Clean AI: On AI data centres and energy demand

The International Monetary Fund's **report** that **pointed to the likelihood of** the economic gains of Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications **outweighing** the environmental costs of the increased energy demand that AI data centres will require **is reassuring**. It **underscores** that this transformational technology is not fundamentally **at odds with** the global **imperative** to **pursue sustainable** growth strategies **across the board**. **Countries** that are better prepared with **renewable energy** generation **are** bound to see a lower social and environmental cost to **pursuing** their AI ambitions. India's AI **infrastructure** — at least the part of it that the government is indirectly funding through the IndiaAI Mission — **does** not rise to the level of **weighing at** a **macro** level on the nation's energy mix. Still, the **need** for pursuing renewables specifically for AI **is** necessary to follow. This is already in a sense the government's approach to the issue, **outlined** at the AI Action Summit in Paris earlier this year. While AI is not the **sole** industry where a push for renewable energy and sustainable practices is important, the sector **nevertheless** offers itself up for two main reasons. The first is the **sheer** volume of electricity that it is **set to** consume. The IMF's report indicates that in the United States — the single largest home for AI computing capacity globally — "AI expansion alone could increase electricity prices by up to 9 percent, adding to price pressures coming from many other sources". As such, renewable energy could play a major role in **cushioning** against a **multifold** rise in **emissions** that **conventional** energy sources would likely **entail**. The second is that data centres **lend** themselves uniquely to **captive renewable infrastructure**. Some Indian firms have already made moves to purchase renewable energy, and the hundreds of acres that data centres occupy are **ripe** for **complementing** equipment with solar cells. Nuclear energy may also **turn out to be** a welcome contribution: small modular **reactors** at emerging data centre clusters, **in conjunction with** other renewable sources, **would avert** a sizeable quantity of emissions.

Electricity use is not the only environmental **footprint** that the AI age will leave behind — the technology requires **large-scale** mining of minerals and water use, and produces **effluents** in the manufacturing of the electronics supply chain. As electronics manufacturing is another **space** that India **aspires** to grow in, these opportunities must be pursued in this area too. India's **net zero target** for 2070 will demand a **scaling down** of conventional sources of emissions, and managing the rise of industries that are **poised to** expand their share of global energy consumption.   **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) (noun) – a global organization of 190 member countries working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, and promote high employment and sustainable economic growth अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष

2. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, show, highlight, signal संकेत करना

3. **The likelihood of** (phrase) – probability of, chance of, possibility of, prospect of, odds of संभावना

4. **Outweigh** (verb) – surpass, exceed, overshadow, dominate, overbalance अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होना

5. **Reassuring** (adjective) – comforting, encouraging, soothing, heartening, supportive आश्वस्त करने वाला

6. **Underscore** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, underline, accentuate जोर देना

7. **At odds with** (phrase) – in conflict with, against, contradictory to, in opposition to, inconsistent with विरोध में होना

8. **Imperative** (noun) – necessity, requirement, obligation, essential, priority अत्यावश्यकता

9. **Pursue** (verb) – follow, seek, strive for, chase, aim for प्रयास करना / पीछा करना

10. **Sustainable** (adjective) – eco-friendly, renewable, enduring, viable, environmentally sound टिकाऊ

11. **Across the board** (phrase) – universally, comprehensively, everywhere, throughout, entirely सर्वव्यापी रूप से

12. **Renewable energy** (noun) – energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed

13. **Weigh** (at) (verb) – impact, affect, influence, burden, have effect on प्रभाव डालना

14. **Macro** (adjective) – large-scale, broad, overall, comprehensive, global व्यापक / समग्र

15. **Outline** (verb) – describe, sketch, summarize, detail, draft रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करना

16. **Sole** (adjective) – only, single, exclusive, solitary, unique एकमात्र

17. **Nevertheless** (adverb) – however, nonetheless, even so, yet, still फिर भी

18. **Sheer** (adjective) – absolute, pure, complete, utter, total पूर्ण / अत्यधिक

19. **Set** (to) (verb) – ready to, about to, scheduled to, prepared to, destined to तैयार होना

20. **Cushion** (verb) – to reduce the unpleasant effect of something किसी के अप्रिय प्रभाव को कम करना

21. **Multifold** (adjective) – multiple, numerous, many, manifold, various कई गुना

