वायुमंडलीय प्रक्रिया का वर्णन नहीं करता। 'Detained' का अर्थ है रोक कर रखना, जो जलवाष्प के "मुक्त होने" के विपरीत है।

'**Released**' will be used because it means "to set free or let go." The sentence indicates that when the right atmospheric triggers are in place, the extra water vapour is "released" as intense rainfall. Therefore, 'released' fits the context. 'Confiscated' means seized, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Ensnared' means trapped, which does not describe the atmospheric process. 'Detained' means held back, which is the opposite of what happens to the water vapour





# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**