

Monsoon anticipation: On the monsoon in 2025

Despite the **prediction** of normal rainfall, India must be ready for extremes

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has given a **reassuring** signal that from June to September, India is likely to receive 'above normal' monsoon rainfall, or 5% more than the historical average of 87 cm. Were this to **pan out** as **projected**, it would be a second **consecutive** year of 'above normal' rains. Last year, India received 8% more monsoon rain than what is typical from June to September. This is good news for kharif **sowing**, which will help improve stocks of grain and **shore up** reserves for exports. This year the government has also **committed** to **procure**, at the **minimum support prices**, pulses in an attempt to reduce the import bill. As pulses are a more **land-intensive** crop than cereal, good rains are essential for an adequate harvest. The IMD follows a two-stage system of monsoon forecasts: the first in April, followed by an update in mid-May, which has additional information on rainfall distribution. These are regularly updated monthly, **alongside a host of** short-term **forecasts**. Thus, what is forecast in April may not exactly **unfurl** itself **given** the **limitations** of **meteorological** science and the **computational** tools required. However, this year, there is certainty about the absence of an **El Niño**. Associated with a warming of the Equatorial Pacific and with six out of 10 years linked to weak monsoon rain, **a monsoon** without an El Niño **augurs well** for India. Another encouraging factor is a parameter called the 'Eurasian snow cover,' or snow cover areas of northern hemisphere and Eurasia (January-March, 2025). These were 'below normal,' and, according to IMD **meteorologists**, have an 'inverse relationship' with that year's summer monsoon rainfall. An **inverse** relationship means that less snow **corresponds** to more rain.

For its monsoon forecasts, the IMD uses weather models that **simulate** the ocean and the atmosphere. This year, except for the El Niño, none of the 'oceanic parameters' indicates either way — how the monsoon will **pan out**. This is not unusual but means that **factors** closer to the sub-continent — cyclonic activity in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea **for instance** — **will** have greater importance to the monsoon. Past years with above normal rainfall have brought flooding and landslides, **accentuated** by the challenges of **global warming**. Kerala's **Wayanad disaster** in July last year, that killed at least 200 people and **displaced** several times that number, **is** just one instance. Therefore, **positive news** on the monsoon **front should** not **distract** the focus of the Centre and States from **putting in place** adequate **infrastructure** to minimise damage and the loss of lives. **[Practice Ex.]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Anticipation** (noun) – expectation, hope, excitement, suspense, forethought
पूर्वानुमान
2. **Prediction** (noun) – forecast, projection, prognosis, estimate, prophecy भविष्यवाणी
3. **Reassuring** (adjective) – comforting, soothing, encouraging, calming, relieving
आश्वासन करने वाला
4. **Pan out** (phrasal verb) – turn out, unfold, result, develop, happen जैसा होना
5. **Project** (verb) – predict, estimate, forecast, foresee, anticipate अनुमान लगाना
6. **Consecutive** (adjective) – successive, continuous, uninterrupted, back-to-back, sequential लगातार
7. **Sowing** (noun) – planting, seeding, cultivation, farming, crop preparation बुवाई
8. **Shore up** (phrasal verb) – strengthen, support, boost, reinforce, stabilize मजबूत करना
9. **Commit** (to) (verb) – promise, dedicate, pledge, devote, bind प्रतिबद्ध होना
10. **Procure** (verb) – acquire, purchase, obtain, buy, secure प्राप्त करना
11. **Minimum support price** (noun) – It is the minimum rate at which farmers sell their crops to the government.
12. **Land-intensive** (adjective) – space-demanding, large-area requiring, extensive
खेती योग्य भूमि पर आधारित
13. **Alongside** (adverb) – together with, in parallel, at the same time, as well as साथ में
14. **A host of** (noun) – a lot of, many, numerous, a range of, a variety of बहुत सारे
15. **Forecast** (noun) – prediction, outlook, estimation, projection, prognosis पूर्वानुमान
16. **Unfurl** (verb) – unfold, develop, reveal, come forth, play out सामने आना
17. **Given** (preposition) – considering, in view of, due to, taking into account देखते हुए
18. **Limitation** (noun) – restriction, constraint, shortcoming, drawback, obstacle सीमा / बाधा
19. **Meteorological** (adjective) – weather-related, climatic, atmospheric, environmental मौसम संबंधी
20. **Computational** (adjective) – calculation-based, mathematical, computer-driven, algorithmic गणनात्मक
21. **El Niño** (noun) – a period during which a warm water current develops in the Pacific Ocean near South America and causes changes to the weather in many parts of the world अल नीनो (प्रशांत महासागर में तापमान बढ़ने की जलवायु स्थिति)

