

Changing the frame: On India, forecasting and natural events

India must use **forecast** to better prepare for **calamities**

India received 8% more monsoon rain this year than normal. From **a bird's eye view**, this is **bountiful**. Official numbers suggest that the total area **sown** under kharif crops, until mid-September, increased by around 15 lakh hectares to about 1,110 lakh hectares. Rice cultivation has seen **significant** growth of over 8.45 lakh hectares to over 438 lakh hectares, compared to 430 lakh hectares during the same period last year. Pulses, **coarse cereals** and oilseeds have shown similar trends. In India's main **reservoirs**, the total available water capacity is, as of late September, 163 BCM (billion cubic metres) up from the 157.8 BCM last year. 1 BCM is trillion litres. However, **torrential rains**, particularly in August and September, **saw** several districts in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab **inundated** — even cut off — after **swollen** rivers **breached** their flood marks. In Punjab, entire villages have been inundated, **sinking** farmland. While not a story unique to this year, there have been several landslides and flooding (urban and rural). Land **erosion** and **siltation** were **widespread** across the country **leading to colossal** damage.

Seasonal rainfall over northwest India, central India and the south peninsula were 27%, 15% and 10% more than their seasonal averages. In several **instances**, there were reports of '**cloudburst**' — in **meteorological** terms, a very specific definition when State officials reported a **deluge**. Only in a single instance, in Tamil Nadu, did this actually **bear out**. While technical definitions might appear as a **quibble**, they influence the public **perception** of such events. A 'cloudburst' suggests something that is exceedingly rare and **unforeseen**, whose **brunt** must only be **borne**. On the other hand, even **terms** such as 'normal' rainfall — even though their visible impact can be, frequently, as damaging — also **tend to convey fait accompli**. **A resignation to fate**. Since April, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has **consistently pointed to** seasonal rainfall being "above normal" or at least 4% more than the **long period average** of 87 cm as per its forecast. Whenever its figures bear out, it is framed as a **victory** of forecasting and less a failure of adequately preparing for **calamity**. While the establishment has forever been psychologically **primed** to treat a warning of drought as worth **bracing for** on a '**war footing**', excess rains are seen as natural **munificence**. With developments in forecasting technology and **the know-how** to improve **infrastructure**, **it is high time** that this framing is modified. Failure to do so **ought to** be seen as an **abdication** of the government's responsibility to the public. **[Practice Ex.]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Forecast** (verb) – predict, project, anticipate, estimate, foresee पूर्वानुमान लगाना
2. **Calamity** (noun) – disaster, catastrophe, tragedy, devastation, misfortune आपदा
3. **A bird's eye view** (phrase) – a general view from above; a broad overview of a situation. सामान्य दृष्टिकोण
4. **Bountiful** (adjective) – abundant, plentiful, copious, ample, rich प्रचुर
5. **Sow** (verb) – plant, seed, scatter, disperse, put in the ground बोना
6. **Significant** (adjective) – considerable, substantial, notable, important, marked महत्वपूर्ण
7. **Coarse cereal** (noun) – grains such as jowar, bajra, ragi, maize, etc., that are used for food and fodder. मोटा अनाज
8. **Reservoir** (noun) – lake, basin, tank, artificial lake, water body जलाशय
9. **Torrential** (adjective) – heavy, intense, severe, relentless, pouring मूसलधार
10. **Inundate** (verb) – flood, submerge, swamp, engulf, deluge बाढ़ से भर जाना
11. **Swollen** (adjective) – bloated, distended, engorged, enlarged, inflated फूला हुआ
12. **Breach** (verb) – break through, rupture, burst, overflow, violate तोड़ना (सीमा)
13. **Sink** (verb) – subside, submerge, descend, drop, founder धँसना
14. **Erosion** (noun) – wearing away, deterioration, corrosion, attrition, denudation कटाव
15. **Siltation** (noun) – the process of being choked with sand, soil, or mud carried by water. गाद जमाव
16. **Widespread** (adjective) – extensive, prevalent, common, universal, rampant व्यापक
17. **Lead** (to) (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, produce परिणाम होना
18. **Colossal** (adjective) – huge, enormous, massive, immense, gigantic विशाल
19. **Instance** (noun) – example, case, occurrence, occasion, event उदाहरण
20. **Cloudburst** (noun) – a sudden and very heavy downpour of rain. मूसलधार बारिश
21. **Meteorological** (adjective) – relating to the branch of science concerned with the processes and phenomena of the atmosphere. मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी
22. **Deluge** (noun) – flood, downpour, inundation, torrent, overflow बाढ़