22. **Emission** (noun) – discharge, release, outflow, pollution, expulsion उत्सर्जन

23. **Conventional** (adjective) – traditional, standard, customary, regular, orthodox पारंपरिक

24. **Entail** (verb) – involve, require, necessitate, call for, demand आवश्यक बनाना

25. **Lend** (verb) – contribute, provide, offer, give, bestow देना

26. **Captive renewable infrastructure** (noun) – a facility that provides a localised source of power to an energy user

27. **Ripe** (adjective) – ready, prepared, mature, favorable, suitable तैयार / अनुकूल

28. **Complement** (verb) – enhance, complete, supplement, match, improve पूरक बनना

29. **Turn out to be** (phrase) – prove to be, emerge as, end up being, result in being, become साबित होना

30. **In conjunction with** (phrase) – together with, along with, combined with, in partnership with, jointly with के साथ मिलकर

31. **Avert** (verb) – prevent, avoid, ward off, dodge, forestall रोकना / टालना

32. **Footprint** (noun) – impact, effect, mark, trace, imprint प्रभाव / छाप

33. **Large-scale** (adjective) – extensive, massive, broad, widespread, huge बड़े पैमाने पर

34. **Effluent** (noun) – waste water, outflow, discharge, sewage, pollutants प्रवाह

35. **Space** (noun) – field, sector, area, domain, industry क्षेत्र

36. **Aspire** (verb) – aim, strive, desire, seek, long for आकांक्षा रखना

37. **Net zero target** (noun) – it refers to the balance between the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) that's produced and the amount that's removed from the atmosphere.

38. **Scaling down** (noun) – reduction, decrease, downsizing, shrinking, minimization घटाना

39. **Poise** (to) (verb) – ready to, prepare to, set to, positioned to, on the verge of तैयार होना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The **IMF report** reassures that **AI's economic benefits** could outweigh the **environmental costs** from increased energy demands.

2. The report suggests that **AI growth** can be **aligned with sustainable development** goals.

3. Countries with **strong renewable energy capacity** will experience **lower environmental costs** from AI expansion.

4. **India's AI infrastructure**, particularly government-supported efforts like the **IndiaAI Mission**, currently has a limited impact on the **overall energy mix**.

5. However, there is a **clear need** for integrating **renewable energy** specifically for **AI growth**.

6. India has already indicated support for **sustainable AI development**, including at the **AI Action Summit** in Paris.

7. AI is not the **only industry** needing sustainability efforts, but it is crucial because of its **massive electricity demand**.

8. The **IMF warns** that in the **United States**, AI expansion alone could **raise electricity prices by up to 9%**.

9. Without renewable integration, AI's energy needs could significantly **increase emissions** from **conventional energy sources**.

10. **Renewable energy** can **cushion** the environmental impact of AI's rapid growth.

11. **Data centres** are particularly suited to building **captive renewable infrastructure** like **solar installations**.

12. Some Indian firms have already started **purchasing renewable energy** for their data centre operations.

13. **Nuclear energy**, especially **small modular reactors**, could complement renewables and help reduce emissions at AI hubs.

14. Besides electricity, **AI's environmental impact** includes **mineral mining**, **heavy water use**, and **industrial effluents** from electronics manufacturing.

15. Achieving **India's 2070 net zero target** will require careful management of **AI's growth** and a **shift away from conventional emission sources**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why is renewable energy important for AI data centres, according to the passage?**
   A. It reduces the cost of building data centres.
   B. It helps in minimizing emissions from increased electricity consumption.
   C. It makes AI applications more profitable.
   D. It speeds up AI application development.

2. **What additional environmental impacts of AI development are mentioned besides electricity use?**
   A. Large-scale mining of minerals and water use.
   B. Increase in fossil fuel extraction.
   C. Increase in space debris.
   D. Deforestation for AI infrastructure.

3. **According to the IMF report, by how much could AI expansion alone potentially increase electricity prices in the United States?**
   A. 5%
   B. 7%
   C. 9%
   D. 11%

4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
   A. Alarmist
   B. Optimistic
   C. Indifferent
   D. Critical

5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The dangers of AI on economic stability
   B. India's failure to invest in AI infrastructure
   C. Balancing AI growth with sustainable energy needs
   D. The future dominance of nuclear energy in India

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
   The manager swiftly overtook him, _____ effortlessly past the skinny Englishman, with a practiced ease.
   A. sliding
   B. dawdling
   C. kindling
   D. rendering

7. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling error in the following sentence.**
   The poet was able to compose the long poem in a tranquill atmosphere.
   A. trankwil
   B. tranquil

C. trancuel

D. tranquel

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

Jared **deliberately set fire to a property** and got arrested by the police.

