

Find climate solutions for them, and us

Climate change is, **indeed**, a **great leveller**. Rich or poor, no country is **immune to** nature's growing **unpredictability**. **Torrential** rains and **flash floods** have **battered** the US East Coast, forcing states of emergency in NYC and New Jersey. Authorities warned residents to stay home as streets, subways and basements **threatened** to flood. It could just as easily have been an alert for any Indian city. But in this shared **vulnerability lies** an opportunity for India to turn **adversity** into action.

In the 30 years since countries first **struck a global climate deal**, extreme weather has cost India \$180 bn in direct economic losses. This is part of a **staggering** \$4.2 tn **worldwide**. India may have repeatedly failed to prevent urban flooding, with city streets routinely turning into rivers, but it has developed a kind of **muscle memory** when it comes to managing extreme rain and heat. **Drawing on** its experience - and **mindful of** its resource **constraints** - India could turn its difficult circumstances and (however **patchy**) **expertise** to develop solutions to **mitigate** and **adapt to** climate impacts in other **geographies**, including rich countries now looking increasingly **frayed**. **Many** of these solutions **will** need to be implemented **at home**, serving as proof of concept, **demonstration** projects and real-time **adaptation** to the new reality of climate change. Experience, **necessity** and a **vast canvas** can help turn **adversity** into innovation. India's scale and geographical **diversity** makes it a natural **incubator** for climate adaptation startups across a range of budgets.



With extreme weather conditions rising, the **need** for solutions **will** only increase. **Conservative estimates project** that by 2034, global climate adaptation market could reach \$60 bn. India should **seize the moment**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Indeed** (adverb) – truly, certainly, surely, undeniably, verily वास्तव में
2. **Great leveller** (noun) – something, typically death, that affects people of every class and rank in the same way, making everyone seem equal.
3. **Immune** (to) (adjective) – resistant, unaffected, insusceptible, protected, invulnerable प्रतिरक्षित
4. **Unpredictability** (noun) – uncertainty, variability, inconsistency, instability, unreliability अनिश्चितता
5. **Torrential** (adjective) – heavy, intense, pouring, relentless, drenching मूसलधार
6. **Flash flood** (noun) – a sudden flood of water caused by heavy rain अचानक बाढ़
7. **Batter** (verb) – pummel, pound, strike, beat, thrash क्षतिग्रस्त करना
8. **Threaten** (verb) – endanger, jeopardize, menace, risk, imperil धमकी देना / खतरे में डालना
9. **Vulnerability** (noun) – susceptibility, weakness, exposure, risk, openness असुरक्षा
10. **Lie** (verb) – rest, exist, reside, remain, dwell स्थित होना
11. **Adversity** (noun) – hardship, difficulty, misfortune, trouble, challenge कठिनाई
12. **Strike a deal** (phrase) – make an agreement, settle, negotiate, finalize, broker समझौता करना
13. **Staggering** (adjective) – astonishing, overwhelming, shocking, immense, jaw-dropping चौंका देने वाला
14. **Worldwide** (adjective) – global, universal, international, planetary, all-encompassing विश्वव्यापी
15. **Muscle memory** (noun) – the ability to reproduce a particular movement without conscious thought, acquired as a result of frequent repetition of that movement.
16. **Draw** (on) (verb) – use, utilize, rely on, refer to, tap into उपयोग करना
17. **Mindful** (of) (adjective) – aware, conscious, attentive, alert, careful सजग
18. **Constraint** (noun) – limitation, restriction, barrier, control, restraint प्रतिबंध
19. **Patchy** (adjective) – uneven, inconsistent, scattered, irregular, sporadic असंगत
20. **Expertise** (noun) – skill, proficiency, competence, know-how, mastery विशेषज्ञता
21. **Mitigate** (verb) – reduce, alleviate, ease, soften, lessen कम करना

