

Why India must **revive** social forestry for energy security

The recent **disruptions** in LPG supply across several parts of India **have exposed** an uncomfortable reality: the country's everyday energy security **rests on** a **fragile** and highly centralised system. Small hotels, roadside eateries and households **alike** struggled as cooking gas became irregular or unavailable.

In this context, the **idea** of social forestry **deserves** renewed attention. Introduced in India during the 1970s and 1980s, social forestry was never just about planting trees. It was a broader vision of community self-**reliance**, encouraging villages and local institutions to grow fuelwood, **fodder** and timber on common lands, roadsides, canal banks and private fields. At its **core** was a simple but powerful principle: essential resources, especially cooking fuel, should remain locally available and **sustainable**.

Over the years, however, the **rapid spread** of LPG connections under welfare schemes significantly **changed** India's energy **habits**. LPG improved millions of lives by reducing indoor pollution and relieving women of the burden of collecting firewood. Yet it also created near-total dependence on a centralised fossil-fuel-based system.

At the same time, India is **gradually** losing traditional **ecological** knowledge. Younger **generations**, particularly in urban and semi-urban areas, **are** increasingly unfamiliar with the management of **biomass** resources such as **twigs**, crop **residues**, and fuelwood. This is not to **glorify** old **smoky** chulhas, which were often harmful in poorly **ventilated** homes, but traditional knowledge of **sustainable biomass** use formed an important part of India's rural **resilience**. Losing that knowledge entirely leaves communities with fewer alternatives during emergencies.

Ironically, India already **possesses** strong policy **frameworks** for **afforestation** and green development. **Programmes** such as the Green India Mission, the National Afforestation Programme, CAMPA funding and the Nagar Van Yojana **have** invested heavily in restoring degraded landscapes and expanding tree cover. Yet these initiatives are largely viewed through the **lens** of environmental conservation and carbon capture, rather than as part of a **decentralised** energy strategy. That **gap** needs to be bridged.

Reviving social forestry today does not mean returning to the past. It means combining traditional **wisdom** with modern planning and science. Panchayats could develop dedicated energy plantations with fast-growing species such as bamboo, subabul and regionally **suitable native** trees. Farmers could plant fuelwood species along field boundaries without affecting crop production. Schools, colleges and urban communities could participate in creating green belts that serve both ecological and practical purposes. True self-reliance is not limited to industry or technology. It begins with basic necessities such as food and fuel. India's agricultural economy already produces **enormous** quantities of biomass, which, if managed properly alongside social forestry, can **supplement** modern fuels like

LPG. The objective is not to replace LPG, but to ensure that communities are never left helpless when centralised supply systems fail.

Ultimately, reviving social forestry requires a cultural shift. Trees must be seen not **merely** as decorative elements or environmental symbols, but as living assets connected to livelihoods, energy security and **sustainability**. **Replacing ornamental exotic** plants with useful native species can **strengthen** both ecology and local resilience. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Revive** (verb) - resuscitate, restore, renew, refresh, reanimate पुनर्जीवित करना
2. **Disruption** (noun) - disturbance, interruption, interference, obstruction, disorder व्यवधान
3. **Expose** (verb) - reveal, uncover, manifest, disclose, unveil उजागर करना
4. **Rest on** (phrasal verb) - to depend on or be based on someone or something पर निर्भर होना
5. **Fragile** (adjective) - delicate, brittle, weak, vulnerable, flimsy नाजुक/कमजोर
6. **Alike** (adverb) - similarly, correspondingly, equally, uniformly, identically एक समान
7. **Reliance** (noun) - dependence, trust, confidence, faith, count भरोसा/निर्भरता
8. **Fodder** (noun) - forage, feed, provender, silage, hay चारा (पशुओं का)
9. **Core** (noun) - center, heart, nucleus, essence, kernel केंद्र/मुख्य हिस्सा
10. **Sustainable** (adjective) - viable, maintainable, durable, green, feasible टिकाऊ/पोषणीय
11. **Rapid** (adjective) - swift, quick, fast, brisk, speedy तीव्र
12. **Habit** (noun) - practice, routine, custom, pattern, manner आदत
13. **Gradually** (adverb) - slowly, steadily, progressively, bit by bit, continuously धीरे-धीरे
14. **Ecological** (adjective) - environmental, biological, green, organic, bionomic पारिस्थितिक
15. **Biomass** (noun) - organic matter used as fuel, especially in an industrial or chemical process जैविक कचरा/ईंधन
16. **Twig** (noun) - stick, branch, sprig, offshoot, stem टहनी
17. **Residue** (noun) - remainder, remnant, leftover, dregs, surplus अवशेष
18. **Glorify** (verb) - exalt, ennoble, dignify, worship, praise महिमामंडन करना
19. **Smoky** (adjective) - hazy, smoggy, fummy, reeky, black धुँ वाला
20. **Ventilated** (adjective) - aerated, freshened, aired, oxygenated, cooled हवादार
21. **Sustainable biomass** (noun) - organic fuel material that is produced at a rate that does not deplete the source टिकाऊ जैविक ईंधन
22. **Resilience** (noun) - toughness, flexibility, adaptability, buoyancy, hardiness लचीलापन/झेलने की शक्ति
23. **Ironically** (adverb) - paradoxically, sardonically, mockingly, strangely, unexpectedly विडंबनापूर्ण ढंग से
24. **Possess** (verb) - own, have, hold, enjoy, occupy पास होना/रखना
25. **Framework** (noun) - structure, foundation, groundwork, skeleton, system रूपरेखा/ढांचा
26. **Afforestation** (noun) - the establishment of a forest or stand of trees in an area