A. Dystrophy

B. Dementia

C. Insomnia

D. Arson

9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

He is habituated to using words spoken with an unusual amount of **venom** when it comes to his in-laws.

A. ambiguousness

B. benevolence

C. irony

D. satire

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

The new/ smartphone is/absolutely best than/ the latest model

A. smartphone is

B. absolutely best than

C. the latest model

D. the new

11. **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.**

He will be / waiting for me when / I reached his home.

A. no error

B. I reaches his home.

C. He will be

D. waiting for me when

12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

Whenever addressed, she comes _____ and performs her _____in a great way.

A. fourth, role

B. forth, role

C. forth, roll

D. fourth, roll

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 keys were **lies on the table.**

A. lying on the table

B. lie on the table

C. No substitution required

D. Lay on the table

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

Manish has being applying / for colleges / ever since he passed / his entrance test in March

A. his entrance test in March

B. manish has being applying

C. ever since he passed

D. for colleges

15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

A. Celebrate

B. Entertement

C. Outburst

D. Conscious

16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The pencil has a tip made of _____.

A. steal

B. led

C. lewd

D. lead

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

The success and achievements of a school mostly _____ on its experience and resourcefulness.

A. credit

B. achieve

C. depend

D. begin

18. **Based on the situation in the given sentence, select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment.**

There are several people who find themselves **a dominating person in a group**

A. A man of his words

B. Cock of the walk

C. A white elephant

D. A bone of contention

19. **Select the most appropriate degree of comparison to fill in the blank.**

The underground railway network, 'The Tube' in London is said to be _____ transport in London.

A. the expensive

B. more expensive

C. the most expensive

D. expensive

20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
    Jeopardy
    A. mighty
    B. safety
    C. strict
    D. silence

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.

He knew everyone on the island. Whenever his car stopped, half a dozen voices _____ 1 _____ shout out his name. Policemen, agricultural labourers of low social status and priests waved and smiled _____ 2 _____ he passed; everyone greeted him as a brother. They respected his honesty, and belligerence, and above all, they adored his typically Greek scorn and fearlessness when dealing with any _____ 3 _____ of Governmental red tape. On arrival, two of our cases containing linen and other things had been _____ 4 _____ by the Customs on the curious ground that they were merchandise. So, when we moved out to the villa and the problem of bed linen arose, Mother told Spiro _____ 5 _____ our cases in the Customs and asked for his advice.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    A. could
    B. would
    C. should
    D. can

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    A. so
    B. as
    C. nor
    D. thus

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
    A. from
    B. farm
    C. forum
    D. form

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
    A. confiscated
    B. collected
    C. concealed
    D. contributed

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
    A. about
    B. from

C. within
D. behind

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **B) It helps in minimizing emissions from increased electricity consumption.**
    The passage states that AI expansion will massively increase electricity demand, and using renewable energy will help cushion against the rise in emissions.
    A) Incorrect: The passage never mentions cost reduction in building data centres.
    C) Incorrect: Profitability of AI applications is discussed separately, not as a direct result of renewable energy.
    D) Incorrect: Renewable energy does not affect the speed of AI development.

2. **A) Large-scale mining of minerals and water use.**
    The passage clearly says that AI technology requires large-scale mining of minerals and water use, and produces effluents during electronics manufacturing.
    B) Incorrect: Fossil fuel extraction is not directly mentioned in relation to AI.
    C) Incorrect: Space debris is irrelevant here; it's not discussed.
    D) Incorrect: Deforestation for AI is not mentioned in the passage.

3. **C) 9%**
    The passage states that "AI expansion alone could increase electricity prices by up to 9 percent" in the U.S.
    A (5%): Incorrect; the figure is higher.
    B (7%): Incorrect; slightly underestimates the real value.
    D (11%): Incorrect; overestimates the impact mentioned.

