

Hot air: On U.S. President Donald Trump's rant against climate change science

Donald Trump's **rant** against climate change **is** helping no one

President Donald Trump delivered to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) an **address** that was **allergic** to facts. Describing climate change as the “greatest **con** job **perpetrated** on the world”, he said that Europe's **decades-long** **trimming** of its **carbon footprint** **had** come **at the expense** of **shuttered** factories and job losses. In his **Luddite conception** of the workings of climate change, scientists in the early half of the 20th century had said that global cooling “would kill the world” and when that did not happen they said **global warming** would. And because the world did not end, he **reckons**, dishonest scientists now refer to it as ‘climate change’ to **sound** correct **irrespective of** the **outcome**. **Never mind** the fact that the average global temperature **dip** of 0.1°C (from 1945-70) **was attributed to** an increase in sulphur **emissions** from burning coal. Never mind that there is an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that has, since the 1990s, provided a forum for thousands of scientists to **tease apart** the effects of natural variations in climate from that due to human-caused ones. Never mind that climate change — the term — means **precisely** that global warming does not mean hotter weather everywhere but a larger **disruption** in the circulation of ocean currents and, therefore, increasingly **erratic** weather.

Mr. Trump's **chagrin** is less about the **subtleties** of climate than it is about what it means to the **fossil fuel** industry. To him, the increasing **adoption** of solar and wind energy **was** evidence of countries being on the “**brink** of destruction” because of **pursuing** a “green agenda”. **That** the President of a country, which once led the science of **parsing** the subtleties of **anthropogenic** warming, would, one day, stand on one of the world's most **prestigious podiums** to **undermine** it, **shows** that **deference** to scientific wisdom **is a thing of the past**. There are **legitimate criticisms** of the multi-lateral process **in place** to guide climate action, determining justice and equity in remedial action and whether the impact of the climate crisis is undermined, even by its **adherents**, by making it **subservient** to the **zero-sum chicanery** of trade **protectionism**. The **perspective** of the leader of the world's largest economy on these **would** have been valuable. The **complexity** of weather changes **means** that it is **reasonable** to be **perplexed** about the mechanics of climate change. **Painting** it as a **harbinger** of a Mayan **apocalypse** **has** not helped either. Yet, it is clear that due to a slow **accretion** of hard evidence, **falsifiable conjecture** and measured **prognosis**, the scientific process is working the way it should. Despite its **inefficiencies**, the climate **confabulation** process has **positioned** the world towards a post-fossil-fuel future. No rant can change that.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **Luddite** (noun) – one who is opposed to especially technological change
- **Conception** (noun) – Notion, concept, thought, perception धारणा

Vocabulary

1. **Rant** (noun) – tirade, outburst, diatribe, harangue, complaint बकवास
2. **Address** (noun) – speech, talk, lecture, discourse, oration भाषण
3. **Allergic** (adjective) – hostile, averse, opposed, sensitive, intolerant न सहनेवाला
4. **Con** (noun) – fraud, trick, scam, swindle, deception ठग
5. **Perpetrate** (verb) – commit, execute, perform, carry out, inflict अंजाम देना
6. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
7. **Trimming** (noun) – reduction, cutting, lessening, curtailing, decrease कटौती
8. **Carbon footprint** (noun) – a measure of the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community. कार्बन उत्सर्जन का प्रभाव
9. **Global warming** (noun) – the phenomenon of gradual increase in the average temperature of earth . वैश्विक तापन
10. **Reckon** (verb) – think, suppose, consider, believe, estimate समझना
11. **Sound** (verb) – appear, seem, convey, resemble, express प्रतीत होना
12. **Irrespective of** (phrase) – regardless of, despite, without regard to, independent of, notwithstanding के बावजूद
13. **Outcome** (noun) – result, consequence, effect, upshot, product परिणाम
14. **Never mind** (phrase) – ignore, forget, let it go, disregard, don't worry ध्यान न दो
15. **Attributed** (to) (adjective) – ascribed, credited, assigned, linked, connected with कारण मानना
16. **Emission** (noun) – discharge, release, output, exhaust, outflow उत्सर्जन
17. **Tease apart** (phrasal verb) – separate, distinguish, differentiate, unravel, analyze अलग करना / पहचानना
18. **Precisely** (adverb) – exactly, accurately, clearly, correctly, specifically ठीक-ठीक
19. **Disruption** (noun) – disturbance, disorder, breakdown, turmoil, interruption बाधा
20. **Erratic** (adjective) – unpredictable, irregular, inconsistent, unstable, changeable अस्थिर
21. **Chagrin** (noun) – disappointment, displeasure, irritation, annoyance, embarrassment निराशा
22. **Subtlety** (noun) – nuance, refinement, delicacy, precision, intricacy बारीकी

