

High heat: On India and warming

India must **address** the **underlying vulnerability** to hot weather

India's summers are known to be hot, but this year the high heat has arrived **noticeably** early. The India Meteorological Department has **sounded** heat alerts in central and south India, including in Vidarbha, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Telangana and Kerala. **Parts** of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat **have** also **scaled** the 40°C **mark**, with Tamil Nadu and Karnataka not far behind. **Local conditions** in coastal areas, **in particular**, **could** be **worse** due to humidity and the **urban heat island effect**. Warmer nights also delay **physiological** recovery, increasing the local health-care burden. Such temperatures are usually **encountered** in May-June but have become **apparent** in April. While pre-monsoon heatwaves are common in India, they are becoming larger and more **intense**. This year, **a lack of** western disturbances and **thunderstorms**, along with lower **convective** activity, **has** also **done away with** natural cooling, with **residual effects** of the previous El Niño adding to the heat. **Persistently** high heat is linked to a significantly higher risk of death from **cardiovascular** causes. Some 247 billion work-hours were lost in 2024 to heat, according to The Lancet Countdown Global Report, with workers in construction and agriculture the most affected. **Heat stress** is an ongoing concern for farmers during the rabi **harvest**. Hot weather **accelerates** crop maturity, threatening food security and **feeding inflationary pressure**.

Experts have complained that **most heat action plans** (HAPs) — India's primary institutional response to heat — **focus** on emergency response and lack funds for structural **interventions** such as urban re-greening and mandatory heat-safety **legislation** for workers in the informal sector. They have thus failed to address underlying vulnerabilities. On April 23, in the Tamil Nadu and West Bengal polls, and Gujarat and Maharashtra by-elections, lakhs of electors had to **brave** the heat. **Concerns** about **voter turnout** in the heat **prompted** the Election Commission of India to keep polling booths open longer during the 2024 general election; such reactive measures alone will not **suffice** this year. If warming continues along current **trajectories**, more than a few parts of India will begin **approaching** human **survivability** limits. HAPs **desperately** need sufficient, long-term funding while public systems must **roll out** mobile health units and doorstep delivery of **essential** services during peak heat to reduce the income penalties that **deter** access. Colombia has **convened** a coalition of roughly 50 countries to explore a faster **transition** away from **fossil fuels** in a parallel 'climate conference'. India should join it, not least because of the greater access to **climate adaptation finance** it could afford. **[Practice Exer.]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Address** (verb) - tackle, handle, confront, attend to, manage सुलझाना/संबोधित करना
2. **Underlying** (adjective) - fundamental, basic, primary, intrinsic, root अंतर्निहित
3. **Vulnerability** (noun) - susceptibility, weakness, defensiveness, exposure, fragility सुभेद्यता/असुरक्षा
4. **Noticeably** (adverb) - significantly, perceptibly, markedly, appreciably, clearly स्पष्ट रूप से
5. **Scale** (verb) - climb, ascend, reach, surmount, mount चढ़ना/छूना
6. **Mark** (noun) - level, point, stage, standard, milestone स्तर/निशान
7. **In particular** (phrase) - specifically, especially, particularly विशेष रूप से
8. **Worse** (adjective) - aggravated, deteriorated, inferior, poorer, declined बदतर
9. **Urban heat island effect** (noun) - a phenomenon where city areas experience much higher temperatures than nearby rural areas due to human activities शहरी ताप द्वीप प्रभाव
10. **Physiological** (adjective) - bodily, physical, somatic, organic, biological शारीरिक
11. **Encounter** (verb) - experience, confront, face, meet, undergo सामना करना
12. **Apparent** (adjective) - evident, obvious, manifest, visible, conspicuous प्रत्यक्ष/साफ
13. **Intense** (adjective) - severe, extreme, acute, fierce, profound तीव्र/प्रचंड
14. **Thunderstorm** (noun) - tempest, squall, downpour, gale, cloudburst गरज के साथ तूफान
15. **Convective** (adjective) - relating to the movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter material to rise संवहनी
16. **Done away with** (phrasal verb) - to abolish, eliminate, discard, or stop using something खत्म करना
17. **Residual effects** (noun) - remaining after the main part or cause is gone अवशिष्ट प्रभाव
18. **El Niño** (noun) - a climate pattern that describes the unusual warming of surface waters in the tropical Pacific Ocean एल नीनो
19. **Persistently** (adverb) - continuously, constantly, perpetually, relentlessly, steadily निरंतर/लगातार
20. **Cardiovascular** (adjective) - relating to the heart and blood vessels हृदय संबंधी
21. **Heat stress** (noun) - a condition where the body cannot cool itself properly due to high temperatures, leading to health problems like dehydration or heat exhaustion ताप तनाव
22. **Harvest** (noun) - cropping, reaping, gathering, yield, produce कटाई/पैदावार
23. **Accelerate** (verb) - hasten, expedite, quicken, precipitate, speed तेज करना
24. **Feed** (verb) - fuel, nourish, supply, stoke, sustain बढ़ावा देना