23. **Bear out** (phrasal verb) – confirm, substantiate, verify, corroborate, validate
पुष्टि करना
24. **Quibble** (noun) – minor criticism, trivial objection, niggle, cavil, equivocation बहाना
25. **Perception** (noun) – understanding, impression, view, belief, notion धारणा
26. **Unforeseen** (adjective) – unexpected, unanticipated, unpredicted, sudden, surprising अप्रत्याशित
27. **Bear the brunt** (phrase) – to suffer the worst part of something unpleasant. सबसे बुरा परिणाम मिलना
28. **Tend** (to) (verb) – incline, be likely, be prone, have a tendency, lean towards प्रवृत्त होना
29. **Convey** (verb) – communicate, express, indicate, suggest, impart व्यक्त करना
30. **Fait accompli** (noun) – a thing that has already happened or been decided and is now unchangeable. जो पहले ही घटित हो चुका है तथा उसे बदला नहीं जा सकता निष्पन्न कार्य निर्विवाद तथ्य
31. **A resignation to fate** (phrase) – passive acceptance of a situation as inevitable. भाग्य के प्रति समर्पण
32. **Consistently** (adverb) – regularly, uniformly, steadily, constantly, persistently लगातार
33. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, signal, evidence, denote इशारा करना
34. **Long period average** (LPA) (noun) – the average rainfall recorded over a specific long-term period, used as a benchmark. दीर्घकालिक औसत
35. **Victory** (noun) – success, triumph, win, achievement, conquest जीत
36. **Calamity** (noun) – disaster, catastrophe, tragedy, devastation, misfortune आपदा
37. **Prime** (verb) – prepare, ready, brief, set, condition तैयार करना
38. **Brace** (for) (verb) – prepare, steel oneself, get ready, fortify, gird तैयार रहना
39. **War footing** (noun) – a state of maximum readiness and effort to deal with a crisis. युद्धस्तर
40. **Munificence** (noun) – generosity, bounty, liberality, magnanimity, benevolence उदारता
41. **The know-how** (noun) – expertise, knowledge, skill, proficiency, capability जानकारी
42. **Infrastructure** (noun) – framework, structure, foundation, facilities, setup बुनियादी ढांचा

43. **It is high time** (phrase) – it is past the time when something should have happened or been done. अब समय आ गया है

44. **Ought to** (modal verb) – should, must, need to, it is necessary to करना चाहिए

45. **Abdication** (noun) – abandonment, renunciation, surrender, relinquishment, dereliction पदत्याग

