

## America's Environmental Protection Agency is now a voice for climate denialism

Donald Trump has taken every opportunity to declare that “climate change is a **hoax**”. On Thursday, the US President **made sure** that his country’s premier environmental **watchdog** would also be informed by climate denialism. In what has been described as the biggest **deregulatory** move in American history, Trump has **rolled back** the Obama-era Endangerment Finding. The rules required the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to be guided by scientific knowledge about the harm caused by GHGs to the environment and public health. Under Trump, the Department of Energy formed a panel of scientists to write a report, last year, challenging the widely accepted science on the impacts of GHGs. And now, after Thursday’s announcement, the environmental **regulator** in a country that has historically **spewed** the greatest amount of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere — and remains the second-largest **emitter** in the world — **has** given a **virtual** vote of confidence to **climate-disrupting** fossil fuels. The agency has **drastically scaled back** limits on **GHG emissions** from automobiles.

Transport is the biggest source of GHG emissions in the US. Though electric vehicle (EV) sales increased after the incentives provided by the Joe Biden administration, the **transition** to climate-friendly transport **has** been too slow to **offset** the emissions from fossil-fuel powered cars, buses and trucks. The Trump administration has withdrawn key **subsidies** to EVs and renewables. Now, as USEPA head Lee Zeldin put it, “automakers will not be pressured to shift their **fleet** composition towards EVs”. **Getting rid of** the Endangerment Finding also clears the way for the EPA to **repeal** limits on GHGs from power plants and oil and gas wells.

The American rollback **bucks the trend** in **global warming mitigation** efforts across the world. Renewable energy use is at an all-time high. That said, a number of reports have also **underlined** the **waning** of popular **enthusiasm** around net-zero targets in large parts of the developed world. Much of that is due to **misinformation**. However, it’s also true that environment-friendly **leaders** in the developed world — including Biden — **have** failed to communicate that **sustainability** means good economics. They failed to **root** mitigation efforts in **equity** and fairness. Climate **deniers** like Trump **have thrived** as a result.

**[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **Buck the trend** (phrase) – To be obviously different from the way that a situation is developing generally, especially in connection with financial matters.

## Vocabulary

1. **Denialism** (noun) – rejection, dismissal, skepticism, refutation, disbelief  
नकारात्मकतावाद
2. **Hoax** (noun) – deception, fraud, prank, ruse, fabrication छल / मजाक
3. **Make sure** (phrase) – to ensure that something happens or to be certain of something सुनिश्चित करना
4. **Watchdog** (noun) – supervisor, monitor, ombudsman, custodian, guardian निगरानी करने वाली संस्था
5. **Deregulatory** (adjective) – liberalizing, non-restrictive, unbridled, free-market, non-interventional विनियमन मुक्त
6. **Roll back** (phrasal verb) – to reverse or reduce the power or effect of a law or condition वापस लेना / घटाना
7. **Spew** (verb) – emit, discharge, eject, expel, gush बाहर निकालना (उगलना)
8. **Emitter** (noun) – radiator, discharger, source, transmitter, exhaler उत्सर्जक
9. **Virtual** (adjective) – practical, implicit, effective, essential, near आभासी / लगभग
10. **Climate-disrupting** (adjective) – damaging, unsettling, destabilizing, harmful, upsetting जलवायु-बाधक
11. **Drastically** (adverb) – severely, radically, extremely, intensely, profoundly भीषण रूप से
12. **Scale back** (phrasal verb) – to make something smaller in size, amount, or production level कटौती करना
13. **Emission** (noun) – discharge, exhalation, release, secretion, effusion उत्सर्जन
14. **Transition** (noun) – transformation, shift, conversion, passage, evolution परिवर्तन
15. **Offset** (verb) – counterbalance, neutralize, compensate, counteract, balance भरपाई करना
16. **Subsidy** (noun) – grant, allowance, endowment, aid, assistance सरकारी सहायता
17. **Fleet** (noun) – armada, convoy, squadron, group, collection बैड़ा (वाहनों का)
18. **Get rid of** (phrase) – to remove or throw away something unwanted छुटकारा पाना
19. **Repeal** (verb) – abrogate, annul, rescind, revoke, nullify रद्द करना
20. **Buck** (verb) – resist, oppose, defy, challenge, withstand विरोध करना
21. **Global warming** (noun) – the increase in the temperature of the earth's

atmosphere, caused by the increase of certain gases.

