

Intent and outcome: On India's climate budget for 2026-27

India must **match** its climate **ambitions** with higher allocations

Union Budgets began **reflecting** greater climate concerns from 2021, in the thick of the COVID-19 pandemic, with a modest ₹4,500 crore to **localise** solar photovoltaic production and to reduce India's dependence on Chinese imports. But there has been a cautious, disjointed approach to the scale and allocations. While five broad **sectors** (cement, steel, aluminium and fertilizers; decentralised solar power; greening irrigation pump sets; green hydrogen; and nuclear energy) **received** attention in Budget 2026-27, the most **prominent** announcement was the **proposed** five-year **outlay** of ₹20,000 crore for Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS). This is a modest **provision** for a **suite** of costly and complex technologies. The allocation signals that India is entering a pilot and demonstration phase, rather than **embarking on** immediate industrial **deployment**. While operational examples **exist** in Norway, Canada and the U.S., **scaling** CCUS has proven expensive and uneven. The technology is primarily relevant to sectors where emissions are **embedded in** the production process. The EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) will **impose** carbon costs on imports of high-emission products, so for India, **decarbonising** industrial production is no longer only a climate **imperative**. It is now a question of export **competitiveness**, particularly for steel and aluminium, which form the bulk of India's CBAM-exposed exports to the EU.

The **Budget** also **substantially** **scales up** the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana rooftop solar scheme — ₹22,000 crore in 2026-27 from ₹17,000 crore (RE) for the current year. It is a welcome push towards decentralised energy systems that reduce land pressure, transmission losses and household energy costs. However, implementation challenges remain, including discom cooperation and **upfront finance**. Similarly, allocations for PM-KUSUM (solar irrigation pumps), have been **sustained** at ₹5,000 crore. Revised estimates suggest stronger-than-anticipated absorption. For nuclear energy, the government has extended zero basic customs duty on imports of nuclear plant equipment until 2035. While this reduces input costs, nuclear power remains capital intensive, with long construction timelines and financing risks. Recent legal changes **permit** private participation, but whether private capital will enter a sector **entwined** with national security, safety and **liability** concerns remains uncertain. Green hydrogen, despite **budgetary** support, **continues** to see **modest** actual spending, **highlighting** the **persistent** gap between policy ambition and **execution**. Overall, India's climate **budget** for 2026-27 **repeats** a pattern: big on **intent**, cautious on allocations, and uncertain in its ability to **mobilise** the private capital required to **accelerate decarbonisation** across **vital** sectors.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Match** (verb) – equal, coordinate, harmonize, align, correspond मेल खाना
2. **Ambition** (noun) – goal, objective, aspiration, aim, target महत्वाकांक्षा
3. **Reflect** (verb) – mirror, manifest, indicate, represent, display दर्शाना
4. **In the thick of** (phrase) – in the most active or intense part of a situation के बीच में या चरमोत्कर्ष पर
5. **Localise** (verb) – decentralize, restrict, confine, concentrate, regionalize स्थानीय बनाना या केंद्रित करना
6. **Prominent** (adjective) – noticeable, conspicuous, salient, important, eminent मुख्य या विशिष्ट
7. **Proposed** (adjective) – suggested, planned, recommended, intended, projected प्रस्तावित
8. **Outlay** (noun) – expenditure, spending, cost, investment, disbursement लागत
9. **Provision** (noun) – arrangement, facility, allocation, resource, preparation व्यवस्था
10. **Suite** (noun) – set, collection, series, array, group समूह
11. **Embark on** (phrasal verb) – to start something new or important शुरू करना
12. **Deployment** (noun) – installation, utilization, positioning, application, distribution तैनाती
13. **Exist** (verb) – prevail, occur, survive, abide, endure अस्तित्व में होना
14. **Scale** (verb) – expand, adjust, regulate, increase, measure बढ़ाना
15. **Embedded** (adjective) – ingrained, fixed, rooted, implanted, entrenched अंतर्निहित या जड़ा हुआ
16. **Impose** (verb) – inflict, levy, enforce, foist, dictate थोपना
17. **Decarbonise** (verb) – to reduce the amount of gaseous carbon compounds released from fossil fuel use कार्बन उत्सर्जन कम करना
18. **Imperative** (noun) – necessity, priority, requirement, duty, obligation अनिवार्यता
19. **Competitiveness** (noun) – edge, proficiency, efficiency, rivalry, capability प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता
20. **Substantially** (adverb) – significantly, considerably, greatly, largely, markedly काफी हद तक
21. **Scale up** (phrasal verb) – to increase something in size, amount, or production बढ़ाना
22. **Upfront finance** (noun) – payment or funding provided in advance or at the beginning of a process शुरुआती निवेश