23. **Fossil fuel** (noun) – coal, oil, natural gas, petroleum, non-renewable energy जीवाश्म ईंधन
24. **Adoption** (noun) – acceptance, embrace, implementation, approval, use अपनाना
25. **Brink** (noun) – edge, verge, threshold, point, margin कगार
26. **Pursue** (verb) – follow, chase, seek, strive for, aim at पीछा करना
27. **Parse** (verb) – analyze, examine, break down, study, interpret विश्लेषण करना
28. **Anthropogenic** (adjective) – human-caused, man-made, artificial, induced, generated by people मानव-जनित
29. **Prestigious** (adjective) – respected, honoured, esteemed, eminent, distinguished प्रतिष्ठित
30. **Podium** (noun) – platform, stage, dais, stand, pulpit मंच
31. **Undermine** (verb) – weaken, damage, sabotage, erode, impair कमजोर करना
32. **Deference** (noun) – respect, regard, esteem, reverence, honour आदर
33. **A thing of the past** (phrase) – out dated, obsolete, gone, finished, no longer existing बीती बात / पुरानी चीज़
34. **Legitimate** (adjective) – lawful, valid, proper, justified, genuine वैध
35. **Criticism** (noun) – disapproval, condemnation, censure, fault-finding, review आलोचना
36. **In place** (phrase) – established, functioning, working, operative, existing लागू
37. **Adherent** (noun) – supporter, follower, believer, advocate, disciple अनुयायी
38. **Subservient** (adjective) – submissive, inferior, secondary, obedient, compliant अधीनस्थ
39. **Zero-sum** (noun) – win-lose situation, all-or-nothing, competitive, non-cooperative शून्य-योग (जहाँ एक की जीत, दूसरे की हार)
40. **Chicanery** (noun) – trickery, deception, dishonesty, fraud, cheating चालबाज़ी
41. **Protectionism** (noun) – trade barriers, tariffs, restrictions, import control, economic nationalism संरक्षणवाद
42. **Perspective** (noun) – viewpoint, outlook, angle, approach, stance दृष्टिकोण
43. **Reasonable** (adjective) – fair, logical, rational, moderate, acceptable उचित
44. **Perplexed** (adjective) – confused, puzzled, bewildered, baffled, uncertain उलझन में

45. **Harbinger** (noun) – forerunner, sign, omen, herald, precursor अग्रदूत / संकेत
46. **Apocalypse** (noun) – catastrophe, disaster, destruction, end of the world, doom महाविनाश
47. **Accretion** (noun) – accumulation, growth, build-up, increase, addition संचय
48. **Falsifiable** (adjective) – testable, provable, verifiable, refutable, disprovable असत्य सिद्ध किया जा सकने वाला
49. **Conjecture** (noun) – speculation, guess, assumption, supposition, hypothesis अनुमान
50. **Prognosis** (noun) – forecast, prediction, outlook, projection, estimate भविष्यवाणी
51. **Inefficiency** (noun) – incompetence, inadequacy, unproductiveness, wastefulness, incapacity अक्षमता
52. **Confabulation** (noun) – discussion, talk, chat, consultation, dialogue वार्ता
53. **Position** (verb) – place, situate, align, arrange, deploy रखना