- where there was no previous tree cover
वनीकरण
27. **Lens** (noun) - perspective, viewpoint, outlook, standpoint, angle
नज़रिया/दृष्टिकोण
28. **Decentralised** (adjective) - distributed, dispersed, spread out, non-centralized
विकेंद्रीकृत
29. **Bridge a gap** (phrase) - to reduce the differences between two things or groups
अंतर कम करना
30. **Wisdom** (noun) - sagacity, discernment, prudence, insight, erudition बुद्धिमानी/ज्ञान
31. **Suitable** (adjective) - appropriate, apt, fitting, proper, applicable उपयुक्त/सही
32. **Native** (adjective) - indigenous, local, aboriginal, domestic, homegrown
देशी/स्थानीय
33. **Enormous** (adjective) - huge, vast, massive, gigantic, colossal विशाल/बहुत बड़ा
34. **Supplement** (verb) - augment, add to, complement, enhance, boost पूरक होना/बढ़ाना
35. **Ultimately** (adverb) - eventually, finally, fundamentally, basically, in the end अंततः
36. **Merely** (adverb) - only, simply, purely, just, barely केवल/सिर्फ
37. **Sustainability** (noun) - the ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level
निरंतरता/पोषणीयता
38. **Ornamental** (adjective) - decorative, aesthetic, fancy, cosmetic, showy सजावटी
39. **Exotic** (adjective) - foreign, alien, non-native, external, unusual विदेशी/अजीब
40. **Strengthen** (verb) - bolster, reinforce, fortify, support, invigorate मजबूत करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Recent LPG supply disruptions exposed the fragility of India's centralised energy system.
2. Small businesses, roadside eateries, and households faced serious difficulties due to irregular cooking gas supply.
3. The editorial argues that social forestry should be revived as part of India's energy security strategy.
4. Social forestry, introduced in the 1970s and 1980s, aimed to promote community self-reliance.
5. It encouraged local production of fuelwood, fodder, and timber on common and private lands.
6. The core idea was that essential resources like cooking fuel should remain locally available and sustainable.
7. Expansion of LPG connections improved living standards and reduced indoor air pollution.
8. However, it also created heavy dependence on a fossil-fuel-based centralised supply system.
9. India is gradually losing traditional ecological knowledge related to biomass and fuelwood management.
10. The editorial does not advocate a return to harmful smoky chulhas but values traditional resilience practices.
11. India already has afforestation programmes such as the Green India Mission and Nagar Van Yojana.
12. These programmes focus mainly on conservation and carbon capture rather than decentralised energy security.
13. Reviving social forestry today would combine traditional wisdom with modern scientific planning.
14. Panchayats, farmers, schools, and communities could create energy plantations using bamboo and native tree species.
15. The editorial concludes that trees should be viewed not only as environmental symbols but also as assets for livelihoods, sustainability, and local energy resilience.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best explains the paradox regarding India's energy transition as highlighted in the passage?** Editorial Page
 - A. The adoption of LPG enhanced public health and convenience while simultaneously creating a precarious reliance on a centralized supply system.
 - B. Current environmental policies have successfully integrated carbon capture goals with local energy needs to ensure total community self-reliance.
 - C. The shift toward modern fuels has encouraged younger generations to preserve traditional biomass management skills as a secondary energy backup.
 - D. Centralized fossil-fuel systems have proven to be more resilient than local social forestry initiatives during periods of nationwide supply disruptions.
2. **What is the primary reason the author suggests that India's current green initiatives are insufficient for ensuring energy security?**
 - A. Programs like the Green India Mission have focused on industrial timber production rather than restoring the ecological health of degraded lands.
 - B. These initiatives are predominantly treated as environmental and carbon-offset tools rather than components of a decentralized energy strategy.
 - C. There is an absence of policy frameworks and funding mechanisms like CAMPA to support the expansion of tree cover in rural areas.
 - D. Modern afforestation efforts prohibit farmers from planting trees along their field boundaries to avoid interference with food crops.
3. **Why does the author emphasize that reviving social forestry "does not mean returning to the past"?**
 - A. To advocate for the replacement of fossil fuels with primitive biomass resources to achieve national energy independence.
 - B. To suggest that traditional wisdom must be updated with modern scientific planning to create a viable and sustainable energy supplement.
 - C. To argue that the use of traditional smoky chulhas should be mandated in rural households to reduce the state's expenditure on LPG.
 - D. To imply that historical social forestry programs of the 1970s were successful and should be replicated without any changes.
4. **Which of the following statements is FALSE based on the details provided in the passage?**
 - A. Small hotels and roadside eateries experienced difficulties due to the irregular availability of cooking gas in various parts of India.
 - B. Social forestry was originally intended to help local institutions grow resources like fodder and fuelwood on common village lands.
 - C. The loss of traditional ecological knowledge is occurring among the older populations residing in remote rural areas.
 - D. India currently possesses established policy frameworks such as the National Afforestation Programme for green development.
5. **In the phrase: "...encouraging villages and local institutions to grow fuelwood," what grammatical structure is "encouraging" a part of?**

It was a broader vision of community self-reliance, encouraging villages and local institutions to grow fuelwood, fodder and timber..."

- A. A relative clause used to provide additional information about a noun.
B. A passive voice structure indicating an action performed on a subject.
C. A participial phrase functioning as an adjective to modify the noun.
D. A finite verb in the present continuous tense acting as the main verb.
6. **Directions: Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their logically correct order.**
- A. This critical funding round comes at a time when the company is preparing for the maiden flight of Vikram-1, India's first privately developed orbital rocket.
B. Hyderabad-based Skyroot Aerospace recently announced that it had become India's first space-tech unicorn following a fresh funding round of nearly USD 60 million.
C. The rocket is specifically designed to provide dedicated and customisable access to space for global satellite operators.
D. The capital was provided by prominent investors like Shergalo Ventures and Singapore's GIC, taking the company's overall valuation to \$1.1 billion.
- A. B A D C
B. B D A C
C. D B A C
D. A C B D
7. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Recourse."**
- A. Retort
B. Redoubt
C. Remiss
D. Resort
8. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Reaffirm."**
- A. Abnegate
B. Validate
C. Chastise
D. Mitigate
9. **Select the most appropriate MEANING of the noun "The roll-out."**
- A. To renounce, abjure, or relinquish a throne
B. To castigate, berate, or reprimand a subordinate
C. To launch, introduce, or inaugurate a service
D. To obfuscate, muddle, or complicate a scenario
10. **Select the most appropriate Meaning of the phrase "Play havoc with."**
- A. Determine fairly
B. Describe clearly
C. Damage badly
D. Develop slowly
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Exempt."**
- A. Enervate
B. Enthrall
C. Engender
D. Enforce
12. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**

- A person who makes maps of stars.
- A. Cartographer
 - B. Astronomer
 - C. Astrologer
 - D. Cosmographer
13. Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.
A person who collects coins.
- A. Archaeologist
 - B. Numismatist
 - C. Historian
 - D. Economist
14. **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**
- A. Accommodate
 - B. Accomodate
 - C. Acomodate
 - D. Acommodate
15. **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".**
His bumptous behaviour at the party annoyed everyone and made him few friends.
- A. bumptious
 - B. bumptos
 - C. bumptius
 - D. No replacement required
16. **Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?**
Do greenhouse gases cause global warming?
- A. Is global warming caused by greenhouse gases?
 - B. Are global warming caused by greenhouse gases?
 - C. Does global warming caused by greenhouse gases?
 - D. Do global warming caused by greenhouse gases?
17. **Which of the following pairs of homonyms can be used to fill in the blanks most suitably?**
She _____ the obligation of attending the kitty party with patience, but soon the mindless chatter began to _____ her.
- A. boer, boar
 - B. boar, boar
 - C. boar, bore
 - D. bore, bore
18. **A part of the following sentence is underlined. Choose the option that can replace the underlined part to improve the sentence. If you feel Options A, B, or C do not improve the sentence, then choose Option D: "No improvement required."**
We bought an antique mirror from the flea market with a gilded frame.
- A. with the flea market from a gilded frame
 - B. with a gilded frame from the flea market

- C. from a gilded frame with the flea market
- D. No improvement required

19. **Identify the error in the sentence.**

Of the three runners, he was the faster.

- A. faster
- B. was
- C. runners
- D. three

20. **The following sentence is divided into four parts and are given in the alternatives A, B, C, and D. Select that alternative which contains that part of the sentence which has an error.**

Selecting the part with the error is the answer.

However, on the evening, he returned with one foot limping because his heel was wounded.

- A. However, on the
- B. evening, he returned with
- C. one foot limping because
- D. his heel was wounded.

Comprehension

The other day, during a routine visit to a supermarket, I picked up a trolley at the entrance, as we all do almost mechanically. Before I could begin selecting groceries, a quiet thought arose in my mind, turning an ordinary moment (1)_____ a deeper reflection on life. A supermarket, I realised, is not very different from the journey of our existence. We enter with an empty trolley, much like we enter this world with a body entrusted to us.

As we move through the aisles, we begin to fill it. Some items are chosen out of (2)_____, the essentials of living. Others are picked out of curiosity or attraction, appealing yet not truly needed. And some are added absent-mindedly, without thought, neither needed nor desired. Is this not how we live our lives? Throughout our journey, we perform countless actions. Some are thoughtful and necessary, aligned with duty and responsibility. Others (3)_____ from fleeting desires or distractions. Many occur without awareness in habitual and often meaningless actions.

Yet as we (4)_____ the exit, a moment of reckoning awaits. At the billing counter, every item is accounted for. Nothing is overlooked. Each choice must be paid for, whether careful or careless. Even the empty trolley is checked to ensure nothing escapes. So, it is with life. Before our own exit, there comes a time of accounting, when every action is weighed. Nothing we have gathered can be ignored or set aside. In the store, we know we are under watch. This awareness shapes our (5)_____. Yet in life, we often forget that a higher awareness exists, before which all actions unfold. Unlike any surveillance camera, it never fails. Still, there is comfort in this realisation. We are free to choose what we place in our trolley. We can pause, reconsider, and put things back before reaching the counter.

21. **What should come in the place of blank number (1)?**

- A. into
- B. over
- C. in
- D. across

22. **What should come in the place of blank number (2)?**

- A. compulsion
 - B. greed
 - C. necessity
 - D. abundance
23. **What should come in the place of blank number (3)?**
- A. arise
 - B. result
 - C. derive
 - D. awaken
24. **What should come in the place of blank number (4)?**
- A. arrive
 - B. approach
 - C. attain
 - D. advance
25. **What should come in the place of blank number (5)?**
- A. destiny
 - B. conduct
 - C. reaction
 - D. movement

Answers

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

Explanations

1. A) **The adoption of LPG enhanced public health and convenience while simultaneously creating a precarious reliance on a centralized supply system.**

"LPG improved millions of lives by reducing indoor pollution... Yet it also created near-total dependence on a centralised fossil-fuel-based system." It accurately captures the dual nature of LPG—providing benefits (health) while introducing a new vulnerability (dependence).

Option B: Line from Passage: "Yet these initiatives are largely viewed through the lens of environmental conservation... rather than as part of a decentralised energy strategy." The passage says there is a "gap" between conservation and energy strategy, not that they are successfully integrated.

Option C: Line from Passage: "Younger generations... are increasingly unfamiliar with the management of biomass resources such as twigs, crop residues, and fuelwood." The passage states knowledge is being lost, not preserved by the youth.

Option D: Line from Passage: "the country's everyday energy security rests on a fragile and highly centralised system." The author describes the centralized system as "fragile," not more resilient than local initiatives.

2. B) **These initiatives are predominantly treated as environmental and carbon-offset tools rather than components of a decentralized energy strategy.**

Line from Passage: "Yet these initiatives are largely viewed through the lens of environmental conservation and carbon capture, rather than as part of a decentralised energy strategy." It highlights the specific conceptual gap the author identifies as the reason for the policy's failure in energy security.

Option A: Line from Passage: "Programmes... have invested heavily in restoring degraded landscapes and expanding tree cover." The passage credits these programs with restoring landscapes, not just focusing on industrial timber.

Option C: Line from Passage: "India already possesses strong policy frameworks for afforestation... Programmes such as... CAMPA funding... have invested heavily." This contradicts the passage, which states that strong frameworks and funding already exist.

Option D: Line from Passage: "Farmers could plant fuelwood species along field boundaries without affecting crop production." The author advocates for this practice, implying it is a feasible part of the strategy, not something strictly prohibited.

3. B) **To suggest that traditional wisdom must be updated with modern scientific planning to create a viable and sustainable energy supplement.**

Line from Passage: "It means combining traditional wisdom with modern planning and science." This reflects the author's vision of an evolved, modern version of an old concept.

Option A: Line from Passage: "The objective is not to replace LPG, but to ensure that communities are never left helpless..." The author wants a supplement, not a replacement of modern fuels.

Option C: Line from Passage: "This is not to glorify old smoky chulhas, which were often harmful in poorly ventilated homes..." The author explicitly states they are not glorifying the old, harmful ways.

Option D: Line from Passage: "reviving social forestry today does not mean returning to the past. It means combining traditional wisdom with modern planning..." The author implies that simple replication is not the goal; evolution and scientific integration are.

4. C) **The loss of traditional ecological knowledge is primarily occurring among the older populations residing in remote rural areas.**

"Younger generations, particularly in urban and semi-urban areas, are increasingly unfamiliar with the management of biomass resources..." The passage identifies the younger generation in urban/semi-urban areas as the ones losing knowledge, not the older rural population.

Option A (True): "Small hotels, roadside eateries and households alike struggled as cooking gas became irregular or unavailable." This is a factual statement from the first paragraph.

Option B (True): "It was a broader vision of community self-reliance, encouraging villages... to grow fuelwood, fodder and timber on common lands..." This accurately reflects the description of social forestry in the second paragraph.

Option D (True): "Programmes such as... the National Afforestation Programme... have invested heavily in restoring degraded landscapes..." The passage lists this as one of the existing strong policy frameworks.

5. C) **A participial phrase functioning as an adjective to modify the noun.**

In this sentence, "encouraging" is a present participle (an -ing verb acting as an adjective). It begins a participial phrase that describes or modifies the noun "vision." "Encouraging" acts as a verb-based adjective, modifying a noun (such as "a program" or "a strategy" implied in the context of the sentence). The entire phrase "...encouraging villages and local institutions to grow fuelwood" describes the noun it modifies, similar to an adjective. [1]

6. B) **BDAC**

Sentence B, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आया क्योंकि यह उस "factual ground" को तैयार करता है जो Skyroot Aerospace और उसके नए 'unicorn' स्टेटस को introduce करता है। यह पूरे विषय की मुख्य घटना (funding round) को पेश करता है।

Sentence D, Sentence B के बाद आया क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "The capital" शब्द सीधे तौर पर B में दिए गए "funding round" (USD 60 million) की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह निवेशकों और कंपनी के valuation के बारे में एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है।

Sentence A, Sentence D के बाद आया क्योंकि यह "This critical funding round" का संदर्भ देते हुए चर्चा को वित्तीय निवेश से हटाकर कंपनी के आगामी प्रोजेक्ट (Vikram-1 rocket) की ओर ले जाता है।

Sentence C, Sentence A के बाद आया क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें इस्तेमाल किया गया शब्द "The rocket" सीधे A में उल्लिखित 'orbital rocket' से जुड़ता है और इसके उद्देश्य के बारे में specific detail जोड़ता है, जो तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

Sentence B comes at the beginning because it identifies the factual ground by introducing Skyroot Aerospace and its new 'unicorn' status, establishing the primary subject and the main event (the funding round).

Sentence D follows B because of the phrase "The capital," which creates a mandatory link to the specific "funding round" of USD 60 million mentioned in B. It provides an elaboration on the investors and the company's resulting valuation.

Sentence A follows D as it uses the phrase "This critical funding round" to transition the topic from the financial investment to the company's upcoming operational milestone, the Vikram-1 rocket.

Sentence C follows A as the conclusion. It uses the connection to "The rocket" to provide the specific detail necessary to understand its purpose—customisable access for satellite operators—thereby completing the logical flow.

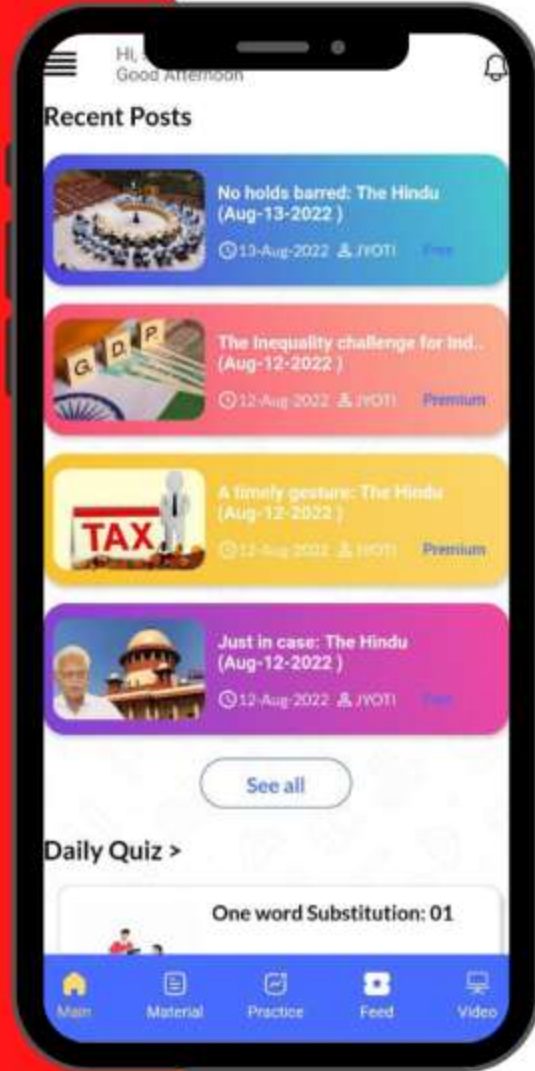
7. D) **Recourse** (to) (noun) – the use of something as a source of help (सहारा लेना)
Synonym: **Resort** (noun) – The act of turning to and adopting a strategy or object for help in a difficult situation. (सहारा)
- **Retort** (noun/verb): A sharp, angry, or witty incisive reply to a remark or accusation. (करारा जवाब)
 - **Redoubt** (noun): A temporary or supplementary fortification; a protected place of retreat. (गढ़)
 - **Remiss** (adjective): Lacking care or attention to duty; negligent or careless in one's work. (बेपरवाह)
8. B) **Reaffirm** (verb) - validate, sanction, confirm, endorse, uphold दृढ़ता से पुनः पुष्टि करना
Synonym: **Validate** (verb) – To check or prove the validity or accuracy of something; to demonstrate that something is true. (मान्य करना)
- **Abnegate** (verb): To renounce or reject something that is desired or valuable. (त्यागना)
 - **Chastise** (verb): To rebuke or reprimand someone severely for their behavior. (दंड देना)
 - **Mitigate** (verb): To make something bad less severe, serious, or painful. (कम करना)
9. C) The roll-out (noun) - the official launch or introduction of a new product or service
शुरुआत/विमोचन
10. C) **Play havoc with** (phrase) – To cause great confusion or difficulty; to damage badly. (तबाही मचाना)
- **Damage badly** (verb phrase) – To harm or spoil something in a severe way. (बुरी तरह नुकसान पहुँचाना)
11. D) **Exempt** (verb) – excuse, release, spare, free, absolve. (छूट देना)
Antonym: **Enforce** (verb) – Compel observance of or compliance with a law, rule, or obligation. (लागू करना / बाध्य करना)
- **Enervate** (verb): To cause someone to feel drained of energy or vitality; weaken. (कमजोर करना)
 - **Enthrall** (verb): To capture the fascinated attention of; to charm. (मोहित करना)
 - **Engender** (verb): To cause or give rise to a feeling, situation, or condition. (पैदा करना)
12. D) **Cosmographer** (noun) – A person who maps the stars and the universe ब्रह्मांड/तारों का मानचित्र बनाने वाला
- **Cartographer** (noun) – A person who makes maps (usually of land) मानचित्रकार
 - **Astronomer** (noun) – A scientist who studies stars and planets खगोलशास्त्री