22. **Augur well** (phrasal verb) – indicate success, bode well, signal good outcome, show promise शुभ संकेत देना
23. **Meteorologist** (noun) – weather expert, climate scientist, forecaster, climatologist मौसम विज्ञानी
24. **Inverse** (adjective) – opposite, reverse, contrary, negative विपरीत
25. **Correspond** (verb) – match, align, relate, equate, correlate मेल खाना
26. **Simulate** (verb) – model, replicate, imitate, mimic, reproduce अनुकरण करना
27. **For instance** (phrase) – for example, to illustrate, as an example, such as उदाहरण के लिए
28. **Accentuate** (verb) – highlight, emphasize, stress, underline, intensify जोर देना
29. **Global warming** (noun) – the increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere, caused by the increase of certain gases वैश्विक तापमान वृद्धि
30. **Displace** (verb) – uproot, remove, evict, shift, relocate विस्थापित करना
31. **Front** (noun) – aspect, field, area, sector, domain क्षेत्र / पक्ष
32. **Distract** (verb) – divert, sidetrack, disturb, mislead, confuse ध्यान भटकाना
33. **Put in place** (phrase) – establish, implement, arrange, set up, enforce लागू करना
34. **Infrastructure** (noun) – facilities, systems, framework, foundation, public utilities बुनियादी ढांचा

Summary of the Editorial

1. The **India Meteorological Department (IMD)** has predicted '**above normal**' rainfall (5% more than average) for the June–September 2025 monsoon season.
2. If accurate, it would mark the **second consecutive year** of above-normal monsoon rains.
3. In 2024, India received **8% more rainfall** than the seasonal average, benefiting agriculture.
4. The forecast is **positive news for kharif crop sowing**, essential for domestic grain stock and export readiness.
5. The government plans to **procure pulses at MSPs** to reduce the import burden.
6. Since **pulses are land-intensive crops**, adequate and well-distributed rainfall is critical for a good harvest.
7. The IMD issues a **two-stage monsoon forecast**, with updates in **April** and **mid-May**, plus monthly revisions.
8. Despite advanced tools, monsoon forecasting has **inherent limitations**, so predictions may change.
9. One favorable factor this year is the **absence of El Niño**, which is typically associated with **weaker monsoons**.
10. Additionally, **below-normal Eurasian snow cover** suggests **stronger rainfall**, due to an **inverse relationship** with Indian monsoon strength.
11. Oceanic and atmospheric simulations help with predictions, but **many oceanic parameters** are currently **neutral**.
12. This means **regional factors**, like **cyclonic activity** in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, may influence rainfall.
13. Past years of excess monsoon rain have caused **floods and landslides**, often worsened by **climate change**.
14. Example: The **Wayanad disaster in Kerala (July 2024)** killed over 200 people and displaced many more.
15. Despite favorable forecasts, **governments must prepare for extreme weather events** with resilient infrastructure and disaster mitigation efforts.

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

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Cautiously optimistic
 - B. Pessimistic
 - C. Sarcastic
 - D. Indifferent
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. India's dependence on pulse imports and procurement policy
 - B. The need for disaster preparedness despite a positive monsoon forecast
 - C. Technical limitations of the IMD's weather-modelling system
 - D. The global influence of El Niño on weather patterns
3. **What can be inferred from the passage about India's agricultural planning in relation to the monsoon?**
 - A. The government is indifferent to rainfall forecasts.
 - B. Kharif sowing is not affected by rainfall.
 - C. India's agricultural and import policies are aligned with monsoon expectations.
 - D. Cereal crops require more water than pulses.
4. **According to the passage, how much above normal monsoon rainfall did India receive last year (2024)?**
 - A. 5%
 - B. 8%
 - C. 87 cm
 - D. 6%
5. **What is the significance of the 'Eurasian snow cover' in monsoon forecasting?**
 - A. It strengthens El Niño patterns.
 - B. It directly predicts cyclones in the Indian Ocean.
 - C. It has no impact on Indian monsoons.
 - D. It has an inverse relationship with the Indian summer monsoon rainfall.
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Accommodate
 - B. Mischievous
 - C. Millennium
 - D. Privilege
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Taut