22. **Mitigation** (noun) – alleviation, reduction, palliation, moderation, abatement

अल्पीकरण / शमन

23. **Underline** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, accentuate, underscore ज़ोर देना

24. **Waning** (adjective) – declining, fading, decreasing, subsiding, ebbing कम होता हुआ

25. **Enthusiasm** (noun) – zeal, fervor, passion, eagerness, ardor उत्साह

26. **Misinformation** (noun) – disinformation, falsehood, propaganda, lie, deception

गलत सूचना

27. **Sustainability** (noun) – durability, viability, feasibility, endurance, renewability स्थिरता

28. **Root** (verb) – ground, base, establish, embed, implant जड़ जमाना

29. **Equity** (noun) – fairness, justice, impartiality, rectitude, egalitarianism निष्पक्षता

30. **Denier** (noun) – dissenter, skeptic, gainsayer, objector, refuter नकारने वाला

31. **Thrive** (verb) – flourish, prosper, bloom, mushroom, succeed फलना-फूलना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Donald Trump has repeatedly dismissed climate change, calling it a hoax.
2. His administration has now influenced the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to take a climate-skeptical stance.
3. The rollback of the Obama-era **Endangerment Finding** is described as a major deregulatory step.
4. That earlier rule required the EPA to rely on scientific evidence about greenhouse gases harming health and environment.
5. Trump's Department of Energy had already supported a scientific panel questioning accepted climate science.
6. The latest decision signals support for fossil fuels rather than climate mitigation.
7. The EPA has also reduced limits on greenhouse-gas emissions from automobiles.
8. Transport remains the largest source of emissions in the United States.
9. Although EV sales rose during Joe Biden's presidency, the shift to clean transport has been slow.
10. Trump has withdrawn key incentives for electric vehicles and renewable energy.
11. The EPA leadership has indicated automakers will no longer be pushed toward EV production.
12. Removing the Endangerment Finding may also allow repeal of emission limits on power plants and oil/gas sectors.
13. This policy shift goes against global efforts where renewable energy use is increasing.
14. Declining public enthusiasm for net-zero targets in developed countries is partly driven by misinformation.
15. The editorial argues climate denial has gained strength because leaders failed to present sustainability as economically beneficial and fair.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the Trump administration's overall environmental policy from the passage?**  
A. It prioritised industrial growth over environmental regulation  
B. It attempted to balance renewable and fossil energy equally  
C. It focused mainly on international climate cooperation  
D. It strengthened scientific agencies for climate monitoring
2. **What broader conclusion about global climate politics can be inferred from the passage?**  
A. Climate action worldwide is uniform and strongly coordinated  
B. Climate policies vary due to politics, communication, and misinformation  
C. Developing countries are primarily responsible for climate inaction  
D. Scientific consensus on climate change is rapidly collapsing
3. **What does the passage imply about the role of political leadership in climate policy success?**  
A. Strong environmental policy depends only on technological progress  
B. Environmental reforms succeed automatically once laws are passed  
C. Climate policy is determined solely by economic market forces  
D. Public acceptance of climate policy requires effective political messaging
4. **Why, according to the passage, have climate deniers gained influence in parts of the developed world?**  
A. Because renewable energy technologies have failed economically  
B. Because scientific research on climate risks remains inconclusive  
C. Because leaders failed to link sustainability with fairness and economics  
D. Because developing nations rejected global mitigation agreements
5. **What was the purpose of the Obama-era Endangerment Finding mentioned in the passage?**  
A. To force automakers to produce only electric vehicles  
B. To establish international carbon-trading agreements  
C. To provide subsidies for renewable energy industries  
D. To ensure environmental policy followed scientific evidence on GHG harm
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word “Chaos.”**  
A. Palladium  
B. Panegyric  
C. Pantomime  
D. Pandemonium
7. **Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: To send to Coventry**  
A. To exile with state honours  
B. To subject someone to deliberate social ostracism  
C. To forgive after public disgrace  
D. To appoint to ceremonial duties
8. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**  
The manager **beratedd** the employee for his mistake.  
A. berate  
B. beratted  
C. berat