22. **Adapt** (to) (verb) – adjust, modify, accommodate, conform, acclimatize अनुकूल होना
23. **Geography** (noun) – terrain, landscape, region, topography, area भूगोल
24. **Frayed** (adjective) – worn-out, tattered, fragile, strained, weak थका हुआ / बिगड़ा हुआ
25. **At home** (phrase) – locally, within the country, domestically, in one's own land, nearby अपने देश में
26. **Demonstration** (noun) – display, presentation, illustration, showing, enactment प्रदर्शन
27. **Adaptation** (noun) – adjustment, modification, transformation, accommodation, conversion अनुकूलन
28. **Necessity** (noun) – requirement, essential, compulsion, demand, need आवश्यकता
29. **Vast** (adjective) – immense, huge, extensive, expansive, massive विशाल
30. **Canvas** (noun) – platform, scope, backdrop, setting, domain मंच / कार्यक्षेत्र
31. **Diversity** (noun) – variety, range, multiplicity, assortment, heterogeneity विविधता
32. **Incubator** (noun) – growth hub, accelerator, startup center, cradle, catalyst पोषक केंद्र
33. **Conservative** (adjective) – (used when you are guessing how much something costs) lower than the real figure or amount (लागत या मूल्य का अनुमान) वास्तविक मूल्य से कम
34. **Estimate** (noun) – approximation, projection, calculation, evaluation, guess अनुमान
35. **Project** (verb) – forecast, predict, estimate, anticipate, calculate पूर्वानुमान लगाना
36. **Seize the moment** (phrase) – take advantage, act quickly, grasp the opportunity, make the most, capitalize on अवसर का लाभ उठाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Climate change affects all** – Regardless of wealth, no country is safe from nature's increasing unpredictability.
2. **Recent US floods highlight global vulnerability** – Torrential rains and flooding in NYC and New Jersey mirror situations in Indian cities.
3. **Shared climate risk is a shared opportunity** – India's own exposure and experience offer a chance to lead in climate resilience.
4. **India has suffered heavy economic losses** – Extreme weather has cost India \$180 billion over 30 years.
5. **Global losses are immense** – Worldwide, extreme weather has caused \$4.2 trillion in economic damage.
6. **Urban flooding remains a weak spot** – Indian cities often fail to prevent flooding but have learned how to manage its aftermath.
7. **India has developed coping experience** – Despite limited resources, India has gained operational know-how in handling heatwaves and heavy rain.
8. **Opportunity to export solutions** – India's climate adaptation practices could be tailored for and applied in other countries.
9. **Demonstration projects are key** – India should implement and showcase solutions domestically before promoting them globally.
10. **Turning adversity into innovation** – Necessity, scale, and diverse terrain position India to become a hub for climate innovation.
11. **Startups can thrive in India's climate context** – The country's geographic and economic diversity makes it ideal for climate tech experimentation.
12. **Rising global demand for climate solutions** – As weather extremes increase, so does the need for innovative responses.
13. **Huge market potential** – The global market for climate adaptation is projected to reach \$60 billion by 2034.
14. **India must act with urgency** – Timely action is essential for India to claim leadership in this growing field.
15. **Climate leadership is within reach** – By leveraging its experience and scaling innovations, India can lead both at home and abroad.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about India's position in the global climate adaptation landscape from the passage?**
 - A. India has already solved most of its climate-related problems and now helps other countries.
 - B. Despite its struggles, India has potential to lead in climate adaptation innovation.
 - C. India should avoid investing in climate adaptation and focus only on economic growth.
 - D. Rich countries are better prepared to handle climate disasters than India.
2. **According to the passage, why does India's experience with extreme weather make it a strong candidate to lead climate adaptation efforts globally?**
 - A. Because India has the most advanced technology for climate prediction.
 - B. Because India has successfully eliminated urban flooding.
 - C. Because it has faced repeated climate disasters and developed responses despite limited resources.
 - D. Because it has copied solutions from other countries efficiently.
3. **What can be inferred about India's potential role in the global climate adaptation market?**
 - A. India can become a leader in creating scalable climate adaptation innovations
 - B. India lacks the infrastructure to develop effective climate solutions
 - C. India is unlikely to contribute meaningfully due to its limited experience
 - D. India's economic losses prevent it from engaging in climate innovation
4. **Which of the following best captures a key opportunity highlighted in the passage?**
 - A. Climate change has made it impossible to manage weather events
 - B. Global climate funds are available only to wealthy countries
 - C. Shared climate challenges offer India a chance to innovate for the world
 - D. India must stop all urban development to avoid floods
5. **Which of the following is the closest synonym of "mitigate" as used in the sentence:**
"...solutions to **mitigate** and adapt to climate impacts..."
 - A. Delay
 - B. Alleviate
 - C. Resist
 - D. Endure
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Delay
 - A. Wait
 - B. Hasten
 - C. Intervene
 - D. Lag
7. **Select the most appropriate adverb to fill in the blank.**
The explorers trekked _____ through the dense jungle
 - A. rarely