23. **Sustain** (verb) – maintain, support, preserve, uphold, prolong बनाए रखना
24. **Input costs** (noun) – the price of resources used to create a product or service उत्पादन लागत
25. **Capital intensive** (noun) – requiring a large amount of money for investment or operation भारी निवेश वाला (पूंजी प्रधान)
26. **Permit** (verb) – allow, authorize, sanction, license, enable अनुमति देना
27. **Entwined** (adjective) – linked, interconnected, twisted, knotted, tangled गुंथा हुआ या जुड़ा हुआ
28. **Liability** (noun) – responsibility, accountability, obligation, debt, burden उत्तरदायित्व
29. **Green hydrogen** (noun) – hydrogen fuel produced by using renewable energy to split water हरित हाइड्रोजन
30. **Budgetary** (adjective) – financial, fiscal, economic, monetary, pecuniary बजटीय
31. **Modest** (adjective) – moderate, small, limited, humble, unassuming मामूली
32. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, underline, stress, accent, feature मुख्य रूप से दिखाना
33. **Persistent** (adjective) – continuous, chronic, relentless, constant, perpetual निरंतर
34. **Execution** (noun) – implementation, performance, operation, discharge, conduct क्रियान्वयन
35. **Intent** (noun) – purpose, objective, aim, design, plan इरादा
36. **Mobilise** (verb) – organize, assemble, muster, rally, deploy जुटाना
37. **Accelerate** (verb) – hasten, quicken, speed-up, expedite, stimulate गति बढ़ाना
38. **Decarbonisation** (noun) – the process of reducing carbon emissions through cleaner energy source कार्बन मुक्ति
39. **Vital** (adjective) – essential, crucial, critical, fundamental, indispensable अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण

Summary of the Editorial

1. India's Union Budgets since 2021 have started focusing more on climate-related initiatives.
2. The initial push included ₹4,500 crore to promote domestic solar photovoltaic manufacturing and reduce dependence on imports.
3. The overall climate budgeting approach has remained cautious and somewhat fragmented.
4. The 2026-27 Budget focuses on five key sectors, including heavy industries, decentralised solar power, irrigation pumps, green hydrogen, and nuclear energy.
5. The most significant announcement is a ₹20,000 crore five-year allocation for Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS).
6. The CCUS allocation indicates that India is still in the experimental or pilot stage rather than large-scale implementation.
7. CCUS technology is expensive and complex, and global examples show mixed success in scaling it.
8. The technology is particularly important for industries where emissions are part of the production process.
9. The European Union's carbon tax mechanism increases the need for India to reduce emissions to remain competitive in exports like steel and aluminium.
10. The PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana has received increased funding, rising to ₹22,000 crore, encouraging rooftop solar energy adoption.
11. The rooftop solar initiative can help reduce land usage, electricity transmission losses, and household energy costs.
12. However, implementation issues such as financial barriers and lack of cooperation from power distribution companies still exist.
13. Funding for the PM-KUSUM scheme for solar irrigation pumps has been maintained, with strong demand and utilisation reported.
14. Nuclear energy support continues through tax benefits, but high costs, long construction periods, and safety concerns create uncertainty about private investment.
15. Overall, India's climate budget shows strong policy intentions but limited financial commitment and uncertainty in attracting private sector participation for faster decarbonisation.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be reasonably inferred about India's climate strategy from the 2026–27 Budget?**
A. India prefers symbolic commitments over large-scale execution [Editorial Page]
B. India prioritises renewable energy above industrial decarbonisation
C. India fully commits immediate industrial carbon capture deployment
D. India neglects export competitiveness under climate policies
2. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
A. Appreciative
B. Critical
C. Neutral
D. Alarmist
3. **Fill in the blank: The CCUS allocation suggests India is currently focused on _____ rather than full industrial rollout.**
A. abandoning carbon mitigation for alternative energy strategies
B. immediate expansion across emission-intensive manufacturing sectors
C. experimental validation and limited demonstration initiatives
D. universal adoption across public industrial enterprises
4. **Why does the passage suggest that industrial decarbonisation is no longer only a climate obligation for India?**
A. Because CCUS technologies guarantee immediate industrial transformation
B. Because export competitiveness faces penalties under EU carbon rules
C. Because nuclear energy ensures low cost rapid decarbonisation
D. Because rooftop solar can substitute industrial energy demand
5. **Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option based on the information given in the passage.**
Statements:
A. The CCUS funding reflects a cautious pilot-stage approach rather than full deployment.
B. Steel and aluminium dominate India's exports most affected by EU carbon taxation.
A. A is true and B is also true
B. A is false and B is also false
C. A is true and B is also false
D. A is false and B is also true
6. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
He started to **deviate** from the original route without informing anyone.
A. Persist
B. Stray
C. Continue
D. Advance
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom**
State regulators will go the extra mile to ensure that this settlement is as investor-friendly as possible
A. Be willing to accept additional risks for the investors' benefit.
B. Make a significant extra effort to achieve a favorable outcome.
C. Consider several alternative solutions before settling.