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D. berait

9. Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word "Denial".

- A. Affirmation
- B. Opposition
- C. Refusal
- D. Liberal

10. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Candid

- A. frank
- B. guarded
- C. honest
- D. open

11. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical passage.

- 1. This allows for greater efficiency and collaboration.
- 2. Cloud computing has revolutionized data storage and access.
- 3. It eliminates the need for extensive on-premise infrastructure.
- 4. Businesses worldwide are rapidly adopting this technology.

- A. 2-1-3-4
- B. 2-4-1-3
- C. 3-4-2-1
- D. 2-3-1-4

12. Read the following sentences to find whether there is any error in any part :

The secret of his good health lies in the fact that he is getting up early and goes to bed early.

- A. The secret of his good health
- B. lies in the fact
- C. that he is getting up early
- D. and goes to bed early.

13. Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A disease that spreads over a whole country or the world'.

- A. Epidemic
- B. Endemic
- C. Pandemic
- D. Pathogen

14. Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.

The two nations avoided a **confrantation**.

- A. confrantation
- B. confrotnation
- C. conprontation
- D. confrontation

15. What does the idiom "There is no gainsaying the fact that the country is in difficulties" mean?

- A. There is no denying that the country is facing challenges.
- B. The country is making significant progress.
- C. The country is refusing to acknowledge its problems.
- D. The country is avoiding difficult situations.

**16. Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A short, amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.'**

- A. Tale
- B. Allegory
- C. Anecdote
- D. Biography

**17. Read the following sentences to find whether there is any error in any part :**

When I will cross fifty, my wife will cross forty five

- A. When I will
- B. cross fifty, my
- C. wife will cross
- D. forty five

**18. Change the following from active to passive:**

Does the statute bind municipal councils to such obligations?

- A. Have municipal councils been bound by the statute to such obligations?
- B. Were municipal councils being bound by the statute to such obligations?
- C. Are municipal councils bound by the statute to such obligations?
- D. Do municipal councils are bound by the statute to such obligations?

**19. Fill in the Blanks :**

Had they submitted the proposal earlier, they \_\_\_ the funding.

- A. would get
- B. would have received
- C. had received
- D. will have received

**20. Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Arbitrary."**

- A. Captious
- B. Castigated
- C. Canonical
- D. Capricious

#### **Comprehension**

An artist's sketch of Haworth Parsonage, the former residence of the celebrated Brontë sisters — Charlotte, Emily and Anne — hangs in my childhood home. Nearly 40 years old, the framed casement cloth captures the parsonage as it was in their day — a Georgian house on a desolate landscape overlooking a churchyard with moss-covered tombstones askew. The famed Yorkshire moors (1) \_\_\_\_\_ beyond — (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by rain, mist floating eerily above the sodden grass. A landscape that the sisters saw every time they looked outside the window and one that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ much of their writing, especially Emily's gothic *Wuthering Heights* featuring the star-crossed lovers Heathcliff and Catherine Earnshaw struggling to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their fate on those moors. The novel is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the news with the release of the Emerald Fennell film starring Jacob Elordi and Margot Robbie, bringing a new flush of interest in the Bronte Parsonage Museum (BPM).

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

- A. lay
- B. lie

- C. laid
- D. lying

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

- A. imbued
- B. stupendous
- C. bruised
- D. saturated

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

- A. determination
- B. influenced
- C. scuttle
- D. tarnished

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

- A. defy
- B. tussle
- C. harness
- D. lackadaisical

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

- A. back down
- B. back up
- C. back in
- D. back out

## Answers

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

[\[Practice exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

**1. A) It prioritised industrial growth over environmental regulation**

The passage mentions rolling back the Endangerment Finding, reducing EV subsidies, easing emission limits, and supporting fossil fuels. These indicate a policy leaning toward economic and industrial interests rather than environmental protection.

B is incorrect: No evidence of equal support for renewables and fossil fuels.

C is incorrect: The passage focuses on domestic deregulation, not global cooperation.

D is incorrect: Instead of strengthening science, the administration questioned established climate science.

**2. B) Climate policies vary due to politics, communication, and misinformation**

The passage notes that while renewable energy use is rising globally, enthusiasm for net-zero targets is declining in parts of the developed world due to misinformation and poor political communication. This implies climate action is shaped by political messaging and public perception.

A is incorrect: The passage explicitly states the US rollback “bucks the trend”.

C is incorrect: The discussion focuses on developed nations, not developing ones.

D is incorrect: The passage says the science is widely accepted, not collapsing.

**3. D) Public acceptance of climate policy requires effective political messaging**

The passage states that pro-environment leaders failed to communicate that sustainability is economically beneficial and fair, allowing climate deniers to gain influence. This implies that leadership communication strongly affects public acceptance and policy outcomes.

A is incorrect: Technology alone is not highlighted as decisive.

C is incorrect: Political messaging and fairness are emphasised, not just markets.

B is incorrect: The passage suggests reforms can fail without public support.

**4. C) Because leaders failed to link sustainability with fairness and economics**

The last paragraph clearly states that environment-friendly leaders failed to communicate that sustainability ensures good economics and fairness. This communication gap allowed climate deniers to thrive.

A is incorrect: The passage does not claim renewable energy has failed economically.

B is incorrect: It says climate science is widely accepted, not inconclusive.

D is incorrect: The discussion concerns developed countries, not developing nations.

**5. D) To ensure environmental policy followed scientific evidence on GHG harm**

The passage states that the rules required the USEPA to be guided by scientific knowledge about the harm caused by greenhouse gases to environment and public health. That is exactly the function described in option D.

A is incorrect: It dealt with regulation based on science, not banning petrol vehicles.

C is incorrect: Subsidies are mentioned elsewhere, not as its main purpose.

B is incorrect: The Finding concerns US domestic regulation, not global agreements.

6. D) **Chaos** (noun) – Complete disorder and confusion; a state of anarchy. (अराजकता)

Synonym: **Pandemonium** (noun) – Wild and noisy disorder or confusion; uproar. (कोलाहल / भारी अव्यवस्था)

- **Palladium** (noun): A safeguard or source of protection. (संरक्षण)
- **Panegyric** (noun): A public speech or published text in praise of someone or something. (स्तुति)
- **Pantomime** (noun): A dramatic entertainment using gestures and music without words. (मूक अभिनय)

7. B) **To send to Coventry** (idiom) – To subject someone to deliberate social ostracism सामाजिक बहिष्कार करना / जानबूझकर किसी से बातचीत बंद कर देना

8. A) The correct spelling of 'beratedd' is '**berate**' which means "to scold or reprimand severely" डॉटना, फटकारना।

9. A) **Denial** (noun) – The act of refusing to accept or acknowledge something; rejection, negation.

इनकार

Antonym: **Affirmation** (noun) – The act of asserting or confirming something as true; approval, acceptance.

पुष्टि, स्वीकृति

- **Opposition** (noun) – Resistance or disagreement. विरोध
- **Refusal** (noun) – The act of saying no; denial. अस्वीकार
- **Liberal** (adjective) – Open-minded or generous. उदार

10. B) **Candid** (adjective) – Open, honest, and straightforward; frank, open.

स्पष्टवादी, ईमानदार

Antonym: **Guarded** (adjective) – Careful and cautious in expression; restrained, reserved. संयमित, सतर्क

- **Frank** (adjective) – Open and honest. स्पष्टवादी
- **Honest** (adjective) – Truthful and sincere. ईमानदार
- **Open** (adjective) – Willing to communicate freely. खुला

11. D) **2-3-1-4**

In English:

- 2 starts the paragraph by introducing cloud computing and its revolutionary impact on data storage and access.
- 3 follows, explaining that it eliminates the need for extensive on-premise infrastructure.
- 1 comes next, highlighting the benefit of greater efficiency and collaboration.
- 4 concludes by showing the widespread adoption of this technology by businesses worldwide.

In Hindi:

- 2 paragraph की शुरुआत करता है और cloud computing को introduce करता है और data storage और access में इसके क्रांतिकारी प्रभाव को बताता है।
- 3 इसके बाद आता है और बताता है कि यह extensive on-premise infrastructure की आवश्यकता को खत्म करता है।
- 1 अगला आता है, जो greater efficiency और collaboration के लाभ को दर्शाता है।
- 4 अंतिम sentence है, जो दर्शाता है कि businesses worldwide इस technology को तेजी से अपना रहे हैं।

12. C) "is getting up" के बदले "gets up" का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'that' clause में "lies" वर्तमान (Present) में है, पर आगे समय का अनुक्रम (sequence of actions) दोनों तरफ एक समान होना चाहिए। वाक्य में पहले भाग में अभ्यस्त क्रिया (habit) व्यक्त हो रही है, इसलिए दोनों क्रियाएँ simple present में आएँगी: Correct: ...that he gets up early and goes to bed early.

- "gets up" will replace "is getting up" because the action expresses habit, not ongoing activity. In habitual actions, we use simple present.
- Both verbs must follow parallel structure: gets up and goes (same tense and same form) — this keeps the sentence grammatically balanced and correct.

13. C) **Pandemic** (noun) – a disease that spreads over a whole country or across the world **महामारी**

- **Epidemic** (noun) – a disease that spreads rapidly among many people in a particular region or community **महामारी** (क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर)
- **Endemic** (adjective/noun) – a disease regularly found among particular people or in a certain area **स्थानिक रोग**
- **Pathogen** (noun) – a microorganism such as a virus or bacterium that causes disease **रोगजनक**

14. D) The correct spelling of 'confrantation' is '**confrontation**' which means "conflict, clash, dispute, face-off" (टकराव).

15. A) **There is no gainsaying** (idiom) – There is no denying / cannot be disputed **नकारा नहीं जा सकता**

16. C) **Anecdote** (noun) – a short, amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person **किस्सा / रोचक घटना**

- **Tale** (noun) – a story, often imaginary, especially one that is folk or fairy in nature **कहानी**
- **Allegory** (noun) – a narrative in which abstract ideas or moral qualities are represented by characters and events **रूपक कथा**
- **Biography** (noun) – a detailed account of a person's life written by someone else **जीवनी**

17. A) 'When I will cross' के बदले '**When I cross**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Time Clause में Future का sense होने पर भी Future Tense का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता।

English में Future Time Clauses (when, before, after, until, as soon as, etc.) में verb simple present में आता है।

- 'When I cross' will be used instead of 'When I will cross' because in a Future Time Clause, even though the meaning is future, English does not use future tense after 'when'; it uses Simple Present.

#### 18. C) Are municipal councils bound by the statute to such obligations?

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense और Auxiliary Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Active वाक्य में "the statute" Subject है, "does bind" Verb (Simple Present) है और "municipal councils" Object है।

Passive में बदलने पर Object "municipal councils" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "are bound" (Simple Present Passive) में बदला गया है और "by the statute" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage.

In this case, "the statute" (Subject), "does bind" (Verb in Simple Present), and "municipal councils" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "municipal councils" (Subject), "are bound" (Passive Verb in Simple Present), and "by the statute".

#### 19. 19. B) 'would have received' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य Past Unreal Conditional

(अवास्तविक भूतकालीन स्थिति) को दर्शा रहा है। "Had they submitted the proposal earlier" एक Past Perfect शर्त है, और ऐसी स्थिति में परिणाम वाक्य में 'would have + past participle' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए "they would have received the funding" सही रूप है।

- 'Would have received' should be used because the sentence expresses a past unreal conditional situation. The clause "Had they submitted the proposal earlier" is in Past Perfect tense, and in such cases, the main clause takes the structure 'would have + past participle' to show an unreal past result. Hence, "they would have received the funding" is the correct option.

#### 20. D) **Arbitrary** (adjective) – Based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system. (मनमाना)

Synonym: **Capricious** (adjective) – Given to sudden and unaccountable changes of mood or behaviour; fickle. (सनकी / अस्थिर)

- **Captious** (adjective): (Of a person) tending to find fault or raise petty objections. (नुक्ताचीनी करने वाला)
- **Castigated** (verb/adj): Reprimanded severely. (फटकारा हुआ)

- **Canonical** (adjective): Following or belonging to the traditional or accepted rules.  
(प्रमाणित)

21. B) **Lie'** will be used क्योंकि sentence present tense में geographical position describe कर रहा है।

“The famed Yorkshire moors lie beyond” में subject “moors” plural है, इसलिए verb भी plural present form में आएगा — “lie.” यहाँ “lie” का meaning है “to be situated” या “to be located.” यह verb intransitive है, यानी इसे object की जरूरत नहीं होती। “Lay” इसका past tense है, इसलिए use करने पर tense गलत हो जाएगा। “Laid” verb “lay” (to place something) का past form है और इसे हमेशा object चाहिए होता है, जो यहाँ नहीं है। “Lying” continuous form है और इसके साथ helping verb जैसे “are” आना चाहिए, जो sentence में मौजूद नहीं है।

- **Lie'** will be used because the sentence is describing the permanent geographical position of the Yorkshire moors in relation to the parsonage. When we talk about the position or location of something in the present, we use the base form “lie” with a plural subject: “The moors lie beyond.” The subject “moors” is plural, so the verb must agree with it in the present tense. “Lay” is the past form of “lie,” so it would incorrectly shift the time reference. “Laid” is the past form of “lay” (meaning to place something), and it always requires an object (for example, laid the book on the table). Since no object is present here, “laid” is grammatically incorrect. “Lying” would need an auxiliary verb such as “are lying,” which is not provided in the sentence, so it does not fit the structure.

22. D) **Saturated'** will be used क्योंकि sentence physical condition of the land describe कर रहा है, जो rain की वजह से पूरी तरह soaked है। “Saturated by rain” का clear meaning है completely wet या fully soaked. Context में already “rain,” “mist,” और “sodden grass” जैसे words हैं, जो moisture और wet atmosphere दिखाते हैं। इसलिए “saturated” perfectly match करता है imagery से। “Imbued” generally abstract qualities के लिए use होता है, जैसे imbued with courage, इसलिए physical wetness के context में fit नहीं बैठता। “Bruised” injury या damage show करता है, जो rain के साथ logical connection नहीं बनाता। “Stupendous” का meaning extremely impressive होता है, जो grammar और context दोनों में unsuitable है।

- **Saturated'** will be used because the sentence creates a vivid visual image of the moors being heavily affected by rain. The word “saturated” means completely soaked or filled with liquid, which directly connects to “rain” and “sodden grass.” It logically explains the physical condition of the land. “Imbued” is used for abstract qualities such as values, emotions, or characteristics (for example, imbued with hope), not for describing land filled with water. “Bruised” suggests injury or damage caused by force, which does not logically result from rain in this context. “Stupendous” means extremely impressive or remarkable and does not grammatically fit after “by rain,” nor does it describe wetness.

23. B) **Influenced'** will be used क्योंकि sentence landscape और writing के बीच cause–effect relationship establish कर रहा है। Structure “one that influenced much of their writing” clearly

दिखाता है कि landscape ने creative work पर impact डाला। यहाँ past tense verb चाहिए क्योंकि sentence sisters के past experience के बारे में बात कर रहा है। “Influenced” correct है।

“Determination” noun है, जबकि यहाँ verb चाहिए। “Scuttle” का meaning जल्दी चलना या किसी plan को damage करना होता है, जो creative inspiration से related नहीं है। “Tarnished” का meaning reputation या quality को नुकसान पहुँचाना होता है, जो negative sense देता है, जबकि यहाँ positive creative impact की बात हो रही है।

- ‘Influenced’ will be used because the sentence is explaining the impact of the landscape on the Brontë sisters’ literary works. The structure “one that influenced much of their writing” shows a clear cause–effect relationship: the landscape affected their creative output. Grammatically, the sentence requires a past tense verb to match the earlier context about what the sisters saw and experienced. “Determination” is a noun, so it cannot function as the verb needed in this clause. “Scuttle” means to move quickly with short steps or to deliberately ruin something, neither of which fits the idea of artistic inspiration. “Tarnished” means to damage reputation or reduce quality, which carries a negative sense and does not align with the idea that the landscape shaped or inspired their writing.

24. A) **Defy'** will be used क्योंकि sentence romantic struggle को express कर रहा है, जहाँ lovers अपनी destiny के against fight कर रहे हैं। “Struggling to defy their fate” का meaning है fate को challenge करना या oppose करना। Grammar के हिसाब से भी “to” के बाद base form verb आता है, इसलिए “defy” सही structure follow करता है। “Tussle” use करने के लिए preposition “with” चाहिए होता है (tussle with fate), इसलिए given structure में गलत होगा। “Harness” का meaning control या productive use करना होता है, जो tragic love story के context से match नहीं करता। “Lackadaisical” adjective है, जिसका meaning careless या lazy होता है, और यह verb की जगह use नहीं हो सकता।

- ‘Defy’ will be used because the sentence describes the lovers struggling against their fate. The structure “struggling to defy their fate” correctly expresses resistance or opposition to destiny. The infinitive form “to defy” fits grammatically after “struggling to.” “Tussle” means to struggle physically or argue, but it requires the preposition “with” (tussle with their fate), so it does not match the structure given. “Harness” means to control or use something effectively, which does not align with the emotional and tragic theme of resisting fate. “Lackadaisical” is an adjective meaning careless or lazy, so it cannot follow “to” as a verb would.

25. C) **Back in'** will be used क्योंकि sentence indicate कर रहा है कि novel फिर से public discussion में आ गया है। “The novel is back in the news” का meaning है कि वह दोबारा headlines में दिखाई दे रहा है, film release की वजह से। Structure के हिसाब से भी “back in” directly “the news” के साथ fit बैठता है। “Back down” का meaning होता है किसी argument या decision से withdraw करना। “Back up” का meaning support करना या reverse move करना हो सकता है। “Back out” का meaning agreement

या commitment से withdraw करना होता है। इनमें से कोई भी media attention में return होने का meaning express नहीं करता।

- Back in' will be used because the sentence indicates that the novel has returned to public attention due to the release of a new film. The phrase "is back in the news" clearly conveys the idea of reappearing in media discussion. Grammatically, "back in" fits smoothly before "the news." "Back down" means to withdraw from a stance or argument, which does not relate to media attention. "Back up" can mean to support something or move backwards, neither of which fits the context. "Back out" means to withdraw from a commitment or agreement, which is also unrelated to the idea of renewed attention in headlines.