

## Green energy can't yet bend climate curve

Last year, renewable energy installations **scaled a landmark**, globally. Solar, wind and hydro **edged out fossil fuels** as the **predominant** source of power. The world's **two most populous countries**, India and China, **led the charge** in adding clean energy installations. Yet, human activities pushed **global warming** to 1.37 degrees Celsius in 2025, according to the latest Indicators of Global Climate Change (IGCC) report, published on Wednesday in the journal Earth System Science Data. That the **increase** in warming **comes** at a time when the **appetite** for clean energy **is** at record levels **frames** the scale of the challenge for **policymakers** the world over. The **expansion** in renewables, though significant, **is** still not enough to **check** the rise in GHG emissions.

**Unlike** the power sector and, **to an extent**, the transport sector, large **sections** of the industry **continue** to be **driven** by fossil fuels. **Transitioning** to cleaner alternatives – green hydrogen, **for instance** – **takes** time and requires investments. **In the short run**, national policies can help by **nudging** manufacturers towards adopting energy-efficient machines, using recyclable materials, and minimising waste. Recycled **aluminium**, for instance, **requires** much less energy than new aluminium. However, sustainable equipment often has high **upfront costs**. **Integrating** green technologies with traditional systems **requires** research and development. All this can be **contingent on** cooperation between academia and governments, and among governments. Unfortunately, **know-how** transfer has **been the Achilles Heel** of global warming **mitigation**.

At the current emission rate, the **carbon budget**—the GHG that can still be **emitted** if global warming can be kept below the Paris Climate Pact's **threshold** of 1.5°C— could **be** completely **depleted** in about three years, according to the IGCC report. The report comes at a time when national representatives have **assembled** at Bonn for mid-year climate talks. With the heatwave **sweeping** Europe and several other parts of the world, the report's warnings should **resonate** among the participants.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Scale** (verb) - climb, ascend, surmount, reach, master. ऊंचाईयों पर पहुंचना
2. **Landmark** (noun) - milestone, watershed, turning point, beacon, breakthrough. महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ या उपलब्धि
3. **Edge out** (phrasal verb) - to narrowly defeat or surpass someone or something. पीछे छोड़ देना
4. **Fossil fuel** (noun) - a natural fuel, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, formed from the remains of ancient plants and animals over millions of years जीवाश्म ईंधन
5. **Predominant** (adjective) - main, primary, chief, dominant, principal. प्रमुख
6. **Populous** (adjective) - crowded, densely inhabited, populous, teeming, swarming. अधिक आबादी वाला
7. **Lead the charge** (idiom) - to be the first or most active in a movement or activity. नेतृत्व करना
8. **Global warming** (noun) - the gradual increase in Earth's average temperature caused mainly by the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere वैश्विक तापन
9. **Appetite** (noun) - hunger, desire, craving, demand, inclination. मांग या इच्छा
10. **Frame** (verb) - define, structure, formulate, conceptualize, shape. रूपरेखा तैयार करना
11. **Policymaker** (noun) - legislator, decision-maker, administrator, official, planner. नीति-निर्धारक
12. **Check** (verb) - curb, stop, control, restrict, restrain. रोकना या नियंत्रित करना
13. **Unlike** (preposition) - different from, dissimilar to, contrary to, distinct from. से विपरीत
14. **To an extent** (phrase) - partially, somewhat, to some degree, in part. एक हद तक
15. **Drive** (verb) - power, push, operate, propel, activate. संचालित करना
16. **Transition** (verb) - change, shift, move, convert, transform. बदलना या बदलाव करना
17. **For instance** (phrase) - for example, e.g., such as, as a case in point. उदाहरण के लिए
18. **In the short run** (phrase) - over a short period, in the near future. निकट भविष्य में
19. **Nudge** (verb) - push, prompt, encourage, prod, urge. प्रोत्साहित करना
20. **Upfront cost** (noun) - initial expense, startup capital, entry fee, down payment. प्रारंभिक लागत
21. **Integrate** (verb) - combine, merge, join, unite, blend. एकीकृत करना
22. **Contingent on** (phrase) - dependent on something else in the future in order to happen. पर निर्भर
23. **Know-how** (noun) - expertise, skill, knowledge, technique, proficiency. तकनीकी ज्ञान
24. **Achilles heel** (idiom) - to be the weak point or vulnerability. सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी होना

25. **Mitigation** (noun) - reduction, alleviation, lessening, dampening, palliation. शमन या कमी
26. **Emit** (verb) - release, discharge, send out, radiate, vent. उत्सर्जित करना
27. **Threshold** (noun) - limit, boundary, brink, verge, point. सीमा
28. **Deplete** (verb) - exhaust, drain, consume, empty, spend. समाप्त होना
29. **Assemble** (verb) - gather, collect, meet, convene, congregate. इकट्ठा होना
30. **Sweep** (verb) - spread across, cover, engulf, traverse, wash over. व्यापक रूप से फैलना
31. **Resonate** (verb) - echo, reverberate, ring true, strike a chord, impact. प्रभाव डालना या गूंजना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial highlights a paradox: despite record expansion in **renewable energy**, global warming continued to worsen in **2025**.
2. Renewable energy installations globally crossed a major milestone, with **solar, wind, and hydropower surpassing fossil fuels in new power additions**.
3. India and China played a leading role in expanding clean energy capacity.
4. However, according to the **Indicators of Global Climate Change (IGCC) report**, global warming reached **1.37°C above pre-industrial levels in 2025**.
5. The increase shows that renewable expansion alone is **still insufficient to reduce overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**.
6. While electricity generation and parts of transport are gradually becoming cleaner, **many industrial sectors remain heavily dependent on fossil fuels**.
7. Transitioning industries to cleaner technologies such as **green hydrogen** requires substantial **time, investment, and infrastructure**.
8. Governments can support the transition through policies promoting **energy-efficient machinery, recycling, and waste reduction**.
9. The editorial notes that **recycled aluminium** consumes significantly less energy than producing new aluminium.
10. A major obstacle is the **high upfront cost of sustainable technologies and equipment**.
11. Integrating green systems into existing industrial structures also requires **continuous research and development (R&D)**.
12. Effective climate action depends on cooperation between **governments, industry, and academic institutions**.
13. One major weakness in global climate efforts has been the **limited transfer of technology and know-how between countries**.
14. The IGCC report warns that at current emission levels, the remaining **carbon budget for keeping warming below 1.5°C could be exhausted within about three years**.
15. The editorial concludes that policymakers meeting at international climate forums must move beyond renewable expansion alone and accelerate **deep industrial transformation and global cooperation**.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best captures the central paradox highlighted in the first paragraph of the passage?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. Global green power generation broke massive historic records, yet global temperatures rose because green energy growth fails to stop rising emissions.
  - B. Clean energy implementation scaled up drastically in India and China, yet their core industrial sectors entirely refused to reduce fossil fuel dependence.
  - C. Global greenhouse gas emissions started to decline due to renewable energy, yet historical carbon accumulation kept driving temperatures to high extremes.
  - D. Environmental authorities expanded wind and solar networks worldwide, which unintentionally triggered a surge in industrial emissions and upfront costs.
2. **Based on the passage, why is transitioning large sections of the industrial sector away from fossil fuels exceptionally challenging in the short run?**
  - A. Commercial operations lack practical green alternatives like hydrogen power, forcing factories to stay dependent on conventional fuels.
  - B. Corporate leadership remains resistant to changing machinery due to a deficiency in academic research and public administration.
  - C. Adapting sustainable technologies requires capital outlays, extensive transition schedules, and suffers from failed technical exchanges.
  - D. National regulations have failed to offer financial assistance or legislative incentives for companies to utilize reprocessed materials.
3. **What can be inferred about the global carbon budget mentioned in the third paragraph of the passage?**
  - A. It acts as an international financial reserve managed by the Paris Climate Pact that will completely exhaust its monetary funding in three years.
  - B. It represents a strict scientific limit showing that current greenhouse gas discharge rates leave a highly restricted timeline to avoid a 1.5°C breach.
  - C. It proves that the environmental ceiling established by global treaties has already been breached because of massive heatwaves across Europe.
  - D. It indicates that freezing international pollution levels at their exact current volume will automatically reverse global warming trends by 2030.
4. **According to the passage, which of the following actions represents an immediate, practical measure that national policies can promote to mitigate industrial emissions?**
  - A. Advising a transition to alternative metals while relying on decentralized international green hydrogen supply distribution frameworks.
  - B. Standardizing high equipment expenses for factories by utilizing centralized international financial endowments derived from academic research institutions.
  - C. Encouraging manufacturing entities to optimize machine efficiency, incorporate reprocessed feedstocks, and minimize structural resource waste.
  - D. Modernizing traditional industrial setups by decoupling them from older configurations before research groups finalize system integrations.
5. **Which of the following statements, if true, would most directly reinforce the primary concern raised by the authors of the IGCC report regarding the timing of its release?**