- **Astrologer** (noun) – A person who predicts events using stars ज्योतिषी
13. B) **Numismatist** (noun) – A person who collects or studies coins सिक्कों का संग्रह करने वाला / मुद्राशास्त्री
- **Archaeologist** (noun) – a person who studies human history through excavation of sites and artifacts पुरातत्ववेत्ता
 - **Historian** (noun) – a person who studies or writes about history इतिहासकार
 - **Economist** (noun) – an expert in economics अर्थशास्त्री
14. A) The correct spelling of 'Accomodate / Acomodate / Accomodate' is '**Accommodate**', which means "to provide space or adjust to someone's needs" समायोजित करना, स्थान देना।
15. A) 'The correct spelling of 'bumptous' is '**bumptious**', which means "self-assertive or arrogantly confident" घमंडी, अहंकारी।
16. A) **Is global warming caused by greenhouse gases?**
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 का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ "greenhouse gases" Subject है, "do cause" (Present Simple, interrogative form) Verb है और "global warming" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "global warming" Subject बन जाता है, Verb को "is caused" (Present Simple Passive) में बदला जाता है और "by greenhouse gases" जोड़ा जाता है। साथ ही, प्रश्नवाचक संरचना बनाए रखने के लिए "Is" से वाक्य शुरू होता है। इसलिए सही वाक्य है — "Is global warming caused by greenhouse gases?"
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 changed into the passive form with the correct tense. In this case, "greenhouse gases" (Subject), "do cause" (Verb in Present Simple interrogative), and "global warming" (Object) are transformed into "global warming" (Subject), "is caused" (Passive Verb in Present Simple), and "by greenhouse gases". The interrogative structure is maintained by starting with "Is". Hence, the correct answer is — "Is global warming caused by greenhouse gases?" (Option 1)
17. D) '**bore , bore**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में sentence एक ही क्रिया (to bore) के दो अलग अर्थों को दिखा रहा है — एक मानसिक सहनशीलता के संदर्भ में और दूसरा ऊब पैदा करने के संदर्भ में। यहाँ "She bore the obligation..." में bore का अर्थ है सहन करना / निभाना, जबकि "...began to bore her" में bore का अर्थ है उबाऊ लगाना / बोर करना। इसलिए '**bore , bore**' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- '**bore , bore**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence uses the same verb (to bore) in two different senses — first in the sense of enduring/putting up with, and second in the sense of causing boredom. Here, "She bore the obligation..." conveys endurance, while "...began to bore her" conveys causing boredom. Thus, '**bore , bore**' would be the most appropriate choice.
18. B) 'from the flea market with a gilded frame' के बदले '**with a gilded frame from the flea market**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मूल वाक्य में "with a gilded frame" misplaced modifier की समस्या उत्पन्न करता है — यह "flea market" को describe करता प्रतीत होता है, जबकि यह "mirror" को describe करना चाहिए। Correct sentence: We bought an antique mirror with a gilded frame from the flea market.

- 'with a gilded frame from the flea market' should be used because "with a gilded frame" must come directly after "mirror" to correctly modify it and avoid a misplaced modifier error.
19. A) 'faster' के बदले **'fastest'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब तीन या अधिक व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं की तुलना होती है तो Superlative Degree का प्रयोग होता है; 'faster' Comparative Degree है जो केवल दो के बीच तुलना के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है; जैसे — Of the three students, she was the brightest.
- 'fastest' will be used instead of 'faster' because when comparing three or more items, the Superlative Degree (fast → fastest) must be used, not the Comparative Degree.
20. A) 'on the evening' के बदले **'in the evening'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि evening के साथ सही preposition in होती है, न कि on।
- 'in the evening' will be used instead of 'on the evening' because the correct preposition used with parts of the day (morning, afternoon, evening) is "in", not "on".
21. A) **into** सही है क्योंकि यह एक transformation (बदलाव) को दिखाता है। यहाँ "turn into" एक phrasal verb की तरह काम कर रहा है, जिसका मतलब है एक साधारण moment का गहरे reflection में बदल जाना। over पूरी तरह गलत है क्योंकि यह physical height या authority के लिए आता है। in केवल एक स्थिर state बताता है, बदलाव की movement नहीं। across का मतलब एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ पार करना है, जो यहाँ logical नहीं है।
- The correct answer is "into" because it signifies a transformation from one state to another. Here, "turn into" acts as a phrasal verb used when something changes its nature, like an ordinary moment becoming a deeper reflection. "Over" is impossible as it implies physical height or authority. "In" only denotes a static state, failing to capture the motion of change. "Across" means moving from one side to another, which is irrelevant here.
22. C) **necessity** (ज़रूरत) सही है क्योंकि पैसेज में इसके ठीक बाद "the essentials of living" लिखा है, जो उन चीज़ों की बात करता है जो जीने के लिए mandatory हैं। compulsion का मतलब किसी बाहरी दबाव या force में किया गया काम है, जो राशन खरीदने जैसी ज़रूरत के लिए सही नहीं है। greed (लालच) "essentials" के विचार के ठीक विपरीत है। abundance का मतलब बहुत ज़्यादा quantity है, जो यहाँ सामान चुनने के पीछे का logical reason नहीं हो सकता।
- The correct answer is "necessity" because the passage follows the blank with "the essentials of living," highlighting items required for survival. "Compulsion" implies being forced by an external power, which doesn't fit the context of routine shopping. "Greed" is logically flawed as it contradicts the concept of "needed" items. "Abundance" refers to a large quantity, which fails to explain the fundamental reason for the selection.
23. A) **arise** सही है क्योंकि "arise from" एक standard expression है जिसका मतलब है किसी source से कुछ पैदा होना। यहाँ मानवीय actions, क्षणभंगुर इच्छाओं (fleeting desires) से पैदा हो रहे हैं। result के साथ आमतौर पर "in" आता है और यह अक्सर final outcome के लिए होता है, process के लिए नहीं। derive का मतलब कुछ 'extract' करना होता है, जो यहाँ grammatically सेट नहीं है। awaken केवल consciousness या भावनाओं के जागने के लिए आता है, आदतन actions के लिए नहीं।
- The correct answer is "arise" because "arise from" is a standard expression meaning to originate or emerge from a specific source. In this context, actions are emerging from fleeting desires. "Result" typically takes "in" to denote an outcome and implies a more

mechanical cause-effect link. "Derive" means to extract or obtain from a source and usually requires a different sentence structure. "Awaken" is used for consciousness or internal feelings, not for habitual actions.

24. B) **approach** सही है क्योंकि यह एक transitive verb है जिसके बाद बिना किसी preposition के सीधे object (the exit) आता है। इसका मतलब है किसी जगह के करीब पहुँचना। arrive यहाँ व्याकरण के हिसाब से गलत है क्योंकि इसके बाद "at" होना ज़रूरी था (arrive at the exit)। attain का मतलब कोई बड़ा goal या सफलता प्राप्त करना होता है। advance के साथ अक्सर "towards" का इस्तेमाल दिशा दिखाने के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ मौजूद नहीं है।
- The correct answer is "approach" because it is a transitive verb that takes a direct object ("the exit"), meaning to move nearer in distance or time. "Arrive" is grammatically incorrect here because it requires the preposition "at" to function in this sentence. "Attain" means to achieve a significant goal or status, which is inapplicable to a physical exit. "Advance" usually requires "towards" or "to" to indicate the direction of movement.
25. B) **conduct** (आचरण/behavior) सबसे सटीक है क्योंकि पैसेज "under watch" (निगरानी) की बात कर रहा है। यह एक psychological fact है कि जब हमें कोई देख रहा होता है, तो हमारा behavior और conduct बदल जाता है। destiny (भाग्य) किसी कैमरे या निगरानी से तय नहीं होता। reaction किसी एक क्रिया के जवाब में होता है, जबकि यहाँ लगातार behavior की बात हो रही है। movement सिर्फ शारीरिक हलचल को दिखाता है, जबकि यहाँ मतलब moral actions से है।
- The correct answer is "conduct" because the passage mentions being "under watch." It is a fact that awareness of surveillance shapes our behavior and conduct. "Destiny" is not determined by a camera or being watched. "Reaction" is a response to a single trigger, whereas the passage discusses general behavior. "Movement" only refers to physical motion, missing the deeper meaning of life actions.



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