Summary of the Editorial

1. India received 8% above-normal monsoon rains this year, increasing overall water availability.
2. Kharif sowing rose by 15 lakh hectares, reaching 1,110 lakh hectares by mid-September.
3. Rice cultivation grew significantly, with an increase of over 8.45 lakh hectares compared to last year.
4. Pulses, coarse cereals, and oilseeds also showed positive expansion.
5. Water levels in major reservoirs improved, reaching 163 BCM, higher than last year's 157.8 BCM.
6. However, torrential rains caused flooding and landslides in Himachal Pradesh, J&K, and Punjab.
7. Punjab witnessed severe inundation, submerging farmland and entire villages.
8. Widespread land erosion and siltation resulted in colossal damage across India.
9. Seasonal rainfall was 27% above normal in northwest India, 15% in central India, and 10% in the south peninsula.
10. Many states reported cloudbursts, though only one case in Tamil Nadu met the meteorological definition.
11. Misuse of terms like "cloudburst" and "normal rainfall" skews public perception, making disasters seem unavoidable acts of fate.
12. Since April, the IMD consistently forecast above-normal rainfall, which often gets framed as a success in prediction rather than a call for preparedness.
13. The government typically prepares rigorously for drought warnings but tends to view excess rainfall as beneficial bounty, not a calamity risk.
14. Advances in forecasting technology and infrastructure mean better preparedness is possible.
15. Failure to act on forecasts and mitigate disaster impacts should be seen as a governmental abdication of responsibility.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What framing change does the author urge regarding forecasts and excess rainfall?** [Editorial]
 - A. Continue treating excess rains as natural munificence and celebrate forecast accuracy
 - B. Treat excess rains as risks requiring preparation, and view failure to prepare as abdication of responsibility
 - C. Focus only on drought warnings, as they warrant a “war footing”
 - D. Redefine “cloudburst” to label all heavy-rain events the same way
2. **Which regional match of seasonal rainfall to its deviation from average is correct, according to the passage?**
 - A. Northwest India — 27% more; Central India — 15% more; South Peninsula — 10% more
 - B. Northwest India — 15% more; Central India — 27% more; South Peninsula — 10% more
 - C. Northwest India — 27% more; Central India — 10% more; South Peninsula — 15% more
 - D. Northwest India — 10% more; Central India — 15% more; South Peninsula — 27% more
3. **As of late September, the total available water capacity in India’s main reservoirs was approximately:**
 - A. 157.8 BCM
 - B. 163 BCM
 - C. 87 cm
 - D. 1,110 lakh hectares
4. **Direction: Identify the statement as True or False based on the passage.**
Statement: The passage suggests that the India Meteorological Department (IMD) consistently predicted below-normal rainfall since April.
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Can not be determined
 - D. Partially true
5. **In the line “excess rains are seen as natural munificence,” the closest synonym to munificence is:**
 - A. parsimony
 - B. largesse
 - C. austerity
 - D. scarcity
6. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The number of students in the library / have increased rapidly / since the announcement of the competitive exam, / creating a shortage of seating arrangements.
 - A. The number of students in the library
 - B. have increased rapidly
 - C. since the announcement of the competitive exam
 - D. creating a shortage of seating arrangements
7. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.**
 - P. To stop Caesar from gaining too much power, Brutus and the conspirators kill him on the Ides of March.
 - Q. Brutus and his friend Cassius lose and kill themselves, leaving Antony to rule in Rome.

- R. Mark Antony drives the conspirators out of Rome and fights them in a battle.
S. The tale of Julius Caesar involves jealous conspirators who convince Caesar's most trusted ally Brutus to join their assassination plot against Caesar.
- A. SQPR
B. SPRQ
C. QPSR
D. SQRP
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
CONFESS
A. Avow
B. Deny
C. Profess
D. Concede
9. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
You, I and he were blamed by the principal / for the mismanagement during the annual function, / even though the fault actually lay with the organizing committee / which had failed to coordinate properly.
A. even though the fault actually lay with the organizing committee
B. for the mismanagement during the annual function
C. which had failed to coordinate properly
D. You, I and he were blamed by the principal
10. **Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.**
The Principal said, "We should always be disciplined."
A. Preposition
B. Adverb
C. Adverb
D. Determiner
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
COMPENDIOUS
A. Prolix
B. Tendentious
C. Circuitous
D. Succinct
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
MONTICULE
A. Ravine
B. Isthmus
C. Knoll
D. Atoll
13. **Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.**
P. undermining the strict application of comparative anthropology
Q. in the early 20th century it was almost universally assumed
R. that traditional cultures would be completely assimilated

- S. into colonial cultures within a few decades, thus
- A. PQRS
 - B. PSQR
 - C. QPRS
 - D. QRSP
14. **Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**
The convocation ceremony will be held in **Monday morning at 10 a.m.** in the university auditorium.
- A. on Monday morning at 10 a.m.
 - B. in Monday morning on 10 a.m.
 - C. at Monday morning in 10 a.m.
 - D. No improvement
15. **Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.**
The money which one earns is not the money for himself, it is for the family and society.
- A. Noun
 - B. Pronoun
 - C. Verb
 - D. Adverb
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
The feathers fly
- A. To add more success to one's career
 - B. To fight and argue a lot
 - C. To lead a carefree life
 - D. To get into a romantic relationship
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
INTEGRATE
- A. Conflate
 - B. Segregate
 - C. Incorporate
 - D. Synthesize
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Feel the pinch
- A. Being hurt and wounded by someone
 - B. To remain silent on injustice
 - C. Having financial problems all of a sudden
 - D. Feeling disappointment
19. **Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**
We cannot achieve success **unless we do not work hard consistently.**
- A. unless we are not working hard consistently
 - B. unless we must not work hard consistently
 - C. unless we work hard consistently
 - D. No improvement

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

This is an area of _____ dense population.