- B. before
- C. bravely
- D. ever

8. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word

- A. Idol
- B. Motto
- C. Hymn
- D. Machinery

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

The inclusion of Durga Puja in the UNESCO's list of Intangible Cultural Heritage was only possible due to the arduous _____ of all stakeholders.

- A. passivity
- B. affects
- C. ignorance
- D. efforts

10. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Beat around the bush

- A. To speak convincingly
- B. To avoid getting to the point of an issue
- C. To speak abusively
- D. To speak rashly

11. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.

The moment James saw Regena, he fell head on to his heels in love with her.

- A. heads in the heels
- B. head and heels
- C. heels of the head
- D. head over heels

12. 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'.

Rishi Sunak, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Leader of the Conservative Party, was born into Southampton to parents of Indian descent who immigrated to Britain from East Africa in the 1960s.

- A. no substitution required
- B. was born with
- C. was born on
- D. was born in

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

Most probably, / he come / to office / next Tuesday

- A. he come

- B. next Tuesday
- C. to office
- D. most probably

14. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.

The bishop sadly declared that the poor gentleman who was dead was quieter of the community.

- A. the quieter
- B. the quietest
- C. most quiet
- D. quiet

15. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word in the given sentence.

The author's writing style is characterised by a subtle and nuanced use of language.

- A. Sturdy
- B. Elaborate
- C. Elegant
- D. Delicate

16. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.

Many biologists have stated the fact that most of the herbs are perinnial and have healing qualities with added flavour

- A. Perinnial
- B. Biologists
- C. Qualities
- D. Healing

17. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the bracketed word to fill in the blank.

The rainbow arched gracefully across the sky, painting it in _____ (lifeless) hues.

- A. vibrant
- B. muted
- C. ashless
- D. spiritual

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

In addition with / the existing crisis in economy, / the rise of hunger index / is another cause of worry.

- A. In addition with
- B. the existing crisis in economy
- C. is another cause of worry
- D. the rise of hunger index

19. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

The team was gradually realising that the social gatherings were draining

- A. flippant
- B. absorbing
- C. unfruitful
- D. frivolous

20. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.

Reduced price of cooking gas brought happy to the face of every citizen

- A. happily
- B. happier
- C. happiness
- D. happiest

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.

We're a society fixated on numbers. So, it's no (1)_____ we use measurements and equations to score our weight. The most (2)_____ is BMI, a measure of our body weight to height ratio. BMI (3)_____ bodies as underweight, normal or healthy weight, overweight or obese and can be a useful tool for weight and health (4)_____. But it shouldn't be used as the single (5)_____ of what it means to be a healthy weight when we set our weight loss goals.

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

- A. vibrance
- B. resolution
- C. persistence
- D. surprise

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

- A. uncharted
- B. imprecise
- C. popular
- D. indistinct

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

- A. speculates
- B. classifies
- C. dissuades
- D. meanders

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

- A. landing
- B. screening
- C. planting
- D. hastening

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

- A. wobble
- B. serendipity
- C. evanesce
- D. measure

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **B) Despite its struggles, India has potential to lead in climate adaptation innovation.**

The passage emphasizes that India's experience with extreme weather and resource constraints gives it a unique edge to innovate, adapt, and even help other countries. It calls India a "natural incubator" and suggests adversity can lead to innovation.

A: Incorrect — The passage says India still struggles (e.g., "failed to prevent urban flooding"), so it hasn't solved most problems yet.

C: Incorrect — The passage argues the opposite: India should seize the opportunity to invest in climate adaptation.

D: Incorrect — The passage shows that rich countries are also vulnerable, facing similar issues as Indian cities (e.g., NYC floods), challenging the assumption they are better prepared.