Summary of the Editorial

1. U.S. President Donald Trump, in his UNGA speech, dismissed climate change science as a “con job.”
2. He argued that Europe’s efforts to cut carbon emissions caused factory closures and job losses.
3. Trump mocked scientists, claiming they shifted predictions from global cooling to global warming, then to climate change.
4. He ignored scientific explanations that the mid-20th century cooling was due to sulphur emissions from coal.
5. He overlooked the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which distinguishes natural and human-induced variations.
6. Trump misrepresented the meaning of “climate change,” which refers to broader disruptions in weather and ocean patterns, not just hotter weather.
7. His hostility stems more from protecting fossil fuel interests than genuine scientific doubt.
8. He portrayed renewable energy adoption as dangerous, calling it part of a destructive “green agenda.”
9. The U.S., once a leader in climate science, is now undermining it under Trump’s leadership.
10. Legitimate criticisms exist about multilateral climate action processes, such as fairness, justice, and trade politics.
11. A constructive U.S. perspective on these complex issues would have been more valuable than Trump’s denial.
12. The mechanics of climate change are complex, and public confusion is understandable.
13. Exaggerating climate change as apocalyptic also weakens its credibility.
14. However, the scientific process—based on evidence, falsifiability, and careful predictions—remains robust.
15. Despite inefficiencies, international climate efforts are moving the world toward a post-fossil-fuel future, unaffected by Trump’s rants.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Trump's leadership style in global politics
 - B. Scientific validity of climate change versus political denial
 - C. The collapse of industries due to green energy
 - D. Historical misunderstandings of weather patterns
2. **According to the passage, why does President Trump dismiss climate change as a "con job"?**
 - A. Because he believed scientists were dishonest and kept changing terms to fit outcomes
 - B. Because the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change failed to prove climate change scientifically
 - C. Because Europe's reduction of its carbon footprint was achieved without any economic costs
 - D. Because climate change always means hotter weather everywhere, which contradicts reality
3. **In the author's view, what would have been a valuable contribution from President Trump instead of dismissing climate science?**
 - A. A critical perspective on the economic dominance of fossil fuel corporations
 - B. An informed stance on justice, equity, and trade implications in global climate action
 - C. A detailed scientific explanation of ocean current disruptions
 - D. A dismissal of the Mayan apocalypse narrative of climate change
4. **Identify the grammatically correct sentence according to subject-verb agreement:**
 - A. The complexities of climate change was ignored by Trump.
 - B. The complexities of climate change were ignored by Trump.
 - C. The complexity of climate change were ignored by Trump.
 - D. The complexities of climate change has ignored by Trump.
5. **Identify the correct type of the following sentence from the passage:**

"Never mind that the average global temperature dip of 0.1°C (from 1945-70) was attributed to an increase in sulphur emissions from burning coal."

 - A. Simple sentence
 - B. Complex sentence
 - C. Compound sentence
 - D. Compound-complex sentence
6. In the sentence "Mr. Trump's chagrin is less about the subtleties of climate....," choose the best synonym for **chagrin** as used in the passage.
 - A. Complacency
 - B. Elation
 - C. Equanimity
 - D. Vexation
7. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
 - A. Ibn Al-Haitham wrote a book in seven volumes namely 'Kitāb al-Manāẓir' also known as 'The Book of Optics.'
 - B. However, during the medieval period, the notable work of an Arab writer and scientist, Ibn Al-Haitham revolutionised the concept of physics.

- C. During the ancient period, the development of Physics took place simultaneously with the development of astronomy.
D. In this book, Ibn Al-Haitham disproved the ancient Greek concept of vision and introduced a new theory.
- A. CBAD
B. ACBD
C. ADBC
D. BCDA
8. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
By whom were you injured?
A. Who had been injuring you?
B. Who has injured you?
C. Who had injured you?
D. Who injured you?
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The bride had a big villa in comparison to the bridegroom's _____ house
A. distinct
B. large
C. small
D. different
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
In exactly the same words as were used originally.
A. Imprecise
B. Strict
C. Neutral
D. Verbatim
11. **Select the best express Synonym of the given bold word.**
His voice was full of **resentment** when he talked about the incident.
A. Delight
B. Affection
C. Bitterness
D. Kindness
12. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The government aims to rationalise the tax system.
A. Complicate
B. Optimise
C. Restructure
D. Reform
13. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
Mumbai is the city of dreams but it is a expensive city too
A. city of dreams
B. a expensive city too
C. Mumbai is the