- A. extremely
- B. totally
- C. tangentially
- D. languidly

Comprehension:

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

Through the (1) _____, lonely years of my childhood, when my father's palace (2) _____ to tighten its grip (3) _____ me until I couldn't (4) _____, I would go to my nurse and ask for a story. And though she knew many wondrous and edifying tales, the one I made her tell me over and over was the (5) _____ of my birth.

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

- A. long
- B. timid
- C. menial
- D. beautiful

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

- A. seemed
- B. perhaps
- C. besides
- D. thought

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

- A. encompassing
- B. revolving
- C. surround
- D. around

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

- A. breath
- B. breathed
- C. breathing
- D. breathe

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

- A. poem
- B. story
- C. ode
- D. news

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- B) Treat excess rains as risks requiring preparation, and view failure to prepare as abdication of responsibility
 The passage argues it's "high time" to modify the framing: not just hail accurate forecasts, but prepare for calamity from excess rains; failure to do so should be seen as abdication of responsibility.
 A: Repeats the old mindset the passage criticizes.
 C: Drought-only focus is exactly the imbalance being challenged.
 D: The issue isn't to relabel all events as cloudbursts but to improve preparedness and framing.
- A) Northwest India — 27% more; Central India — 15% more; South Peninsula — 10% more
 The passage states: northwest India 27% more, central India 15% more, south peninsula 10% more than their seasonal averages.
 B: Swaps northwest and central values.
 C: Swaps central and south values.
 D: Rotates all three values to wrong regions.
- B) **163 BCM**
 The passage states: "In India's main reservoirs, the total available water capacity is, as of late September, 163 BCM, up from 157.8 BCM last year."
 A) 157.8 BCM - Incorrect: That was last year's figure, not this year's late-September level.
 C) 87 cm - Incorrect: That's the long period average of seasonal rainfall, not reservoir capacity.
 D) 1,110 lakh hectares - Incorrect: That's the total area sown under kharif crops, not water capacity.
- B) **False**
 The passage clearly states: "Since April, the IMD has consistently pointed to seasonal rainfall being 'above normal' or at least 4% more than the long period average of 87 cm." So, it predicted above-normal, not below-normal rainfall.
 A) True → Incorrect because it contradicts the fact.
- B) **largesse**
 Both "munificence" and "largesse" denote generosity/abundance.
 A) parsimony — Incorrect: Stinginess.
 C) austerity — Incorrect: Severity/economic strictness.
 D) scarcity — Incorrect: Shortage.
- B) 'have increased' गलत है क्योंकि subject The number of students singular है। इसलिए singular verb has increased लगेगा।
 Rule: The number of + plural noun → singular verb; A number of + plural noun → plural verb.
 ✓ The number of players has decreased.
 ✓ A number of players are absent.
 Correct sentence:
 The number of students in the library has increased rapidly...
- B) **SPRQ**
 S starts the sentence by introducing the main subject, "The tale of Julius Caesar," and sets the context for the entire sequence. It mentions the "jealous conspirators" and their plot to assassinate Caesar, which logically comes first as it establishes the premise.
 P follows S because it continues the narrative by describing the action taken by Brutus and the conspirators ("kill him on the Ides of March"). The subject "Brutus and the conspirators" was introduced in S, and P logically follows as the next event in the sequence.

R comes after P because it introduces Mark Antony's reaction to Caesar's death. The subject shifts to "Mark Antony", who was not part of the conspiracy but responds to it. The verb "drives" indicates his action against the conspirators, connecting back to the previous event (Caesar's murder).

Q concludes the sequence by describing the outcome of the battle mentioned in R. The subject "Brutus and Cassius" (introduced earlier) now face defeat, leading to their deaths. This provides a logical conclusion to the chain of events.

