

## A new leaf: On Environment Audit Rules 2025

Environmental **compliance** needs to be **monitored** at all levels

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has **brought into effect** a set of rules called the Environment Audit Rules, 2025, that allows the **vital** activity of environmental monitoring and auditing to go beyond the **remit** of State Pollution Control Boards. The rules will largely **scrutinise** whether industrial units are **compliant with** environmental regulation. The overall **framework** for monitoring and **compliance** within the **existing** environmental framework **is** presently supported by the Central Pollution Control Board, the Regional Offices of the Environment Ministry, and the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. They have, however, been facing significant **constraints** in terms of **manpower**, resources, capacity and **infrastructure**. “These **limitations** have **hampered** their ability to **comprehensively** monitor and **enforce** environmental compliance across the **vast** number of projects and industries operating nationwide,” said a press statement by the Environment Ministry. This scheme aims to **bridge** the manpower and infrastructure **deficits** faced by regulatory authorities, **thereby strengthening** the effective implementation of environmental compliance **mechanisms**.

Under the new rules, private agencies can get themselves **accredited** as **auditors**. Much like chartered accountants, environment auditors can get themselves licensed and be authorised to **evaluate** the compliance of projects with environmental laws and their **adherence** with best practices in the prevention, control and **abatement** of pollution. Environmental regulation has, in recent years, **transcended** policing and book-keeping. **Given** that human-caused climate change is seen as a problem that nations must collectively **fix**, new **dimensions** to environmental regulations **have emerged**. Thus, **audits undertaken** by these agencies **can** also be used for compliance with ‘Green Credit Rules’, under which individuals and organisations can gain **tradeable** ‘credits’ for **afforestation**, **sustainable** water management and waste management among other activities. Beyond industrial units, nearly every company in India will have to **account for** its direct and indirect **carbon emissions**. This will **entail** fairly complex accounting practices, which are beyond what Pollution Control Board officials can handle. However, **preparing** for the future **should** not be **at the expense of compromising core** responsibilities. It is usually at the district, block and panchayat levels that the most **flagrant** environmental **travesties abound**, which escape notice usually because of the lack of trained staff. The new **regime** must **seek** to **empower** them too.

[Practice Exercise]

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

### Vocabulary

1. **A new leaf** (phrase) – fresh start, reform, reset, makeover, clean slate नई शुरुआत
2. **Compliance** (noun) – adherence, conformity, observance, obedience, acquiescence अनुपालन
3. **Monitor** (verb) – track, oversee, watch, supervise, keep tabs on निगरानी करना
4. **Bring into effect** (phrase) – implement, enforce, put into force, promulgate, operationalise लागू करना
5. **Vital** (adjective) – essential, crucial, critical, indispensable, key अत्यावश्यक
6. **Remit** (noun) – scope, mandate, purview, jurisdiction, domain कार्यक्षेत्र
7. **Scrutinise** (verb) – examine, inspect, audit, vet, probe बारीकी से जांचना
8. **Compliant** (with) (adjective) – conforming to, in line with, abiding by, adherent to, obedient to अनुरूप
9. **Existing** (adjective) – current, present, in-force, prevailing, extant वर्तमान
10. **Constraint** (noun) – limitation, restriction, bottleneck, impediment, hurdle बाधा
11. **Manpower** (noun) – workforce, personnel, staff, human resources, labour जनशक्ति
12. **Infrastructure** (noun) – facilities, systems, framework, utilities, backbone आधारभूत संरचना
13. **Limitation** (noun) – shortcoming, constraint, drawback, cap, ceiling सीमा
14. **Hamper** (verb) – hinder, impede, obstruct, stymie, hold back बाधित करना
15. **Comprehensively** (adverb) – thoroughly, exhaustively, holistically, in-depth, across-the-board व्यापक रूप से
16. **Enforce** (verb) – implement, uphold, execute, impose, compel लागू कराना
17. **Vast** (adjective) – immense, extensive, huge, sweeping, far-reaching विशाल
18. **Bridge the deficit** (phrase) – close the gap, plug the shortfall, make up, fill the void, offset the lack कमी को कम करना
19. **Thereby** (adverb) – thus, hence, in doing so, as a result, consequently इस प्रकार
20. **Strengthen** (verb) – bolster, reinforce, fortify, enhance, shore up मज़बूत करना
21. **Mechanism** (noun) – system, process, apparatus, framework, setup तंत्र
22. **Accredit** (verb) – certify, authorise, license, approve, validate मान्यता देना

23. **Auditor** (noun) – examiner, inspector, assessor, reviewer, verifier लेखा परीक्षक
24. **Evaluate** (verb) – assess, appraise, gauge, judge, review आकलन करना
25. **Adherence** (noun) – compliance, observance, conformity, allegiance, fidelity पालन
26. **Abatement** (noun) – reduction, mitigation, diminution, curbing, suppression कमी
27. **Transcend** (verb) – go beyond, surpass, exceed, rise above, outstrip परे जाना
28. **Given** (preposition) – considering, in view of, taking into account, granted, assuming को देखते हुए
29. **Fix** (verb) – solve, remedy, rectify, resolve, address सुधारना
30. **Dimension** (noun) – aspect, facet, angle, component, parameter आयाम
31. **Emerge** (verb) – arise, surface, appear, materialise, come up उभरना
32. **Undertake** (verb) – carry out, conduct, perform, embark on, execute संपादित करना
33. **Tradeable** (adjective) – marketable, exchangeable, negotiable, transferable, saleable विनिमेय
34. **Afforestation** (noun) – tree-planting, forest creation, greening, planting, afforesting वनीकरण
35. **Sustainable** (adjective) – environment-friendly, durable, viable, long-term, resilient सतत
36. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – report, quantify, explain, include, tally के लिये उत्तरदयी होना
37. **Carbon emission** (noun) – the release of carbon compounds such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) into the atmosphere. कार्बन उत्सर्जन
38. **Entail** (verb) – involve, require, necessitate, call for, demand आवश्यक करना
39. **Be at the expense of** (phrase) – come at the cost of, sacrifice, trade off, undermine, cost की कीमत पर होना
40. **Compromise** (verb) – weaken, undermine, impair, jeopardise, dilute कमज़ोर करना
41. **Core** (adjective) – central, fundamental, primary, essential, key मूल
42. **Flagrant** (adjective) – blatant, egregious, glaring, brazen, gross घोर
43. **Travesty** (noun) – a false, absurd, or distorted representation of something. भ्रांतियाँ

44. **Abound** (verb) – be plentiful, be rife, teem, proliferate, be widespread बहुतायत में होना

45. **Regime** (noun) – system, framework, order, arrangement, setup व्यवस्था

46. **Seek** (verb) – pursue, strive for, aim for, look to, attempt प्रयत्न करना

47. **Empower** (verb) – enable, authorise, equip, strengthen, capacitate सशक्त करना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. The Environment Ministry has introduced the Environment Audit Rules, 2025.
2. These rules expand environmental monitoring beyond the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs).
3. The focus is on checking industrial compliance with environmental regulations.
4. Current monitoring bodies include the CPCB, regional offices, SPCBs, and PCCs.
5. These agencies face shortages of manpower, funds, and infrastructure, weakening enforcement.
6. The new scheme seeks to bridge resource gaps and improve compliance implementation.
7. Private agencies can now be accredited as environment auditors, similar to chartered accountants.
8. Licensed auditors will evaluate projects' compliance and pollution control practices.
9. Environmental regulation now involves climate change accountability, not just policing.
10. Audits will also support compliance with the Green Credit Rules (credits for afforestation, water, waste management).
11. Almost all companies must now account for their direct and indirect carbon emissions.
12. This requires complex accounting systems, beyond the capacity of SPCBs alone.
13. Expanding auditing must not mean ignoring core environmental responsibilities.
14. Local-level violations at district, block, and panchayat levels often go unnoticed due to lack of staff.
15. The new audit regime must also empower grassroots authorities to ensure accountability everywhere.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why did the Ministry introduce the Environment Audit Rules, 2025 to extend auditing beyond traditional Pollution Control Boards?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. To privatise environmental governance and cut public spending
  - B. To abolish the CPCB and Regional Offices entirely
  - C. To overcome manpower/infrastructure constraints and strengthen compliance monitoring across numerous projects and industries
  - D. To shift focus exclusively to carbon trading markets
2. **Which additional role for audits does the passage emphasise, and what mechanism links audits to market incentives?**
  - A. Tracking biodiversity via wildlife surveys funded through CSR grants
  - B. Enabling compliance with Green Credit Rules that award tradeable credits for actions like afforestation, water, and waste management
  - C. Auditing only municipal solid-waste bylaws under the Smart Cities Mission
  - D. Calculating income-tax rebates for firms filing ESG reports
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Cautiously optimistic
  - B. Alarmist
  - C. Sarcastic
  - D. Indifferent
4. **What does the term “remit” imply in the passage (in “go beyond the remit of State Pollution Control Boards”)?**
  - A. Their annual budget allocation
  - B. The legally defined scope or authority of a body
  - C. The physical premises where the Board operates
  - D. A written communication sent to the Ministry
5. **Choose the sentence that correctly uses a relative pronoun:**
  - A. The Environment Audit Rules 2025, that were notified by the Ministry, aim to bridge manpower deficits.
  - B. Private agencies that seek accreditation must demonstrate capacity and integrity.
  - C. Auditors, who license the projects, are the officials whose role are beyond bookkeeping.
  - D. The SPCB is the body whom the rules empower to audit every unit.
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase in the following sentence.**  
After procrastinating for weeks, I finally had to bite the bullet and ask my boss for a raise.
  - A. To give up easily
  - B. To endure a painful or difficult situation with courage and determination
  - C. To be indecisive
  - D. To take the easy way out
7. **For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.**  
S1: There is a certain romance in names. Not the names of people, but of places.  
P: Places I have never seen and may never visit, yet their names sound exotic, mysterious, and sometimes just beautiful.  
Q: Adding a vowel sound to the name towards the end increases its sensuous factor.