- D. but it is
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Shraddha wandered through the labyrinth of thoughts, seeking clarity _____ chaos.
A. for
B. down
C. amidst
D. Upstairs
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Someone working or acting merely for money or other rewards.
A. Debtor
B. Mercenary
C. Contractor
D. Player
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Historians tell us how this country was divided into three.
A. We have been told by historians how this country was divided into three.
B. We are told by historians how this country divided into three.
C. We are told by historians how this country was divided into three.
D. We are told by historians how this country has been divided into three.
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
It is his job / to chase out / clients with / outstanding debts
A. to chase out
B. outstanding debts
C. clients with
D. It is his job
18. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**
Staying healthy and exercising daily enhances an athelet's ability.
A. athelet's
B. healthy
C. exercising
D. enhances
19. **Some parts of a few sentences have been jumbled up, and labelled A, B, C and D. Select the option that gives the correct sequence in which these parts can be rearranged to form a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence.**
My years in my father's house
A. would have been unbearable had
B. the feel of his hand clutching mine, his
C. I not had my brother. I never forgot
D. refusal to abandon me. Perhaps he and I would have been close even otherwise
A. ACBD
B. DBCA
C. CBDA
D. BCDA

20. Given below are four jumbled sentences. Out of the given options, pick the one that gives their correct order.

- A. Vijay the bus conductor was always there in one of these trucks.
- B. He had now quit his old job and joined politics.
- C. In the week before the elections, trucks bumped up and down the dirty streets of Laxmangarh, full of young men holding microphones and shouting: "Stand up to the rich!"
- D. That was the thing about Vijay; each time you saw him, he had done better for himself.

A. CBAD

B. DABC

C. ABCD

D. CABD

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

There are (1) _____ ways to empower women. Individual people and the administration must work (2) _____ to make this a (3) _____. Girl's education must be made mandatory so that they do not become (4) _____, uneducated, and unable to support themselves. Women must be (5) _____ equal rights and opportunities in all fields, regardless of their gender

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

- A. selected
- B. several
- C. counted
- D. chosen

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

- A. anonymously
- B. cooperatively
- C. singlehandedly
- D. forcefully

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

- A. reality
- B. dream
- C. truth
- D. fiction

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

- A. ignorant
- B. arrogant
- C. experienced
- D. indifferent

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

- A. taken
- B. accepted
- C. satisfied with
- D. accorded

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

- B) Scientific validity of climate change versus political denial
 The passage contrasts Trump's rejection and ridicule of climate change science with the established, evidence-based scientific consensus. The central theme is the tension between political denialism and scientific reality.
 A) Incorrect: The passage critiques Trump, but the focus is on his denial of climate change science, not leadership in general.
 C) Incorrect: Trump mentions factory closures, but the author dismisses this claim; it is not the theme.
 D) Incorrect: Past scientific misinterpretations are mentioned briefly but only as context, not as the central theme.
- A) Because he believed scientists were dishonest and kept changing terms to fit outcomes
 Trump argued that scientists first warned of global cooling, then global warming, and when both "failed," they shifted to the broader term "climate change" to always appear right.
 B (Incorrect): The passage actually emphasizes that the IPCC provided a platform for thousands of scientists to separate natural and human-caused climate variations — it never failed in its purpose.
 C (Incorrect): Trump criticized Europe's actions for causing economic costs like factory closures and job losses, not for avoiding them.
 D (Incorrect): The passage clarifies that climate change does not mean hotter weather everywhere but rather disruption in currents and erratic weather; Trump's dismissal was not based on this misunderstanding.
- B) An informed stance on justice, equity, and trade implications in global climate action
 The author clearly states that Trump's perspective on fairness, equity, and trade protectionism in global climate policy would have been valuable, but he undermined science instead.
 A (Incorrect): While Trump's bias toward fossil fuel industries is mentioned, the passage stresses what was missing — his perspective on justice/equity in remedial climate action.
 C (Incorrect): The passage notes that science has already explained disruptions in ocean currents; Trump was not expected to provide this explanation.
 D (Incorrect): While painting climate change as a Mayan apocalypse is critiqued, this was not suggested as Trump's valuable contribution.
- B) The complexities of climate change were ignored by Trump.
 Subject = "The complexities" (plural). Verb = "were" (plural). Correct agreement.
 A (Incorrect): "Complexities" is plural but verb "was" is singular.
 C (Incorrect): Subject = "complexity" (singular), but verb "were" is plural
 D (Incorrect): "Complexities" is plural, but verb "has" is singular
- A) Simple sentence

A (Correct): Despite the length, the sentence has only one independent clause with a single subject ("the average global temperature dip") and one predicate ("was attributed").