- D. Follow established guidelines strictly without deviations.
8. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.**
Violation of something holy or sacred.
A. Profanity
B. Sedition
C. Sacrilege
D. Slander
9. **Select the correctly spelled word.**
A. Malicius
B. Malecious
C. Malicious
D. Maliscious
10. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
He felt **disheartened** after his repeated failures.
A. Elated
B. Jubilant
C. Inspired
D. Demoralized
11. **Choose the correct Active Voice form of the given sentence:**
The keys are kept on the table by Rohan.
A. Rohan keeps the keys on the table.
B. Rohan kept the keys on the table.
C. The keys keep Rohan on the table.
D. Rohan is keeping the keys on the table.
12. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**
They had to **watch** the suspect all night.
A. The guards keep watch during patro
B. He received a golden watch for his promotion
C. She stayed up to watch the sunrise
D. He watches too much television
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Rahul was angry of his brother as he broke his pen.
A. on
B. from
C. of
D. At
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Chronic."**
A. Epicurean
B. Epitomized
C. Ephemeral
D. Epistemic
15. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
1. Consequently, these organisms are considered the primary producers in the food chain.

2. Autotrophs are organisms that can produce their own food from inorganic substances using light or chemical energy.
 3. They form the foundation of most ecosystems, providing the energy that is consumed by herbivores and, in turn, by carnivores.
 4. Plants, algae, and certain bacteria are the most common examples of this type of organism.
 - A. 2, 4, 1, 3,
 - B. 4, 2, 1, 3,
 - C. 1, 3, 2, 4,
 - D. 2, 1, 3, 4,
16. **Select the correct meaning of the phrasal verb "Edge out."**
- A. To exclude completely
 - B. To narrowly defeat or surpass
 - C. To withdraw gradually
 - D. To fall behind slightly
17. **Read the following sentences to find whether there is any error in any part :**
If we had Ramesh (a)/ in our team, we (b)/ would have won the match. (c) no error (d)
- A. If we had Ramesh
 - B. in our team, we
 - C. would have won the match
 - D. no error
18. **Read the following sentences to find whether there is any error in any part :**
I have been knowing (a)/ him for the last five years (b)/ but now I don't know (c)/ where he lives. (d)
- A. I have been knowing
 - B. him for the last five years
 - C. but now I don't know
 - D. where he lives
19. **Select the correct option:**
The finance minister's statement was laden with caveats, none of ____ were explained.
- A. that
 - B. them
 - C. which
 - D. Whom
20. **Choose the best word to complete the sentence:**
The research study revealed significant _____ in the dataset that required further investigation.
- A. Implications
 - B. Coveted
 - C. Lacunae
 - D. Integrity

Comprehension

At fourteen, a child sits in lecture halls at the Indian Institute of Science, auditing undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral courses alongside students twice his age. His professors don't treat him as a prodigy to be marvelled at, but as another mind (1) _____ the

work. How does a child go from primary school worksheets to graduate-level Mathematics in just a few years? The answer has less to do with acceleration than with finding the right kind of community.