- A. Clean energy infrastructure developments in developing Asian economies are projected to double their total capacity before the next decade closes.
- B. International engineering groups successfully designed an industrial process that completely removes the initial expenses of processing scrap metals.
- C. Global transportation frameworks officially attained carbon neutrality, completely compensating for slow transitions in industrial factories.
- D. Statistical data presented at the Bonn summit demonstrates that existing country targets cannot prevent the total depletion of the remaining carbon budget.
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (P, Q, R, S) between S1 and S6 to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph based on the passage.**
- S1. John Berger's iconic work, *Ways of Seeing*, revolutionized the human perspective on art and social conditioning, yet it remained strictly anthropocentric, viewing the world exclusively through a human lens.
- P. This specific oversight serves as a prime example of what has been diagnosed as "plant blindness," a socio-optical condition where the human species is conditioned to ignore the vibrant plant life surrounding them.
- Q. While Berger's analysis was groundbreaking for its time, he focused entirely on man-made images, rarely acknowledging nature except as a passive background for human activity.
- R. As a result of this historical obsession with human domination and the turning of all other living forms into mere scenery, we now find ourselves navigating an unpredictable and increasingly hostile environment.
- S. To confront this, we must transition from Berger's human-centric vision to what can be termed "ways of treeing," where we finally notice moss, mycelium, and ferns as vital participants rather than peripheral background.
- S6. By reversing our focus of interest after centuries of neglect, we might begin to see the natural world not as a commodity to be possessed, but as the essential, living host upon which our survival depends.
- A. Q P R S
- B. P R Q S
- C. P Q R S
- D. Q P S R
7. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (A, B, C, D) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph based on the passage.**
- A. The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) blocked the £25.3m deal, officially citing that the Metropolitan Police failed to adequately demonstrate "value for money."
- B. However, Palantir has announced plans for legal action, arguing that the rejection may have been unlawfully influenced by a subjective assessment of the company's corporate values and ethics.
- C. The US technology firm Palantir had proposed a multi-million pound contract with the Metropolitan Police to utilize artificial intelligence for accelerating criminal investigations.
- D. While MOPAC maintains that the decision was strictly based on procurement strategy and budgetary constraints, Palantir contends that no clarification has been provided regarding whether political or ethical considerations were the true driver of the refusal.
- A. C B A D

- B. C A B D  
C. A C D B  
D. B A D C
8. **Which of the following idioms given in the alternatives has the meaning?**  
The informal education one receives by learning from one's experiences, both good and bad, rather than from a formal educational institution.  
A. Walk of life  
B. A lease of life  
C. The university of life  
D. Elixir of life
9. **Which of the following idioms given in the alternatives has the meaning?**  
Eagerly, with great enthusiasm, or ready to enjoy oneself.  
A. Bear the bell  
B. Passing bells  
C. With bells on  
D. Sound as a bell
10. **From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.**  
Handwriting on the wall.  
A. The very apparent signs that something bad will happen in the future  
B. To have very poor, messy, or illegible handwriting, likened to the marks made in the dirt by a chicken  
C. One who is able to observe something closely but invisibly and without interfering in the situation  
D. Just one more facet or aspect of some larger system, process, issue, etc.
11. **From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.**  
Keep one on a tight leash.  
A. To keep one's plans, intentions, or information secret from everyone else  
B. To continue to inform someone about something so that they have current information  
C. To not allow one very much independence or autonomy  
D. To maintain a significant degree of physical separation from someone or something
12. **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**  
A. Epiphany  
B. Epifanny  
C. Epephiany  
D. Epiephany
13. **Match the word with its closest synonym. Word: Impartial**  
A. Biased  
B. Fair  
C. Prejudiced  
D. Partial
14. **Choose the word that is the closest synonym to the word "disguise".**  
A. Reveal  
B. Concealment  
C. Destroy

- D. Attack
15. **There are four underlined words in the sentence given below. One of them is misspelt. Choose the option with the misspelt word.**  
The country pledged to cut emmissions, adopt renewable energy, and fulfil its international obligations under the climate accord.
- A. emmissions  
B. renewable  
C. international  
D. obligations
16. **Choose the word that is the antonym of Fancy.**
- A. Elaborate  
B. Ornate  
C. Decorative  
D. Simple
17. **Choose the word that is the antonym of Flee.**
- A. Stay  
B. Evade  
C. Run  
D. Escape
18. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**  
One who loves only himself.
- A. Narcissist  
B. Egoist  
C. Egocentric  
D. Selfish
19. **Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.**  
A person who sacrifices his life for a cause.
- A. Soldier  
B. Martyr  
C. Volunteer  
D. Patriot
20. **Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.**  
Napoleon Bonaparte was marooned \_\_\_\_\_ the island of Elba.
- A. in  
B. over  
C. on  
D. under

**Passage:**

The Madras Club once removed writer Khushwant Singh for wearing sandals instead of closed-toed shoes. The Calcutta Swimming Club (1) \_\_\_\_\_ musician Anand Shankar (2) \_\_\_\_\_ appearing in traditional Indian attire instead of a shirt and trousers. Bombay's Willingdon Club asked artist M F Husain to leave when he arrived barefoot. By the 20th century, such incidents were neither unusual nor particularly controversial. To enter a club was to submit to a regime

of rules governing dress, conduct, and belonging. Yet the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with which clubs could enforce such rules points to a larger story. Clubs were not a familiar feature of South Asian life before British rule. Within little more than a century, however, they had spread across the subcontinent—from presidency cities to provincial towns and from cantonments to hill stations—becoming one of the most common and influential forms of association in colonial public life. But how did a largely imported institution become so deeply (4) \_\_\_\_\_ into the social life of the subcontinent? What (5) \_\_\_\_\_ its rapid spread and appeal? And where, within this wider world of clubs, did the gymkhana stand?

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

- A. oust
- B. evicted
- C. expelled
- D. ostracised

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

- A. upon
- B. for
- C. over
- D. in

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

- A. impunity
- B. severity
- C. ease
- D. alacrity

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

- A. entrenches
- B. ingrained
- C. assimilate
- D. woven

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

- A. explained
- B. explaining
- C. explains
- D. explain

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

1. A) **Global green power generation broke massive historic records, yet global temperatures rose sharply because green energy growth fails to stop rising emissions.**

A is Correct: It perfectly mirrors the core paradox described in the first paragraph, showing that despite record-breaking green power milestones ["renewable energy installations scaled a landmark, globally"], global warming still escalated because renewable growth cannot stop overall pollution increases ["still not enough to check the rise in GHG emissions"].

B is Incorrect: While the passage notes that India and China led renewable additions ["led the charge in adding clean energy installations"], it does not state that their industrial sectors "entirely refused" to change; furthermore, industrial sector details are not mentioned until paragraph two.

C is Incorrect: The passage contradicts the claim that emissions are dropping, explicitly stating that green energy expansion is failing to halt their upward trend ["still not enough to check the rise in GHG emissions"]

D is Incorrect: The passage never suggests that expanding wind and solar networks inadvertently caused or "triggered" a surge in industrial emissions.

2. C) **Adapting sustainable technologies requires capital outlays, extensive transition schedules, and suffers from failed technical exchanges.**

It accurately captures all the major hurdles listed in the second paragraph: upgrading requires expensive initial investments ["high upfront costs"], demands significant implementation windows ["takes time"], and is severely hindered by poor global sharing of technical expertise ["know-how transfer has been the Achilles Heel"].

A is Incorrect: The passage explicitly mentions that green alternatives do exist ["cleaner alternatives – green hydrogen, for instance"], so they are not missing; the issue is the time and capital required to implement them.

B is Incorrect: The passage notes that progress depends on cooperation between these groups ["contingent on cooperation between academia and governments"], but it never claims that corporate leaders are actively resisting change due to a "deficiency" in research.

D is Incorrect: The passage suggests that short-term national policies actually can help nudge manufacturers ["In the short run, national policies can help by nudging manufacturers..."] rather than stating they have completely failed to provide incentives.

3. B) It represents a strict scientific limit showing that current greenhouse gas discharge rates leave a highly restricted timeline to avoid a 1.5°C breach.

It accurately infers that the budget is a precise scientific boundary for greenhouse gases that leaves a very narrow, urgent window of time ["could be completely depleted in about three years"] to prevent crossing the target limit ["if global warming can be kept below the Paris Climate Pact's threshold of 1.5°C"].

A is Incorrect: The passage defines the budget as an amount of pollution gas, not money ["the GHG that can still be emitted"], meaning it is an atmospheric limit rather than a financial or monetary reserve.

C is Incorrect: The passage states that the threshold could be breached in the future ["could be completely depleted in about three years"]; it does not state that the 1.5°C limit has already been officially broken.

D is Incorrect: The passage warns that keeping pollution at its current rate will rapidly destroy the remaining safe budget ["At the current emission rate, the carbon budget... could be completely depleted"], meaning it would worsen climate change rather than automatically reverse it.

4. C) **Encouraging manufacturing entities to optimize machine efficiency, incorporate reprocessed feedstocks, and minimize structural resource waste.**

It perfectly matches with passage- short-term recommendations for national policies.

Governments can make an immediate impact by pushing factories to use better equipment ["adopting energy-efficient machines"], use recycled inputs/feedstocks ["using recyclable materials"], and reduce leftover trash ["minimising waste"].

A is Incorrect: The passage suggests using recycled materials rather than advising a "transition to alternative metals," and it makes no mention of relying on "decentralized international green hydrogen supply distribution frameworks" ["In the short run, national policies can help by nudging..."].

B is Incorrect: The passage points out that equipment costs are an ongoing challenge ["sustainable equipment often has high upfront costs"], but it never mentions standardizing these costs through "international financial endowments derived from academic research institutions."

D is Incorrect: The passage advocates for merging new tech with existing structures through careful study ["Integrating green technologies with traditional systems requires research and development"] rather than completely decoupling or dismantling them ahead of time.

5. D) **Statistical data presented at the Bonn summit demonstrates that existing country targets cannot prevent the total depletion of the remaining carbon budget.**

This directly reinforces the primary concern regarding the report's timing. Because world leaders are currently gathered to negotiate policy ["national representatives have assembled at Bonn"], data proving that their current targets will fail to protect the remaining timeline ["carbon budget... could be completely depleted in about three years"] adds immense, critical weight to the report's warnings.

A is Incorrect: While growing clean energy capacity is positive, this long-term trend ["before the next decade closes"] does not address the immediate, short-term urgency of the Bonn meetings or the looming three-year deadline highlighted by the report.

B is Incorrect: Free metal recycling would address industrial costs mentioned in paragraph two ["high upfront costs"], but it has no direct relationship to the specific timing of the report's release or the ongoing international negotiations.

C is Incorrect: If transportation became entirely carbon neutral and offset factory emissions, it would counter or ease the primary concern of the report rather than reinforce its warnings about rapid carbon budget depletion ["not enough to check the rise in GHG emissions"].

6. A) Q P R S

Sentence Q, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत (S1 के तुरंत बाद) में आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "Berger's analysis" शब्द सीधे तौर पर S1 में बताए गए जॉन बर्जर के दृष्टिकोण की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह "factual ground" तैयार करता है कि बर्जर का काम जमीन पर (ground-breaking) तो था, लेकिन वह पूरी तरह से 'man-made images' तक सीमित था और उसने प्रकृति को एक 'passive background' के रूप में देखा।

Sentence P, Sentence Q के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "This specific oversight" (यह विशिष्ट चूक) शब्द सीधे तौर पर Q में बताई गई बर्जर की उस कमी की ओर इशारा करते हैं जहाँ वह प्रकृति को नज़रअंदाज़ करते हैं। यह एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है जो बताता है कि यही 'plant blindness' (पौधों के प्रति अंधापन) का एक प्रमुख उदाहरण है, जिससे हम सभी ग्रस्त हैं।

Sentence R, Sentence P के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "As a result of this historical obsession" (इस ऐतिहासिक जुनून के परिणामस्वरूप) शब्द सीधे तौर पर P में बताई गई इंसानी प्रवृत्ति और 'plant blindness' के कारण हुए नुकसान की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है जो बताता है कि कैसे प्रकृति को सिर्फ 'scenery' समझने के कारण आज हम एक 'hostile environment' में रह रहे हैं।

Sentence S, Sentence R के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" (S6 से पहले) की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें "To confront this" (इसका सामना करने के लिए) का जिक्र है जो सीधे तौर पर R में बताई गई 'unpredictable and hostile environment' वाली समस्या से जुड़ता है, और यह बताता है कि समाधान के रूप में हमें 'ways of treeing' की आवश्यकता है, जो S6 (जिसमें इस बदलाव से होने वाले अंतिम लक्ष्य की बात है) के तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

- Sentence Q comes at the beginning (after S1) because the phrase "Berger's analysis" creates a mandatory link pointing directly back to the anthropocentric vision introduced in S1. It sets the factual ground by confirming that Berger focused entirely on human-made art while treating nature as mere background.
- Sentence P follows Q because the transitional phrase "This specific oversight" creates a mandatory link, directly referring to Berger's failure to acknowledge nature described in Q. It defines this failure as "plant blindness," providing the clinical term for the human condition of ignoring plants.
- Sentence R follows P as it uses the phrase "As a result of this historical obsession" to create a mandatory link pointing directly to the "plant blindness" and human-centric habit established in P. It connects this psychological state to the physical consequence: an unpredictable and hostile global environment.
- Sentence S follows R as the conclusion (leading into S6). It uses the phrase "To confront this" to refer directly back to the hostile environment and human domination described in R, explaining that we must adopt "ways of treeing" to change our perspective, which seamlessly bridges into the final vision of seeing nature as a "living host" rather than a commodity, as described in S6.

#### 7. B) C A B D

Sentence C, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह "factual ground" तैयार करता है। यह बिना किसी पूर्व सर्वनाम के मुख्य विषय का परिचय देता है, जो कि पैलेंटिर (Palantir) और मेट्रोपॉलिटन पुलिस के बीच प्रस्तावित एआई (AI) कॉन्ट्रैक्ट का मामला है।

Sentence A, Sentence C के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह उस प्रस्ताव का सीधा परिणाम बताता है—मेयर के कार्यालय (MOPAC) द्वारा इसे ब्लॉक करना। यह उस आधिकारिक कारण ('value for money' की कमी) को स्पष्ट करता है, जिसके आधार पर यह निर्णय लिया गया।

Sentence B, Sentence A के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "However" (हालाँकि) शब्द एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है, जो आधिकारिक अस्वीकृति (A) और पैलेंटिर द्वारा की जाने वाली कानूनी कार्रवाई के बीच एक सीधा विरोधाभास पैदा करता है। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि कंपनी इसे केवल पैसों का मामला नहीं, बल्कि 'subjective assessment' और 'unlawful' निर्णय मानती है।

Sentence D, Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें "While MOPAC maintains" (जहाँ MOPAC कायम है) का जिक्र है जो सीधे तौर पर आधिकारिक पक्ष (A) और पैलेंटिर के दावों (B) के बीच के गतिरोध को समेटता है, और यह बताता है कि पारदर्शिता की कमी के कारण अभी भी विवाद बना हुआ है, जो पैराग्राफ के तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

- Sentence C comes at the beginning because it establishes the factual ground, introducing the core subject—the proposed contract between Palantir and the Metropolitan Police—without relying on any preceding pronouns.
  - Sentence A follows C as it details the direct outcome of the proposal: the rejection by MOPAC. It provides the specific "official" reason (value for money) that triggers the subsequent dispute.
  - Sentence B follows A because the transitional word "However" creates a mandatory link, signaling a shift from the official rejection to the counter-action taken by Palantir (the planned legal challenge based on claims of unlawful bias).
  - Sentence D follows B as the final conclusion. It juxtaposes MOPAC's stated position with Palantir's continued frustration over the lack of transparency, effectively summarizing the current state of the legal conflict between the two parties.
8. C) **The university of life** – idiom meaning the informal education one gains through real-life experiences, both good and bad, rather than through formal schooling. जीवन का अनुभव-विद्यालय।
- **Walk of life** – refers to a person's occupation, social class, or background; unrelated to informal education through experience. जीवन में पेशा / सामाजिक स्तर।
  - **A lease of life** – means a new opportunity to live or function well, especially after a period of difficulty; unrelated to learning from experience. जीवन का नया अवसर।
  - **Elixir of life** – refers to a substance believed to grant eternal life or great health; unrelated to education through experience. जीवन-अमृत।
9. C) **With bells on** – idiom meaning eagerly, with great enthusiasm, or completely ready to enjoy oneself. उत्साह के साथ / खुशी से।
- **Bear the bell** – means to be the best or to lead; to hold the top position. सर्वश्रेष्ठ होना।
  - **Passing bells** – refers to a bell rung to announce someone's death; unrelated to enthusiasm or eagerness. मृत्यु की घंटी।
  - **Sound as a bell** – means in perfect health or condition; completely fit. बिल्कुल ठीक / स्वस्थ।
10. A) **Handwriting on the wall** (idiom) – The very apparent signs that something bad or unpleasant will happen in the future; an ominous warning. दीवार पर लिखाई – किसी बुरी घटना के स्पष्ट पूर्व-संकेत।
11. C) **Keep one on a tight leash** (idiom) – To not allow one very much independence or autonomy; to control someone strictly. किसी को कड़े नियंत्रण में रखना; अधिक स्वतंत्रता न देना।

12. A) The correct spelling is '**Epiphany**', which means "a sudden and profound moment of realisation or understanding" – अचानक गहरी अनुभूति, साक्षात्कार।
13. B) **Impartial** (adjective) – treating all people equally; not favouring one side. निष्पक्ष, पक्षपातरहित।  
Synonym: **Fair** (adjective) – treating people equally and according to rules; just and unbiased. निष्पक्ष, न्यायसंगत।
- **Biased** (adjective) – unfairly prejudiced in favour of or against someone or something. पक्षपाती, पूर्वाग्रही।
  - **Prejudiced** (adjective) – having an unreasonable dislike or preference; biased. पक्षपाती, पूर्वग्रह से ग्रस्त।
  - **Partial** (adjective) – favouring one side unfairly; not impartial. पक्षपाती, एकतरफा।
14. B) **Disguise** (verb/noun) – to change the appearance of something to conceal its true nature. छुपाना / भेष बदलना।  
Synonym: **Concealment** (noun) – the action of keeping something hidden or secret. छिपाव।
- **Reveal** (verb) – to make known or uncover something. प्रकट करना।
  - **Destroy** (verb) – to put an end to; to ruin completely. नष्ट करना।
  - **Attack** (verb/noun) – to take aggressive action against someone or something. आक्रमण करना।
15. A) The correct spelling of 'emissions' is '**emissions**', which means "the production and discharge of gases or other substances into the atmosphere" – उत्सर्जन।
- **renewable** – Correct spelling; meaning able to be renewed or sustained naturally. नवीकरणीय।
  - **international** – Correct spelling; meaning involving or relating to multiple countries. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय।
  - **obligations** – Correct spelling; meaning duties, commitments, or responsibilities one is bound to fulfil. दायित्व।
16. D) **Fancy** (adjective) – elaborate, highly decorated, or ornate. शानदार / अलंकृत।  
Antonym: **Simple** (adjective) – plain, not elaborate or showy. सरल।
- **Elaborate** (adjective) – having many details; intricate and complex. विस्तृत।
  - **Ornate** (adjective) – elaborately decorated; highly adorned. अलंकृत।
  - **Decorative** (adjective) – serving to make something more attractive; ornamental. सजावटी।
17. A) **Flee** (verb) – to run away quickly from a place or situation of danger. भागना।  
Antonym: **Stay** (verb) – to remain in a place; not to leave. रहना / ठहरना।
- **Evade** (verb) – to escape or avoid something, especially by cleverness or trickery. टालना / बचना।
  - **Run** (verb) – to move swiftly on foot; similar in meaning to flee. दौड़ना।
  - **Escape** (verb) – to break free from confinement or danger; a near-synonym of flee. बचकर निकलना।
18. A) **Narcissist** – one who has excessive love or admiration for oneself; directly matches the given definition. आत्म-प्रेमी।

- **Egoist** – one who is excessively self-interested and seeks personal advantage. स्वार्थी।
  - **Egocentric** – one who thinks only about oneself; self-centred. आत्मकेंद्रित।
  - **Selfish** – one who lacks consideration for others and is concerned mainly with personal gain. मतलबी / स्वार्थी।
19. B) **Martyr** – a person who sacrifices their life for a cause or belief; directly matches the given definition. शहीद।
- **Soldier** – a member of an army; does not specifically imply sacrificing life for a cause. सैनिक।
  - **Volunteer** – one who freely offers to do something without being paid or compelled. स्वयंसेवक।
  - **Patriot** – one who loves and strongly supports their country. देशभक्त।
20. C) 'on' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "marooned on the island" एक सही expression है जिसका अर्थ है किसी द्वीप पर अकेला और असहाय छोड़ दिया जाना; जैसे –  
Napoleon Bonaparte was marooned on the island of Elba.
- 'on' should be used because the preposition "on" is used with islands and specific landmasses to indicate physical location or presence.
21. C) The blank requires a past-tense verb meaning to officially force someone to leave an institution, organization, or club. "(expelled)" is the precise term used for formal removal from a club or institution due to a rule violation. A) oust: This is a present-tense verb, making it grammatically incorrect in a past-tense narrative (it would need to be "ousted"). B) evicted: Strictly used for legally forcing a tenant out of a rented property, not for kicking a guest out of a club. D) ostracised: Means to socially exclude or shun someone over a long period, which doesn't fit the immediate physical removal described here.
- Blank को एक past-tense verb की आवश्यकता है जिसका अर्थ किसी को officially किसी institution या club से बाहर निकालना हो। "(expelled)" किसी rule violation के कारण club से formal removal के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला precise term है। A) oust: यह present tense में है, जो past-tense narrative में grammatically गलत है। B) evicted: इसका उपयोग किरायेदार को property से निकालने के लिए किया जाता है, club से guest को निकालने के लिए नहीं। D) ostracised: इसका अर्थ सामाजिक रूप से लंबे समय तक बहिष्कार करना है, जो immediate physical removal में fit नहीं बैठता।
22. B) The blank requires a preposition that indicates the specific reason or cause for the punishment (the expulsion). "(for)" is the correct preposition used to state the charge or reason for a penalty (e.g., expelled for cheating, arrested for stealing). A) upon: Indicates time ("upon appearing"), but it fails to explicitly state that the attire was the reason for the expulsion. C) over: Used for disputes (fought over an issue), but it does not collocate correctly with the verb "expelled." D) in: Grammatically incorrect in this context.
- Blank को एक preposition की आवश्यकता है जो expulsion (निष्कासन) का specific reason (कारण) बताए। "(for)" punishment के कारण को बताने के लिए सही preposition है (जैसे, expelled for cheating)। A) upon: यह time को indicate करता है, लेकिन यह explicitly यह नहीं बताता कि पोशाक ही expulsion का कारण थी। C) over: इसका उपयोग विवादों (disputes) के लिए किया जाता है, लेकिन यह "expelled" के साथ collocate नहीं होता। D) in: इस संदर्भ में grammatically गलत है।

23. C) The blank requires a noun describing how effortlessly these imported clubs were able to impose their strict rules on society. "(ease)" highlights the lack of difficulty or friction the clubs faced, logically leading to the author's next question of how they spread so successfully and rapidly. A) impunity: Means freedom from punishment; while clubs had power, "ease" better captures the smooth societal integration and lack of resistance discussed later. B) severity: Means strictness. While the rules themselves were strict, "the severity with which" doesn't logically connect to the "larger story" of their rapid spread and appeal. D) alacrity: Means brisk and cheerful readiness, which is too positive and enthusiastic for the act of enforcing strict rules.

- Blank को एक noun की आवश्यकता है जो यह बताए कि कितनी आसानी से इन imported clubs ने समाज पर अपने सख्त rules थोप दिए। "(ease)" (आसानी) उस बिना किसी परेशानी या विरोध के rules लागू करने की क्षमता को दर्शाता है, जो लेखक के इस सवाल की ओर ले जाता है कि वे इतनी तेजी से कैसे फैले। A) impunity: इसका अर्थ सजा से मुक्ति है; "ease" उनके smooth societal integration को बेहतर capture करता है। B) severity: इसका अर्थ सख्ती है, जो rapid spread की "larger story" से logically connect नहीं होता। C) alacrity: इसका अर्थ उत्साहपूर्ण तत्परता है, जो strict rules लागू करने के लिए बहुत positive शब्द है।

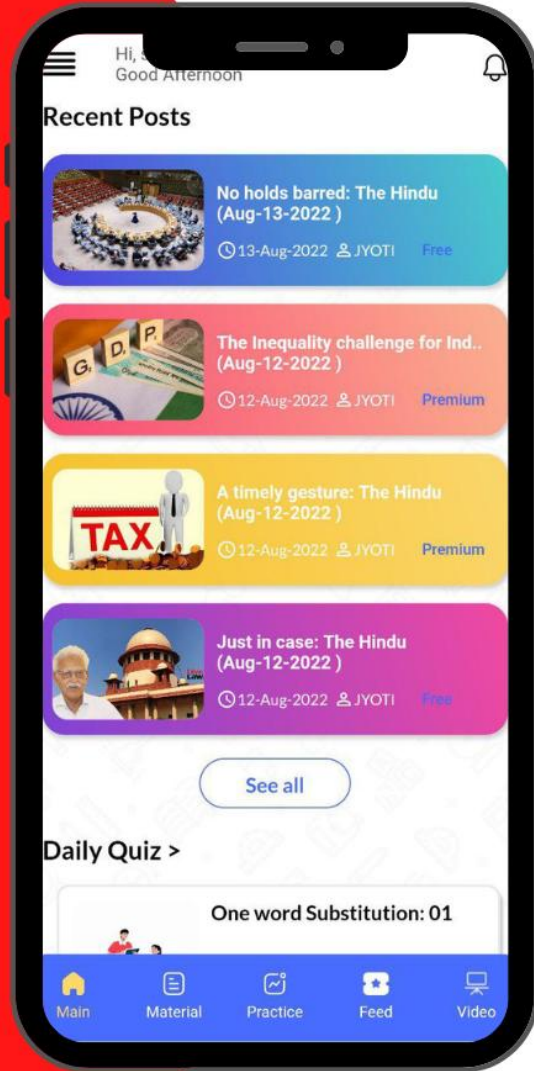
24. D) The blank requires a past participle verb that collocates with the preposition "into" to describe an institution becoming an inseparable part of society. "(woven)" pairs perfectly with "into" to create the established English metaphor "woven into the social fabric/life." A) entrenches: This is a present-tense singular verb, making it grammatically impossible after "become so deeply". B) ingrained: Means firmly established, but it strictly takes the preposition "in" (ingrained in society), not "into". C) assimilate: This is a base-form verb; the grammatical structure requires a past participle (assimilated) here.

- Blank को एक past participle verb की आवश्यकता है जो "into" preposition के साथ मिलकर यह बताए कि institution समाज का एक अभिन्न हिस्सा बन गया। "(woven)" preposition "into" के साथ perfectly pair होकर "woven into the social life" (सामाजिक ताने-बाने में बुना जाना) का metaphor बनाता है। A) entrenches: यह present-tense singular verb है, जो grammar के हिसाब से गलत है। B) ingrained: इसका अर्थ गहराई से स्थापित होना है, लेकिन यह strictly preposition "in" लेता है, "into" नहीं। C) assimilate: यह base-form verb है, जबकि यहाँ past participle (assimilated) की आवश्यकता है।

25. C) The blank requires a verb acting as the main action for the singular interrogative pronoun "What". The sentence poses a general, overarching analytical question about a historical fact, which is standardly framed in the simple present tense. "(explains)" correctly provides a singular, present-tense verb that asks for the reasoning behind the spread. A) explained: While past tense could theoretically work, the present tense is standard for asking analytical questions about enduring historical phenomena. B) explaining: A present participle that cannot act as the main verb without an auxiliary verb (e.g., "What is explaining"). D) explain: A plural verb, which violates subject-verb agreement since the interrogative "What" is treated as singular here.

- Blank को "What" (singular interrogative pronoun) के लिए एक main verb की आवश्यकता है। यह वाक्य एक ऐतिहासिक तथ्य के बारे में एक विश्लेषणात्मक प्रश्न (analytical question) पूछ रहा है, जिसे आमतौर पर simple present tense में frame किया जाता है। "(explains)" एक

singular, present-tense verb है जो spread के पीछे का कारण पूछता है। A) explained: यद्यपि past tense काम कर सकता है, present tense ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का विश्लेषण करते समय standard है। B) explaining: यह बिना helping verb के main verb की तरह काम नहीं कर सकता। D) explain: यह एक plural verb है, जो subject-verb agreement का उल्लंघन करता है क्योंकि "What" यहाँ singular माना जाता है।



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