Therefore, it is a simple sentence.

B (Incorrect): A complex sentence must have at least one independent and one dependent clause. Here, no dependent clause exists.

C (Incorrect): A compound sentence requires two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinator (and, but, or, etc.). Not present here.

D (Incorrect): A compound-complex sentence has multiple independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. This is not the case.

6. D) Vexation

Chagrin here means irritation/annoyance arising from frustration. Vexation precisely captures that sense of irritated displeasure.

A. Complacency — self-satisfaction

B. Elation — joy/exultation

C. Equanimity — calm composure

7. A) CBAD

C starts the sentence by introducing the subject "development of Physics" and setting the context in the ancient period. This establishes the timeline and topic.

B follows C because it introduces a contrast ("However") and shifts the focus to the medieval period, introducing the new subject "Ibn Al-Haitham", who revolutionized physics. This creates a logical transition from ancient to medieval times.

A comes after B as it provides more details about Ibn Al-Haitham's work, specifically his book 'Kitāb al-Manāẓir'. This connects directly to the previous sentence, which mentions his revolutionary contributions.

D concludes the sequence by explaining what Ibn Al-Haitham did in his book—disproving Greek concepts and introducing a new theory. This directly links to A, where the book is introduced.

In Hindi:

- C sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "development of Physics" को introduce करता है और ancient period का context set करता है।
- B, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "However" से contrast देता है और focus shift करता है medieval period पर, जहाँ नया subject "Ibn Al-Haitham" introduce होता है। यह एक logical transition create करता है।
- A, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह Ibn Al-Haitham के काम ('Kitāb al-Manāẓir') के बारे में details देता है, जो previous sentence से directly connect होता है।
- D sentence को complete करता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि Ibn Al-Haitham ने अपनी book में क्या किया—Greek concepts को disprove किया और नया theory introduce किया। यह A से directly link करता है।

8. D) Who injured you?

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलने के लिए (Question Word + Verb + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। sentence 'By whom were you injured?' को Active Voice में बदलते समय 'By whom' को 'Who' में बदल दिया जाता है, और Passive Verb 'were injured' को Active Voice में 'injured' किया जाता है। चूंकि यह Simple Past Tense का sentence है, Verb 'injured' को Past Simple में वैसा ही रखा जाता है।

- To convert Passive Voice into Active Voice for questions, the structure (Question Word + Verb + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'By whom were you injured?', 'By whom' is changed to 'Who', and the passive verb 'were injured' is changed to 'injured' in the Simple Past Tense. Therefore, the correct answer is (Who injured you?).
9. C) Small' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence दूल्हे के घर और दुल्हन के बड़े विला के बीच के तुलना की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "the bride had a big villa in comparison to the bridegroom's (3)_____ house" के माध्यम से उस भौतिक अंतर को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें दुल्हन का विला बड़ा है और दूल्हे का घर छोटा। इसलिए, "small" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Small' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the comparison between the bride's villa and the bridegroom's house. Here, through "the bride had a big villa in comparison to the bridegroom's (3)_____ house", it portrays that physical difference, where the bride's villa is big and the bridegroom's house is small. Thus, "small" would be the most appropriate choice.
10. D) **Verbatim** (adverb) – In exactly the same words as were used originally; word for word.
शब्दशः
- **Imprecise** (adjective) – not accurate or exact. असटीक
 - **Strict** (adjective) – demanding that rules concerning behavior are obeyed and observed. कठोर
 - **Neutral** (adjective) – not supporting or helping either side in a conflict, disagreement, etc.; impartial. तटस्थ
11. C) **Resentment** (noun) – bitterness, anger, displeasure, grudge, annoyance नाराज़गी / कटुता
Synonym: Bitterness (noun) – strong anger or hurt (कटुता)
- **Delight** (noun) – happiness (खुशी)
 - **Affection** (noun) – fondness or love (स्नेह)
 - **Kindness** (noun) – generosity or compassion (दयालुता)
12. A) **Rationalise** (verb) – Streamline, simplify, optimise, reform, restructure. व्यवस्थित करना
Antonym: Complicate (verb) – Make more complex, entangle, confuse, perplex. जटिल बनाना
- **Optimise** (verb) – Make best or most effective, enhance. सर्वश्रेष्ठ बनाना
 - **Restructure** (verb) – Reorganise, overhaul, reform. पुनर्गठन करना
 - **Reform** (verb) – Improve, rectify, amend. सुधारना