2. **C) Because it has faced repeated climate disasters and developed responses despite limited resources.**

The passage explicitly says India has "muscle memory" in handling extreme weather and can draw on this experience, along with its resource constraints, to offer relevant and scalable solutions globally.

A: Incorrect — No mention is made of India having the most advanced climate tech.

B: Incorrect — It says India has failed repeatedly to prevent urban flooding.

D: Incorrect — The focus is on India's own experience, not copying others.

3. **A) India can become a leader in creating scalable climate adaptation innovations**

The passage highlights India's "muscle memory" in handling extreme weather, its "geographical diversity", and its potential as an "incubator for climate adaptation startups". These suggest India has unique experience and scale to develop scalable and innovative climate solutions for global use.

B. Incorrect – India may lack perfection, but the passage mentions it has experience and innovation potential.

C. Incorrect – India's experience, though "patchy", is still valuable and can be shared.

D. Incorrect – Economic losses are acknowledged but are not shown to limit innovation; rather, necessity drives action.

4. **C) Shared climate challenges offer India a chance to innovate for the world**

The passage states that shared vulnerabilities create an opportunity for India to turn adversity into innovation and develop solutions applicable domestically and globally.

A. Incorrect – The passage does not say it's impossible, only that it's challenging.

B. Incorrect – There's no mention of fund access limitations by wealth.

D. Incorrect – The passage focuses on adaptation and innovation, not halting development.

5. B) **Alleviate**

This means to reduce or ease, matching "mitigate" in the context of reducing the impacts of climate change

6. B) **Delay** (verb) – To make something happen later than planned or expected, postpone, defer, retard. विलंब करना

Antonym: Hasten (verb) – To move or act quickly, accelerate, expedite, rush. जल्दी करना

- **Wait** (verb) – To stay in one place expecting something to happen, remain, linger. प्रतीक्षा करना

- **Intervene** (verb) – To get involved in a situation to improve it or stop it, mediate, intercede. हस्तक्षेप करना

- **Lag** (verb) – To fall behind, delay, linger, trail. पीछे रह जाना

7. C) **Bravely** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "साहसपूर्वक" और वाक्य में अन्वेषकों के घने जंगल के माध्यम से यात्रा करने का वर्णन किया गया है। यह बताता है कि उन्होंने साहस और निडरता के साथ यात्रा की। 'Rarely' का अर्थ है "शायद ही कभी," जो यहां फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि वाक्य में साहस की भावना को व्यक्त किया गया है, न कि आवृत्ति को। 'Before' का अर्थ है "पहले," जो समय को दर्शाता है और इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Ever' का अर्थ है "कभी," लेकिन यह संदर्भ में क्रिया या विशेषण को संशोधित करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Bravely will be used because it means "courageously," and the sentence describes the explorers trekking through the dense jungle. This implies they did so with courage and fearlessness. 'Rarely' means "seldom," which doesn't fit here as the sentence conveys an emotion of bravery, not frequency. 'Before' refers to "prior to," which denotes time and is irrelevant in this context. 'Ever' means "at any time," but it doesn't appropriately modify the verb or fit the sentence's meaning.

8. D) The incorrectly spelt word is **Machinary**, and the correct spelling is **Machinery**, which means "machines collectively or the working parts of a machine" मशीनों का समूह या यांत्रिक भाग।
9. D) **Efforts** का use होगा क्योंकि 'efforts' का अर्थ होता है कठिन परिश्रम या प्रयास। वाक्य में यह mention है कि "Durga Puja को UNESCO की अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक धरोहर सूची में शामिल करना सभी हितधारकों के कठिन प्रयासों के कारण ही संभव हो पाया।" इसलिए 'Efforts' यहाँ सही है। 'Passivity' का अर्थ है निष्क्रियता, जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में

सक्रिय परिश्रम का उल्लेख है। 'Affects' का अर्थ है प्रभाव डालना, लेकिन वाक्य में "प्रयास" के लिए एक संज्ञा की आवश्यकता है। 'Ignorance' का अर्थ है अज्ञानता, जो सकारात्मक प्रयासों के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता।

Efforts will be used because it means "hard work or attempts." The sentence mentions that the inclusion of Durga Puja in UNESCO's list was possible due to arduous work by stakeholders, making 'Efforts' correct here. 'Passivity' means "inactivity," which is unsuitable as the sentence emphasizes active hard work. 'Affects' means "impacts," but the sentence requires a noun indicating effort, not an effect. 'Ignorance' means "lack of knowledge," which does not align with the positive efforts mentioned.