 - A. Slack
 - B. Tight
 - C. Torn
 - D. Flaccid

8. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
He will be made President by the people.
A. People will be making him the President.
B. The people will make him President.
C. By the people, he shall be made the President.
D. He will be made President by the people.
9. **Which of the following idioms means 'to steal from a shop'?**
A. Golden opportunity
B. Green thumb
C. Five-finger discount
D. Black sheep
10. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
I are dancing with my husband at my sister's wedding.
A. husband at my
B. sister's wedding
C. with my
D. I are dancing
11. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
The tea at this café is best than at the Costa Café in our office
A. at the Costa Café
B. The tea at this café
C. is best than
D. In our office.
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Miserable
A. Melodious
B. Settled
C. Restrained
D. Cheerful
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Confiscate
A. Restock
B. Destroy
C. Seize
D. Titivate
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given word.**
Edible
A. noisome
B. mortal
C. noxious

D. nutritive

15. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

There are many factories in the operative area of the city

- A. industrial
- B. serviceable
- C. industrious
- D. Mechanical

16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**

The elaborate syllabi had to be _____ (summarised) to make a presentation in the UGC assessment meeting.

- A. expanded
- B. recapitulated
- C. prolonged
- D. Lengthened

17. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.**

I receieved a parcel in the mail today

- A. received
- B. recived
- C. recieved
- D. received

18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**

The question papers are placed in the lockers of the school in a way that they can't be reached

- A. are irrepressible
- B. are inaccessible
- C. are affordable
- D. are affable

19. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**

He has the _____ to express his thoughts.

- A. right
- B. ride
- C. write
- D. rite

20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

An order of law requiring people to remain indoors

- A. Restriction
- B. Curfew
- C. Limit

D. Check in

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.

Tea prices in the domestic (1)_____ continue to rule high in the current year despite the expectation of a higher production as compared to the previous year. During the past three months, tea prices have been (2)_____ with the prices of other companies. Unlike last year, tea prices have generally shown (3) _____, when tea prices rose dramatically, this year, prices seem to have (4) _____ at a rather high level. In the subsequent four months, the (5)_____ average price showed a downtrend.

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

- A. market
- B. area
- C. zone
- D. field

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

- A. aligning
- B. favouring
- C. countering
- D. encountering

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

- A. an inflow
- B. an innate
- C. a reduction
- D. an uptrend

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

- A. stabilised
- B. moderated
- C. equated
- D. abated

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

- A. monthly
- B. half yearly
- C. weekly
- D. yearly

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) Cautiously optimistic

The passage conveys hope and reassurance regarding the monsoon forecast, highlighting the benefits for agriculture and economy. However, it also cautions against complacency by reminding the reader about the limitations of forecasts and the destructive potential of excess rain. This combination of positive expectations and warnings reflects a cautiously optimistic tone.

B: Incorrect, as the passage doesn't express despair or excessive worry; it includes several positive indicators.

C: Incorrect, there's no irony or mocking tone; the writing is formal and informative.

D: Incorrect, the writer clearly cares about the implications of the monsoon, including human safety and policy decisions.

2. B) The need for disaster preparedness despite a positive monsoon forecast

The passage pairs good news about an above-normal monsoon with repeated reminders that floods and landslides may still occur and that governments must strengthen infrastructure to protect lives and property. This blend of outlook and warning forms the central, unifying message.

A: Mentioned only as one benefit of good rainfall, not the overarching focus.

C: Discussed briefly to qualify the forecast, but not the main thread.

D: Cited as a favourable factor, yet serves merely as background, not the central idea.

3. C) India's agricultural and import policies are aligned with monsoon expectations.

The passage highlights that the government has planned to procure pulses at MSP and is aware that good rainfall is crucial for these land-intensive crops, suggesting policy decisions are aligned with monsoon projections.

A is wrong because the government is responsive to forecasts and has taken steps accordingly.

B is incorrect; the passage says good rainfall benefits kharif sowing.

D is incorrect; pulses, not cereals, are described as more land-intensive, implying higher water demand.

4. B) 8%

The passage clearly states: "Last year, India received 8% more monsoon rain than what is typical from June to September."

A refers to the 2025 forecast, not last year.

C is the historical average, not the excess.

D is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

5. D) It has an inverse relationship with the Indian summer monsoon rainfall.

The passage states: "...‘Eurasian snow cover’... has an ‘inverse relationship’ with that year’s summer monsoon rainfall," meaning less snow leads to more rain.

A is wrong; there is no mention of any link to El Niño.

B is incorrect; snow cover doesn’t directly predict cyclonic activity.

C contradicts the passage directly — it does affect the monsoon.