13. B) 'a expensive city too' के बदले 'an expensive city too' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'expensive' शब्द एक vowel sound (अ से उच्चारित) से शुरू होता है, अतः इसके पहले 'an' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
Mumbai is an expensive city.
- 'an expensive city too' will be used instead of 'a expensive city too' because 'expensive' starts with a vowel sound, so 'an' is used before it; Like— Mumbai is an expensive city.
14. C) 'Amidst' का use होगा क्योंकि "amidst" का अर्थ होता है 'के बीच में'। इस sentence में, श्रद्धा अपने विचारों की भूलभुलैया में स्पष्टता खोज रही है, और यह स्पष्टता chaos (अराजकता) के बीच में पाई जा रही है, इसलिए 'amidst' सही है। जबकि 'for' का अर्थ होता है 'के लिए', 'down' का अर्थ है 'नीचे', और 'upstairs' का अर्थ है 'ऊपर की मंजिल', जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
'Amidst' will be used because it means 'in the middle of'. In this sentence, Shraddha is seeking clarity within a chaotic situation, making 'amidst' the correct choice. Whereas 'for' means 'for the purpose of', 'down' means 'toward a lower place', and 'upstairs' means 'to the upper floor', which do not fit in this context.
15. B) **Mercenary** (noun) – Someone working or acting merely for money or other rewards भाड़े का सैनिक
- **Debtor** (noun) – a person or institution that owes a sum of money. ऋणी
 - **Contractor** (noun) – a person or company that undertakes a contract to provide materials or labor to perform a service or do a job. ठेकेदार
 - **Player** (noun) – a person taking part in a sport or game. खिलाड़ी
16. C) We are told by historians how this country was divided into three.
Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है, और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। Passive Voice में "tell" को "are told" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे—To Be → are V³ → told
Note: "us" को "we" से बदला गया, और "are told" का प्रयोग Passive Voice में किया गया। "by historians" को वाक्य के अंत में जोड़ा गया।
- When converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "tell" is changed to "are told" in Passive Voice. For example: → To Be → are → V³ → told
- Note: "us" is changed to "we," and "are told" is used in Passive Voice. "by historians" is added at the end of the sentence.
17. A) 'to chase out' के बदले 'to chase away' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'chase away' का अर्थ होता है किसी को या किसी चीज़ को भगाना या दूर करना। 'chase out' का अर्थ अधिकतर किसी स्थान से निकालने के संदर्भ में होता है, जो यहाँ वाक्य में उचित नहीं है। जैसे— It is his job to chase away clients with outstanding debts.
- 'to chase away' will be used instead of 'to chase out' because 'chase away' means to drive someone or something away, which is more appropriate in this context. 'chase

out' usually refers to physically forcing someone out of a place, which doesn't fit well in this sentence. Like— It is his job to chase away clients with outstanding debts

18. A) The incorrectly spelled word in the given sentence is 'athelet's'. The correct spelling is 'athlete's'.

19. A) ACBD

A starts the sentence by introducing the conditional clause "would have been unbearable had", which sets up the hypothetical situation that follows. This part logically connects to the beginning of the sentence ("My years in my father's house") by explaining how those years would have been without a key factor.

C follows A because it provides the missing key factor ("I not had my brother"), completing the conditional statement: "My years in my father's house would have been unbearable had I not had my brother."

B comes next as it introduces a new idea ("the feel of his hand clutching mine, his"), which describes a memory related to the brother's presence. This connects to the previous thought about the brother's importance.