In Hindi:

S sentence से शुरुआत होती है क्योंकि यह "The tale of Julius Caesar" को introduce करता है और पूरे context को set करता है। यह "jealous conspirators" और उनकी हत्या की साजिश के बारे में बताता है, जो कि शुरुआती घटना है।

P, S के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह Brutus और conspirators द्वारा की गई action ("kill him on the Ides of March") को describe करता है। Subject (Brutus) पहले ही introduce हो चुका है, और P उसके बाद की घटना को बताता है। R, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह Mark Antony की प्रतिक्रिया ("drives the conspirators out of Rome") को दिखाता है। Subject (Mark Antony) नया है, लेकिन यह पिछली घटना (Caesar की हत्या) से जुड़ा है।

Q अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह R में बताई गई लड़ाई का result ("lose and kill themselves") देता है। यह sequence को समाप्त करता है और पूरी कहानी को conclude करता है।

8. B) **Confess** (verb) – To admit or acknowledge (often a fault or truth). स्वीकार करना/पापस्वीकार करना

Antonym: **Deny** (adjective) – To declare untrue; refuse to admit. अस्वीकार करना/इंकार करना

Avow – To declare openly; acknowledge. खुले तौर पर स्वीकारना

Profess – To claim or declare openly. व्यक्त करना/दावा करना

Concede – To admit as true, often reluctantly. मान लेना/स्वीकार करना

9. D) 'You, I and he' गलत है क्योंकि यह guilt (negative) context है।

Rule: Order of pronouns: Positive goodwill → 2,3,1 (you, he, I). Negative/guilt → 1,2,3 (I, you, he).

✓ I, you and he were blamed.

Correct sentence:

I, you and he were blamed by the principal...

10. B) **Adverb**

Frequency adverb modifying the verb phrase "should be." आदत/आवृत्ति बताता है—क्रिया-विशेषण।

11. D) **Compendious** (adjective) – Brief yet comprehensive; concise and inclusive. संक्षिप्त परन्तु समग्र/सारगर्भित।

Synonym: **Succinct** (adjective) – Concise, expressed clearly in few words. संक्षिप्त/संक्षेप में स्पष्ट।

Prolix (adjective) – Tediously long and wordy. दीर्घ/विस्तारप्रिय।

Tendentious (adjective) – Biased; promoting a particular cause. पक्षपाती/उद्देश्यपूर्ण।

Circuitous (adjective) – Roundabout; indirect. घुमावदार/परोक्ष।

12. C) **Monticule** (noun) – A small hill or mound; a minor volcanic cone. छोटा टीला/पर्वतीय उभार।

Synonym: **Knoll** (noun) – A small rounded hill. छोटा गोलाकार टीला।

Ravine (noun) – Deep narrow valley. संकीर्ण गहरी दर्रा/खड्ड।

Isthmus (noun) – Narrow land bridge. स्थल-संधि/थल-सेतु।

Atoll (noun) – Ring-shaped coral reef/island. प्रवाल द्वीप/वृत्ताकार द्वीप।

13. D) **QRSP**

Q starts the sentence by introducing the time frame "in the early 20th century" and the subject "it," which refers to a general assumption. This sets the context for what follows.

R follows Q because it logically continues the idea by stating what was assumed ("that traditional cultures would be completely assimilated"). The conjunction "that" connects back to "assumed" in Q, forming a complete clause (subject + verb + object).

S comes after R as it provides the consequence of the assumption ("into colonial cultures within a few decades, thus"). The word "thus" indicates a result, linking back to the previous clause.

P concludes the sentence by explaining the effect ("undermining the strict application of comparative anthropology"). The participle "undermining" connects grammatically to the previous clause, showing the outcome of the earlier assumption.

In Hindi:

Q sentence की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह समय ("early 20th century") और subject ("it") को introduce करता है, जो एक व्यापक धारणा को दर्शाता है।

R, Q के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह बताता है कि क्या माना जाता था ("that traditional cultures would be assimilated")। "That" conjunction, Q में "assumed" से जुड़ता है, जिससे एक पूर्ण clause बनता है।

S, R के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह परिणाम ("into colonial cultures within a few decades, thus") को दर्शाता है।

"Thus" शब्द पिछले clause के साथ logical connection बनाता है।

P sentence को समाप्त करता है, क्योंकि यह प्रभाव ("undermining the strict application...") को बताता है।

"Undermining" participle, पिछले clause के परिणाम को दर्शाता है।

14. A) **on Monday morning at 10 a.m.**

Time expressions:

in → months/years/long periods (in July, in 2021)

on → days/dates (on Monday, on 15th August)

at → clock times/festivals (at 7 a.m., at Diwali).