6. B) The incorrectly spelt word is ‘**Mischievous**’, and the correct spelling is ‘**Mischievous**’, which means “showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way” शरारती

7. B) **Taut** (adjective) – Stretched or pulled tight, not slack, rigid, tense. कसावदार

Synonym: **Tight** (adjective) – Firmly or closely fixed in place, stretched, secure. कस हुआ

- **Slack** (adjective) – Loose, not tight, relaxed, limp. ढीला
- **Torn** (adjective) – Damaged by being pulled apart, split, ripped. फटा हुआ
- **Flaccid** (adjective) – Soft and hanging loosely, lacking firmness, limp. निर्जीव

8. B) The people will make him President

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलते समय, कर्ता (subject) वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) के साथ सीधा कार्य करता है। जैसे—

(i) He will be made President by the people.

To Be → will be V³ → made Active Voice → The people will make him President.

Explanation: 'The people' को कर्ता (subject) के रूप में रखा गया और 'will make' क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

Explanation in English:

(B) 'The people will make him President' will be used. While converting Passive Voice into Active Voice, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence and directly performs the action. For example:

(i) He will be made President by the people.

→ To Be → will be → V³ → made Active Voice → The people will make him President.

Explanation: 'The people' is placed as the subject, and 'will make' is used as the verb.

9. C) **Five-finger discount** (noun) – The act of stealing goods from a retail establishment without paying. चोरी करना

- **Golden opportunity** (noun) – A favorable chance to do something. सुनहरा अवसर
- **Green thumb** (noun) – A special ability to make plants grow well. बागवानी में निपुणता
- **Black sheep** (noun) – A person who is considered a disgrace or failure by their family or group. कलंकित सदस्य

10. D) 'I are dancing' के बदले 'I am dancing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject (I) के साथ Verb 'are' का प्रयोग करना गलत है। 'I' के साथ हमेशा 'am' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— I am going to the market.
'I am dancing' will be used instead of 'I are dancing' because using the verb 'are' with the subject 'I' is incorrect. The verb 'am' should always be used with 'I'; Like— I am going to the market.
11. C) 'is best than' के बदले 'is better than' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree का प्रयोग 'than' के साथ होता है। 'Best' Superlative Degree है, जिसे 'than' के साथ प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है; जैसे— The tea at this café is better than at the Costa Café in our office.
'is better than' will be used instead of 'is best than' because the Comparative Degree is used with 'than'. 'Best' is a Superlative Degree, which cannot be used with 'than'; Like— The tea at this café is better than at the Costa Café in our office.
12. D) **Miserable** (adjective) – Very unhappy, distressed, sorrowful, wretched. दुखी, परेशान
Antonym: **Cheerful** (adjective) – Happy, joyful, in good spirits, optimistic. प्रसन्न, खुश
- **Melodious** (adjective) – Pleasant-sounding, harmonious, tuneful. सुगम संगीत, मधुर
 - **Settled** (adjective) – Established, fixed, stable. स्थिर, निश्चित
 - **Restrained** (adjective) – Controlled, restricted, moderate. संयमित, नियंत्रित
13. C) **Confiscate** (verb) – To take or seize someone's property with authority. ज़ब्त करना
Synonym: **Seize** (verb) – Take hold of suddenly and forcibly, confiscate, grab. ज़ब्त करना
- **Restock** (verb) – Replenish supplies of something, refill. फिर से भरना
 - **Destroy** (verb) – Put an end to the existence of something by damaging or attacking it. नष्ट करना
 - **Titivate** (verb) – Make small enhancing alterations to something. संवारना
14. D) **Edible** (adjective) – Fit to be eaten; suitable for consumption. खाने योग्य
Meaning: **Nutritive** (adjective) – Providing nourishment; promoting growth and good health. पोषण से भरपूर
- **Noisome** (adjective) – Having an extremely offensive smell; disagreeable, unpleasant. दुर्गंधित
 - **Mortal** (adjective) – Subject to death; human; causing death. नश्वर
 - **Noxious** (adjective) – Harmful, poisonous, or very unpleasant. हानिकारक
15. A) 'operative' के बदले 'industrial' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'industrial area' का अर्थ होता है एक ऐसा क्षेत्र जिसमें फैक्ट्रियाँ और कारखाने स्थित होते हैं। 'operative' का अर्थ होता है कार्यात्मक,

जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। जैसे— There are many factories in the industrial area of the city.

'industrial' will be used instead of 'operative' because 'industrial area' means a region where factories and industries are located. 'operative' means functional, which is not suitable in this context. Like— There are many factories in the industrial area of the city.