D concludes the sentence by adding a reflective statement ("refusal to abandon me. Perhaps he and I would have been close even otherwise"), which provides closure to the idea of the brother's impact.

Explanation in Hindi:

- A sentence की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह conditional clause "would have been unbearable had" introduce करता है, जो एक hypothetical situation बताता है। यह पहले वाले भाग ("My years in my father's house") से जुड़ता है, यह बताते हुए कि वह समय कैसा होता अगर एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ नहीं होती।
- C, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह वह missing factor ("I not had my brother") देता है, जिससे पूरा वाक्य बनता है: "My years in my father's house would have been unbearable had I not had my brother."
- B, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह एक नया विचार ("the feel of his hand clutching mine, his") introduce करता है, जो भाई के साथ की यादों को describe करता है।
- D sentence को समाप्त करता है, एक reflective statement ("refusal to abandon me. Perhaps he and I would have been close even otherwise") देकर, जो भाई के प्रभाव पर विचार करता है।

20. D) CABD

C starts the sequence by introducing the setting and context (election week, trucks with young men shouting slogans). This sets the stage for the next sentence.

A follows C because it connects to the trucks mentioned earlier and introduces Vijay, the bus conductor, who was always in one of them.

B comes after A as it explains Vijay's current situation (he quit his job and joined politics). (Subject "he" refers to Vijay from A)

D concludes the sequence by summarizing Vijay's character trait (always improving himself), which logically follows his career shift mentioned in B.

In Hindi:

C पहले आता है क्योंकि यह background देता है – election के पहले के हालात, trucks जो सड़कों पर घूम रही हैं।

A, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह C में बताई गई trucks से जुड़ता है और Vijay को introduce करता है, जो इन्हीं trucks में होता था।

B, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि Vijay ने अपनी पुरानी नौकरी छोड़कर politics join कर ली (subject "he" refers back to Vijay in A).

D आखिर में आता है क्योंकि यह Vijay के बारे में एक general observation देता है – हर बार मिलो तो वह और successful होता है (B में बताए गए career change को support करता है)।

21. B) 'Several' का use होगा क्योंकि 'several' का अर्थ होता है 'कई' या 'अनेक', जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है।

पैसेज में यह बताया गया है कि महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के कई तरीके हैं। 'Selected' का अर्थ है 'चुना हुआ', 'Counted' का अर्थ है 'गिना हुआ', और 'Chosen' का अर्थ है 'चुना गया', जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Several' should be used because it means 'many' or 'various', fitting this context well. The passage states that there are several ways to empower women. 'Selected' means chosen by preference, 'Counted' means numbered, and 'Chosen' is a synonym for selected, none of which are appropriate in this context

22. B) 'cooperatively' होगा क्योंकि "cooperatively" का अर्थ होता है सहयोग से या साथ मिलकर काम करना। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि व्यक्तिगत लोग और प्रशासन को महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए मिलकर काम करना चाहिए, जिससे 'cooperatively' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Anonymously' का अर्थ है गुमनाम रूप से, 'Singlehandedly' का अर्थ है अकेले, और 'Forcefully' का अर्थ है जबरदस्ती, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते हैं।

- 'cooperatively' because "cooperatively" means working together or in cooperation. The sentence states that individual people and the administration must work together to empower women, making 'cooperatively' the correct choice. 'Anonymously' means in a way that keeps one's identity hidden, 'Singlehandedly' means doing something alone, and 'Forcefully' implies using force, none of which are suitable in this context.

23. A) 'Reality' का चयन किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि यहाँ पर लक्ष्य यह है कि महिला सशक्तिकरण के उपायों को वास्तविकता में बदला जाए। पाठ में, सरकार और व्यक्तिगत लोगों द्वारा महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए काम करने का उल्लेख है, जिससे 'reality' शब्द पूरी तरह से उपयुक्त बैठता है। 'Dream' और 'Fiction' दोनों ऐसे शब्द हैं जो किसी काल्पनिक या अनुपलब्ध स्थिति को दर्शाते हैं, जो इस पाठ के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि यहां पर वास्तविकता की बात की जा रही है। 'Truth' भी इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह विचार या तथ्य की सच्चाई को दर्शाता है, न कि किसी लक्ष्य को पूरा करने की प्रक्रिया को।