25. **Inflationary pressure** (noun) - economic factors that lead to an increase in the general price level of goods मुद्रास्फीति का दबाव
26. **Intervention** (noun) - interference, mediation, involvement, arbitration, interposition हस्तक्षेप
27. **Legislation** (noun) - lawmaking, enactment, statutes, regulation, constitution कानून/विधान
28. **Brave** (verb) - endure, face, withstand, confront, defy सामना करना (साहस से)
29. **Voter turnout** (noun) - the percentage of eligible voters who cast a ballot in an election मतदान प्रतिशत
30. **Prompt** (verb) - induce, provoke, stimulate, inspire, trigger प्रेरित करना
31. **Suffice** (verb) - satisfy, serve, answer, suit, content पर्याप्त होना
32. **Trajectories** (noun) - path, course, route, direction, trend पथ/प्रक्षेपवक्र
33. **Approach** (verb) - approximate, border, reach, near, access निकट पहुंचना
34. **Survivability** (noun) - the ability to remain alive or continue to exist in dangerous conditions जीवित रहने की क्षमता
35. **Desperately** (adverb) - urgently, critically, intensely, severely, acutely बेहद/अत्यंत
36. **Roll out** (phrasal verb) - to officially launch or introduce a new product, service, or policy शुरुआत करना/लागू करना
37. **Essential** (adjective) - vital, crucial, indispensable, fundamental, requisite आवश्यक
38. **Deter** (verb) - discourage, prevent, inhibit, daunt, dissuade रोकना/हतोत्साहित करना
39. **Convene** (verb) - assemble, summon, gather, convoke, muster बुलाना/आयोजित करना
40. **Transition** (noun) - shift, changeover, conversion, transformation, passage परिवर्तन/बदलाव
41. **Fossil fuels** (noun) - natural fuels such as coal or gas formed from the remains of living organisms जीवाश्म ईंधन
42. **Climate adaptation finance** (noun) - financial resources provided to help countries adjust to expected future climate effects जलवायु अनुकूलन वित्त

Summary of the Editorial

1. India is experiencing unusually early and intense summer heat this year.
2. The India Meteorological Department has issued heat alerts across several central and southern States.
3. Temperatures above 40°C have already been recorded in parts of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.
4. Coastal regions face compounded heat stress due to humidity and urban heat island effects.
5. Warmer nights prevent recovery from heat exposure, increasing health risks.
6. Heatwaves are occurring earlier (April instead of May-June) and becoming more intense.
7. Contributing factors include lack of western disturbances, reduced thunderstorms, and lingering effects of El Niño.
8. Prolonged heat significantly raises the risk of cardiovascular illnesses and mortality.
9. According to The Lancet Countdown Global Report, 247 billion work-hours were lost globally in 2024 due to heat.
10. Workers in agriculture and construction are the most vulnerable to heat stress.
11. High temperatures also accelerate crop maturity, threatening food security and increasing inflation risks.
12. India's Heat Action Plans (HAPs) focus mainly on emergency responses rather than long-term structural solutions.
13. There is inadequate investment in measures like urban greening and worker safety regulations.
14. Reactive steps, such as extending polling hours during elections, are insufficient to address the crisis.
15. The editorial calls for stronger long-term planning, better funding, improved public health systems, and participation in global climate initiatives to tackle rising heat.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best encapsulates the meteorological synthesis responsible for the anomalous early-season thermal escalation in India?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The sudden intensification of convective movements alongside the unexpected arrival of late-season thunderstorms across the southern coastal regions.
 - B. A profound deficit in atmospheric disturbances and local cooling events compounded by the enduring thermal legacy of a preceding El Niño phase.
 - C. The systematic transition of the urban heat island effect into a more sustainable and regulated pattern of western disturbances in central India.
 - D. An unprecedented surge in pre-monsoon precipitation levels that has ironically exacerbated the regional humidity without mitigating the surface heat.
2. **Based on the passage, the primary institutional failure of India's Heat Action Plans (HAPs) is attributed to which of the following discrepancies?**
 - A. Their disproportionate focus on immediate emergency protocols while failing to secure funding for long-term urban and legal structural reforms.
 - B. Their exclusive dedication to massive urban re-greening initiatives while ignoring the immediate healthcare burdens caused by warmer nights.
 - C. Their total depletion of long-term budgetary resources on the implementation of mandatory safety legislation for workers in the informal sector.
 - D. Their excessive reliance on the deployment of mobile health units instead of addressing the fundamental vulnerabilities of agricultural workers.
3. **How does the passage delineate the causal link between escalating thermal stress and the potential destabilization of national food security?**
 - A. Thermal stress facilitates higher voter engagement in rural districts which eventually leads to the formulation of better agricultural policy.
 - B. Persistent heat stress inhibits the physiological development of rabi crops thereby preventing them from ever reaching their maturity phase.
 - C. The premature ripening of crops triggered by extreme heat results in reduced yields and a subsequent increase in domestic price volatility.
 - D. Rising inflationary pressures compel the farming community to harvest their crops prematurely which generates a temporary domestic food surplus.
4. **What strategic advantage does the author suggest India would secure by participating in Colombia's proposed international climate coalition?**
 - A. India would gain the diplomatic leverage required to assist Colombia in its transition away from fossil fuels while protecting its rabi harvest.
 - B. India would achieve expanded access to international adaptation funding essential for mitigating the domestic impacts of severe climate shifts.
 - C. India would be able to utilize the fossil fuel standards of coalition members to influence the internal protocols of the Election Commission.
 - D. India would effectively bypass the need for structural interventions by adopting the survivability standards established by South American nations.
5. **Which of the following best identifies the physiological and systemic threats to human survivability as highlighted within the passage?**

- A. The complete absence of convective activity results in a permanent and irreversible decline in cardiovascular recovery for construction workers.
- B. The emergence of significant income penalties serves as a deterrent that prevents citizens from accessing existing regional heat action plans.
- C. Warmer nocturnal temperatures coupled with high humidity inhibit the body's natural ability to recover from the physical toll of extreme heat.
- D. The implementation of mandatory heat-safety legislation is primarily responsible for the massive loss of productivity observed in the year 2024.
6. **Direction: The sentences given below are in a jumbled order. Arrange them (1, 2, 3, 4) in the most logical order to form a coherent paragraph.**
- A. This new version, along with a "Pro" edition, builds on its predecessor but shifts focus toward execution-heavy professional tasks like coding and data analysis.
- B. OpenAI has introduced its most advanced model yet, GPT-5.5, which is being dubbed as the next phase of workplace productivity.
- C. Unlike earlier versions that required step-by-step guidance, this model is designed to understand tasks early on and carry them through to completion.
- D. Consequently, it is optimized for complex workflows that demand multi-step iteration and independent decision-making.
- A. 2-1-3-4
- B. 2-3-1-4
- C. 1-2-3-4
- D. 2-1-4-3
7. **Which of the following idioms given in the alternatives has the meaning?**
To dance nimbly or with a light, fancy step.
- A. To trip off the tongue
- B. Trip over one's tongue
- C. Set off the tripwire
- D. Trip the light fantastic
8. **From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.**
Bitter pill to swallow.
- A. Something bad, unpleasant, or dissatisfactory turned easy to endure or accept
- B. Something that is painful or hard to accept
- C. Something unpleasant changed to appear appealing
- D. A calm composure
9. **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**
- A. Entrepreneur
- B. Enterpreneur
- C. Entrepreniu
- D. Entrepraneur
10. **Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence. If the spelling in the given sentence is already correct, choose Option "No replacement required".**
The recalcetrant student refused to obey even the simplest classroom rules.
- A. recalciterant

- B. recalcitrent
C. recalcitrant
D. No replacement required
11. **Choose the misspelt word from the given options.**
A. Providence
B. Endurance
C. Convergence
D. Competence
12. **Choose the word that is the antonym of displayed.**
A. Revealed
B. Hidden
C. Exhibited
D. Shown
13. **Choose the word that is the antonym of Installing.**
A. Removing
B. Fixing
C. Assembling
D. Setting up
14. **Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**
The school will _____ the new rules from next Monday.
A. adept
B. adopt
C. addict
D. adapt
15. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**
The person who supervises the making of a film.
A. Producer
B. Editor
C. Director
D. Choreographer
16. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**
The study of language in written historical sources.
A. Philology
B. Linguistics
C. Anthropology
D. Etymology
17. **Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.**
I am confident that I will get the job _____ any rate.
A. at
B. in
C. for
D. by

18. **Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition/prepositional phrase in the following sentence.**

Getting a blood transfusion was not _____ his faith.

- A. by the hands of
 - B. in the way of
 - C. in violation of
 - D. in the grip of
19. **Given below are six sentences taken from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are numbered S1 and S2 and are placed in the first and last positions, respectively. The other four sentences between the first and last sentences are jumbled up and are numbered A, B, C, and D. Rearrange the jumbled sentences in a logical sequence, keeping the unity and coherence of the paragraph intact. Choose the correct alternative that best describes the sequence.**

S1. 'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.'

- A. Christ, the special manifestation of the Absolute is known and knowable.
- B. The Word has two manifestations—the general one of Nature and the special one of the great Incarnations of God: Krishna, Buddha, Jesus and Ramakrishna.
- C. The Hindu calls this maya, the manifestation of God, because it is the power of God.
- D. The Absolute reflecting through the universe is what we call Nature.

S2. The Absolute cannot be known: We cannot know the Father, only the Son.

- A. ABDC
 - B. CDBA
 - C. DCBA
 - D. BADC
20. **Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**

The soldiers stood firm and did not _____ in the face of danger.

- A. quail
- B. quill
- C. quell
- D. quilt

Comprehension

You're riding in a Jeep through a sun (1) _____ forest in India, when right before your eyes, a majestic tiger appears from the (2) _____. You immediately reach for your phone, angling it so you can capture your (3) _____ face and the majestic cat in the same frame. Success – you get the shot right before the predator (4) _____ away.

Capturing such an image is the stuff of travel dreams. But thanks to a ruling from India's Supreme Court, it's a scene India's forests won't see for much longer. A supreme court ruling passed in November 2025 has led to the banning of mobile phones from the core tourism zones of some of the country's tiger reserves, deeming the devices – and the behaviour safari tourists exhibit when using them – too dangerous to humans and wildlife alike. This February, a shocking viral video illustrated how bad things have got. In it, a wild tiger in Ranthambore National Park, Rajasthan is surrounded by multiple safari vehicles and is forced to pick its way around them to escape to the forest, while metres away, tourists (5) _____ photos and shout. The

tiger appears cornered and stressed. In India, these kinds of overcrowded wildlife moments, termed "safari jams", are increasingly common.

21. **What should come in the place of blank number (1)?**
 - A. bathed
 - B. blistered
 - C. stipple
 - D. dappled
22. **What should come in the place of blank number (2)?**
 - A. copse
 - B. timberline
 - C. bramble
 - D. undergrowth
23. **What should come in the place of blank number (3)?**
 - A. aghast
 - B. awestruck
 - C. dumbfounded
 - D. spellbound
24. **What should come in the place of blank number (4)?**
 - A. skulks
 - B. lope
 - C. saunter
 - D. slinks
25. **What should come in the place of blank number (5)?**
 - A. flash
 - B. shoot
 - C. snap
 - D. trigger

Answers

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

Explanations

- B) A profound deficit in atmospheric disturbances and local cooling events compounded by the enduring thermal legacy of a preceding El Niño phase.**

Option (B): Option says: Missing natural cooling and the "legacy" (residual effect) of El Niño are driving the heat. Passage says: A lack of storms "done away with natural cooling" with "residual effects of the previous El Niño." Hence Correct.

Option (A): Option says: Storms and convective activity are increasing and cooling the coast. Passage says: There is a "lack of western disturbances" and "lower convective activity." Hence Incorrect.

Option (C): Option says: Heat islands are turning into helpful weather patterns that regulate the temperature. Passage says: The heat island effect makes conditions "worse," it doesn't turn into a "regulated pattern." Hence Incorrect.

Option (D): Option says: More rain is falling but it's making things worse by raising humidity. Passage says: The passage explicitly mentions a "lack" of thunderstorms, not a surge in precipitation. Hence Incorrect.
- A) Their disproportionate focus on immediate emergency protocols while failing to secure funding for long-term urban and legal structural reforms.**

Option (A): Option says: They do "short-term" (emergency) well but fail at "long-term" (structural/legal) fixes. Passage says: HAPs "focus on emergency response and lack funds for structural interventions." Hence Correct.

Option (B): Option says: They only care about trees and ignore the healthcare of the people. Passage says: They actually "lack funds" for re-greening; they are not doing it exclusively. Hence Incorrect.

Option (C): Option says: They spent all their money on laws for informal workers already. Passage says: They "lack... mandatory heat-safety legislation," meaning the money hasn't been spent on this. Hence Incorrect.

Option (D): Option says: They use too many mobile clinics and ignore farmers. Passage says: The passage says mobile units "must roll out," implying they are a needed future solution, not a current "excessive" one. Hence Incorrect.
- C) The premature ripening of crops triggered by extreme heat results in reduced yields and a subsequent increase in domestic price volatility.**

Option (C): Option says: Fast ripening (premature) leads to bad yields and high prices (volatility). Passage says: Accelerated maturity "threaten[s] food security and feeding inflationary pressure." Hence Correct.

Option (A): Option says: Heat helps elections, which helps farming laws. Passage says: Heat "deter[s] access" and makes voting a struggle; it doesn't "facilitate engagement." Hence Incorrect.

Option (B): Option says: Heat stops crops from growing or ripening. Passage says: Heat "accelerates crop maturity," meaning they ripen too fast and early. Hence Incorrect.

Option (D): Option says: High prices make farmers harvest early, creating extra food. Passage says: The heat causes the early harvest; the inflation is the result of the threat to security. Hence Incorrect.

4. B) **India would achieve expanded access to international adaptation funding essential for mitigating the domestic impacts of severe climate shifts.**

Option (B): Option says: Joining gives India the money (finance) needed to handle (mitigate) heat. Passage says: Joining could afford "greater access to climate adaptation finance." Hence Correct.

Option (A): Option says: India's job is to help Colombia fix their energy while protecting Indian farms. Passage says: India should join for its own access to finance and adaptation. Hence Incorrect.

Option (C): Option says: The coalition will help change how the Election Commission works. Passage says: The coalition is about energy/finance; the EC issues are an internal "reactive measure" problem. Hence Incorrect.

Option (D): Option says: Joining lets India avoid making "structural interventions" at home. Passage says: The passage says HAPs "desperately need" structural intervention and funding; joining helps provide that funding. Hence Incorrect.

5. C) **Warmer nocturnal temperatures coupled with high humidity inhibit the body's natural ability to recover from the physical toll of extreme heat.**

Option says: Hot nights (nocturnal) and humidity stop the body from healing. Passage says: "Warmer nights also delay physiological recovery," especially in humid coastal areas. Hence Correct

Option (A): Option says: Missing storms cause the heart to stop healing forever. Passage says: Cardiovascular risk is linked to "persistently high heat," and nights "delay" recovery; it doesn't say it's "irreversible" or only due to convective loss. Hence Incorrect

Option (B): Option says: People don't use HAPs because they lose money at work. Passage says: Income penalties deter access to "essential services," but the HAPs themselves are failing because they "lack funds." Hence Incorrect.

Option (D): Option says: New laws for workers caused the lost work-hours in 2024. Passage says: The hours were lost "to heat," and the passage notes a lack of such legislation. Hence Incorrect.

6. A) **(2-1-3-4)**

Sentence 2, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह मुख्य विषय (GPT-5.5 की लॉन्चिंग) की पहचान करता है। यह रिपोर्ट को एक factual ground प्रदान करता है कि कंपनी ने कौन सा नया मॉडल पेश किया है और इसे "कार्यस्थल की उत्पादकता का अगला चरण" माना जा रहा है।

Sentence 1, Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह "Why" पेश करता है। यह पिछले मॉडल की तुलना में इस मॉडल के खास बदलाव (coding और data analysis पर ध्यान) को समझाता है। यह इसकी विशेषज्ञता को समझने के लिए एक big test है।

Sentence 3, Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह उस विशेषज्ञता का विस्तार (elaboration) करता है। यह specific detail देता है कि यह तकनीकी रूप से कैसे अलग है—इसे अब हर कदम पर इंसानी मार्गदर्शन (guidance) की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

Sentence 4, Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे परिदृश्य को एक conclusion (निष्कर्ष) की ओर ले जाता है। यह बताता है कि स्वायत्तता (independence) के कारण अब यह कठिन और लंबे "workflows" को खुद पूरा कर सकता है।

- Sentence 2 comes at the beginning because it identifies the core subject—the introduction of GPT-5.5. It provides the essential factual ground by establishing what the new model is and its intended impact on workplace productivity.
 - Sentence 1 follows Sentence 2 because it introduces the "Why" or the primary shift in strategy. It highlights the transition from general use to execution-heavy professional tasks, serving as a critical test of the model's new capabilities.
 - Sentence 3 follows Sentence 1 because it provides an elaboration on the technical behavior of the model. It adds specific details regarding how the model differs from predecessors by requiring less guidance and showing more initiative.
 - Sentence 4 follows Sentence 3 because it serves as the logical conclusion. It wraps up the narrative by explaining that this independence allows the model to handle complex, multi-step iterations and decision-making on its own.
7. D) **Trip the light fantastic** (idiom) – To dance nimbly or with a light, fancy step हल्के और सुंदर ढंग से नृत्य करना
- **To trip off the tongue** (idiom) – To be spoken easily आसानी से बोलना
 - **Trip over one's tongue** (idiom) – To speak awkwardly or hesitate बोलते समय अटकना
 - **Set off the tripwire** (idiom) – To trigger something sensitive किसी चीज़ को सक्रिय करना
8. B) **Bitter pill to swallow** (idiom) – Something that is painful or hard to accept कड़वी सच्चाई जिसे स्वीकार करना कठिन हो
9. A) The correct spelling of 'Entrepreneur / Entrepreniu / Entrepraneur' is '**Entrepreneur**', which means "a person who starts and manages a business" उद्यमी, व्यवसाय शुरू करने वाला व्यक्ति।
10. C) The correct spelling of '**recalcetrant**' is '**recalcitrant**', which means "stubbornly refusing to obey authority or rules" हठी, आज्ञा न मानने वाला।
11. B) The correct spelling of 'Endurance' is '**Endurance**', which means "the ability to endure hardship or pain" सहनशक्ति, धैर्य।
12. B) **Displayed** (verb) – Shown, exhibited, revealed, presented, प्रदर्शित किया
Antonym: **Hidden** (adjective/verb) – Concealed, covered, kept secret, obscured, छिपा हुआ / छिपाया गया
- **Revealed** (verb) – Displayed, disclosed, shown प्रकट किया
 - **Exhibited** (verb) – Displayed, presented, shown प्रदर्शित किया
 - **Shown** (verb) – Displayed, revealed, exhibited दिखाया
13. A) **Installing** (verb) – Setting up, fixing, assembling, establishing, स्थापित करना
Antonym: **Removing** (verb) – Taking away, uninstalling, detaching, eliminating हटाना
- **Fixing** (verb) – Installing, repairing, setting up ठीक करना / स्थापित करना
 - **Assembling** (verb) – Installing, putting together, arranging जोड़ना
 - **Setting up** (verb) – Installing, arranging, establishing स्थापित करना

14. B) **Adopt'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में "The school will _____ the new rules" के माध्यम से यह बताया जा रहा है कि स्कूल नए नियमों को स्वीकार या लागू करेगा। "Adopt" का अर्थ होता है किसी नीति, नियम या विचार को अपनाना। इसलिए, "adopt" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Adopt' should be used because in the sentence "The school will _____ the new rules," it indicates that the school will accept or implement the new rules. "Adopt" means to take up or start using something such as a policy or rule. Thus, "adopt" would be the most appropriate choice.
15. C) **Director** (noun) – The person who supervises and controls the making of a film फिल्म निर्माण का प्रमुख नियंत्रक
- **Producer** (noun) – The person who finances and manages production निर्माण का प्रबंधक
 - **Editor** (noun) – The person who assembles and edits the film फुटेज को संपादित करने वाला
 - **Choreographer** (noun) – The person who designs dance sequences नृत्य संयोजक
16. A) **Philology** (noun) – The study of language in written historical sources प्राचीन लिखित स्रोतों में भाषा का अध्ययन
- **Linguistics** (noun) – The scientific study of language भाषा का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन
 - **Anthropology** (noun) – The study of human societies and cultures मानवविज्ञान
 - **Etymology** (noun) – The study of the origin of words शब्दोत्पत्ति विज्ञान
17. A) **At'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही phrase "at any rate" होता है, जिसका अर्थ होता है कम से कम / किसी भी स्थिति में। यह एक fixed expression है और इसमें हमेशा "at" ही प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए, "at" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'At' should be used because the correct phrase is "at any rate," which means in any case / at least. It is a fixed expression, and "at" is always used with it. Thus, "at" would be the most appropriate choice.
18. C) **In violation of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में "Getting a blood transfusion was not _____ his faith" के माध्यम से यह बताया जा रहा है कि रक्त चढ़वाना उसके धर्म/आस्था के विरुद्ध नहीं था। "In violation of" का अर्थ होता है किसी नियम, कानून या विश्वास के खिलाफ होना। इसलिए, "in violation of" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'In violation of' should be used because in the sentence "Getting a blood transfusion was not _____ his faith," it conveys that the act was not against his faith. "In violation of" means against or in breach of a rule, law, or belief. Thus, "in violation of" would be the most appropriate choice.
19. B) **CDBA**
सबसे पहले Sentence C आएगा—यह माया (God की manifestation) का परिचय देता है, जो S1 के दार्शनिक विचार से जुड़ता है।
इसके बाद Sentence D आएगा क्योंकि यह बताता है कि Absolute जब universe में प्रतिबिंबित होता है, तो उसे Nature कहते हैं—यह C का logical विस्तार है।
फिर Sentence B आएगा क्योंकि यह "Word" की दो manifestations (Nature और Incarnations) को स्पष्ट करता है।
अंत में Sentence A आएगा क्योंकि यह निष्कर्ष देता है कि Christ (Son) एक special manifestation है जिसे जाना जा सकता है, जो सीधे S2 से जुड़ता है (Absolute को नहीं, Son को जाना जा सकता है)।

- Sentence C comes first—it introduces the concept of maya as the manifestation of God, which connects with the philosophical idea in S1.
 - Next, Sentence D follows because it explains how the Absolute reflects through the universe as Nature, continuing the idea of manifestation.
 - Then, Sentence B comes as it further explains the “Word” and its two manifestations—general (Nature) and special (Incarnations).
 - Finally, Sentence A comes last because it concludes that Christ is the special manifestation that can be known, which directly connects with S2 (we can know the Son, not the Absolute).
20. A) **Quail** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में “The soldiers stood firm and did not _____ in the face of danger” के माध्यम से यह बताया जा रहा है कि सैनिक खतरे के सामने डरे या पीछे नहीं हटे। “Quail” का अर्थ होता है डर जाना या घबरा जाना। इसलिए, “quail” सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- ‘Quail’ should be used because in the sentence “The soldiers stood firm and did not _____ in the face of danger,” it indicates that the soldiers did not lose courage or become afraid. “Quail” means to shrink back in fear. Thus, “quail” would be the most appropriate choice.
21. D) [**dappled**] सही है क्योंकि 'sun-dappled' एक फिक्स English phrase है जिसका मतलब पेड़ों से छनकर ज़मीन पर पड़ने वाली धूप-छाँव होता है। Stipple का मतलब भी बिंदुओं (dots) से भरा होना है (जो आर्ट में इस्तेमाल होता है), लेकिन यहाँ यह grammar के हिसाब से भी गलत है (इसे stippled होना चाहिए था)। Bathed का मतलब पूरी तरह धूप में नहाना होता है। Blistered का मतलब तेज़ धूप से झुलसना होता है।
- [dappled] is correct because "sun-dappled" is the precise idiomatic collocation for sunlight filtering through a canopy to create patches or spots of light on the forest floor. Stipple is a great distractor meaning covered with dots (used in art), but here it is grammatically incorrect (it would need to be stippled), and it doesn't naturally pair with "sun-". Bathed implies being entirely covered in a warm glow, missing the "patchy" nature of a forest. Blistered implies harsh, damaging heat that ruins the surface.
22. D) [**undergrowth**] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब किसी बड़े जंगल की ज़मीन पर उगने वाली घनी झाड़ियाँ और घास होता है। बाघ इसी ज़मीनी झाड़ी में छिपता है। Copse का मतलब छोटे पेड़ों का एक अलग-थलग झुंड होता है। Bramble का मतलब खास तौर पर 'काँटेदार झाड़ियाँ' होता है (जो undergrowth का एक छोटा हिस्सा है)। Timberline पहाड़ की वह ऊँचाई होती है जिसके ऊपर पेड़ उगना बंद हो जाते हैं, जो यहाँ बिल्कुल irrelevant है।
- [undergrowth] is correct because it is the specific ecological term for the dense mass of shrubs and low-lying plants that cover the floor of a mature forest. It is the exact ground-level habitat a tiger uses for camouflage. Copse refers to a small, distinct, and isolated group of trees (not the ground level of a large forest). Bramble specifically refers to prickly, thorny bushes (too narrow). Timberline is the high altitude on a mountain above which trees stop growing, which is entirely irrelevant.
23. B) [**awestruck**] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब बाघ जैसी 'शानदार' (majestic) चीज़ को देखकर सम्मान और हैरानी (wonder) से भर जाना है (जो सेल्फी के लिए परफेक्ट expression है)। Aghast का मतलब डर के मारे सदमे में आना होता है (सदमे में इंसान सेल्फी नहीं लेगा)। Dumbfounded का मतलब इतना हैरान

होना कि आवाज़ न निकले और दिमाग काम न करे। Spellbound का मतलब जादू से बंधे हुए बुत की तरह बिना हिले-डुले खड़े रहना होता है।

- [awestruck] is correct because it captures a sudden, overwhelming feeling of reverence, respect, and wonder (the exact expression you'd make when happily taking a selfie with a "majestic" tiger). Aghast means struck with absolute horror or shock (someone aghast would hide, not take a selfie). Dumbfounded implies being so surprised you are physically speechless and confused. Spellbound means having your attention held as if by magic, implying you are frozen perfectly still, rather than actively grabbing a phone.

24. D) [slinks] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब डर से या छिपकर चुपचाप खिसक जाना होता है (ताकि कोई देखे ना)। Skulks का मतलब भी छिपकर चलना है, लेकिन इसमें किसी बुरे इरादे (malicious intent) की फीलिंग होती है। Lope (लंबी छलांगें) और saunter (ऐंठ में चलना) यहाँ grammar के हिसाब से गलत हैं क्योंकि predator (singular) के साथ 's' लगाना चाहिए था, और meaning के हिसाब से भी बाघ आराम से नहीं, बल्कि तनाव में छिपकर जा रहा था।

- [slinks] is correct because it describes moving smoothly, quietly, and close to the ground, usually out of fear or a desire to escape unnoticed. Skulks is highly similar but implies hiding with a malicious, cowardly, or sinister intent, whereas the tiger is just trying to retreat. Lope (bounding stride) and saunter (relaxed, arrogant walk) are grammatically incorrect here because they are not in the singular "s" form to match the singular noun "predator," but even if they were, they do not fit the stealthy, stressed nature of the tiger's escape.

25. C) **snap** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब भीड़ और जल्दबाज़ी में धड़ाधड़ फोटो खींचना होता है। Flash कैमरे की लाइट होती है, यह फोटो खींचने का verb नहीं है। Shoot का इस्तेमाल अक्सर professional photography या वीडियो के लिए होता है ("snap" अचानक और जल्दी में ली गई फोटो के लिए होता है)। Trigger का मतलब सिर्फ बटन दबाना या किसी मशीन को चालू करना होता है।

- [snap] is correct because it describes the rapid, careless, and immediate clicking of a camera in a chaotic, fast-moving environment. Flash refers to the light emitting from the camera, not the physical act of taking the photo itself (you "use a flash", you don't "flash photos"). Shoot is grammatically awkward here without an article or different structure (tourists "shoot video" or "do a photo shoot"). Trigger refers strictly to the mechanical pressing of the button, but "trigger photos" is not standard English.



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