16. **B) Summarised** – To make a summary of, condense, sum up. **सारांशित करना**

Synonym: **Recapitulated (verb)** – To summarize and state again the main points of something, restate, repeat, review. **पुनःस्मरण कराना**

- **Expanded (verb)** – To make or become larger, increase, enlarge, spread out. **विस्तारित करना**
- **Prolonged (verb)** – To extend the duration of, continue, lengthen. **लम्बा करना**
- **Lengthened (verb)** – To make or become longer, extend, elongate. **लम्बा करना**

17. A) The incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence is 'receieved'. The correct spelling is 'received', which means "to be given, presented with, or paid something" **प्राप्त करना, ग्रहण करना.**

18. B) 'are inaccessible' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'inaccessible' का अर्थ है "जिस तक पहुंचा न जा सके" और यहां प्रश्नपत्रों को ऐसी जगह रखा गया है कि वे पहुंच में नहीं हैं। "are inaccessible" का प्रयोग इसलिए सही है क्योंकि 'inaccessible' एक adjective है, जिसका अर्थ है "जिस तक पहुंचा न जा सके"। यह subject complement के रूप में प्रयोग होता है, जिससे यह बताता है कि प्रश्नपत्र (question papers) किस प्रकार रखे गए हैं।

"are inaccessible" is correct because 'inaccessible' is an adjective that means "that cannot be reached." It acts as a subject complement, describing the state of the question papers.

19. 'A) right' का use होगा क्योंकि 'right' का अर्थ है किसी कार्य को करने का अधिकार या स्वतंत्रता। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि व्यक्ति को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अधिकार है, इसलिए 'right' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'ride' का अर्थ है सवारी करना, 'write' का अर्थ है लिखना, और 'rite' का अर्थ है किसी धार्मिक या पारंपरिक अनुष्ठान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'right' will be used because it means having the freedom or authority to do something. The sentence states that the person has the right to express his thoughts, making 'right' the correct option. Whereas, 'ride' means to travel on something, 'write' means to put words on paper, and 'rite' refers to a religious or traditional ceremony, which do not fit the context.

20. **B) Curfew (noun)** – An order of law requiring people to remain indoors **कफ़र्यू**

- **Restriction (noun)** – A limiting condition or measure, especially a legal one **प्रतिबंध**

- **Limit** (noun) – A point or level beyond which something does not or may not extend or pass सीमा
- **Check in** (noun) – The act of reporting one's presence at a hotel, airport, etc. पंजीकरण

21. A) **Market** का use होगा क्योंकि "market" का अर्थ है एक ऐसी जगह या प्रणाली जहाँ वस्तुएँ या सेवाएँ बेची और खरीदी जाती हैं। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि चाय की कीमतें घरेलू बाज़ार में ऊँची बनी हुई हैं, इसलिए 'market' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'area' का अर्थ क्षेत्र होता है, 'zone' का अर्थ है एक विशिष्ट क्षेत्र, और 'field' का अर्थ है कोई विशेष क्षेत्र या कार्यक्षेत्र, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Market' will be used because it refers to a place or system where goods or services are sold and bought. The sentence mentions that tea prices in the domestic market continue to remain high, making 'market' fitting here. Whereas, 'area' means a region, 'zone' means a specific region, and 'field' refers to a specific domain or area of work, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) **Aligning** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "aligning" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के साथ मिलाना या समान बनाना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि पिछले तीन महीनों में, चाय की कीमतें अन्य कंपनियों की कीमतों के साथ मिल रही हैं, इसलिए 'aligning' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'favouring' का अर्थ है किसी का समर्थन करना, 'countering' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का प्रतिकार करना, और 'encountering' का अर्थ है किसी का सामना करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Aligning' will be used because it means to bring into agreement or coordination with something else. The sentence mentions that tea prices have been aligning with those of other companies over the past three months, making 'aligning' the most appropriate choice here. On the other hand, 'favouring' means to support, 'countering' means to oppose or respond to something, and 'encountering' means to face or come across something, which do not fit in this context.