- 'Reality' should be chosen as the goal here is to turn the measures for women's empowerment into a reality. The passage mentions the efforts by governments and

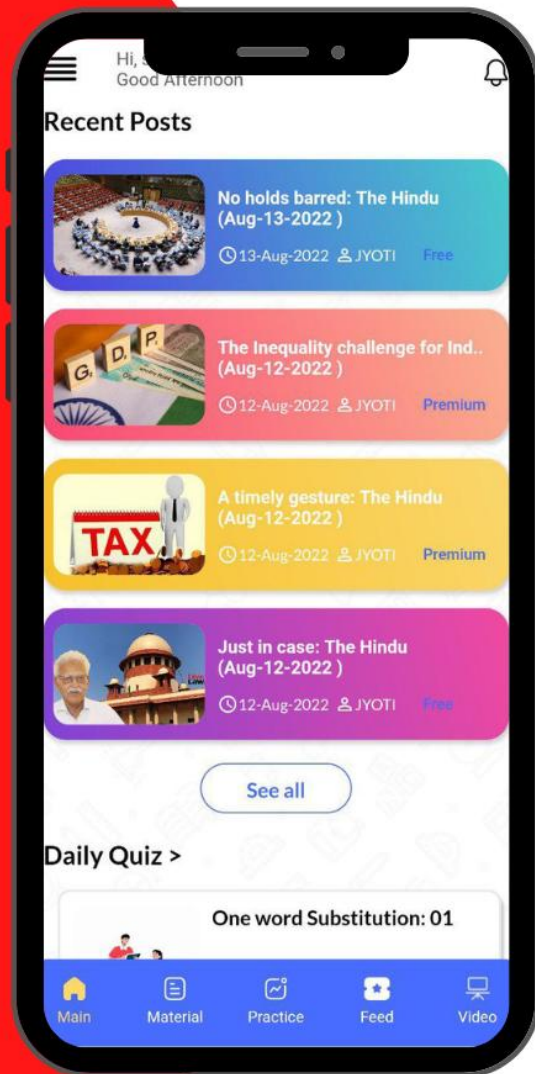
individuals to work towards women's empowerment, which makes the word 'reality' aptly suitable. 'Dream' and 'Fiction' both refer to an unreal or imaginary scenario, which is not suitable in the context of this passage, where the focus is on actualization. 'Truth' also does not fit here as it refers to the veracity of a concept or fact, not the process of achieving a goal.

24. A) 'Ignorant' का चयन किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि Ignorant का अर्थ होता है कम जानकारी या अनभिज्ञ होना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि लड़कियों की शिक्षा अनिवार्य की जानी चाहिए ताकि वे अज्ञानी, अशिक्षित और स्वयं का समर्थन करने में असमर्थ न बनें। 'Arrogant' का अर्थ है अहंकारी, 'Experienced' का अर्थ है अनुभवी, और 'Indifferent' का अर्थ है उदासीन, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Ignorant' should be used for blank No.4 because it means lacking knowledge or awareness. The sentence discusses the need to make girls' education mandatory to prevent them from becoming ignorant, uneducated, and unable to support themselves. 'Arrogant' means having or revealing an exaggerated sense of one's own importance, 'Experienced' means having knowledge or skill in a particular field, and 'Indifferent' means having no particular interest or sympathy, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) 'Accorded' का अर्थ है किसी को आधिकारिक रूप से या कानूनी रूप से कुछ देना। यहां sentence में यह कहा गया है कि महिलाओं को उनके लिंग की परवाह किए बिना सभी क्षेत्रों में समान अधिकार और अवसर दिए जाने चाहिए, इसलिए 'accorded' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Taken' का अर्थ है लेना, 'Accepted' का अर्थ है स्वीकार करना, और 'Satisfied with' का अर्थ है संतुष्ट होना, जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं हैं।

- 'Accorded' means to give someone something officially or legally. The sentence implies that women must be given equal rights and opportunities in all fields, regardless of their gender, making 'accorded' the most suitable choice here. 'Taken' implies taking, 'Accepted' means to receive willingly, and 'Satisfied with' means being content with, which do not fit in this context.



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