4. B) **Optimistic**
    The passage acknowledges challenges (like energy consumption and environmental costs) but maintains a positive outlook that these can be managed through renewable energy and sustainable practices.
    A: Incorrect The passage does not panic or exaggerate the threats; it remains calm and measured.
    C: Incorrect The passage clearly cares about sustainability and discusses it thoughtfully.
    D: Incorrect While challenges are mentioned, the tone is not harsh or negative toward AI development; it's solution-oriented.

5. **C) Balancing AI growth with sustainable energy needs**
    The central message is about growing AI technology while ensuring that its energy demands are met sustainably, using renewables and managing emissions.
    A: The passage talks about AI's benefits outweighing costs, not about economic danger.
    B: There's no mention of complete failure; rather, India's cautious approach is discussed.
    D: Nuclear is mentioned as one of many solutions, not the main focus.

6. A) **Sliding** का use होगा क्योंकि "sliding" का अर्थ होता है चुपचाप या आसानी से सरकना, जो इस sentence में contextually सही है। sentence में mention है कि प्रबंधक ने अपनी कुशलता से "skinny Englishman" को आसानी से पार किया, इसलिए 'sliding' यहाँ सही है। Dawdling (धीरे-धीरे चलना या समय बर्बाद करना) इस context में गलत है क्योंकि प्रबंधक का कार्य कुशलता और तेजी से किया गया है, न कि धीमी गति से। Kindling (जलाना या प्रज्वलित करना) का इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में कोई अर्थ नहीं बनता है। Rendering (प्रस्तुत करना या बनाना) का भी इस संदर्भ में उपयोग अनुचित है क्योंकि यहाँ प्रबंधक का कार्य गति और सहजता से सरकने का है।

    Sliding is grammatically correct because it implies moving smoothly and easily, which matches the context where the manager moves past with practiced ease. The verb aligns with the sentence's depiction of fluid and skilled motion. Dawdling means wasting time or moving slowly, which contradicts the quick and efficient motion described in the sentence. Kindling refers to starting a fire or igniting something, which is irrelevant here. Rendering means to provide or depict something, which doesn't align with the context of physical motion.

7. B) The correct spelling of the word in question is '**tranquil**'. It means "calm, peaceful, and free from disturbance" in English, and "शांत, निःशब्द, और अशांति से मुक्त"

8. D) **Arson** – Deliberately setting fire to property

    The crime of setting fire to a building on purpose (दंगे-फ़साद आदि में) घरों और दुकानों में आग लगाने का अपराध; आग़ज़नी

9. B) **Venom** (noun) – Poison, malice, spite, bitterness, hostility ज़हर/ कड़वाहट

    Antonym: **Benevolence** (noun) – The quality of being kind, generous, or well-meaning, compassion, goodwill. परोपकार

    *   **Ambiguousness** (noun): The quality of being open to more than one interpretation, unclear, vague.अस्पष्टता, अनिश्चितता।
    *   **Irony** (noun): The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, sarcasm, paradox. व्यंग्य, विरोधाभास।
    *   **Satire** (noun): The use of humor, irony, or ridicule to criticize or expose. व्यंग्य।

10. B) absolutely best than के बदले **absolutely better than** का use होगा क्योंकि तुलना करने के लिए "than" के साथ comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है। Superlative degree (best) के साथ "than" का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। उदाहरण के लिए: This is better than that.

    absolutely better than" will be used instead of "absolutely best than" because "than" is used for comparison, and it requires the comparative form better instead of the superlative best. For example: This is better than that.

11. B) 'I reached his home' के स्थान पर **'I reach his home'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentece में main clause 'He will be waiting' Future Continuous Tense में है। इस प्रकार, उसके बाद आने वाला Clause Present Indefinite Tense में होना चाहिए। example— He will be waiting for me when I reach his home.

"I reached his home" should be replaced with "I reach his home" because the main clause "He will be waiting" is in the Future Continuous Tense, and the dependent clause introduced by "when" should use the Present Indefinite Tense to describe a future event. For example: He will be waiting for me when I reach his home.

12. B) '**Forth'** का use होगा क्योंकि "forth" का अर्थ होता है "आगे" या "प्रकट होना।" Sentence में कहा गया है कि जब भी उसे संबोधित किया जाता है, वह आगे आती है और अपनी जिम्मेदारी (role) को अच्छे तरीके से निभाती है। इसलिए 'forth' यहाँ सही है। **'Role'** का अर्थ होता है "किसी की जिम्मेदारी या कार्य।" यह वाक्य के अर्थ के साथ पूरी तरह से मेल खाता है क्योंकि वाक्य में उसके कर्तव्यों की चर्चा हो रही है **Fourth'** का अर्थ है "चौथा," जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में बिल्कुल उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में किसी क्रम की बात नहीं हो रही है। **Roll'** का अर्थ है "घुमाना "या" रोटी का टुकड़ा," जो "अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने "के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। **Fourth'** गलत है क्योंकि यह संख्या को दर्शाता है, और **'Roll'** गलत है क्योंकि यह कार्य या भूमिका के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Forth' will be used because it means "forward" or "to emerge." The sentence indicates that whenever she is addressed, she steps forward and performs her duties.

'Role' is correct because it means a person's responsibility or duty, aligning perfectly with the context. **'Fourth'** means "the fourth in a sequence," which does not make sense in the context of stepping forward or emerging. **'Roll'** means "to move by turning over" or refers to a "physical object like bread roll," which does not fit the context of performing duties. **'Fourth'** is incorrect as it denotes a sequence, and **'Roll'** is irrelevant in the context of responsibilities or duties.

13. **A) 'lies' के बदले 'lying' का use होगा क्योंकि 'were' auxiliary verb है जो past continuous tense को दर्शाती है। Past continuous tense में main verb present participle form में होनी चाहिए, जैसे— "Was/were + verb-ing"। इसलिए, "were lying on the table" सही है।**

'lying' will be used instead of 'lies' because 'were' is an auxiliary verb that indicates past continuous tense. In past continuous tense, the main verb must be in its present participle form, like— "Was/were + verb-ing". Hence, "were lying on the table" is correct.

14. B) 'has being applying' के बदले 'has been applying' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Present Perfect Continuous tense में auxiliary verb 'been' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि 'being' का।

has being applying' is incorrect; instead, **'has been applying'** should be used because the Present Perfect Continuous tense requires **'been'** as the auxiliary verb, not **'being'**.

15. B) The correct spelling is **Entertainment**, which means "the action of providing or being provided with amusement or enjoyment" (मनोरंजन)

16. D) **'Lead'** का use होगा क्योंकि "Lead" वह पदार्थ है जो पेंसिल की नोक में होता है और जिसका उपयोग लिखने के लिए किया जाता है। वाक्य में पेंसिल की नोक के निर्माण की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'Lead' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि: 'Steal' का अर्थ है चोरी करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Led' 'Lead' का भूतकाल है, जिसका अर्थ है मार्गदर्शन किया। 'Lewd' का अर्थ है अश्लील या अनैतिक, जो इस वाक्य से संबंधित नहीं है।

    'Lead' will be used because it refers to the material inside a pencil tip used for writing. The sentence talks about what the pencil tip is made of, so 'Lead' is the correct choice. Steal' means to take something without permission, which doesn't fit the context. 'Led' is the past tense of 'lead' meaning guided, which is not grammatically or contextually appropriate here. 'Lewd' means indecent or obscene, which is unrelated to the sentence.

17. C) **Depend'** का use होगा क्योंकि "depend" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ पर निर्भर होना या उससे प्रभावित होना। sentence में mention है कि स्कूल की सफलता और उपलब्धियां उसके अनुभव और संसाधनशीलता पर निर्भर करती हैं, इसलिए 'depend' सही है। जबकि 'credit' का अर्थ है मान्यता देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Achieve' का अर्थ है कुछ प्राप्त करना, लेकिन वाक्य में यह फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि "सफलता और उपलब्धियां" खुद कुछ प्राप्त नहीं कर सकतीं। 'Begin' का अर्थ है शुरू करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

    'depend' will be used because it means to rely on something or someone. The sentence states that the success and achievements of a school rely on its experience and resourcefulness, making 'depend' the correct option.
    'credit' means to give recognition or acknowledgment, which is irrelevant in this context of reliance. 'achieve' means to accomplish something, which doesn't fit as the sentence is about dependence, not achievement. 'begin' means to start, which is unsuitable because the sentence discusses the foundation of success, not the starting point

18. B) **Cock of the walk (Idiom)** – A dominating person in a group गुट का प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति

19. C) **'The most expensive'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह superlative degree है, जो अन्य सभी options में सबसे महंगे को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग होती है। वाक्य में "The Tube" को लंदन के परिवहन साधनों में सबसे महंगा बताया गया है। यहाँ "the" का उपयोग यह संकेत करता है कि यह superlative form के लिए है, और यह वाक्य को व्याकरणिक रूप से सही बनाता है। 'The expensive' का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह तुलना के लिए सही रूप नहीं है। 'More expensive' का use गलत है क्योंकि यह comparative degree है, जो केवल दो विकल्पों की तुलना के लिए प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन यहाँ तुलना सभी परिवहन साधनों से हो

रही है।'Expensive' का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह positive degree है, जो किसी तुलना को प्रदर्शित नहीं करता।

'The most expensive' will be used because it is the superlative degree, which is used to denote the highest level of comparison among all options. The sentence states that "The Tube" is the most expensive among all transport options in London, and the presence of 'the' indicates the requirement for a superlative degree. 'The expensive' is incorrect because it is not a valid form for comparison. 'More expensive' is incorrect because it is the comparative degree, suitable for comparing only two options, but here, the comparison is among all transport methods.
'Expensive' is incorrect because it is the positive degree, which does not indicate any comparison.

20. B) **Jeopardy** (noun) – Danger, risk, hazard, peril, insecurity. (जोखिम, संकट, खतरा)

    Antonym: **Safety** (noun): Meaning – The state of being safe or free from danger. (सुरक्षा)

    - **Mighty** (adjective):– Strong, powerful, robust, great.शक्तिशाली, सामर्थ्यवान

    - **Strict** (adjective): Meaning – Rigid, harsh, severe, stern, rigorous. (कठोर, अनुशासनात्मक)

    - **Silence** (noun): Meaning – The absence of sound, quietness, stillness. (शांति, मौन)

21. B) '**Would'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'would' का अर्थ है अतीत में आदत या बार-बार की जाने वाली क्रिया। sentence में mention है कि जब भी उनकी कार रुकती थी, लोग अक्सर उनका नाम पुकारते थे। यह एक आदत को दर्शाता है, और 'would' इस संदर्भ में सबसे उपयुक्त है। उदाहरण: Whenever he came to the village, children would run to greet him. Could' का अर्थ है **संभवता या क्षमता**, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह अतीत की आदत का उल्लेख नहीं करता Should' का अर्थ है **कर्तव्य या सुझाव**, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य किसी सलाह या आवश्यकता के बारे में नहीं है। Can' का उपयोग **वर्तमान क्षमता या अनुमति** के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ गलत है क्योंकि यह क्रिया अतीत में होती थी।

    '**Would'** will be used because it indicates a habitual or repeated action in the past. The sentence describes how people regularly shouted his name whenever his car stopped, which makes "would" the most appropriate choice to convey this repeated past behavior. Example: Whenever he visited the market, the shopkeepers would greet him warmly.
    Could" means **possibility or ability**, which doesn't fit here as the sentence describes a habitual past action, not a possibility. "Should" implies **obligation or recommendation**, which is out of context since the sentence does not suggest any duty or advice. "Can" expresses **present ability or permission**, which is incorrect because the sentence refers to a **past habitual action**, not a present situation.

22. B) '**As'** का use होगा क्योंकि "as" का अर्थ होता है "जब" या "जैसे ही।" sentence में mention है कि लोग उनके पास से गुज़रने के दौरान wave और smile करते हैं, इसलिए 'as' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'so' का अर्थ है "इसलिए" जो परिणाम दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है और यहाँ कोई परिणाम नहीं है। 'Nor' का अर्थ है "न ही," जो नकारात्मक वाक्य के लिए उपयोग होता है, और 'Thus' का अर्थ है "इस प्रकार," जो कारण और परिणाम के लिए उपयोग होता है। ये सभी context के अनुसार सही नहीं हैं।

'As' will be used because it means "when" or "while." The sentence mentions that people waved and smiled as he passed by, making 'as' appropriate. Whereas, 'so' means "therefore," which is used to show consequence, 'nor' means "neither," used for negative contexts, and 'thus' means "therefore," which indicates a conclusion. These options don't fit the context.

23. D) 'Form' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पूरे संदर्भ में सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में होने वाली जटिलताओं और बाधाओं की चर्चा हो रही है। "dealing with any _____ 3 _____ of Governmental red tape" में "form" शब्द सरकारी प्रक्रियाओं और दस्तावेज़ीकरण की परतों को संदर्भित करता है, जिसे आमतौर पर 'red tape' के रूप में जाना जाता है।

'Form' should be used because in the entire context, the passage discusses the complexities and obstacles in governmental procedures. In "dealing with any _____ 3 _____ of Governmental red tape," the word 'form' refers to the layers of government processes and documentation, commonly known as 'red tape'. The other options do not make sense in this context.
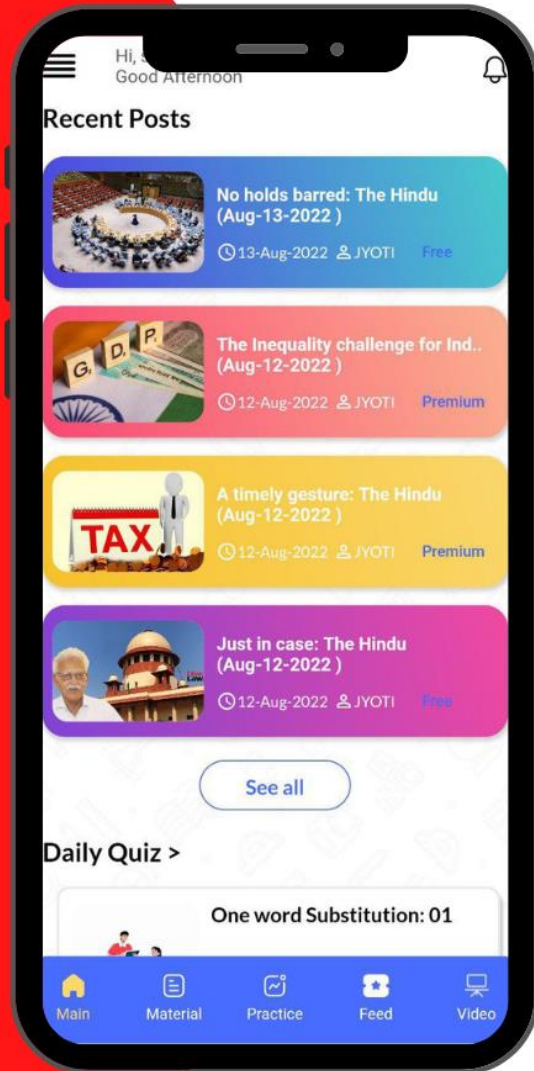
24. A) **Confiscated'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को अधिकारपूर्वक जब्त करना। sentence में mention है कि कस्टम अधिकारियों ने लिनन और अन्य वस्तुओं वाले मामलों को जब्त कर लिया था, यह दावा करते हुए कि वे व्यापारिक सामान हैं। इसलिए, 'confiscated' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'collected' का अर्थ है इकट्ठा करना, 'concealed' का अर्थ है छिपाना, और 'contributed' का अर्थ है योगदान देना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Confiscated' will be used because it means to seize something officially, often by authority. The sentence explains that the Customs had seized the cases containing linen and other items, claiming them to be merchandise. Thus, 'confiscated' fits the context. In contrast, 'collected' means gathered, 'concealed' means hidden, and 'contributed' means to give or donate, none of which align with the context of the sentence.

25. A) **About**" का use होगा क्योंकि "about" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय या चिंता को व्यक्त करना। sentence में mention है कि माँ ने स्पाइरो को कस्टम में फंसे मामलों के बारे में जानकारी दी, इसलिए 'about' यहाँ सही है। जबकि: "From" का अर्थ है स्रोत या उत्पत्ति, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। "Within" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के अंदर, जो यहाँ विषय के बारे में बताने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। "Behind" स्थिति या कारण को व्यक्त करता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता।

"**About**" will be used because it means to express a topic or concern. The sentence explains that Mother informed Spiro about the cases stuck in Customs, making "about" appropriate here. Whereas: "From" implies source or origin, which is not suitable in this context. "Within" means inside something, which doesn't fit the context of discussing the cases. "Behind" refers to position or cause, which is irrelevant here.