In most classrooms, Mathematics (2) _____ at a carefully (3) _____ pace. Concepts are introduced, practised, tested, and then left behind as the class advances together. For most students, this structure provides reassurance and clarity. But for a small group of children, or those far ahead of the curriculum or deeply (4) _____ by Mathematical thinking, the same structure can feel (5) _____ constraining.

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

- A. engaged in
- B. engaged with
- C. engaged for
- D. engaged

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

- A. moved
- B. moves
- C. move
- D. moving

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

- A. controlled
- B. absorbed
- C. calibrated
- D. created

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

- A. attracted
- B. influenced
- C. absorbed
- D. intrigued

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

- A. usually
- B. briefly
- C. sharply
- D. oddly

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- A) India prefers symbolic commitments over large-scale execution**
 The passage repeatedly stresses that while policy intent is ambitious, actual allocations and execution remain cautious and limited.
 B — Incorrect because industrial decarbonisation (CCUS, steel, aluminium) receives major attention.
 C — Incorrect since CCUS is clearly described as being in a pilot, not deployment, phase.
 D — Incorrect because export competitiveness, especially under CBAM, is a central concern highlighted.
- B) Critical**
 The author consistently evaluates the climate budget by pointing out its limitations, cautious funding, and execution challenges, indicating a critical assessment rather than praise or neutrality.
 A. Appreciative: The passage does not primarily praise the budget.
 C. Neutral: The author clearly judges the adequacy of policies.
 D. Alarmist: The passage does not exaggerate or dramatise risks.
- C) experimental validation and limited demonstration initiatives**
 The passage explicitly states that the CCUS funding signals a pilot and demonstration phase, not large-scale deployment.
 B — Incorrect because the passage stresses hesitation and high costs preventing immediate scaling.
 A — Incorrect since carbon mitigation remains central, not abandoned.
 D — Incorrect as no universal or mandatory adoption is proposed or implied.
- B) Because export competitiveness faces penalties under EU carbon rules**
 The passage links EU's CBAM directly to carbon costs on exports, making decarbonisation economically necessary.
 A (Incorrect): CCUS is described as expensive and limited to pilot demonstrations, not guaranteed transformation.
 C (Incorrect): Nuclear power is noted as capital intensive with long timelines and financial risks.
 D (Incorrect): Rooftop solar is aimed at households, not large-scale industrial energy replacement.
- A) A is true and B is also true**
 The passage confirms CCUS is at a pilot stage and identifies steel and aluminium as CBAM-exposed exports.
 B (Incorrect): Both statements are supported by the passage, so this option is invalid.
 C (Incorrect): Statement B is clearly stated as true in the passage.
 D (Incorrect): Statement A is explicitly mentioned as true in the passage.
- B) Deviate (verb) – diverge, differ, stray, veer off – भटकना / अलग होना**
Synonym: Stray (verb) – move away from the proper path – भटकना

- **Persist** (verb) – continue firmly – डटे रहना
 - **Continue** (verb) – maintain without interruption – जारी रखना
 - **Advance** (verb) – move forward – आगे बढ़ना
7. B) The idiom "**go the extra mile**" means to make more effort than is expected or required to achieve something. अधिक प्रयास करना, अतिरिक्त मेहनत करना
8. C) **Sacrilege** (noun) - Violation of something holy or sacred; desecration अपवित्रता
- **Profanity** (noun) - Blasphemous or obscene language अश्लील भाषा
 - **Sedition** (noun) - Conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state राजद्रोह
 - **Slander** (noun) - The action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation बदनाम करना
9. C) **Malicious** (adjective) – Harmful, spiteful, wicked, malevolent. दुर्भावनापूर्ण
10. D) **Disheartened** (adjective) – discouraged, disappointed, demoralized, upset हतोत्साहित
Synonym: Demoralized (adjective) – having lost confidence or hope (मनोबल गिरा हुआ)
- **Elated** (adjective) – extremely happy or proud (उत्साहित)
 - **Jubilant** (adjective) – expressing great joy (आनंदित)
 - **Inspired** (adjective) – filled with motivation (प्रेरित)

11. A) **Rohan keeps the keys on the table.**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलते समय, Passive वाक्य का Agent Active वाक्य का Subject बनता है और Verb को उसी Tense के Active form में बदला जाता है।

दिए गए Passive वाक्य "The keys are kept on the table by Rohan." में "the keys" Subject है, "are kept" Verb (Simple Present Passive) है और "by Rohan" Agent है।

Active में बदलने पर "Rohan" Subject बन जाता है और Verb "keeps" (Simple Present Active) हो जाता है, जबकि "the keys" Object बनता है। इसलिए विकल्प A सही है।

In English

To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice:

The subject of the passive sentence becomes the object in the active sentence.