10. B) **Beat around the bush** (idiom) – To avoid getting to the point of an issue मुख्य मुद्दे पर आने से बचना

11. D) 'head on to his heels' के बदले **'head over heels'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह एक मुहावरा (idiom) है जिसका अर्थ है "पूरी तरह से या गहराई से प्यार में पड़ जाना।"

'head over heels' will be used instead of 'head on to his heels' because it is an established idiom that means "to fall deeply or completely in love." In this sentence, it appropriately expresses James's deep love for Regena. Example—The moment he saw her, he fell head over heels in love.

12. 'D) 'was born into' के बदले **'was born in'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'born in' का use किसी स्थान के संदर्भ में किया जाता है। यहाँ 'Southampton' स्थान है, अतः 'in' appropriate preposition है। उदाहरण— He was born in London.

'was born in' will be used instead of 'was born into' because 'born in' is used in the context of a place. Here, 'Southampton' is a place, so 'in' is the appropriate preposition. Example— He was born in London.

13. A) 'come' के बदले **'will come'** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य Future Tense में है, और Future Tense में Modal Verb 'will' का use किया जाता है; जैसे— He will come to the office next Tuesday.

'come' will be replaced with **'will come'** because the sentence refers to a future event (indicated by "next Tuesday"), and in English grammar, we use the modal verb 'will' for future tense; like— "He will come to the office next Tuesday."

14. B) 'quieter' के बदले **'the quietest'** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में व्यक्ति को समुदाय में सबसे शांत (superlative degree) बताया जा रहा है। Superlative degree के लिए 'the' का use होता है। जैसे— He is the tallest boy in the class.

Explanation in English: '**the quietest**' will be used instead of 'quieter' because the sentence describes the gentleman as the calmest (superlative degree) in the community. Superlative degree requires the use of 'the.' Like— He is the tallest boy in the class.

15. A) **Subtle** (adjective)- Delicate, not obvious, or understated; requiring careful perception.

सूक्ष्म, नाजुक

Antonym: Sturdy (adjective): Strong, robust, or firm in structure; lacking delicacy or subtlety.

मज़बूत, ठोस।

- **Elaborate** (adjective): Detailed, intricate, or highly developed. विस्तृत, जटिल।
- **Elegant** (adjective): Graceful, refined, or stylish in appearance or manner. सुरुचिपूर्ण, सुंदर।
- **Delicate** (adjective): Fragile, fine, or requiring careful handling नाजुक, कोमल।

16. A) The incorrect spelling in the given sentence is '**Perinnial**'. The correct spelling is '**Perennial**', which means "lasting or existing for a long or infinite time; enduring or continually recurring."

हिंदी में, इसका अर्थ है 'दीर्घकालिक या बार-बार होने वाला'.

17. A) **Lifeless** (adjective) – Dull, lacking energy, without life or spirit, inert, or colorless. निष्प्राण, नीरस

Antonym: Vibrant (adjective) – Full of energy, color, life, or brightness; vivid and lively. जीवंत,

चमकीला, रंगीन

- **Muted (adjective)**: Soft, subdued, toned-down, or restrained in color or sound. मंद, फीका
- **Ashless** (adjective): Not a standard term in the given context. This option is irrelevant.
- **Spiritual** (adjective): Relating to the spirit or soul rather than physical or material things.

आध्यात्मिक

18. A) 'In addition with' के स्थान पर '**In addition to**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'in addition' के बाद हमेशा 'to' Prepositional का use होता है। यह Prepositional Phrase है और सही use 'in addition to something' होता है। जैसे— She is learning French in addition to German.

'In addition to' will replace 'In addition with' because 'in addition' is always followed by 'to'. It is a prepositional phrase, and the correct usage is 'in addition to something'.

Like— She is learning French in addition to German.