R: But it is the sound, their pronunciation styles, and their origins make them attractive and sizzling.

S: In the early days of my career, I was enchanted by names such as Brundamal, Panki, Nayani, and Buda Phank — the way they rolled off the tongue was musical and rhythmic.

S4: They stayed with me long after the workday ended. Eventually, they became characters in the bedtime stories I told my toddler.

- A. P and Q
- B. P and R
- C. P and S
- D. Q and S

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

The group following and attending to some important person, A funeral procession.

- A. Hardened
- B. Cortege
- C. Geology
- D. Jurisdiction

9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom.**

Don't throw away a decent offer in pursuit of pie in the sky

- A. something very small
- B. something not possible
- C. difficult to find
- D. an easy situation

10. **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.**

Irrigation works have a special importance / in an agricultural countries like India, / where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons. / No error

- A. Irrigation works have a special importance
- B. in an agricultural countries like India
- C. where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons
- D. No error

11. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**

The teacher tried to tailor the lesson for weaker students.

- A. Standardize
- B. Modify
- C. Adapt
- D. Customize

12. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**

The rumours about the king began to dissipate after the official announcement.

- A. Accumulate
- B. Scatter
- C. Disperse
- D. Diminish

13. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. I don't cry on occasions when most people do — at cremations, farewells, or after watching a gut-wrenching movie. Does that make me less human?
- B. There was sorrow and overwhelming grief, but the tears just never came. I didn't cry when I was publicly humiliated, or deeply hurt, or had a serious setback.
- C. I don't tear up easily.
- D. I didn't cry when my parents died
- A. C, D, B, A
- B. C, B, A, D
- C. B, D, C, A
- D. B, C, D, A
14. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
- The committee dismissed the argument as inconsequential.
- A. Significant
- B. Crucial
- C. Important
- D. Trivial
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**
- "One day Mohan told me that he would become a doctor and leave Assam. I asked him if he knew about medicine."
- A. One day Mohan said to me, "I shall become a doctor and leave Assam." I said to him, "Do you know about medicine?"
- B. One day Mohan said to me, "I will become a doctor and leave Assam." I asked him, "Do you know medicine?"
- C. One day Mohan told me, "I would become a doctor and leave Assam." I said to him, "Did you know about medicine?"
- D. One day Mohan said, "I shall become a doctor and leave Assam." I asked him, "Are you knowing about medicine?"
16. **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.**
- Irrigation works have a special importance / in an agricultural countries like India, / where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons. / No error
- A. Irrigation works have a special importance
- B. in an agricultural countries like India
- C. where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons
- D. No error
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
- A person who is unable to pay his debt
- A. Economical
- B. Irrevocable
- C. Curfew
- D. Bankrupt



18. 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.

Irrigation works have a special importance / in an agricultural countries like India, / where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons. / No error

- A. Irrigation works have a special importance
- B. in an agricultural countries like India
- C. where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons
- D. No error

19. Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.

Please explain the relevance of these statistics to our policy.

- A. Pertinence
- B. Impertinence
- C. Irrelevance
- D. Extraneousness

20. Arrange into a coherent paragraph:

- A. Public apprehension often stems not from the science itself but from a sense that decisions about biotechnological deployment are made behind closed doors by distant institutions.
- B. The rapid advances in genome editing, synthetic biology, and personalized medicine promise enormous benefits, from curing genetic disorders to tailoring treatments.
- C. Yet history shows that technological promise does not automatically translate into equitable outcomes; distribution, access, and governance matter as much as innovation.
- D. Therefore, meaningful regulation must combine scientific literacy, community engagement, and ethical frameworks that foreground human dignity and fairness.
- E. Policymakers must weigh the excitement of discovery against social justice, ensuring that the fruits of research do not deepen existing inequalities.

- A. B C E A D
- B. B A C E D
- C. C B A E D
- D. B C A E D

**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.

Recently, the Union government \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in Parliament the provision of 30 days of leave under the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972, that could be utilised for the care of elderly family members. Highlighting this provision in response to a written question in the Rajya Sabha assumes importance as the elderly population — defined as individuals above the age of 60 — is \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ increasing. It is projected that in India, by 2050, one in five individuals will be over the age of 60. This demographic shift towards elderly population calls \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ urgent, sustained attention and action to protect their rights and well-being. Between 2011 and 2050, India's elderly population is projected to rise from 104 million to 347 million. Three important demographic changes are \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ this shift in age structures: falling fertility rates, declining mortality, and an increasing life expectancy. In this context, a report titled "Ageing in India: challenges and opportunities" prepared by the

Sankala Foundation, a research organisation based in Delhi, provides crucial \_\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_\_ into the status of the elderly in India while highlighting the emerging challenges and offering key recommendations for the future.

21. **What should come in the place of 1.**

- A. reiterate
- B. reiterated
- C. reiterating
- D. reiterates

22. **What should come in the place of 2.**

- A. steadily
- B. perfunctorily
- C. incessantly
- D. brusquely

23. **What should come in the place of 3.**

- A. at
- B. with
- C. from
- D. for

24. **What should come in the place of 4.**

- A. lead
- B. leading to
- C. led to
- D. leads

25. **What should come in the place of 5.**

- A. oversights
- B. foresight
- C. hindsight
- D. insights

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

- C) To overcome manpower/infrastructure constraints and strengthen compliance monitoring across numerous projects and industries  
 The passage says existing bodies face manpower, capacity, and infrastructure constraints; the new scheme bridges these deficits to improve compliance across many projects/industries.  
 A) The passage doesn't frame it as cost-cutting/privatisation for its own sake.  
 B) It doesn't abolish CPCB/Regional Offices; it augments capacity.  
 D) Carbon markets are mentioned, but the aim isn't exclusive; core compliance remains central.
- B) Enabling compliance with Green Credit Rules that award tradeable credits for actions like afforestation, water, and waste management  
 The passage states audits can support compliance with Green Credit Rules, yielding tradeable credits for activities such as afforestation, sustainable water management, and waste management.  
 Why others are incorrect (short):  
 A) Wildlife/CSR focus is not discussed.  
 C) Restricting to municipal SWM/Smart Cities is not mentioned.  
 D) Income-tax rebates/ESG filing is outside the passage's scope.
- A) **Cautiously optimistic**  
 The author welcomes the Environment Audit Rules, 2025 as a way to "bridge manpower and infrastructure deficits" and improve compliance, but adds cautions about not compromising core responsibilities and the need to empower local levels—supportive yet guarded.  
 B. Alarmist: The piece doesn't predict catastrophe; it weighs pros and cons calmly.  
 C. Sarcastic: No mocking tone or irony; the language is earnest and policy-focused.  
 D. Indifferent: The author clearly takes a position and recommends empowering district/block/panchayat levels.
- B) **The legally defined scope or authority of a body**  
 In context, "remit" = the official scope/area of responsibility or authority of the State Pollution Control Boards.  
 A: Budget ≠ remit (remit is scope, not money).  
 C: Premises are buildings, not authority.  
 D: Confuses "remit" with "remittance"/letter; not intended here.
- B) Private agencies that seek accreditation must demonstrate capacity and integrity.  
 "that seek accreditation" is a restrictive relative clause correctly identifying which agencies; pronoun-antecedent agreement and punctuation are correct.  
 A: Non-restrictive clause wrongly uses "that"; should be "which".  
 C: Agreement error ("whose role are" → "role is"); also "who license the projects" misstates the auditors' function.

D: "whom" is incorrect for an inanimate antecedent ("body"); use "that/which," and the statement misrepresents the rules' effect.

6. B) To bite the bullet (idiom) – To endure a painful or difficult situation with courage and determination मज़बूरी को स्वीकार करना

7. C) P and S

S1 introduces the subject "romance in names" and specifies it is about "places," setting the context for place names

P starts with the noun "Places," which directly refers back to "places" in S1, creating a clear link. The pronoun "their" (referring to the places) connects to the subject of place names, and the use of "I" introduces the first-person perspective, which is consistent with S4's personal tone.

S follows P because it begins with a time phrase "In the early days of my career," which adds depth to the personal narrative introduced by "I" in P. The subject "I" is repeated, maintaining the first-person perspective, and the verb "was enchanted" connects to P's description of names sounding "exotic, mysterious, and beautiful."

S4 starts with the pronoun "They," which refers directly to the specific names (Brundamal, Panki, etc.) introduced in S.

- S1 में subject "romance in names" introduce होता है, specifically "places" के names के लिए, जो paragraph का main topic set करता है।
- P (S2) S1 के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "Places" से शुरू होता है, जो S1 के "places" को directly refer करता है। Pronoun "their" (names) और subject "I" का use S1 के idea को आगे बढ़ाता है, यह बताता है कि names कैसे exotic और beautiful sound करते हैं।
- S (S3) P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह time phrase "In the early days of my career" से start होता है, जो P के personal perspective को continue करता है। Verb "was enchanted" P के description (exotic, beautiful names) से connect होती है, और specific names (Brundamal, Panki, etc.) introduce करती है। Noun phrase "the way they rolled off the tongue" P में implied sound concept को elaborate करता है, जिससे subject-verb-object flow smooth बनता है।
- S4 S के बाद आता है क्योंकि pronoun "They" S में mentioned specific names को refer करता है, और "stayed with me" S के "enchanted" से logically जुड़ता है, यह show करता है कि names का lasting impact कैसे हुआ।
- R ("But it is the sound...") starts with "But," implying a contrast that isn't present after P.
- Q ("Adding a vowel sound...") is a general linguistic observation that doesn't connect grammatically to P or S1.

8. B) **Cortege** – The group following and attending to some important person, A funeral procession. जूलूस

- **Hardened** – Not affected by anything कठोर
- **Geology** – The science of earth's history and rocks भूविज्ञान
- **Jurisdiction** – A fixed territory in which authority can be exercised क्षेत्राधिकार

9. B) **Pie in the sky** (phrase) – something not possible असाध्य, संभव नहीं

10. B) "in an agricultural countries like India,"

Solution) 'an' के बाद singular noun चाहिए; 'countries' के बदले 'country' होगा.

- Article "an" requires a singular noun: use "country," not "countries."  
Like— Irrigation works have a special importance in an agricultural country like India, where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons.

11. A) **Tailor** (verb) – Customize, adapt, fine-tune, shape. अनुकूलित करना

**Antonym: Standardize** (verb) – To make uniform, regularize, systematize. मानकीकृत करना

- **Modify** (verb) – Alter, adjust, amend. संशोधित करना
- **Adapt** (verb) – Adjust, accommodate, assimilate. अनुकूल होना
- **Customize** (verb) – Personalize, individualize, tailor. व्यक्तिगत बनाना

12. A) **Dissipate** (verb) – Fade, peter out, disperse, melt away, diminish. कम हो जाना

**Antonym: Accumulate** (verb) – Amass, garner, heap up, aggregate, stockpile. एकत्र करना

- **Scatter** (verb) – Disband, strew, break up, dissolve, disseminate. बिखेरना
- **Disperse** (verb) – Dissolve, dissipate, diffuse, disband, scatter. फैलाना
- **Diminish** (verb) – Reduce, curtail, lessen, attenuate, wane. घटाना

13. A) **C, D, B, A**

C: Starts the paragraph by introducing the subject "I" and a general state (not tearing up easily).

D: Follows C logically by using the same subject "I" and intensifying the claim with the strongest possible example (parents' death). The verb "didn't cry" directly supports "don't tear up easily."

B: Follows D by continuing with the same subject "I" (implied in the second sentence). It elaborates on the theme from D using the conjunction "but" to contrast internal feeling ("sorrow") with lack of tears. It then lists other specific examples ("publicly humiliated," "deeply hurt," "serious setback") using "or" for parallel structure, expanding on the idea introduced in D.

A: Follows B and concludes the paragraph. It starts by summarizing the main point using the same subject "I" and verb phrase "don't cry," connecting directly back to B and D. It provides general occasions ("cremations," etc.) using "or," mirroring the structure in B. The rhetorical question ("Does that make me less human?") naturally concludes the reflection started in C, D, and B

- यह paragraph की शुरुआत करता है, subject "I" और एक general state (आसानी से आँसू नहीं आना) introduce करता है।

- यह C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह same subject "I" का use करता है और अपनी बात को सबसे मजबूत उदाहरण (parents की मौत) से support करता है। Verb "didn't cry", "don't tear up easily" को directly support करती है।
- यह D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह same subject "I" को जारी रखता है (second sentence में implied)। यह D के theme को "but" conjunction से elaborate करता है, जो internal feeling ("sorrow") और lack of tears के बीच contrast दिखाता है। फिर यह "or" का use करते हुए अन्य specific उदाहरण ("publicly humiliated," आदि) देता है, जो D में introduce idea को expand करते हैं।
- यह B के बाद आकर paragraph को समाप्त करता है। यह same subject "I" और verb phrase "don't cry" से शुरू होता है, जो सीधे B और D से connect करता है। यह "or" का use करके general occasions ("cremations," आदि) देता है, जो B की structure से match करता है। Rhetorical question ("Does that make...?") C, D और B में शुरू हुई reflection को naturally conclude करती है।

14. D) **Inconsequential** (adjective) – trivial, negligible, insignificant, immaterial, moot तुच्छ

**Synonym:** **Trivial** (adjective) – of little importance (तुच्छ)

- **Significant** (adjective) – important (महत्वपूर्ण)
- **Crucial** (adjective) – extremely important (नितांत आवश्यक)
- **Important** (adjective) – of great value (महत्वपूर्ण)

15. A) One day Mohan said to me, "I shall become a doctor and leave Assam." I said to him, "Do you know about medicine?"

- Indirect would become → direct shall/will become (future backshift restored).
- The question "if he knew about medicine" → direct yes/no question: "Do you know about medicine?" (keeps "about," which matches the meaning).

Why the others are wrong

- B: Uses "Do you know medicine?" (unnatural; should be "know about medicine").
- C: Puts "would become" inside direct speech; in direct it should be shall/will. Also uses "Did you know..." (past), not present.
- D: "Are you knowing..." is ungrammatical (stative verb "know" doesn't take continuous).

16. B) "in an agricultural countries like India,"

Solution) 'an' के बाद singular noun चाहिए; 'countries' के बदले 'country' होगा.

- Article "an" requires a singular noun: use "country," not "countries."  
Like— Irrigation works have a special importance in an agricultural country like India, where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons.

17. D) **Bankrupt/insolvent** – A person who is unable to pay his debt दिवालिया

- **Economical** – One who is careful in the use of money/fuel etc किफायती

- **Irrevocable** – That which cannot be altered अपरिवर्तनीय
- **Curfew** – An order that certain activities/ Movement are prohibited कफर्यू

18. B) "in an agricultural countries like India,"

Solution) 'an' के बाद singular noun चाहिए; 'countries' के बदले 'country' होगा.

- Article "an" requires a singular noun: use "country," not "countries."  
Like— Irrigation works have a special importance in an agricultural country like India, where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons.

19. A) **Relevance** (noun) – pertinence, applicability, significance, connectedness, bearing प्रासंगिकता

**Synonym: Pertinence** (noun) – direct bearing; appositeness (प्रासंगिकता / संबद्धता)

- **Impertinence** (noun) – irrelevance; sauciness (अप्रासंगिकता / असम्भ्यता)
- **Irrelevance** (noun) – lack of connection (अप्रासंगिकता)
- **Extraneousness** (noun) – outside origin; nonessentiality (बाह्यता / अप्रासंगिकता)

20. A) **B C E A D**

B starts the paragraph because it introduces the subject "rapid advances" (जो subject "rapid advances" को introduce करता है, जो बताता है कि paragraph किसके बारे में है).

C follows B because it introduces the verb phrase "does not automatically translate" (जो verb phrase "does not automatically translate" को introduce करता है, जो subject "technological promise" के action को describe करता है).

E follows C because it introduces the article "the" (जो article "the" को introduce करता है, जो upcoming noun "excitement" और "social justice" को connect करता है).

A follows E because it introduces the adjective "public" (जो adjective "public" को introduce करता है, जो noun "apprehension" की quality को describe करता है).

D concludes by introducing the noun "regulation" (जो noun "regulation" को introduce करता है, जो पूरी noun phrase "meaningful regulation" को complete करता है).

21. B) **Reiterated** का use होगा क्योंकि "Recently" के साथ simple past का प्रयोग स्वाभाविक है, और 'reiterate' का अर्थ किसी बात/प्रावधान को दोबारा कहना या पुष्ट करना है; वाक्य में सरकार ने संसद में 30-दिन अवकाश प्रावधान को फिर से दोहराया है, इसलिए 'reiterated' सही है। जबकि 'reiterate' (base form) बिना सहायक क्रिया के मुख्य क्रिया नहीं बन सकता, 'reiterating' (V-ing) को सहायक/उपवाक्य चाहिए, और 'reiterates' simple present है जो 'Recently' जैसे past-time संकेतक से मेल नहीं खाता।

- **'Reiterated'** will be used because "Recently" cues the simple past, and 'reiterate' means to state/affirm again; the sentence reports the government repeated this provision in Parliament, so 'reiterated' fits. Whereas, 'reiterate' (base) needs an auxiliary/to, 'reiterating' (V-ing) requires an auxiliary or subordinate role, and 'reiterates' is simple present (habitual/general), clashing with the past-time marker "Recently."



22. A) '**Steadily**' का use होगा क्योंकि "is \_\_\_ increasing" में जनसंख्या बढ़ने की गति को क्रमिक, निरंतर और अनुमानित रूप से दर्शाना है। "steadily increasing" एक मानक कोलोकेशन है जो डेमोग्राफिक ट्रेंड के लिए उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'perfunctorily' (औपचारिक/ऊपरी तौर पर) किसी कार्य-व्यवहार की गुणवत्ता बताएगा, 'incessantly' (लगातार बिना रुके) नकारात्मक/अस्वाभाविक अंश देता है, और 'brusquely' (रुखाई/अकड़ से) बोलचाल के लहजे के लिए आता है—ये सब 'increasing' के साथ अर्थगत रूप से मेल नहीं खाते।

- '**Steadily**' will be used because it naturally collocates with "increasing" to show a gradual, consistent trend ("steadily increasing"), which fits demographic growth. 'Perfunctorily' describes doing something superficially (wrong semantic domain), 'incessantly' implies an unceasing/annoying pace (stylistically off for formal demographics), and 'brusquely' modifies tone/manner of speech, not numerical trends, so they are incorrect here.

23. D) '**For**' का use होगा क्योंकि "call for" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की माँग करना/आवश्यक होना। वाक्य में "calls \_\_\_ urgent, sustained attention and action" से अधिकारों की रक्षा हेतु तात्कालिक व निरंतर ध्यान/कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता बताई गई है, इसलिए 'for' सही है। जबकि 'at' सामान्यतः स्थान/समय के साथ आता है, 'with' साधन/संगति या तरीके को दिखाता है, और 'from' स्रोत/उत्पत्ति बताता है—ये सब यहाँ के verb-preposition collocation में फिट नहीं होते। व्याकरण की दृष्टि से मानक संरचना "call for + noun phrase" होती है।

- '**For**' will be used because "call for" means to demand or require something. The sentence signals a need for "urgent, sustained attention and action," so 'for' fits. Whereas 'at' is used for time/place, 'with' for accompaniment/manner, and 'from' for source/origin—none match the required verb-preposition collocation here. Grammatically, the correct pattern is "call for + noun phrase."

24. B) '**leading to**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ संरचना "are + V-ing" चल रहे/निरंतर कारण-परिणाम संबंध को दिखाती है: "Three important demographic changes are leading to this shift...". जबकि 'lead' base form है—इस फ्रेम में सही वाक्य "changes lead to ..." होता, 'are lead' गलत है; 'led to' past form है—यहाँ "have led to/led to" चाहिए, 'are led to' अर्थ/व्याकरण दोनों से गलत है; और 'leads' singular verb है, plural subject "changes" के साथ subject-verb mismatch पैदा करता है।

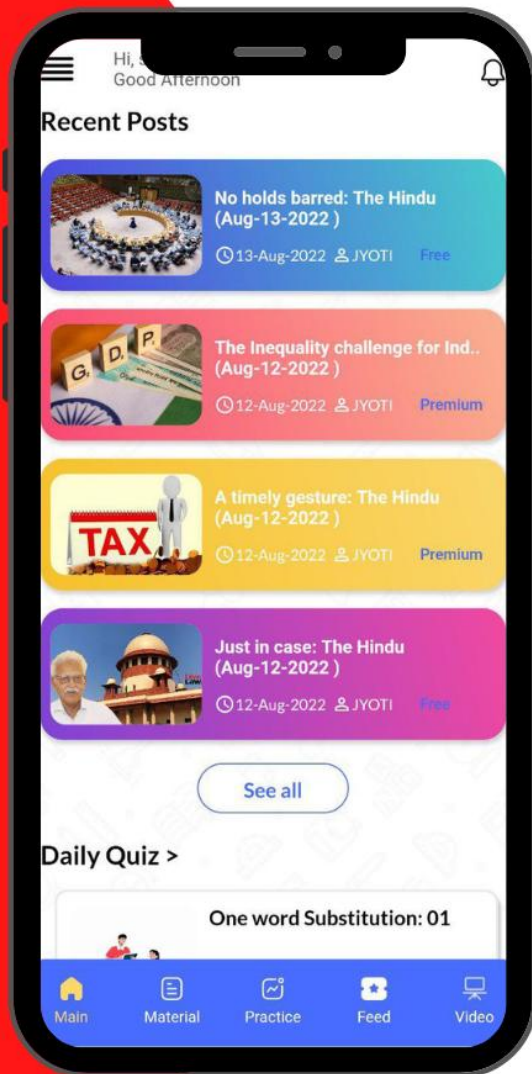
- '**leading to**' will be used because "are + V-ing" fits an ongoing causal idea: "Three important demographic changes are leading to this shift...". Whereas 'lead' is the base form (the frame would be "changes lead to ...", not "are lead"), 'led to' is past (would need "have led to/led to," not "are ..."), and 'leads' is singular, clashing with the plural subject "changes."

25. D) '**Insights**' का use होगा क्योंकि "insights" का अर्थ होता है गहरी समझ या विश्लेषण से प्राप्त निष्कर्ष। वाक्य में रिपोर्ट "provides crucial \_\_\_ into the status of the elderly" कह रही है—यहाँ "provides crucial insights into" एक स्वाभाविक कोलोकेशन है और बहुवचन संज्ञा "insights" क्रिया



“provides” के साथ अर्थपूर्ण बैठती है। जबकि ‘oversights’ का अर्थ चूक/लापरवाही से हुई गलती है, ‘foresight’ दूरदर्शिता (आम तौर पर अगणनीय; “status into” के साथ अप्राकृतिक), और ‘hindsight’ बाद में समझ आना (पश्चदृष्टि) है—ये इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- **'Insights'** will be used because it means deep understanding/findings. The sentence needs a noun that collocates with “provides crucial \_\_\_\_ into,” and “provides crucial insights into the status...” is idiomatic and grammatically sound (plural count noun matching the sense of multiple findings). In contrast, ‘oversights’ means mistakes due to carelessness, ‘foresight’ (usually uncountable) refers to predicting the future and sounds unnatural with “into the status,” and ‘hindsight’ is understanding after events — none fit the report’s analytical context.



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