The agent introduced by "by" becomes the subject in the active sentence.

The verb tense must remain the same.

In this sentence:

"The keys" → Subject (Passive)

"are kept" → Verb

(Simple Present Passive)

"on the table" → Place expression

"by Rohan" → Agent

After conversion:

"Rohan" → Subject

"keeps" → Active verb

(Simple Present)

"the keys" → Object

"on the table" → Place expression

Hence, the correct active sentence is:

Rohan keeps the keys on the table.

Other Option Analysis:

Option (2): Changes tense to Simple Past.

Option (3): Incorrect subject–object relationship.

Option (4): Changes aspect to Present Continuous.

12. B) **He received a golden watch for his promotion**

वाक्य में 'watch' का अर्थ है — किसी पर नज़र रखना / देखना (to observe)।

अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'watch' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयुक्त हुआ हो।

विकल्प B में 'watch' का अर्थ है — घड़ी / कलाई घड़ी (a timepiece)।

दोनों का उच्चारण और वर्तनी समान है, लेकिन अर्थ पूरी तरह भिन्न हैं — इसलिए यह homonym का सही उदाहरण है।

In the highlighted sentence, watch means to observe or keep an eye on someone.

In option B, watch refers to a timekeeping device (wristwatch).

They have the same spelling and pronunciation, but different meanings, making them homonyms.

13. D) 'angry of' के बदले 'angry at' का use होगा क्योंकि 'angry' के साथ 'at' preposition का use होता है जब किसी व्यक्ति पर गुस्सा व्यक्त किया जाता है; जैसे— She was angry at her friend for lying.

'angry at' will be used instead of 'angry of' because the correct preposition after 'angry' is 'at' when referring to being upset with a person; Like— She was angry at her friend for lying.

14. C) **Chronic** (adjective) – (Of an illness or problem) persisting for a long time or constantly recurring. (दीर्घकालिक या पुराना)

Antonym: **Ephemeral** (adjective) – Lasting for a very short time; transitory. (अल्पकालिक / क्षणभंगुर)

- **Epicurean** (adjective): Devoted to sensual enjoyment, especially that derived from fine food and drink. (भोगविलास संबंधी)
- **Epitomized** (verb): To be a perfect example of a quality or type. (प्रतीक होना)
- **Epistemic** (adjective): Relating to knowledge or the degree of its validation. (ज्ञान संबंधी)

15. D) **2, 1, 3, 4,**

Autotrophs are organisms that can produce their own food from inorganic substances using light or chemical energy. Consequently, these organisms are considered the primary producers in the food chain. They form the foundation of most ecosystems, providing the energy that is consumed by herbivores and, in turn, by carnivores. Plants, algae, and certain bacteria are the most common examples of this type of organism.

Sentence 2 starts the paragraph because it introduces the main subject “Autotrophs” and defines what they are—organisms that produce their own food from inorganic substances using light or chemical energy. This sets the foundation for the topic.

Sentence 1 logically follows sentence 2 because it uses the connector “Consequently” to show a result of the definition: since autotrophs produce their own food, they are considered primary producers in the food chain. Here, the verb phrase “are considered” links back to the subject “these organisms.”

Sentence 3 comes after sentence 1 because the pronoun “They” refers back to autotrophs/primary producers. This sentence expands on their ecological role, explaining that they form the foundation of ecosystems and provide energy to herbivores and carnivores.

Sentence 4 naturally comes at the end because it gives specific examples (“Plants, algae, and certain bacteria”) of the general category introduced in sentence 2. This completes the paragraph with concrete illustration, rounding off the logical flow.

Sentence 2 से paragraph की शुरुआत होती है क्योंकि यह main topic “Autotrophs” को introduce करता है और बताता है कि ये क्या हैं—ऐसे organisms जो light या chemical energy की मदद से अपना खाना खुद बनाते हैं। यह topic की foundation तैयार करता है।

Sentence 1, sentence 2 के बाद आता है क्योंकि connector “Consequently” दिखाता है कि यह definition का परिणाम है। चूँकि autotrophs अपना खाना खुद बनाते हैं, इसलिए वे food chain के primary producers माने जाते हैं। यहाँ “are considered” verb phrase subject “these organisms” को link करता है।

Sentence 3, sentence 1 के बाद logically fit होता है क्योंकि pronoun “They” वापस autotrophs/primary producers को refer करता है। यह बताता है कि ये ecosystem की foundation बनाते हैं और energy provide करते हैं herbivores और carnivores को।

Sentence 4 अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह general category को specific examples (“Plants, algae, and certain bacteria”) के माध्यम से complete करता है। इससे paragraph logically और naturally खत्म होता है।

16. B) To narrowly defeat or surpass

Edge out – To narrowly defeat, overtake, surpass, or outdo. बाहर कर देना / मामूली अंतर से जीतना

17. A) 'had Ramesh' के स्थान पर 'had had Ramesh' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Third Conditional (Unreal Past Condition) है जिसमें structure होता है: If + Past Perfect → would have + V₃

जैसे— If he had worked hard, he would have passed.

- 'had had Ramesh' will be used instead of 'had Ramesh' because this is a Third Conditional sentence expressing an unreal past condition and the correct structure is:

If + Past Perfect → would have + Past Participle; Like— If he had worked hard, he would have passed.

18. A) 'have been knowing' के स्थान पर 'have known' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि know, believe, understand, like, love आदि Stative Verbs हैं और इन्हें सामान्यतः Continuous Tense में प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता; जैसे— I have known him for years.

- 'have known' will be used instead of 'have been knowing' because verbs like know, love, believe are Stative Verbs and are not normally used in Continuous Tense; Like— I have known him for years.

19. C) which का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य “none of ___ were explained” में “none” एक सर्वनाम है जो “caveats” (plural noun) को संदर्भित करता है। “which” का प्रयोग वस्तुओं या चीज़ों के लिए किया जाता है, इसलिए यहाँ “which” सही है।
- ‘Which’ should be used because in the sentence “none of ___ were explained,” the pronoun “none” refers to “caveats,” which are things, not people. Hence, the correct relative pronoun to refer back to “caveats” is “which.” Therefore, “none of which were explained” is grammatically and contextually accurate.
20. C) **Lacunae** (noun) – gaps, deficiencies, shortcomings. कमियाँ
- **Implications** – consequences or effects. निहितार्थ
 - **Coveted** – highly desired. लालायित
 - **Integrity** – honesty or moral soundness. ईमानदारी
21. A) **Sentence** में बताया गया है कि professors उस बच्चे को किसी special prodigy की तरह नहीं देखते, बल्कि एक ऐसे व्यक्ति की तरह देखते हैं जो academic work में actively involved है। Phrase “engaged in” का अर्थ होता है किसी काम या activity में पूरी तरह शामिल होना। Engaged with आमतौर पर लोगों या बातचीत के लिए use होता है, engaged for गलत grammatical usage है, और केवल engaged sentence को incomplete बना देता है। इसलिए context और grammar दोनों के हिसाब से engaged in सबसे सही option है।
- The sentence shows that the professors do not treat the child as a prodigy but as another mind actively engaged in the work. “Engaged in” means fully involved in an activity. Engaged with usually refers to interacting with people, engaged for is grammatically incorrect, and just engaged is incomplete. Hence, engaged in is the correct choice.
22. B) **Subject Mathematics singular** है, इसलिए singular verb का use होना चाहिए। Moves present tense singular verb है और general truth या routine को express करता है। Moved past tense है, move plural/base form है, और moving participle है जो यहाँ fit नहीं होता। इसलिए सही option moves है।
- Mathematics” is a singular noun, so it requires a singular verb. Moves is the correct present tense singular verb describing routine or general facts. Other options either have the wrong tense or form and do not fit grammatically.
23. C) **Sentence** में बताया गया है कि Mathematics classroom में carefully ___ pace पर move करता है। यहाँ sense यह है कि learning की speed सोच-समझकर और plan के साथ set की गई है। इसलिए calibrated सही है, क्योंकि इसका मतलब है measured, adjusted और controlled pace, जो context के अनुसार perfectly fit बैठता है। बाकी options context और grammar के हिसाब से सही नहीं हैं: controlled केवल control दिखाता है, लेकिन careful measurement का sense नहीं देता; absorbed का मतलब किसी चीज़ में पूरी तरह involve होना है, जो pace के लिए irrelevant है; और created मतलब बनाया गया, जो यहाँ learning speed के लिए सही नहीं है। इसलिए correct answer calibrated है।
- The sentence describes that Mathematics moves at a carefully ___ pace in classrooms. The intended meaning is that the learning speed is thoughtfully measured, adjusted, and set. Calibrated is the correct word because it conveys this precise adjustment and control. Other options do not fit: controlled only indicates control without the nuance of careful adjustment, absorbed means fully involved, which is irrelevant for pace, and created