19. B) **Draining** (adjective) – Causing someone to lose energy; exhausting, tiring, enervating. (थकाऊ, ऊर्जा समाप्त करने वाला)

Antonym: Absorbing (adjective) – Fully engaging, captivating, or intriguing; something that captures one's energy in a positive way. (मनोहर, रोचक)

- **Flippant (adjective):** Not showing a serious or respectful attitude; frivolous, impertinent. हट्टी, असम्भ्य
- **Unfruitful (adjective):** Not productive or unsuccessful; barren, ineffective. अनुत्पादक, बेकार
- **Frivolous (adjective):** Lacking seriousness or sense; trivial, silly. तुच्छ, निरर्थक

20. C) 'happy' के बदले 'happiness' का use होगा क्योंकि 'brought' एक Transitive Verb है, और इसके बाद Object (Noun) की आवश्यकता होती है। 'happy' एक Adjective है, जो यहाँ गलत use हुआ है। सही Noun 'happiness' होगा; जैसे— Good news brings happiness to everyone.

A transitive verb requires an object (Noun/Pronoun) to complete its meaning. Since 'brought' is a transitive verb, it should be followed by a Noun. 'Happy' is an Adjective, so it is incorrect here. The correct Noun form is 'happiness'; Like— Good news brings happiness to everyone.

21. D) '**Surprise**' का use होगा क्योंकि "surprise" का अर्थ है चकित होना, और वाक्य में यह इंगित करता है कि समाज संख्या पर अत्यधिक ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, इसलिए यह चौंकाने वाला नहीं है कि हम अपने वजन को मापने के लिए समीकरण और मापन का use करते हैं। 'Vibrance' का अर्थ है जीवंतता, जो यहां irrelevant है। 'Resolution' का अर्थ है दृढ़ निश्चय, जो यहां संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Persistence' का अर्थ है दृढ़ता, जो इस संदर्भ में वाक्य का तात्पर्य व्यक्त नहीं करता है।

'**Surprise**' is the correct choice because it means astonishment or unexpectedness, and the sentence implies that it's not surprising that society uses measurements and equations to quantify weight due to its fixation on numbers. 'Vibrance' means liveliness, which is irrelevant here. 'Resolution' means determination, which does not fit the context. 'Persistence' means perseverance, which does not convey the intended meaning of the sentence.

22. C) '**Popular**' का use होगा क्योंकि "popular" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का व्यापक रूप से जाना या स्वीकृत होना। sentence में यह mention है कि BMI सबसे अधिक use की जाने वाली माप है, और "popular" इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है। जबकि: 'Uncharted' का अर्थ है ऐसा क्षेत्र जो अभी तक खोजा नहीं गया हो, जो यहां फिट नहीं होता। 'Imprecise' का अर्थ है "अस्पष्ट" या "सटीक नहीं", जो यहां BMI के व्यापक use के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Indistinct' का अर्थ है "अस्पष्ट" या "धुंधला", जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है।

Popular will be used because it means something widely known or accepted. The sentence states that BMI is the most commonly used measurement, making 'popular' the right choice.

Whereas: 'Uncharted' means unexplored or undiscovered, which doesn't fit here.

'Imprecise' means "not accurate," which doesn't align with the idea of BMI's widespread usage. 'Indistinct' means unclear or vague, which is not contextually correct here.

23. B) **Classifies** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "वर्गीकृत करना" या "विभाजित करना।" sentence में mention है कि BMI शरीरों को विभिन्न श्रेणियों (underweight, healthy weight, overweight, obese) में वर्गीकृत करता है। इसलिए 'Classifies' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Speculates' का अर्थ है "अनुमान लगाना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य श्रेणियों को स्पष्ट रूप से वर्गीकृत करने की बात कर रहा है। 'Dissuades' का अर्थ है "हतोत्साहित करना," जो BMI के कार्य से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Meanders' का अर्थ है "धूमना-फिरना या बिना उद्देश्य के भटकना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता।

'Classifies' will be used because it means "to categorize or divide." The sentence mentions that BMI categorizes bodies into different groups (underweight, healthy weight, overweight, obese), making 'Classifies' appropriate here. 'Speculates' means "to guess or hypothesize," which does not fit because the sentence speaks about clearly categorizing groups. 'Dissuades' means "to discourage," which is unrelated to BMI's function. 'Meanders' means "to wander aimlessly," which does not fit the logical or contextual sense here.

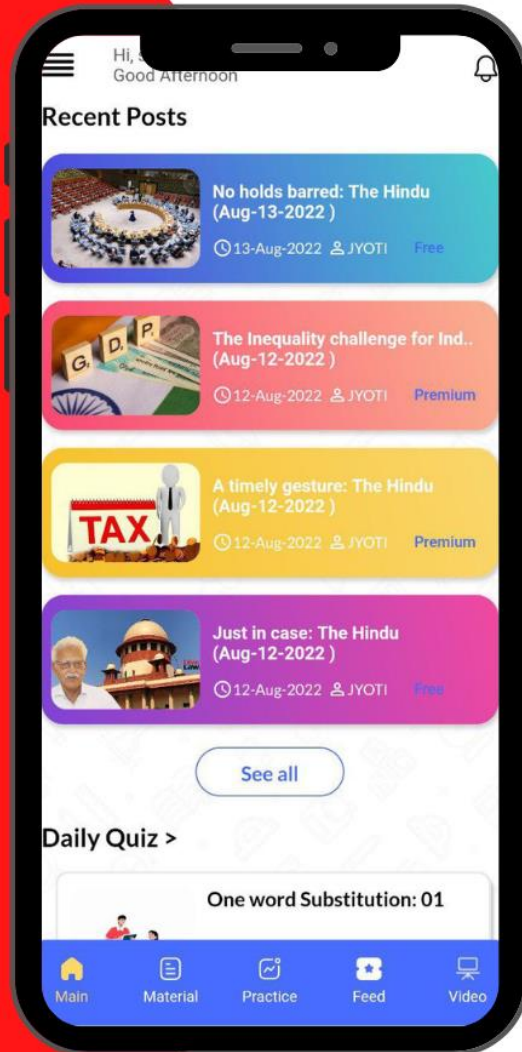
24. B) **Screening** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "जांच या मूल्यांकन करना।" इस संदर्भ में, BMI को एक उपकरण के रूप में use किया जा रहा है स्वास्थ्य और वजन का आकलन करने के लिए। चूंकि वाक्य में BMI की उपयोगिता का उल्लेख है, 'screening' सही विकल्प है। 'Landing' का अर्थ है "उतरना," जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Planting' का अर्थ है "रोपण करना," जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Hastening' का अर्थ है "त्वरित करना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि BMI जांच या मूल्यांकन की बात कर रहा है, न कि किसी प्रक्रिया को तेज करने की।

'Screening' will be used because it means "to examine or evaluate." In this context, BMI is mentioned as a tool for assessing health and weight. Since the sentence highlights the utility of BMI, 'screening' is the correct option. The other options are incorrect because: 'Landing' means "to come down to the ground," which is irrelevant in this context. 'Planting' means "to sow seeds or set plants," which doesn't fit here. 'Hastening' means "to speed up," which is not appropriate as BMI relates to evaluation, not acceleration.

25. D) **Measure** का use होगा क्योंकि "measure" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को मापने या मूल्यांकन करने का एक मानक। sentence में यह mention है कि BMI को एकमात्र उपकरण के रूप में use नहीं करना चाहिए जब हम अपने वजन घटाने के लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित करते हैं। इसलिए 'measure' यहाँ सही है। 'Wobble' का अर्थ है डगमगाना, जो मूल्यांकन या मानक के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं

बैठता। 'Serendipity' का अर्थ है आकस्मिक रूप से कुछ अच्छा होना, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है। 'Evanescence' का अर्थ है गायब होना, जो इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल सही नहीं है।

Measure will be used because it means a standard or method for evaluating something. The sentence emphasizes that BMI shouldn't be the only measure used when setting weight loss goals, making 'measure' appropriate in this context. 'Wobble' means to move unsteadily, which is irrelevant here. 'Serendipity' means a fortunate occurrence by chance, which doesn't fit the context of health evaluation. 'Evanescence' means to disappear or fade, which is entirely unrelated.



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