

None too soon: On the setting of the northeast monsoon

The timely **arrival** of the northeast monsoon **bodes well** for farmers

The timely **arrival** of the northeast monsoon, which benefits many parts of the southern **peninsula**, especially Tamil Nadu and the **coastal** and Rayalaseema regions of Andhra Pradesh, **has** brought relief to the region, given its importance from an agricultural as well as a disaster management **perspective**. Against its normal arrival date of October 20 (plus or minus seven days), the monsoon **set in** on October 16. The India **Meteorological** Department has **forecast** “above normal” rain with more than 112% of the **long period average**. **Going by** the data for 1971-2020, the season’s **share** in the annual rainfall **is** 48% for Tamil Nadu and over 30% for Andhra Pradesh. The monsoon also **witnesses** at least three cyclonic disturbances over the Bay of Bengal. There is also the added factor of **cloudbursts**, which are more frequent now, according to an Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology study. **Consequently**, coastal States face urban flooding with residents of Chennai living in **dread** of it, going by their experiences of the past 10 years.

Keeping this in mind, the Tamil Nadu government is **putting in place** a real-time flood forecasting system for Chennai to **calibrate** excess water discharge from the reservoirs in and around the city. In addition, **the authorities**, as in other southern States, **are** preparing the official **machinery** to handle any situation. Over the years, the loss of lives has dropped after effective **coordination** among the agencies **concerned**. However, there are still many areas in need of more focused attention. **The state** of stormwater drains and water **courses** through cities leaves much to be desired, but State governments alone cannot be **held responsible** for this. That sections of people still use waterbodies as **dumping yards** only **aggravates** the problem, **highlighting** the near absence of community ownership among urban residents. In the farm sector, the shortage of fertilizers, particularly urea, has been **bothering agriculturists**. About a month ago, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin, in a letter to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, **flagged** the issue. Other States which are dependent on rainfall during the southwest monsoon, had also complained of urea shortage. The Union Ministry of Agriculture is reported to have enhanced urea demand for October — it was 36.65 lakh tonnes a year ago. Looking at the **macro** picture of the monsoon, the message is that as rainfall is expected to be more **intense**, the authorities at every level have to be **vigilant** and **act in unison** so that any **adverse** impact is reduced, if not **eliminated**.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **State** (verb) – Condition, situation, status, position, circumstance, स्थिति

Vocabulary

1. **None too soon** (phrase) – just in time, at the last moment, barely on time, not a moment too soon ठीक समय पर
2. **Bode well** (phrase) – to be a good sign for the future; to indicate a favourable outcome. शुभ संकेत होना
3. **Peninsula** (noun) – a piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water. प्रायद्वीप
4. **Coastal** (adjective) – relating to the coast, seaside, shoreline, maritime तटीय
5. **Perspective** (noun) – viewpoint, standpoint, outlook, angle, position परिप्रेक्ष्य
6. **Set in** (phrasal verb) – begin, start, arrive, establish itself, take hold शुरू होना
7. **Meteorological** (adjective) – relating to the branch of science concerned with the processes and phenomena of the atmosphere. मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी
8. **Forecast** (verb) – predict, project, anticipate, estimate, foresee पूर्वानुमान लगाना
9. **Long period average** (LPA) (noun) – the average rainfall recorded over a specific long-term period, used as a benchmark. दीर्घकालिक औसत
10. **Go by** (phrase) – follow, base on, judge by, rely on, according to के अनुसार
11. **Witness** (verb) – experience, see, observe, undergo, behold अनुभव करना
12. **Cloudburst** (noun) – a sudden and very heavy downpour of rain. मेघविस्फोट
13. **Consequently** (adverb) – as a result, therefore, thus, hence, accordingly परिणामस्वरूप
14. **Dread** (noun) – fear, anxiety, apprehension, trepidation, horror भय
15. **Keep this in mind** (phrase) – remember, bear in mind, take into account, consider इसे ध्यान में रखना
16. **Put in place** (phrase) – establish, set up, implement, install, organize लागू करना
17. **Calibrate** (verb) – carefully assess, set, or adjust (something abstract). जांचना
18. **Machinery** (noun) – system, apparatus, structure, organization, setup तंत्र
19. **Coordination** (noun) – cooperation, collaboration, teamwork, synchronization, organization समन्वय
20. **Concerned** (adjective) – relevant, involved, related, connected, responsible संबंधित
21. **Course** (verb) – flow, run, move, travel, proceed बहना

22. **Hold responsible for** (phrase) – blame, attribute responsibility to, assign fault to जिम्मेदार ठहराना
23. **Dumping yard** (noun) – waste disposal site, landfill, garbage dump, junkyard कचरा डंपिंग स्थल
24. **Aggravate** (verb) – worsen, exacerbate, intensify, inflame, compound बढ़ाना
25. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, underscore, spotlight, focus on, accentuate ज़ोर देना
26. **Bother** (verb) – trouble, worry, disturb, annoy, hassle परेशान करना
27. **Agriculturist** (noun) – farmer, cultivator, grower, agriculturalist किसान
28. **Flag** (verb) – point out, indicate, identify, draw attention to, signal इशारा करना
29. **Intense** (adjective) – heavy, severe, extreme, strong, fierce तीव्र
30. **Vigilant** (adjective) – watchful, alert, observant, cautious, attentive सतर्क
31. **Act in unison** (phrase) – work together, cooperate, collaborate, act together, be in sync एक साथ कार्य करना
32. **Adverse** (adjective) – unfavourable, harmful, negative, damaging, detrimental प्रतिकूल
33. **Eliminate** (verb) – remove, get rid of, eradicate, abolish, do away with समाप्त करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The northeast monsoon has arrived on October 16, earlier than its normal date of October 20 (± 7 days).
2. This timely onset is good news for farmers in the southern peninsula, particularly Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
3. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has predicted “above normal” rainfall, with 112% of the long-period average.
4. Between 1971–2020, the northeast monsoon contributed 48% of Tamil Nadu’s annual rainfall and over 30% for Andhra Pradesh.
5. The season typically witnesses at least three cyclonic disturbances over the Bay of Bengal.
6. Recent studies, such as from the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, show increased frequency of cloudbursts during this season.
7. Urban flooding remains a major concern, especially in Chennai, which has faced severe floods over the past decade.
8. To tackle this, the Tamil Nadu government is developing a real-time flood forecasting system for Chennai.
9. The system aims to regulate water discharge from reservoirs around the city during heavy rainfall.
10. State authorities are also preparing disaster management teams and strengthening coordination among agencies.
11. Over the years, improved coordination has helped reduce loss of lives during heavy rains and floods.
12. However, poor stormwater drainage systems and encroached watercourses still worsen urban flooding.
13. The editorial criticizes the lack of community responsibility, as many residents dump waste in waterbodies.
14. Farmers face an acute shortage of fertilizers, especially urea, affecting agricultural productivity.
15. The article concludes by urging that, since rainfall will be more intense, all authorities must remain vigilant, united, and proactive to minimize the monsoon’s adverse impacts.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what is a key reason the timely arrival of the northeast monsoon is considered a relief?** [Editorial page]
 - A. It completely eliminates the risk of cyclones in the Bay of Bengal.
 - B. It is crucial for agriculture and disaster management planning.
 - C. It signifies the end of the urea shortage for farmers.
 - D. It ensures that community ownership of waterbodies increases.
2. **The passage suggests that a major challenge in managing urban flooding is:**
 - A. The inability of the India Meteorological Department to provide accurate forecasts.
 - B. A lack of coordination among concerned agencies leading to high loss of life.
 - C. The poor condition of stormwater drains and a lack of community responsibility.
 - D. The Union Ministry of Agriculture's failure to enhance urea allocation.
3. **Based on the passage's "macro picture," what is the primary message for authorities regarding the forecast of "above normal" rain?**
 - A. They should focus solely on agricultural needs and urea distribution.
 - B. They must be vigilant and work together to minimize adverse impacts.
 - C. They can be reassured as loss of lives has already dropped significantly.
 - D. They should prioritize the coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh over Tamil Nadu.
4. **Which of the following is identified as an "added factor" contributing to the monsoon's severity, according to the passage?**
 - A. The timely arrival of the northeast monsoon.
 - B. The forecast of "above normal" rain by the IMD.
 - C. At least three cyclonic disturbances over the Bay of Bengal.
 - D. The increased frequency of cloudbursts.
5. **What specific action has the Tamil Nadu government taken to mitigate flooding in Chennai, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. It has constructed new reservoirs around the city to store excess water.
 - B. It has launched a public awareness campaign about community ownership of waterbodies.
 - C. It is implementing a real-time flood forecasting system to calibrate water discharge.
 - D. It has resolved the urea shortage by directly procuring fertilizers.
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Devious

 - A. Dishonest
 - B. Crooked
 - C. Crafty
 - D. Sincere
7. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error.**

You are fond of instrumental music, isn't it?

 - A. fond of
 - B. You are
 - C. instrumental music
 - D. isn't it
8. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.**

A place where birds are kept.

- A. Aquarium
B. Den
C. Aviary
D. Sanctuary
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
CONTAMINATE
A. convert
B. disturb
C. cleanse
D. pollute
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence.**
It was _____ honour for Seema to be selected as a teacher trainer.
A. the
B. No article
C. an
D. a
11. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
A. From the outer entrance itself he had noticed that there was no one inside.
B. It was quite dark by the time Raman turned into the lane and reached the temple.
C. On entering the main temple, he prostrated before the goddess, got up and then sat directly in front of the idol.
D. However, an oil lamp which was burning before the idol of Kaali Ma lit up the place and he could go up the steps
A. CABD
B. BADC
C. DBCA
D. ABDC
12. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
A. The father then wanted his son to pick him up at four in the afternoon so that they could go home together.
B. A teenager had just passed his driving test and was eager to drive his father's car.
C. He asked his son to drop him at a place that was some 18 miles from home before he took the car for servicing.
D. His father agreed.
A. BDCA
B. CBAD
C. ADBC
D. BCAD
13. **The given sentence contains a grammatical error. Identify the segment that contains the error.**
I will join you tomorrow if I will have time
A. if I
B. will have time

- C. you tomorrow
D. I will join
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Eager
A. Satisfied
B. Active
C. Keen
D. Alert
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Possession
B. Unfourseen
C. Weather
D. Referred
16. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank and make a meaningful sentence.**
The ISRO team is working round the clock to _____ Chandrayaan-2.
A. navigate
B. introduce
C. launch
D. steer
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Herculean task
A. A job that only weak people are assigned
B. A job that requires a lot of talking and information
C. A job that requires a large amount of physical strength
D. A job that makes everyone feel proud
18. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error.**
Investigations have been going on for a long time to produce an environment-friendly plastic that decay and become a part of the soil.
A. for a long time
B. Investigations have been going on
C. that decay and become a part of the soil
D. to produce an environment-friendly plastic
19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word**
Artful
A. Artistic
B. Naïve
C. Crafty
D. Creative
20. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
These dates are from Dubai, isn't it?
A. No substitution required
B. are they
C. aren't these

D. aren't they

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.

Elephant Island's name is attributed to (1) _____ its elephant head-like appearance and the sighting of elephant seals (2) _____ Captain George Powell in 1821, one of the (3) _____ sightings. (4) _____, in Russia it is still known under the name (5) _____ by its discoverers in 1821 – Mordvinova Island.

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

- A. either
- B. also
- C. both
- D. neither

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

- A. through
- B. from
- C. among
- D. by

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

- A. earlier
- B. early
- C. most early
- D. earliest

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

- A. Thus
- B. However
- C. Thereby
- D. Therefore

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

- A. released
- B. sorted
- C. given
- D. looked

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) The passage opens by stating the monsoon's arrival "brought relief to the region, given its importance from an agricultural as well as a disaster management perspective." The other options are incorrect: the monsoon brings cyclones (a), the urea shortage is a separate, ongoing problem (c), and the passage laments the lack of community ownership (d).
2. C) The text explicitly states that "the state of stormwater drains and water courses... leaves much to be desired" and that people using "waterbodies as dumping yards... highlights the near absence of community ownership." Option (b) is contradicted as the passage notes that loss of life has dropped after effective coordination. Options (a) and (d) are not presented as the primary challenges for urban flooding.
3. B) The concluding sentence of the passage directly states the message: "the authorities at every level have to be vigilant and act in unison so that any adverse impact is reduced." Option (a) is too narrow, option (c) promotes complacency which the passage warns against, and option (d) is not mentioned as a recommendation.
4. D) The passage states: "The monsoon also witnesses at least three cyclonic disturbances... There is also the added factor of cloudbursts, which are more frequent now..." This direct phrasing identifies cloudbursts as the "added factor." While cyclonic disturbances (c) are mentioned, they are presented as a regular feature of the season, not the new or "added" factor.
5. C) The passage explicitly mentions this measure: "the Tamil Nadu government is putting in place a real-time flood forecasting system for Chennai to calibrate excess water discharge from the reservoirs." The other options describe potential solutions, but they are either not attributed to the government's actions in the passage (b) or are incorrect based on the text (a and d).
6. D) **Devious** (adjective) – Showing a skillful use of underhanded tactics to achieve goals, sly, sneaky, dishonest, untrustworthy. चालाक/ छली
 Antonym: **Sincere** (adjective) – Free from pretense or deceit; proceeding from genuine feelings, honest, truthful, straightforward. सच्चा/ ईमानदार
 - **Dishonest** (adjective) – Not honest; intending to mislead or cheat, untrustworthy, deceitful. बेईमान
 - **Crooked** (adjective) – Dishonest or illegal, not straight. कपटी
 - **Crafty** (adjective) – Clever at achieving one's aims by indirect or deceitful methods, cunning, sly. चतुर
7. D) isn't it' के बदले 'aren't you' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सवाल सहायक क्रिया (auxiliary verb) 'are' के साथ 'You' के लिए है, अतः Tag question भी 'are' के साथ negative form में होगा; जैसे— You are fond of instrumental music, aren't you?

- 'aren't you' will be used instead of 'isn't it' because the question uses the auxiliary verb 'are' with 'You', so the Tag question must also be in the negative form with 'are'; Like — You are fond of instrumental music, aren't you
8. C) **Aviary** (noun) – A place where birds are kept, typically a large cage or building. पक्षीघर
- **Aquarium** (noun) – A place, typically a building, where aquatic organisms are kept and displayed in tanks. एक्वेरियम
 - **Den** (noun) – A wild animal's hidden home; a lair. गुफा
 - **Sanctuary** (noun) – A place of refuge or safety, often used for protected animal reserves or holy places. अभयारण्य
9. C) **CONTAMINATE** (verb) – To make something impure or unsuitable by adding something dirty or harmful; to pollute, to spoil. दूषित करना
- Antonym: **Cleanse** (verb) – To make something thoroughly clean; to purify, to detoxify. साफ़ करना
- **Convert** (verb) – To change something into a different form or so that it can be used in a different way; to transform, to alter. परिवर्तित करना
 - **Disturb** (verb) – To interrupt the normal arrangement or activity of something; to bother, to disrupt. परेशान करना
 - **Pollute** (verb) – To contaminate something, especially the environment, with harmful or poisonous substances. प्रदूषित करना
10. C) **an** का use होगा क्योंकि 'honour' एक अज्ञात व्यक्ति, स्थान, या वस्तु का संदर्भ देता है और यह एक शब्द है जो एक स्वर ध्वनि ('अ') से शुरू होता है। इसलिए, 'an' का प्रयोग इससे पहले किया जाता है। 'the' का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी विशेष वस्तु या व्यक्ति का संदर्भ होता है, लेकिन यहाँ 'honour' किसी विशेष सम्मान का संदर्भ नहीं दे रहा है। 'No article' तब प्रयोग किया जाता है जब किसी अज्ञात या सामान्य वस्तु का संदर्भ हो, लेकिन यहाँ 'an' का प्रयोग जरूरी है क्योंकि 'honour' एक स्वर ध्वनि से शुरू होता है। 'A' का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी अज्ञात या सामान्य वस्तु का संदर्भ हो और यह एक व्यंजन ध्वनि से शुरू होता है, लेकिन यहाँ 'honour' एक स्वर ध्वनि से शुरू होता है, इसलिए 'a' का प्रयोग गलत है।
- **'an'** should be used because 'honour' refers to an indefinite person, place, or thing and it is a word that begins with a vowel sound ('h' is silent). Therefore, 'an' is used before it 'the' is used when referring to a specific object or person, but here 'honour' is not referring to a specific honour. No article' is used when referring to an indefinite or general object, but here 'an' is necessary because 'honour' starts with a vowel sound. A' is used when referring to an indefinite or general object that starts with a consonant sound, but here 'honour' starts with a vowel sound, so 'a' is incorrect.
11. B) **BADC**
- B starts the sequence because it introduces the subject (Raman) and the setting (time and place)—"It was quite dark by the time Raman turned into the lane and reached the temple."
- A follows B because it connects to the observation Raman made upon arriving—"From the outer entrance itself he had noticed that there was no one inside."
- D comes next as it introduces a contrast ("However") and describes the light source (oil lamp) that allowed Raman to proceed—"However, an oil lamp which was burning before the idol of Kaali Ma lit up the place and he could go up the steps."

C concludes the sequence by describing Raman's final action—"On entering the main temple, he prostrated before the goddess, got up and then sat directly in front of the idol"

In Hindi:

- यह sentence subject "Raman" और time (dark, place: temple) को introduce करता है, जो एक clear starting point देता है।
- यह B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि Raman ने temple के entrance से क्या observe किया (no one inside)। यह action (reaching the temple) के बाद logically आता है।
- यह A के contrast में आता है ("However") और बताता है कि temple अंदर से कैसा था (oil lamp की वजह से lit)। यह C के लिए context तैयार करता है।
- यह D के बाद आता है क्योंकि D में steps तक पहुँचने का जिक्र है, और C में Raman के main temple में प्रवेश करने और idol के सामने बैठने का action complete होता है।

12. A) **BDCA**

- B starts the paragraph because it introduces the subject "A teenager" and his situation — driving test passed, eager to drive.
- D follows B because "His father agreed" refers back to the teenager's eagerness (implied permission to use the car). This establishes the father's consent.
- C comes after D because "He asked his son..." — here "He" refers to the father, now giving instructions after agreeing.
- A concludes the sequence because "The father then wanted his son to pick him up..." adds the next part of the plan after dropping him off (mentioned in C).

13. B) 'will have' के बदले '**have**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो कार्य भविष्य में होने वाले होते हैं, तो Conditional Clause (यदि वाले भाग) में Future Tense का प्रयोग नहीं होता; जैसे— I will join you tomorrow if I have time

'**have**' will be used instead of 'will have' because when two actions are in the future, Future Tense is not used in the Conditional Clause. Like— I will join you tomorrow if I have time

14. C) **Eager** (adjective) – Having a strong desire or interest in something, enthusiastic, keen, anxious. उत्सुक

Synonym: **Keen** (adjective) – Having or showing eagerness or enthusiasm towards something, eager, enthusiastic, interested. इच्छुक

- **Satisfied** (adjective) – Content, pleased, gratified, fulfilled. संतुष्ट
- **Active** (adjective) – Engaging or ready to engage in physically energetic pursuits, lively, energetic, dynamic. सक्रिय
- **Alert** (adjective) – Quick to notice any unusual and potentially dangerous or difficult circumstances; vigilant, watchful, attentive. सतर्क

15. B) The incorrectly spelt word is '**Unfourseen**'. The correct spelling is 'Unforeseen', which means "not expected or predicted" अप्रत्याशित.

16. C) **launch** का use होगा क्योंकि "launch" का अर्थ होता है किसी यान या उपग्रह को अंतरिक्ष में भेजना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि ISRO team Chandrayaan-2 को लॉन्च करने के लिए काम कर रही है, इसलिए 'launch' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Navigate' का अर्थ है

सावधानीपूर्वक पार पार करना, 'Introduce' का अर्थ है परिचय कराना, और 'Steer' का अर्थ है दिशा निर्देशन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

- 'launch' should be used because it means to send a spacecraft or satellite into space. The sentence mentions that the ISRO team is working to launch Chandrayaan-2, making 'launch' fitting here. Whereas, 'Navigate' means to carefully deal with, 'Introduce' means to present, and 'Steer' means to guide or direct, which don't fit in this context.

17. C) **Herculean task** (idiom) - A job that requires a large amount of physical strength or effort, often seeming almost impossible. कठिन कार्य

18. C) 'that decay' के बदले **'that decays'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'plastic' Subject Singular Noun है और Present Simple Tense में Singular Subject के साथ Verb 's' या 'es' के साथ होता है; जैसे— The book that offers detailed insights into the subject is on my desk.

- **'that decays'** will be used instead of 'that decay' because 'plastic' is a Singular Noun, and in Present Simple Tense, a Singular Subject is followed by a Verb ending in 's' or 'es'; Like— The book that offers detailed insights into the subject is on my desk

19. C) **Artful** (adjective) - Clever or skillful, typically in a crafty or cunning way, deceitful, sly, wily. चालाक

Synonym: Crafty (adjective) - Clever at achieving one's aims by indirect or deceitful methods, cunning, sly, wily. चतुर

- **Artistic** (adjective) - Relating to or characteristic of art or artists, creative, imaginative, expressive. कलात्मक
- **Naïve** (adjective) - Showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgment, innocent, unsophisticated, simple. भोला-भाला
- **Creative** (adjective) - Relating to or involving the imagination or original ideas, especially in the production of an artistic work, inventive, imaginative, innovative. रचनात्मक

20. D) **aren't they** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में 'are' Present Tense की Helping Verb है और subject 'These dates' Plural है, अतः Tag Question में भी Plural Pronoun 'they' का प्रयोग होगा और 'are' का Negative 'aren't' होगा; जैसे— These books are old, aren't they?

- 'aren't they' will be used because in the sentence 'are' is the Present Tense helping verb and the subject 'These dates' is plural, so in the Tag Question also the plural pronoun 'they' will be used, and the negative of 'are' will be 'aren't'; Like— These books are old, aren't they?

21. C) 'both' का use होगा क्योंकि 'both' का अर्थ है दोनों कारणों को संदर्भित करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Elephant Island का नाम उसकी elephant head जैसी appearance और elephant seals के sighting के कारण है, इसलिए 'both' यहाँ सही है। 'Either' का अर्थ है दो में से कोई एक, 'Also' का अर्थ है इसके अलावा, और 'Neither' का अर्थ है दोनों में से कोई नहीं, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Both' should be used because it refers to both reasons. The sentence mentions that Elephant Island's name is attributed to its elephant head-like appearance and the sighting of elephant seals, making 'both' fitting here. Whereas, 'either' means any one

of the two, 'also' means in addition, and 'neither' means not either of two, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) विकल्प "By" का use होगा क्योंकि "by" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा किया गया कार्य। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि elephant seals की साइटिंग Captain George Powell द्वारा 1821 में की गई थी, इसलिए 'By' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Through' का अर्थ होता है किसी माध्यम से, 'From' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान से, और 'Among' का अर्थ होता है किसी समूह में से, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

- 'By' should be used because it denotes an action performed by a person. The sentence specifies that the sighting of elephant seals was made by Captain George Powell in 1821, making 'By' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Through' implies via a medium, 'From' implies originating from a place, and 'Among' implies within a group, which don't fit in this context

23. D) 'Earliest' का use होगा क्योंकि 'earliest sightings' का मतलब होता है उन सबसे पहले दृष्टियों में से एक है जो दर्ज की गई थीं। यह वाक्य इस बात की ओर इशारा कर रहा है कि Captain George Powell द्वारा हाथी सील का देखा जाना 1821 में उन अत्यंत प्रारंभिक दृष्टियों में से एक था, जिसे दर्ज किया गया था। 'Earliest' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह समय के क्रम में सबसे पहले होने की बात करता है। 'Early' का अर्थ तो प्रारंभिक होता है, लेकिन यह 'earliest' की तरह सबसे पहले की बात नहीं करता। 'Earlier' और 'most early' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं होते क्योंकि वे इस बात को नहीं दर्शाते कि घटना सबसे पहली थी

- 'Earliest' should be used as it refers to one of the first recorded observations. The sentence suggests that the sighting of elephant seals by Captain George Powell in 1821 was among those very initial ones documented. 'Earliest' is correct here because it implies being first in a sequence of time. While 'early' means something that happens in the beginning, it does not specify being the first as 'earliest' does. 'Earlier' and 'most early' are incorrect in this context as they fail to indicate that the event was the first of its kind