23. **'D) An uptrend'** का use होगा क्योंकि "uptrend" का अर्थ होता है एक ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें कीमतें या मूल्य लगातार बढ़ते हैं। Sentence में यह बताया गया है कि पिछले साल चाय की कीमतों में नाटकीय रूप से वृद्धि हुई थी, और इस साल भी कीमतें एक उच्च स्तर पर बनी हुई हैं। इसलिए 'an uptrend' का प्रयोग इस context में सही है। जबकि, 'an inflow' का अर्थ होता है प्रवाह, जो यहां कीमतों के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'An innate' का अर्थ होता है जन्मजात, जो इस स्थिति के लिए सही नहीं है। 'A reduction' का अर्थ होता है कमी, जो कि कीमतों में गिरावट को दर्शाता है, जबकि यहां कीमतों में वृद्धि का उल्लेख है।

'An uptrend' will be used because "uptrend" means a situation where prices or values are continuously increasing. The sentence mentions that last year, tea prices rose dramatically, and this year, prices have remained high, indicating a continuous increase. Hence, 'an uptrend' is fitting here. Whereas, 'an inflow' means flow, which is not appropriate for prices in this

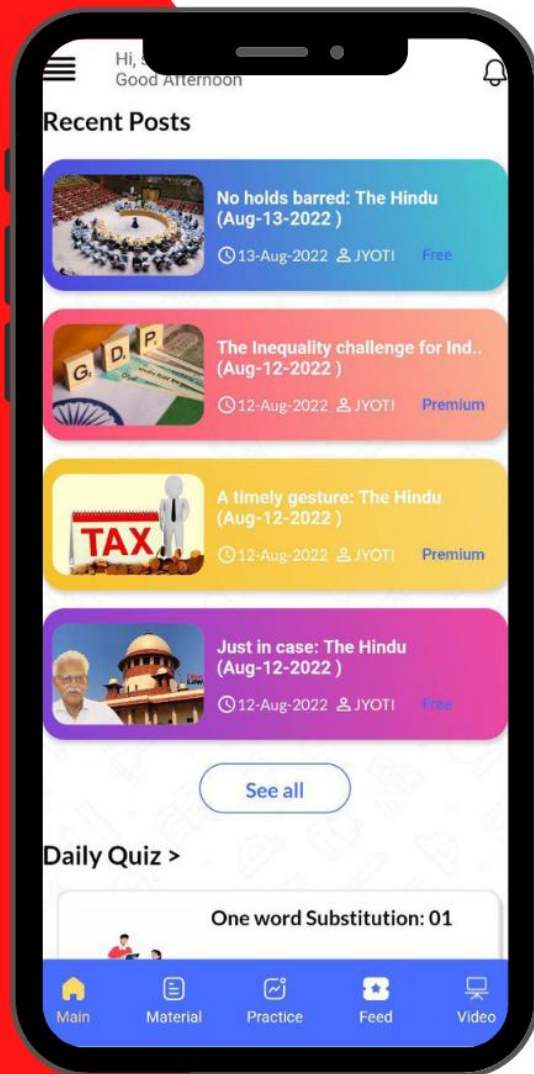
context. 'An innate' means inherent or natural, which doesn't fit this situation. 'A reduction' means a decrease, which indicates a drop in prices, but here, the passage mentions a high level of prices, making 'an uptrend' the correct choice.

24. A) **Stabilised** का use होगा क्योंकि "stabilised" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को स्थिर करना या समान स्तर पर बनाए रखना। इस sentence में mention है कि इस वर्ष की चाय की कीमतें ऊँचे स्तर पर स्थिर रही हैं। इसलिए, 'stabilised' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Moderated' का अर्थ है हल्का करना या कम करना, 'Equated' का अर्थ है बराबर करना, और 'Abated' का अर्थ है कम होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'**Stabilised**' will be used because it means to maintain something at a constant or steady level. The sentence mentions that this year's tea prices have stayed steady at a high level, making 'stabilised' the correct option here. Whereas, 'Moderated' means to reduce or lessen, 'Equated' means to equalize, and 'Abated' means to decrease, which do not fit in this context.

25. A) **Monthly** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि passage में पिछले चार महीनों की बात की गई है और औसत मूल्य की चर्चा की जा रही है। "Monthly" का अर्थ है "मासिक," जो कि यहाँ context के अनुसार सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Half yearly' का अर्थ है "छमाही," जो हर 6 महीने में होता है, 'Weekly' का अर्थ है "साप्ताहिक," जो हर हफ्ते होता है, और 'Yearly' का अर्थ है "वार्षिक," जो पूरे साल का होता है। ये सभी विकल्प इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठते हैं।

'**Monthly**' will be used because the passage talks about the average price trend over the last four months, and 'monthly' meaning "related to every month" fits perfectly in this context. 'Half yearly' means every six months, 'weekly' means every week, and 'yearly' means every year, which do not align with the context here.



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