यहाँ 'Monday' (day) और '10 a.m.' (clock time) है → सही form: on Monday morning at 10 a.m.

15. B) **Pronoun**

Reflexive pronoun (object of the preposition "for"). यह reflexive pronoun है, संज्ञा नहीं, क्रिया नहीं।

16. B) **The feathers fly** (idiom) – To fight and argue a lot झगड़ना और बहस करना

17. B) **Integrate** (verb) – To combine into a whole; unify; assimilate. एकीकृत करना/समेकित करना

Antonym: **Segregate** (adjective) – To separate or set apart; isolate. अलग करना/विभाजित रखना

Conflate – To merge two or more things into one. मिलाना/समामेलित करना

Incorporate – To include as part of a whole. सम्मिलित करना

Synthesize – To combine parts to form a coherent whole. संश्लेषित करना/समेकित करना

18. C) **Feel the pinch** (idiom) – Having financial problems all of a sudden आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना

19. C) 'unless we do not work hard' गलत है क्योंकि unless = if not, और इसके साथ extra negative "not" नहीं आता। जैसे— Unless you study, you will fail. (not "unless you do not study").

'unless we work hard' will be used instead of 'unless we do not work hard' because "unless" itself carries the negative sense.

20. A) 'extremely' उपयुक्त intensifier है: "extremely dense population." 'totally/tangentially/languidly' अर्थ/कोलोकेशन दोनों से असंगत हैं।

'Extremely' is the natural intensifier for 'dense'. The others don't collocate or fit the meaning.

21. A) सही विकल्प 'A. long' होगा क्योंकि "long" का अर्थ होता है लंबा समय या अवधि। वाक्य में वर्णन किया गया है कि किस प्रकार लेखक का बचपन एकांत और लंबे वर्षों में गुजरा। 'Lonely years' के साथ 'long' शब्द संदर्भ के अनुरूप सही बैठता है। दूसरी ओर, 'Timid' का अर्थ होता है डरपोक या शर्मीला, 'Menial' का अर्थ होता है निम्न स्तरीय या अधीनस्थ, और 'Beautiful' का अर्थ होता है सुंदर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

The correct option is 'A. long' because "long" refers to an extended period or duration. The sentence describes how the author's childhood passed through long, lonely years. The word 'long' appropriately complements 'lonely years' in the context. On the other hand, 'Timid' means shy or fearful, 'Menial' refers to lowly or subservient, and 'Beautiful' means pleasing or attractive, which do not fit in this context.

22. A) **Seemed** का इस्तेमाल इसलिए किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'seemed' का अर्थ होता है कुछ प्रतीत होना या ऐसा लगना। पैसेज में बताया गया है कि बच्चे को उसके पिता का महल और अधिक दमनकारी प्रतीत होता था, इसलिए यहाँ 'seemed' सही शब्द है। Perhaps का अर्थ है 'शायद', लेकिन इसका उपयोग अनिश्चितता या संभावना को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। Besides का अर्थ है 'इसके अलावा', जो इस पैराग्राफ में उपयुक्त नहीं

है क्योंकि यहाँ किसी अतिरिक्त सूचना की बात नहीं हो रही है। 'Thought' का अर्थ है 'सोचा', लेकिन इसका प्रयोग विचार या सोच के संदर्भ में होता है, जो इस पैसेज के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Seemed is used because it means to appear or give an impression. The passage describes how the father's palace appeared more oppressive to the child, making 'seemed' the appropriate word here. Perhaps means 'possibly', but is used to express uncertainty or possibility, which is not suitable in this context. Besides means 'in addition to', which is not appropriate here as it is not about providing additional information. Thought means 'believed' or 'considered', but it is used in the context of an opinion or belief, which doesn't fit this passage.