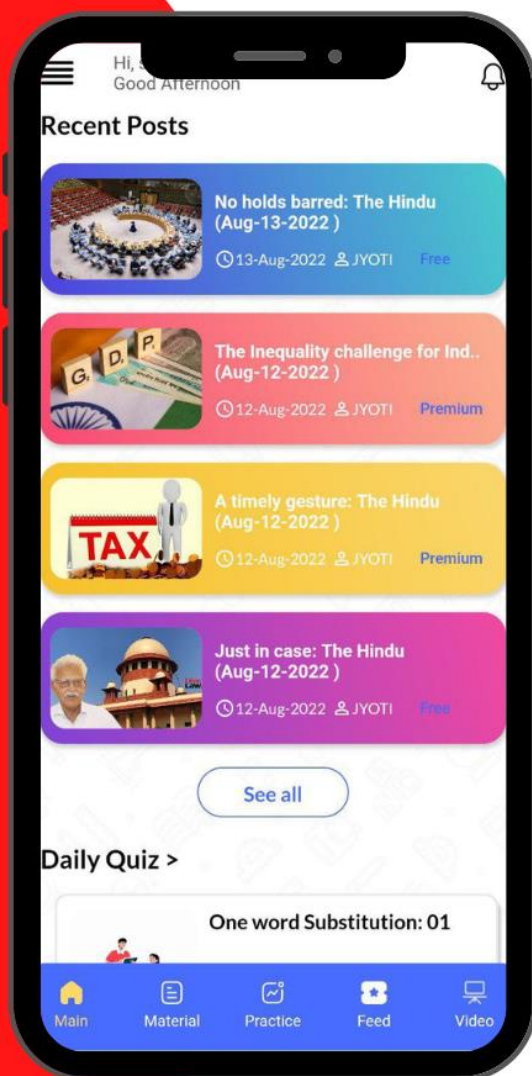
24. B) 'However' का चयन किया जाएगा क्योंकि "however" का अर्थ होता है किसी बात को मानते हुए भी उसके विपरीत एक अलग बात को प्रस्तुत करना। Passage में, 'However' का प्रयोग इसलिए सही है क्योंकि पहले भाग में द्वीप के नामकरण की एक वजह बताई गई है, और फिर 'However' के माध्यम से यह बताया जा रहा है कि रूस में इसका एक अलग नाम है। 'Thus' और 'Therefore' का अर्थ होता है इसलिए, जो कि कारण और प्रभाव को दिखाता है, और 'Thereby' का अर्थ होता है इसके द्वारा, जो कि यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- 'However' should be chosen because it introduces a statement that contrasts with or seems to contradict something that has been said previously. In the passage, 'However' is appropriate as it transitions from discussing one reason behind the island's name to introducing a different name it is known by in Russia, indicating a contrast. 'Thus' and 'Therefore' suggest a conclusion or result, fitting a cause-and-effect relationship, which is not the context here. 'Thereby' means 'by that means' or 'because of that', which also does not fit the context

25. C) 'Given' का use होगा क्योंकि "given" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ या किसी को नाम देना या सौंपना। इस संदर्भ में, Mordvinova Island को उसके खोजकर्ताओं द्वारा 1821 में "given" या दिया

गया नाम है। यह विकल्प व्याकरणिक और संदर्भिक रूप से उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह सटीक रूप से उन लोगों द्वारा एक द्वीप को नाम प्रदान करने की क्रिया का वर्णन करता है जिन्होंने इसे खोजा। जबकि 'Released' का अर्थ है छोड़ देना या जारी करना, 'Sorted' का अर्थ है वर्गीकृत करना या छांटना, और 'Looked' का अर्थ है देखना या नज़र रखना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Given' should be used because it implies the act of naming or assigning a name to something or someone. In this context, Mordvinova Island was the name "given" to Elephant Island by its discoverers in 1821. This option is grammatically and contextually fitting as it accurately describes the act of naming an island by its discoverers. Whereas, 'Released' means to let go or issue, 'Sorted' means to categorize or arrange, and 'Looked' implies viewing or considering, which don't fit in this context.



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