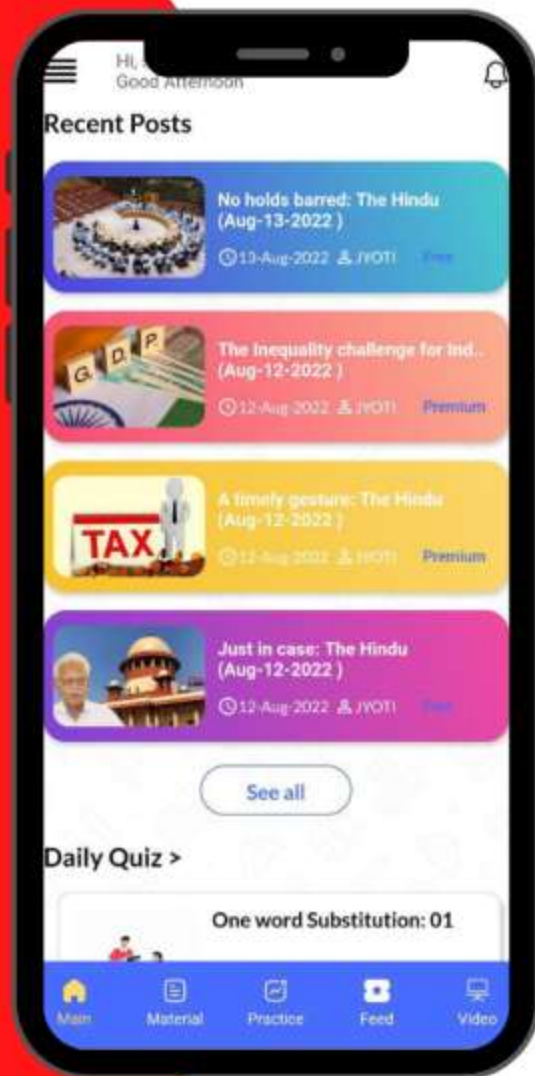
simply means 'made,' which does not make sense in this context. Therefore, calibrated is the correct choice.

24. C) **Sentence** में बताया गया है कि कुछ बच्चे curriculum से आगे हैं या गणितीय thinking में पूरी तरह डूबे हैं। Absorbed का अर्थ है deeply involved या immersed होना। Attracted और intrigued केवल interest दिखाते हैं, और influenced का मतलब अलग है। इसलिए सही option absorbed है।

- Some children are far ahead or deeply involved in mathematical thinking. Absorbed conveys complete mental immersion. Other options only indicate mild interest or influence, not deep engagement. Hence, absorbed is correct

25. D) **Sentence** में कहा गया है कि classroom structure जो normally helpful होता है, वही कुछ children के लिए unexpectedly restrictive लग सकता है। Oddly का अर्थ होता है unexpectedly या strangely। Usually frequency दिखाता है, briefly time-related है और sharply degree दिखाता है, इसलिए ये सही नहीं हैं। सही option oddly है।

- The sentence highlights that the same classroom structure, which is normally helpful, may feel unexpectedly restrictive for some children. Oddly expresses this unexpected nature correctly. Other options are either about frequency, time, or degree, and do not fit. Hence, oddly is the correct choice.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam