

From India, a climate warning for Europe

The EU's top **global warming** advisory **body**, the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (ESABCC), **has called on** the **bloc's** members to find ways to **deal with** rising temperatures. The agency's **advice** to prepare for a temperature rise of about 2.8 degrees Celsius by 2100 **is** particularly **sobering**. For **decades**, Europe's climate policy has focused on **emissions** reduction **commitments**. **The advisory**, issued on Tuesday, **acknowledges** that **mitigation** must be **accompanied** by measures to build **resilience** against the worst effects of a warming world. It is also a **tacit recognition** that the Paris Pact's **ambition** of **limiting** global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels **is** increasingly out of reach.

Most studies identify Europe as the fastest-warming continent. Floods, **lethal** heatwaves and **devastating** forest fires almost every year of this decade are warnings that EU policymakers have to find ways to save lives and protect **livelihoods**. Their **counterparts** in India face similar challenges. Extreme weather events tend to **mirror** across continents in terms of intensity and **unpredictability**. That's why ESABCC's recommendations to **embed** climate resilience **in** initiatives across policy **domains** **ring** true for planners across the world.

That said, the social and economic **contexts** within which **meteorological phenomena unfold** **are** vastly different. EU nations have effective early warning systems, and their **social safety nets** are stronger compared to those in countries of the **Global South**. Agriculture in EU countries contributes a far smaller share to GDP and **employs** a significantly lower proportion of the population compared to India. **Planners** in almost every part of the world **must** balance the needs of **coping with** the climate with the **imperatives** of creating jobs, infrastructure and public services. However, in developing countries, policymakers have to protect **vulnerable** populations while continuing to **lay the foundations** for economic **prosperity**. They may be better placed in one respect, though. Much of Europe's highways, buildings, rail tracks, water and energy supply systems were built for a **stable** climate. India's infrastructure **development**, **in contrast**, **is** still a work in progress. ESABCC's warning should, therefore, push planners to **incorporate** climate resilience into development projects **at the outset**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Global warming** (noun) – long-term heating of earth's climate system, greenhouse effect, climate change, thermal expansion, atmospheric heating भूमंडलीय तापन
2. **Call on** (phrasal verb) – to formally ask or demand someone to do something formally request, appeal to, exhort, summon, invite गुहार लगाना
3. **Bloc** (noun) – alliance, coalition, federation, union, group गठबंधन
4. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – to take action to solve a problem or handle a situation cope with, manage, address, handle, tackle सामना करना
5. **Sobering** (adjective) – serious, grave, solemn, thought-provoking, grim गंभीर
6. **Decade** (noun) – ten years, decennium, ten-year period दशक
7. **Emission** (noun) – discharge, release, exhalation, effusion, secretion उत्सर्जन
8. **Commitment** (noun) – pledge, promise, obligation, assurance, undertaking प्रतिबद्धता/वादा
9. **Acknowledge** (verb) – admit, recognize, accept, concede, grant स्वीकार करना
10. **Mitigation** (noun) – reduction, alleviation, abatement, moderation, palliation न्यूनीकरण
11. **Accompany** (verb) – escort, attend, follow, coexist, supplement साथ होना
12. **Resilience** (noun) – flexibility, toughness, adaptability, buoyancy, elasticity क्षमता
13. **Tacit** (adjective) – implied, unspoken, implicit, unstated, unvoiced मौन/अंतर्निहित
14. **Recognition** (noun) – identification, awareness, acceptance, admission, realization मान्यता/पहचान
15. **Limit** (verb) – restrict, curb, check, confine, restrain सीमित करना
16. **Lethal** (adjective) – deadly, fatal, mortal, malignant, baneful प्राणघातक
17. **Devastating** (adjective) – destructive, ruinous, catastrophic, disastrous, calamitous विनाशकारी
18. **Livelihood** (noun) – subsistence, living, income, sustenance, occupation रोज़ी-रोटी
19. **Counterpart** (noun) – equivalent, peer, colleague, match, equal समकक्ष
20. **Mirror** (verb) – reflect, echo, imitate, parallel, simulate समान होना
21. **Unpredictability** (noun) – uncertainty, volatility, fickleness, instability, capriciousness अनिश्चितता
22. **Embed** (in) (verb) – to fix something firmly into a substance or system root in,

entrench, plant, insert, incorporate
अंतःस्थापित करना

23. **Domain** (noun) – field, sphere, realm, area, province क्षेत्र

24. **Ring** (verb) – sound, resonate, echo, peal, chime गूंजना

25. **Meteorological** (adjective) – atmospheric, climatic, weather-related, elemental, barometric मौसम संबंधी

26. **Phenomena** (noun) – occurrences, events, happenings, marvels, developments घटनाएं

27. **Unfold** (verb) – develop, evolve, happen, occur, transpire प्रकट होना/घटित होना

28. **Social safety nets** (noun) – a collection of services provided by the state to prevent people falling into poverty welfare system, public assistance, social security, safety cushion, social protection सामाजिक सुरक्षा तंत्र

29. **Global south** (noun) – countries often described as newly industrialized or developing nations third world, developing nations, emerging economies, underdeveloped countries, less developed regions विकासशील देश

30. **Employ** (verb) – hire, engage, recruit, retain, occupy नियुक्त करना

31. **Cope** (with) (verb) – to deal effectively with something difficult सामना करना

32. **Imperative** (noun) – necessity, requirement, essential, obligation, priority अनिवार्य आवश्यकता

33. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – helpless, defenseless, exposed, susceptible, weak असुरक्षित

34. **Lay the foundation** (phrase) – to produce the basic ideas or structures from which something much larger develops set the stage, pave the way, establish, base, initiate आधारशिला रखना

35. **Prosperity** (noun) – affluence, wealth, success, opulence, riches समृद्धि

36. **Stable** (adjective) – steady, constant, firm, fixed, steadfast स्थिर

37. **In contrast** (phrase) – used to compare two things and show that they are different conversely, on the contrary, alternatively, whereas, on the other hand इसके विपरीत

38. **Incorporate** (verb) – include, integrate, assimilate, absorb, embody शामिल करना

39. **At the outset** (phrase) – at the beginning of something initially, start, inception, dawn, commencement शुरुआत में

Summary of the Editorial

1. The European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (ESABCC) has warned EU countries to prepare for stronger climate impacts.
2. It projects global temperatures may rise by about 2.8°C by 2100.
3. This suggests that the Paris Agreement goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C is becoming unlikely.
4. Europe's climate policy has long focused mainly on reducing emissions.
5. The new advisory stresses that mitigation alone is not enough.
6. Countries must also build resilience against climate damage.
7. Europe is identified as the fastest-warming continent in many studies.
8. Frequent floods, heatwaves, and forest fires across the decade show the urgency of action.
9. Climate risks now threaten both lives and economic stability in the EU.
10. These challenges are similar to those faced by countries like India.
11. Extreme weather patterns increasingly show global similarities in intensity and unpredictability.
12. However, Europe has stronger safety nets, warning systems, and less dependence on agriculture than India.
13. Developing countries must balance climate adaptation with job creation, infrastructure growth, and poverty reduction.
14. Europe's older infrastructure was designed for a stable climate, making adaptation harder.
15. India, still expanding infrastructure, has an opportunity to integrate climate resilience into development from the beginning.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Alarmed yet analytical
 - B. Humorous and light-hearted
 - C. Emotional and nostalgic
 - D. Aggressive and accusatory
2. **Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?**
 - A. Europe has completely failed in controlling greenhouse emissions
 - B. Climate mitigation alone cannot sufficiently address future climate risks
 - C. India already possesses stronger climate resilience systems than Europe
 - D. Extreme weather will affect only regions lacking warning mechanisms
3. **Consider the following statements:**
 1. Europe is identified as the fastest-warming continent.
 2. Developing countries face the dual burden of climate response and economic growth
 3. Europe's infrastructure is largely designed for unstable climatic conditions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - A. 1 and 3 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 2 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3
4. **The author most strongly suggests that developing countries may have an advantage because they**
 - A. can integrate climate resilience while building new infrastructure
 - B. already experience fewer climate-related disasters than Europe
 - C. possess stronger welfare protections than advanced economies
 - D. depend less on climate-sensitive economic activities than Europe
5. **Which of the following best captures the central argument of the passage?**
 - A. Technological forecasting systems alone can minimise climate-related damage
 - B. Global warming predictions are exaggerated by international advisory institutions
 - C. Economic inequalities make global climate cooperation practically impossible
 - D. Climate adaptation must complement mitigation, especially within differing regional contexts
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Valour."**
 - A. Inequity
 - B. Invective
 - C. Insouciance
 - D. Intrepidity
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
 In economic discussions, a positive _____ is often shaped by market confidence and public sentiment.
 - A. Chronicle
 - B. Glacier
 - C. Monarchy
 - D. Prospect

8. **Select the most appropriate meaning for the phrase “Lay bare something.”**
 - A. Upholding moral standards
 - B. Unmasking hidden realities
 - C. Upending existing regimes
 - D. Usurping judicial authority
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “HAUGHTINESS.”**
 - A. Miserliness
 - B. Humility
 - C. Serenity
 - D. Obscurity
10. **Someone who donates his money to the society as welfare is called.**
 - A. Philanthropist
 - B. Capitalist
 - C. Donation
 - D. Honorary
11. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
He lost his **consciousness** after the fall.
 - A. consciousness
 - B. consciouness
 - C. conscienteness
 - D. consciousness
12. **Choose the correct passive voice form of the above sentence:**
Someone has stolen my wallet from the car.
 - A. My wallet was stolen from the car.
 - B. My wallet has been stolen from the car.
 - C. My wallet is stolen from the car.
 - D. My wallet had been stolen from the car.
13. **Select the most appropriate verb form to fill in the blank in the given sentence.**
She _____ her keys on the kitchen counter.
 - A. lying
 - B. lain
 - C. lays
 - D. laid
14. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**
He wore a **ring** with a family crest.
 - A. The phone started to ring during the meeting.
 - B. She showed him her engagement ring.
 - C. A ring of fire surrounded the camp.
 - D. They danced in a circle, forming a ring.
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Brisk”**
 - A. Lethargic
 - B. Vivacious
 - C. Sprightly
 - D. Agile

16. Find the incorrect part of the sentence:

It is high time you start studying seriously.

- A. No error
- B. studying seriously.
- C. It is high time
- D. you start

17. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

I suggested that he **goes to the doctor immediately**.

- A. go to doctor at once
- B. should goes to the doctor
- C. go to the doctor immediately
- D. should have go to the doctor

18. Direction: The question consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

introduces antithetical ideas (P)/ an epigram is a brief and (Q)/ pointed saying that frequently (R)/ that cause one to think afresh (S)

- A. PQRS
- B. QRPS
- C. SQRP
- D. QPRS

19. Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word “Prowess.”

- A. Dereliction
- B. Diatribe
- C. Docility
- D. Dexterity

20. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

The teacher insisted that the student **to be honest**.

- A. be honest
- B. is honest
- C. should honest
- D. should be honest

Comprehension

OpenAI has introduced two new security measures for ChatGPT users: lockdown mode and “elevated risk” flags. These two security measures work (1) _____ to give users better information about risks and more control over the system. Lockdown mode is an advanced security feature that is optional and meant for a small group of users who might be at a higher risk of cybersecurity attacks. This includes executives, security professionals, and teams at major organisations. It is not meant for everyday users, but rather for those who need an added layer of defence.

When enabled, lockdown mode tightly limits how ChatGPT interacts with external systems. It (2) _____ disables certain tools and features that attackers might attempt to (3) _____ through prompt injection. The goal is to prevent sensitive data (4) _____ being extracted through

hidden or malicious instructions. For example, web browsing in lockdown mode is restricted to cached content. That means no live network requests leave OpenAI's secure network environment. If the system cannot guarantee strong data protection for a feature, that feature may be (5) _____ entirely.

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

- A. in tandem
- B. at daggers drawn
- C. in dire straits
- D. at sixes and sevens

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

- A. deterministically
- B. capriciously
- C. perfunctory
- D. stupefying

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

- A. recapitulate
- B. whet
- C. exploit
- D. badger

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

- A. with
- B. against
- C. from
- D. upon

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

- A. turn back
- B. turned up
- C. turned off
- D. turn into

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]**Explanations****1. A) Alarmed yet analytical**

The passage warns about climate risks, rising temperatures, and policy urgency (alarm), but discusses them through data, comparisons, and policy reasoning (analytical).

B. Humorous and light-hearted → No jokes or playful language; the issue is serious.

C. Emotional and nostalgic → No personal feelings or references to the past emotionally.

D. Aggressive and accusatory → It does not blame any country or actor; it explains challenges calmly.

2. B) Climate mitigation alone cannot sufficiently address future climate risks

The passage explicitly states mitigation must be accompanied by resilience measures.

A → Passage never says Europe failed; only that 1.5°C goal is difficult.

C → It says Europe has stronger systems; India only has future opportunity.

D → Passage says events mirror across continents, not limited to weak systems

3. C) 1 and 2 only

Statement 1 → Directly mentioned.

Statement 2 → Passage clearly explains this dilemma.

Statement 3 → Incorrect; Europe's systems were built for a stable climate.

4. A) can integrate climate resilience while building new infrastructure

The passage says India's infrastructure is still being built, allowing resilience planning from the outset.

B → Passage never says fewer disasters occur.

C → It states Europe has stronger safety nets.

D → It says India's agriculture share is higher, meaning more sensitivity.

5. D) Climate adaptation must complement mitigation, especially within differing regional contexts

The passage repeatedly emphasises combining mitigation with resilience while recognising different economic realities.

B → Passage treats advisory warning as credible, not exaggerated.

C → It notes differences but does not claim cooperation is impossible.

D → Early warning systems are mentioned, but not as a complete solution.

6. D) Valour (noun) – Great courage in the face of danger, especially in battle. (वीरता)

Synonym: **Intrepidity** (noun) – Fearlessness and endurance; resolute courage. (निरता)

- **Inequity** (noun): Lack of fairness or justice. (अन्याय)
- **Invective** (noun): Insulting, abusive, or highly critical language. (फटकार)
- **Insouciance** (noun): Casual lack of concern; indifference. (बेपरवाही)

7. D) Prospect

Prospect (noun) – possibility, likelihood. संभावना

8. B) Lay bare something (idiom) – Revealed or exposed something that was previously hidden. (उजागर करना)

- **Unmasking hidden realities** – This refers to the act of uncovering truths or exposing facts that were once concealed from public view.

9. B) **Haughtiness** (noun) – The appearance or quality of being arrogantly superior and disdainful; arrogance, pride. घमंड

Antonym: **Humility** (noun) – A modest or low view of one's own importance; humbleness.

विनम्रता

- **Miserliness** (noun) – Excessive desire to save money; stinginess. कंजूसी
- **Serenity** (noun) – The state of being calm, peaceful, and untroubled. शांति
- **Obscurity** (noun) – The state of being unknown, inconspicuous, or unimportant. अनिश्चितता

10. A) **Philanthropist** (noun) – a person who donates money for the welfare of society परोपकारी व्यक्ति

- **Capitalist** (noun) – a person who uses wealth to invest in trade or industry for profit. पूँजीपति
- **Donation** (noun) – the act of giving money or goods. दान (क्रिया/वस्तु)
- **Honorary** (adjective) – given as an honor without duties or payment. मानद

11. D) The correct spelling of 'consciousness' is '**consciousness**', which means awareness, sentience, perception, cognizance — चेतना, जागरूकता।

12. B) **My wallet has been stolen from the car.**

Step 1 – Identify the tense:

"has stolen" → Present Perfect Tense.

Step 2 – Passive structure rule:

Active = Subject + has/have + V₃ + Object

Passive = Object + has/have + been + V₃ + (by + Subject)

Step 3 – Apply transformation:

Subject (someone) is unknown → omit 'by someone'.

"my wallet" → subject position.

13. D) 'Laid' का use होगा क्योंकि यह "lay" क्रिया का past tense है, जिसका अर्थ है "to put something down carefully" (कुछ सावधानी से रखना)। वाक्य में 'keys' को 'kitchen counter' पर रखने का जिक्र है, जो स्पष्ट रूप से past action को दर्शाता है। इसलिए, 'laid' यहाँ सही answer है। "Lying" वर्तमान continuous tense का रूप है और इसका अर्थ "लेटना" (reclining) या "झूठ बोलना" (speaking falsely) है। "Lain" क्रिया "lie" (recline) का past participle है, जो यहाँ grammatically और contextually सही नहीं है। "Lays" वर्तमान काल में third person singular का रूप है। वाक्य past tense में है, इसलिए 'lays' गलत है।

- 'Laid' will be used because it is the past tense of 'lay,' which means "to put something down carefully." The sentence describes placing 'keys' on the 'kitchen counter,' indicating a past action. Thus, 'laid' fits perfectly here. 'Lying' refers to reclining or speaking falsely, which does not match the context. 'Lain' is the past participle of 'lie' (recline), which is not grammatically appropriate in this case. 'Lays' is present tense (third person singular), while the sentence requires past tense.

14. A) **The phone started to ring during the meeting.**

यहाँ 'ring' का अर्थ है — अंगूठी / उंगली में पहनने वाला गहना।

हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'ring' का उच्चारण समान हो लेकिन अर्थ अलग हो (homonym)।

विकल्प A में 'ring' का अर्थ है — घंटी बजना / फोन बजना।

यह अर्थ अंगूठी वाले अर्थ से पूरी तरह भिन्न है।

दोनों का उच्चारण समान है, लेकिन अर्थ अलग — इसलिए यह homonym है।

- In the highlighted sentence, ring means a piece of jewelry worn on a finger.
In option A, ring means to make a ringing sound / for a phone to ring.
Same pronunciation, different meanings → homonym.

15. A) **Brisk** (adjective) – Quick, lively, energetic, swift, active. तेज़

Antonym: **Lethargic** (adjective) – Sluggish, slow, lacking energy. सुस्त / आलसी

- **Vivacious** (adjective) – Full of life and energy; lively. जीवन्त
- **Sprightly** (adjective) – Animated, lively, spirited. चपल
- **Agile** (adjective) – Quick and nimble in movement or thought. फुर्तीला

16. D) 'start' के बदले 'started' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि high time के बाद past tense प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

It is high time you started working hard.

- 'started' will be used instead of 'start' because after high time, we use past tense to show urgency; Like—

It is high time you started working hard.

17. C) 'goes to the doctor immediately' के बदले 'go to the doctor immediately' का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि 'suggest', 'recommend', 'insist', 'demand' जैसे verbs के बाद Subjunctive Mood का प्रयोग होता है, जिसमें Verb की base form (go) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, भले ही Subject Singular हो। जैसे— I suggested that he go to the doctor.

In English

After verbs like suggest, recommend, insist, demand, the subjunctive mood is used.

In the subjunctive mood, the base form of the verb is used, regardless of the subject.

In this sentence: "I suggested that he go to the doctor immediately,"

"go" is the base form and correctly follows the subjunctive rule.

Other options are grammatically incorrect or incomplete.

Hence, "go to the doctor immediately" is the correct choice.

18. B) **QRPS**

Q starts with the subject "An epigram" and the verb "is," defining it as "a brief and..."

R continues with the adjective "pointed" and noun "saying," forming the phrase "a brief and pointed saying," and adds "that frequently..." to introduce a relative clause.

P provides the verb "introduces" for the relative clause: "that frequently introduces antithetical ideas."

S adds another relative clause "that cause one to think afresh," modifying "antithetical ideas."

IN HINDI:

- Q sentence की शुरूआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "An epigram" और verb "is" introduce करता है, definition start करता है: "a brief and..."

- R, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह description continue करता है: "...pointed saying that frequently..." — यह "brief and pointed saying" complete करता है और relative clause start करता है।
- P, R के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह relative clause को continue करता है: "that frequently introduces antithetical ideas" — यह बताता है कि epigram क्या करता है।
- S sentence को complete करता है क्योंकि यह एक और relative clause introduce करता है: "that cause one to think afresh," जो "antithetical ideas" को modify करता है।

19. D) **Prowess** (noun) – Skill or expertise in a particular activity or field; bravery in battle. (कौशल)

Synonym: **Dexterity** (noun) – Skill in performing tasks, especially with the hands; mental adroitness. (निपुणता)

- **Dereliction** (noun): The state of having been abandoned and become dilapidated; shameful failure to fulfill one's duty. (कर्तव्य का त्याग)
- **Diatribe** (noun): A forceful and bitter verbal attack against someone or something. (कड़ी आलोचना)
- **Docility** (noun): The quality of being ready to accept control or instruction; submissiveness. (विनम्रता)

20. A) be honest का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि insist that के बाद सामान्यतः bare infinitive (V₁) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ to be honest गलत है क्योंकि insisted that + subject + V₁ सही संरचना है।

In English:

Error in the sentence:

"The teacher insisted that the student to be honest."

Correct structure after verbs like "insist" (in that type of clause):

Use subjunctive mood, which is subject + bare infinitive (base form of verb without "to").

So, it should be:

insisted that the student be honest.

Other Options Analysis:

is honest — Incorrect because after "insisted that," we don't use normal indicative verbs.

should honest — Grammatically incorrect; modal "should" must be followed by base verb.

should be honest — Possible in some contexts, but the most formal and preferred structure after "insist that" is the bare infinitive without "should."

21. A) 'In tandem' is correct because the sentence says the two security measures work together to provide better information and control. The idiom 'in tandem' means working jointly or in coordination with each other. The context clearly shows cooperation, not conflict or confusion. 'At daggers drawn' means in serious conflict, which is opposite in meaning. 'In dire straits' means in serious trouble. 'At sixes and sevens' means in confusion or disorder. None of these fit the idea of coordinated functioning.

- 'In tandem' सही है क्योंकि यहाँ दोनों security measures मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब होता है साथ-साथ या मिलकर काम करना। 'At daggers drawn' का मतलब झगड़े में

होना है। 'In dire straits' का मतलब मुश्किल में होना है। 'At sixes and sevens' का मतलब उलझन या अव्यवस्था है। ये तीनों यहाँ fit नहीं बैठते।

22. A) **Deterministically**' is correct because the sentence describes a fixed, rule-based disabling of tools. It means the system disables features in a predictable and predefined manner, not randomly. Since lockdown mode is a security feature, it must act according to strict rules. 'Capriciously' means randomly or unpredictably, which is the opposite of a secure system. 'Perfunctory' means done carelessly or without interest, and it is also an adjective, not an adverb like the blank requires. 'Stupefying' means shocking or astonishing, which does not fit the context.

- 'Deterministically' का मतलब नियम के अनुसार और तय तरीके से। यहाँ system tools को निश्चित नियमों के आधार पर disable करता है। Security feature कभी random तरीके से काम नहीं करता। 'Capriciously' का मतलब बिना नियम के या अचानक। 'Perfunctory' adjective है और careless का अर्थ देता है। 'Stupefying' का मतलब हैरान कर देने वाला।

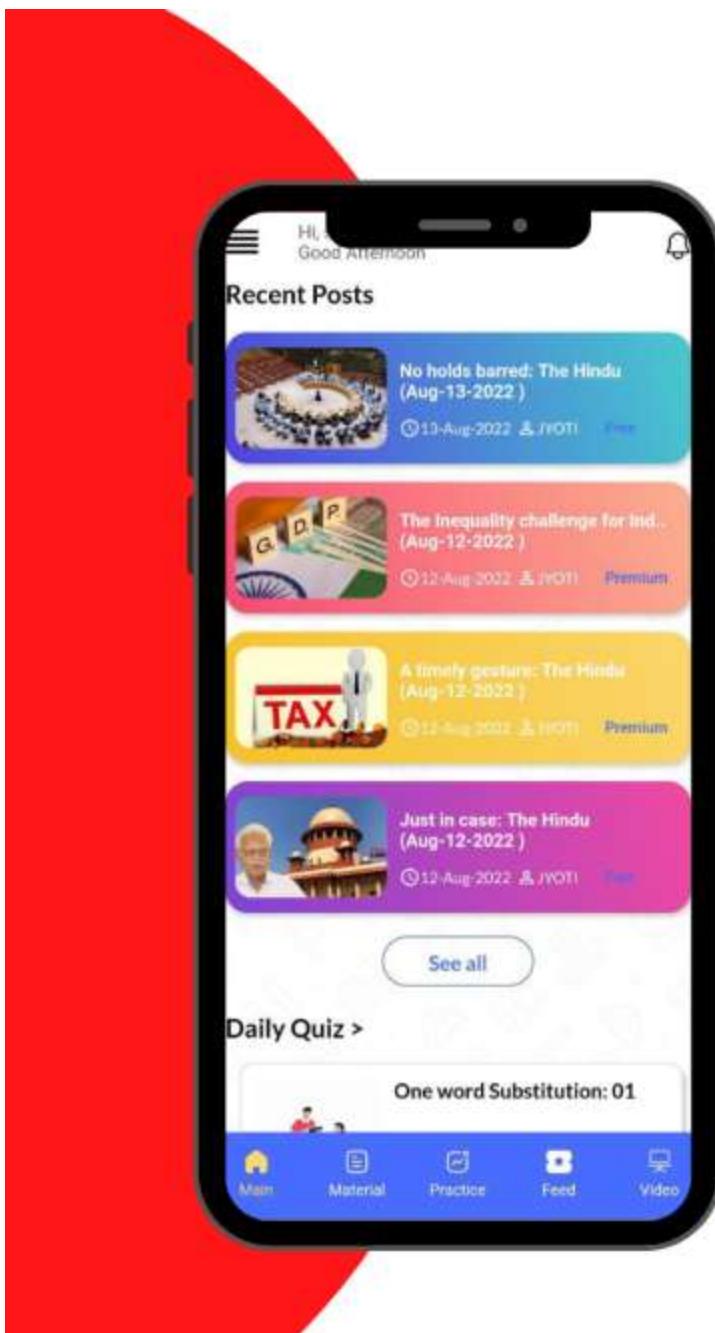
23. C) **Exploit**' will be used because the sentence explains what attackers are trying to do — take advantage of a vulnerability in the system through prompt injection. 'Recapitulate' means to summarize, which does not fit the cybersecurity context. 'whet' means to stimulate or increase interest, which is irrelevant here. 'Badger' means to harass someone persistently, which does not apply to the technical action described.

- 'Exploit' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में बताया गया है कि attackers prompt injection के जरिए system की vulnerabilities का फायदा उठाने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं। यहाँ sense यह है कि attackers किसी कमजोरी या loophole को अपने फायदे के लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए "attempt to exploit" प्रयोग किया जाता है। जबकि 'recapitulate' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को summarize करना, जो cybersecurity context से मेल नहीं खाता। 'whet' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को बढ़ावा देना या उत्साहित करना, जो hacking या security scenario में irrelevant है। 'Badger' का अर्थ किसी को लगातार परेशान करना है, जो तकनीकी context में fit नहीं बैठता।

24. C) **from**' is correct because the standard structure is "prevent someone from doing something." The sentence says the goal is to prevent sensitive data _____ being extracted. Grammatically, the correct preposition after "prevent" is "from." 'With,' 'against,' and 'upon' do not fit the standard grammatical rule.

- यहाँ सही phrase है "prevent from." मतलब रोकना। वाक्य में है data को extract होने से रोकना। इसलिए 'from' सही है। 'With,' 'against,' और 'upon' grammar के हिसाब से गलत हैं।

25. C) **Turned off**' is correct because the sentence explains that a feature may be completely disabled if strong data protection cannot be guaranteed. 'Turned off' means deactivated or switched off. 'Turn back' means return. 'Turned up' means appear or increase. 'Turn into' means convert into something else. None of these fit the context of disabling a feature. 'Turned off' का मतलब बंद कर देना। यहाँ feature को पूरी तरह disable किया जा सकता है। 'Turn back' मतलब वापस जाना। 'Turned up' मतलब दिखाई देना या बढ़ना। 'Turn into' मतलब बदल जाना



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