23. D) **Around** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'किसी चीज के चारों ओर होना'। वाक्य में वर्णित है कि पिता के महल ने कैसे लेखक पर अपनी पकड़ कसी, जिससे 'Around' यहाँ उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह चारों ओर से घेरने का भाव व्यक्त करता है। 'Encompassing' का अर्थ है 'पूरी तरह से घेरना', 'Revolving' का अर्थ है 'घूमना', और 'Surround' का अर्थ है 'चारों ओर से घेरना', जो इस संदर्भ में ठीक से फिट नहीं बैठते।

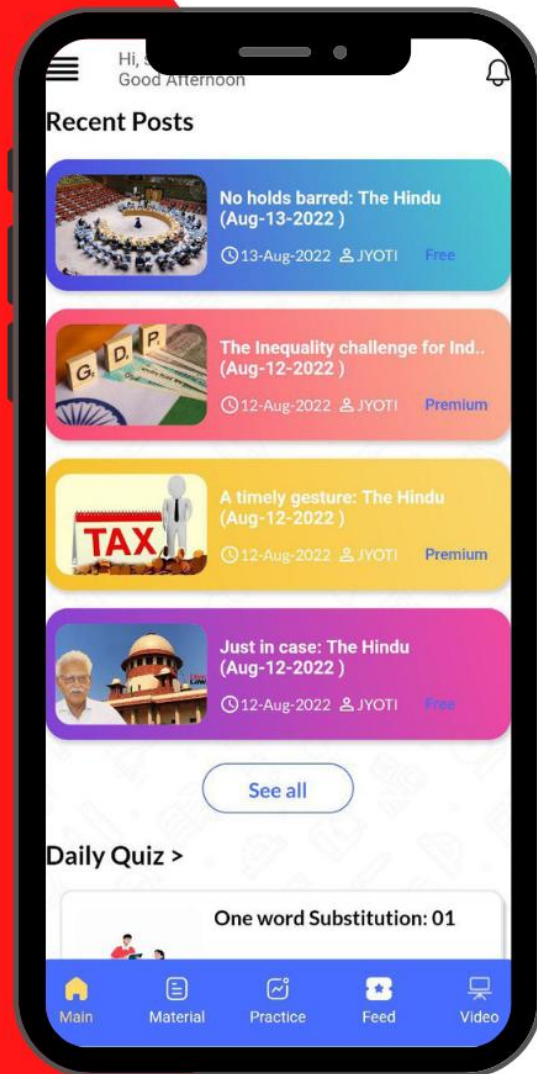
'Around' should be used because it means to be on all sides of something. The sentence describes how the father's palace tightened its grip on the writer, so 'Around' is fitting here as it suggests being encircled on all sides. 'Encompassing' means to completely encircle, 'Revolving' means to rotate, and 'Surround' means to encircle on all sides, which don't align as well in this context.

24. D) **Breathe** होगा क्योंकि इस वाक्य में वक्ता की क्षमता का वर्णन किया गया है कि वह किसी स्थिति में सांस ले पाने में असमर्थ है। यहाँ 'breathe' का अर्थ है सांस लेना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है क्योंकि वाक्य कहता है कि वह किसी दबाव की स्थिति में सांस नहीं ले पा रही है। 'Breath' एक संज्ञा है जिसका अर्थ होता है सांस, 'Breathed' और 'Breathing' क्रिया के रूप हैं लेकिन ये इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

Breathe because the sentence describes the speaker's ability or inability to perform the action of breathing in a certain situation. Here, 'breathe' means to take air into the lungs and then expel it, fitting the context where the sentence states the individual is unable to breathe under some kind of pressure. 'Breath' is a noun meaning the air taken into or expelled from the lungs, while 'Breathed' and 'Breathing' are verb forms, but they do not fit this context.

25. B) **Story** का use होगा क्योंकि 'story' का अर्थ होता है एक वर्णन या कथा। चूंकि वाक्य में बताया गया है कि वह अपनी नर्स से बार-बार अपने जन्म की कहानी सुनाने के लिए कहती है, इसलिए 'story' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। 'Poem' का अर्थ है कविता, 'Ode' का अर्थ है स्तुति कविता, और 'News' का अर्थ है समाचार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

Story should be used because it refers to a narrative or tale. Since the sentence mentions that she repeatedly asks her nurse to tell the story of her birth, 'story' is the most appropriate choice here. 'Poem' implies a piece of writing in verse form, 'Ode' is a type of lyrical stanza, and 'News' refers to information about recent events, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam