

Rain shocks: On the monsoon in 2024

India's farmers must **account for** a stronger monsoon while **sowing**

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has **forecast** a **bountiful** monsoon. **Rainfall** from June-September **is** expected to be 6% more than the 87 cm, which is considered to be the average rainfall the country receives during these months. This is a fairly bold forecast by the **agency** that, typically in its April forecast, **avoids** suggesting either surplus or **deficit** rain. **Given** that temperatures in many southern States are **soaring** and **stoking** heatwaves, the **anticipation** of bountiful rainfall **might sound** like welcome news. There is however a **dark cloud** to **this silver lining**. The IMD's climate models suggest a 30% chance of "excess" rains — defined as more than 10% of what is usual. By comparison, its **expectation** of "above normal" rains **is** 31%, defined as between 5%-10% of what is normal. The **slim** difference suggests that excessive rains are as likely as **merely** 'above normal' showers. Most of these rains are expected in the second half of the monsoon, or August and September. The IMD's **models** forecast for this **are premised on** the development of a **La Niña**, or a **converse** of the **El Niño** (which more often than not results in a decrease in monsoon rainfall). The La Niña is also expected to be **aided** by a positive **Indian Ocean Dipole**, characterised by a cooler than normal Indian Ocean in the east as compared to the west, that helps bring rain to several States in southern India. The IMD is silent on the quantity of rains in June and July but expects "neutral conditions" (neither El Niño, nor La Niña) to be **prevalent** that time. Two **arid** monsoon months and **torrential** rains in the last two may be fine for agriculture but is likely to **result in** extreme floods and — as has been observed in the past — **immense** damage to lives, **livelihoods** and infrastructure.

The 2018 floods in Kerala continue to be a reminder of how **vulnerable** India is to natural **disasters**. While an **update** to the forecast **is** expected around the end of May, the IMD's current signal must be urgently **heeded**. States must, at the **soonest**, **draw up** emergency plans from their disaster-management modules to **bolster** infrastructure, prepare **evacuation** plans, conduct **audits** of the structural **stability** of dams and their **distress-signalling** network and ensure that broader early-warning networks are **in place**. Also, India's **farmers**, a majority of whom continue to be dependent on rain-fed agriculture, **must** also be informed of the possibility of a stronger, second half of the monsoon and **incorporate** these in their sowing operations. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Sound** (verb) – appear, look, seem प्रतीत होना

Vocabulary

1. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Explain, justify, consider, provide a reason for, take into account ध्यान में रखना
2. **Sowing** (noun) – Planting, seeding, dispersal of seeds, cultivation of crops बुवाई
3. **Forecast** (verb) – Predict, project, estimate, prophesy, anticipate भविष्यवाणी करना
4. **Bountiful** (adjective) – Abundant, plentiful, generous, copious, rich प्रचुर
5. **Deficit** (noun) – Shortage, shortfall, deficiency, lack, insufficiency कम
6. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, in light of, taking into account, with regard to देखते हुए
7. **Soaring** (adjective) – Skyrocketing, escalating, rising rapidly, climbing, ascending ऊँचा उठता हुआ
8. **Stoke** (verb) – Fuel, kindle, incite, inflame, intensify उत्तेजित करना
9. **Anticipation** (noun) – Expectation, forecast, prediction, premonition, excitement पूर्वानुमान
10. **Dark cloud** (phrase) – Problem, difficulty, trouble, threat, challenge मुश्किल
11. **Silver lining** (phrase) – Hope, positive aspect, promising part, optimistic view आशा की किरण
12. **Slim** (noun) – Small, slight, narrow, thin, slender मामूली
13. **Merely** (adverb) – Just, only, simply, solely, purely केवल
14. **Premised** (on) (adjective) – Based on, grounded in, dependent on, following from आधारित
15. **La Nina** (noun) – Climatic phenomenon characterized by cooling of the Pacific Ocean ला नीना
16. **Converse** (noun) – Opposite, reverse, contrary, inverse, antithesis विपरीत
17. **El Nino** (noun) – Climatic event involving warming of the Pacific Ocean and influencing global weather patterns एल नीनो
18. **Aided** (by) (adjective) – Helped, supported, assisted, facilitated, backed सहायता प्राप्त
19. **Indian Ocean Dipole** (IOD) (noun) – Oceanic climate pattern involving temperature variations between the eastern and western Indian Ocean भारतीय महासागर डाइपोल

20. **Prevalent** (adjective) – Widespread, common, general, prevailing, predominant
प्रचलित
21. **Arid** (adjective) – Dry, barren, desolate, parched, infertile शुष्क
22. **Torrential** (adjective) – Heavy, intense, relentless, copious, downpouring मूसलधार
23. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, cause, produce, bring about, engender परिणाम होना
24. **Immense** (adjective) – Huge, enormous, vast, massive, tremendous अपार
25. **Livelihood** (noun) – Living, sustenance, means of support, income, existence जीविका
26. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Exposed, susceptible, at risk, defenseless, unprotected संवेदनशील
27. **Disaster** (noun) – Catastrophe, calamity, tragedy, crisis, misfortune आपदा
28. **Heed** (verb) – Pay attention to, take notice of, consider, observe, regard ध्यान देना
29. **The Soonest** (noun) – Earliest time, quickest opportunity, as soon as possible शीघ्रतम
30. **Draw up** (phrasal verb) – Prepare, devise, draft, formulate, compose तैयार करना
31. **Bolster** (verb) – Strengthen, support, reinforce, fortify, boost मजबूत करना
32. **Evacuation** (noun) – Removal, clearance, exodus, departure, emptying निकासी
33. **Audit** (noun) – Examination, inspection, review, assessment, evaluation लेखा परीक्षा
34. **Stability** (noun) – Firmness, steadiness, strength, solidity, balance स्थिरता
35. **Distress-signalling** (adjective) – Used for indicating trouble, designed for emergency communication, alerting संकट-संकेत
36. **In place** (phrase) – Established, set up, ready, prepared, arranged स्थापित
37. **Incorporate** (verb) – Integrate, include, assimilate, combine, embody सम्मिलित करना

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What implication does the forecast of a stronger monsoon have for Indian farmers, according to the passage?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Farmers should adjust their planting strategies to account for the expected increase in rainfall and its potential to cause flooding, particularly during the latter part of the monsoon.
 - B. Farmers are advised to avoid planting during the monsoon season due to the high risk of floods that can damage crops and lead to significant economic losses.
 - C. Farmers must invest in irrigation systems as the forecast predicts a dry spell in the early months of the monsoon, necessitating artificial methods of watering crops.
 - D. Farmers need to prepare for shorter growing seasons, as the increased rainfall is expected to disrupt the usual agricultural timelines and reduce the effective growing period.
2. **According to the passage, how does the IMD's forecast for the 2024 monsoon differ from its typical April forecasts?**
 - A. The IMD has boldly predicted a 6% increase in rainfall over the average, a departure from its usual practice of not forecasting significant deviations from the norm in its April predictions.
 - B. The IMD has decided to forecast a severe drought for the 2024 monsoon, reflecting a significant shift from its typically conservative stance on predicting weather deviations.
 - C. The IMD forecasts neutral conditions for the early monsoon months, a typical approach that contrasts with this year's unusual prediction of excessive rains later in the season.
 - D. The IMD has predicted a decrease in rainfall due to El Niño effects, diverging from its historical tendency to forecast average or above-average rainfall.
3. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the monsoon forecast in 2024?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Concerned
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Skeptical
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The unpredictability of weather patterns
 - B. The impact of climate change on monsoon patterns
 - C. Preparedness for a stronger monsoon in 2024
 - D. Technological advancements in meteorological forecasting
5. **Considering the potential impact of a stronger monsoon in 2024, which of the following strategies would be most effective in minimizing the risks associated with this enhanced weather pattern for India's farmers?**
 - A. Increase investment in large-scale irrigation projects to reduce dependency on monsoon rains, allowing for more controlled water distribution throughout the year.
 - B. Provide subsidies for high-yield, monsoon-resistant crop varieties to ensure that crop production remains stable despite varying intensities of rainfall.

- C. Implement educational programs focused on advanced agricultural techniques and timely sowing practices tailored to weather predictions to enhance crop resilience.
- D. Focus solely on the construction of additional dams to manage the excess water during the monsoon season.
6. In the context of the passage, the phrase "**dark cloud**" refers to a significant concern about the monsoon forecast. Which of the following is a synonym for "dark cloud" as used in the passage?
- A. Opportunity
- B. Difficulty
- C. Sunshine
- D. Benefit
7. The forecasts for the monsoon are "**premised on**" the development of a La Niña condition. Which of the following best serves as a synonym for "**premised on**"?
- A. Ignored by
- B. Concluded by
- C. Based on
- D. Opposed by
8. The passage discusses the need to prepare "evacuation plans" in response to forecasted extreme weather conditions. Which of the following is an antonym for "**evacuation**"?
- A. Exodus
- B. Arrival
- C. Departure
- D. Clearance

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

The cricket World Cup finally enters its business end, having _____1_____ India since the first match involving England and New Zealand at Ahmedabad on October 5. In their backyard, Rohit Sharma's men ____2____ exuded a dominant aura, _____3_____ opposition units, be it the fancied ones or the emerging outfits. Nine wins on the trot is a remarkable achievement. The Men in Blue have batted with elan, and bowled with zest; they rode smooth in all their contests to top the league phase with 18 points. Having won the World Cup in 1983 and 2011, India is eyeing a third tryst with glory. New Zealand is the hurdle in the semifinal at Mumbai on Wednesday. During the 2019 edition in England, India _____4_____ against New Zealand in the semifinal. However, this time around, having defeated their doughty rivals at Dharamshala in the league stage, Indian cricketers believe that they can get past Kane Williamson's men. New Zealand qualified from a mid-table clutter involving Pakistan and Afghanistan, and has a new-generation star in _____5_____ batter Rachin Ravindra. Always a team in which the whole is greater than the sum of the parts, New Zealand can be a tricky opposition and India, despite its current form, is aware of the knockout stage pitfalls. In the 2015 edition too, India lost in the semifinal.

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. professed

- B. encompassed
 - C. water-stressed
 - D. criss-crossed
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. Have
 - B. Has
 - C. Was
 - D. Has been
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. bring down
 - B. brushing aside
 - C. set off
 - D. way out
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
- A. Wilted
 - B. Asphalted
 - C. Specified
 - D. oft-quoted
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
- A. Defamation
 - B. Ramification
 - C. Vilification
 - D. Prolific

Direction: Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence has four sequences, namely (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are required to re-arrange the Jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

14. as fighters in Russia or (P)/ a civilian shield in Israel, (Q)/ Indians are being duped by unscrupulous travel agents to travel (R)/ to conflict zones in search of riches (S)
- A. QPSR
 - B. QRPS
 - C. RQPS
 - D. PQRS
15. which has a total outlay of over Rs 2 lakh crore, (P)/ in a balancing act, Punjab Finance Minister Harpal Cheema has focused on education and health (Q)/ in the state's 2024-25 Budget, (R)/ while again refraining from imposing new taxes (S)
- A. RQPS
 - B. QPSR

- C. QRPS
- D. PQRS
16. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Humorous
- B. Necassery
- C. Apparent
- D. Definite
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A small shop that sells fashionable clothes
- A. Boutique
- B. Store
- C. Tailoring
- D. Couture
18. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
The blue is a beautiful colour.
- A. The blue
- B. is
- C. a
- D. beautiful colour
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The Nile is the _____ river of the world.
- A. long
- B. longer
- C. more longer
- D. Longest
20. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
Tuntun and her friends dance beautiful.
- A. dance
- B. and her friends
- C. Tuntun
- D. Beautiful
21. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**
It's risky to invest all your savings in one company; it's like _____.
- A. going down in flames
- B. putting all your eggs in one basket
- C. biting the bullet
- D. breaking a leg
22. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**

Sometimes we have to accept replacing something with something else, if we want to move forward.

- A. evaluation
- B. change
- C. invasion
- D. Invention

23. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Dishevelled

- A. Assertive
- B. Tidy
- C. Tainted
- D. Rigid

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

I _____ to many countries to find the source of true happiness.

- A. triveled
- B. travelled
- C. travalled
- D. Travelld

25. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.

- A. Abhorrent
- B. Jugglary
- C. Gesture
- D. Magnificence

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **A) Farmers should adjust their planting strategies to account for the expected increase in rainfall and its potential to cause flooding, particularly during the latter part of the monsoon.**

The passage indicates that while the forecast of a bountiful monsoon is generally positive, the increased likelihood of excessive rainfall, especially in the later months, poses risks of flooding. This situation requires farmers to modify their planting strategies to mitigate potential damages and take advantage of the increased water availability without suffering from the adverse effects of potential flooding.

2. **A) The IMD has boldly predicted a 6% increase in rainfall over the average, a departure from its usual practice of not forecasting significant deviations from the norm in its April predictions.**

The passage explains that the IMD usually avoids suggesting either surplus or deficit rain in its April forecasts. However, for the 2024 monsoon, it has made a fairly bold forecast by predicting rainfall to be 6% above the average. This represents a significant departure from its typical forecasting behavior, highlighting an unusual level of confidence or concern regarding the upcoming monsoon season.

3. **B) Concerned**

The tone of the passage is concerned, as it highlights the potential risks associated with a stronger monsoon, such as extreme floods and damage to infrastructure. The discussion of urgent actions needed by the States and the impact on farmers also underlines a tone of concern.

Optimistic is incorrect as the passage focuses more on potential dangers than positive outcomes. Indifferent is incorrect as the passage clearly shows an engagement with the subject and its implications.

Skeptical is incorrect because the passage presents the meteorological forecasts as credible and focuses on the need for preparedness rather than doubt about the forecasts.

4. **C) Preparedness for a stronger monsoon in 2024**

The main theme of the passage is preparedness for a stronger monsoon in 2024. It discusses the forecast of a bountiful yet potentially dangerous monsoon and emphasizes the need for states and farmers to make preparations to mitigate the risks.

The unpredictability of weather patterns is not the focus; the passage actually discusses specific forecasts and their implications.

The impact of climate change on monsoon patterns is related but not the central theme; the passage is more focused on immediate action based on the forecasts rather than long-term climate trends.

Technological advancements in meteorological forecasting are mentioned but are not the central theme; the focus is on the implications of these forecasts and the necessary responses.

5. **C) Implement educational programs focused on advanced agricultural techniques and timely sowing practices tailored to weather predictions to enhance crop resilience.**

This option directly addresses the need for farmers to adapt their practices in response to the forecast of a stronger monsoon. By focusing on education about advanced agricultural techniques and the timing of sowing operations based on upcoming weather conditions, farmers can better manage the risks posed by an unpredictable monsoon, leading to more resilient crop production.

6. **B) Difficulty**

Dark cloud (phrase) – Problem, difficulty, trouble, threat, challenge मुश्किल

The phrase "dark cloud" metaphorically signifies a problem or challenge. Here, it relates to the potential problem of excess rains and floods. "Opportunity", "Sunshine", and "Benefit" are antonyms in this context, representing positive outcomes rather than problems.

7. C) **Based on**

Premised (on) (adjective) – Based on, grounded in, dependent on, following from आधारित

"Premised on" means that the forecasts are based on certain assumptions or conditions, specifically the occurrence of La Niña in this case. "Ignored by", "Concluded by", and "Opposed by" do not convey the foundational basis that "premiered on" does.

8. B) **Arrival**

Evacuation (noun) – Removal, clearance, exodus, departure, emptying निकासी

"Evacuation" involves the removal or departure of people from a dangerous place. "Arrival" (B) is its antonym, indicating the act of coming to a place. "Exodus", "Departure", and "Clearance" are synonyms, all indicating some form of moving out or leaving.

9. D) 'Criss-crossed' का use होगा क्योंकि "criss-crossed" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में आवाजाही करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि World Cup ने भारत को अपनी गतिविधियों के लिए चुना है, जिससे 'criss-crossed' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Professed' का अर्थ है घोषणा करना, 'Encompassed' का अर्थ है शामिल करना, और 'Water-stressed' का अर्थ है पानी की कमी से प्रभावित होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Criss-crossed' will be used because it means to move frequently or intricately through a specific area. The sentence indicates that the World Cup has been held across various locations in India, making 'criss-crossed' the most appropriate choice. Whereas, 'Professed' implies declaring, 'Encompassed' means included, and 'Water-stressed' refers to being affected by a lack of water, none of which are appropriate in this context.

10. A) 'Have' का use होगा क्योंकि "have" plural subjects के साथ use होता है। वाक्य में, 'Rohit Sharma's men' एक plural subject है क्योंकि इसमें कई लोग शामिल हैं, इसलिए यहाँ plural verb 'have' सही होगा। जबकि 'Has' singular के लिए होता है, 'Was' past tense में होता है और 'Has been' भी past continuous tense के लिए होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Have' will be used because it is used with plural subjects. In the sentence, 'Rohit Sharma's men' represents a plural subject as it includes multiple individuals, thus the plural verb 'have' is correct here. Whereas, 'Has' is for singular use, 'Was' is in past tense, and 'Has been' also indicates a past continuous action, which are not suitable in this context.

11. B) 'Brushing aside' का use होगा क्योंकि "brushing aside" का अर्थ होता है किसी बाधा या चुनौती को आसानी से दूर करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Rohit Sharma की टीम ने विरोधी टीमों को, चाहे वो प्रबल प्रतिद्वंद्वी हों या नई टीम, आसानी से पराजित किया है, इसलिए 'brushing aside' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Bring down' का अर्थ है गिराना या कम करना, 'Set off' का अर्थ है प्रारंभ करना या उद्दीप्त करना, और 'Way out' का अर्थ है निकास दूढ़ना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Brushing aside' will be used because it means to easily dismiss or overcome a hurdle or challenge. The sentence mentions that Rohit Sharma's team has easily defeated opposition teams, whether they are strong contenders or new teams, making 'brushing aside' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Bring down' means to reduce or topple, 'Set off' means to begin or trigger, and 'Way out' means to find an exit, which do not fit in this context.

12. A) 'Wilted' का use होगा क्योंकि "wilted" का अर्थ होता है कमजोर पड़ जाना या हार मान लेना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि भारत ने 2019 के संस्करण में सेमीफाइनल में न्यूजीलैंड के खिलाफ हार मानी थी, इसलिए 'wilted' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Asphalted' का अर्थ होता है सड़क बनाना या डामर से ढंकना, 'Specified' का अर्थ होता है निर्दिष्ट करना, और 'oft-quoted' का अर्थ होता है बार-बार उद्धृत किया जाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Wilted' will be used because it means to become weakened or to give up. The sentence mentions that India wilted against New Zealand in the semifinal during the 2019 edition, making 'wilted' fitting here. Whereas, 'Asphalted' means to pave or cover with asphalt, 'Specified' means to designate or identify, and 'oft-quoted' means frequently cited or mentioned, which don't fit in this context.

13. D) 'Prolific' का use होगा क्योंकि "prolific" का अर्थ होता है किसी क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट और प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्धियाँ हासिल करना। sentence में Rachin Ravindra का जिक्र किया गया है कि वह एक नई पीढ़ी का स्टार बल्लेबाज है, इसलिए 'prolific' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Defamation' का अर्थ होता है बदनामी, 'Ramification' का अर्थ है परिणाम और 'Vilification' का अर्थ है निंदा, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Prolific' will be used because it means to achieve a lot of success and produce a great quantity of something, particularly good results in one's field. The sentence mentions Rachin Ravindra as a new-generation star batter, making 'prolific' the appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Defamation' means damaging someone's reputation, 'Ramification' means consequence, and 'Vilification' means to speak or write about in an abusively disparaging manner, none of which fit in this context.

14. D) PQRS

P: "as fighters in Russia or" introduces the idea that Indians are being duped to travel as fighters, which is a specific role they are being tricked into.

Q: "a civilian shield in Israel," continues the list of roles that Indians are being duped into, adding another specific example to the context set by P.

R: "Indians are being duped by unscrupulous travel agents to travel" is the main clause that provides the subject (Indians) and the action (being duped by unscrupulous travel agents to travel), which is necessary to make sense of the specific roles mentioned in P and Q.

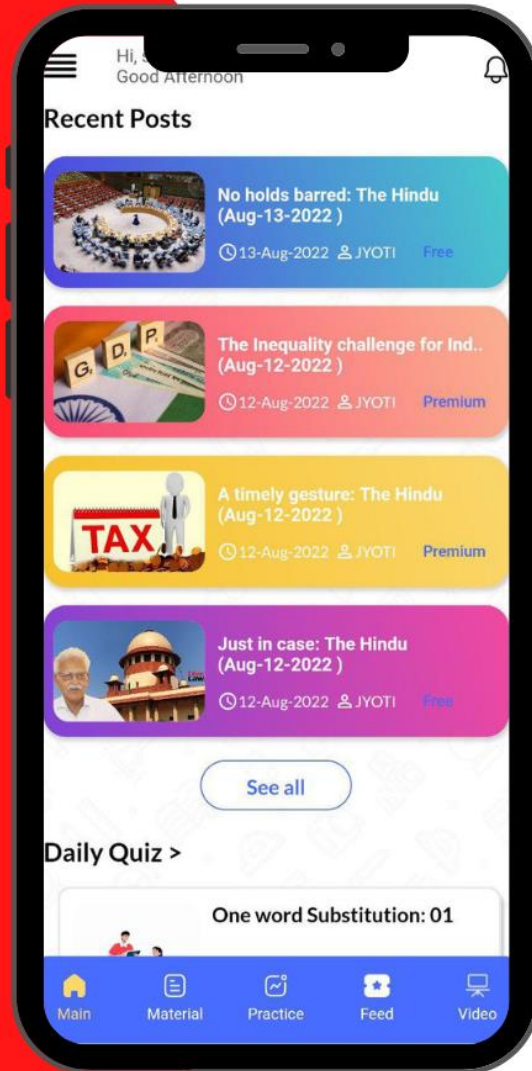
S: "to conflict zones in search of riches" completes the sentence by explaining the purpose of the travel, which is to go to conflict zones in search of riches.

15. C) QRPS

Q) "in a balancing act, Punjab Finance Minister Harpal Cheema has focused on education and health" - This part introduces the subject of the sentence, which is the focus of Punjab's Finance Minister on education and health.

- R) "in the state's 2024-25 Budget," - This part provides context for where the focus on education and health is being implemented, which is in the state's 2024-25 Budget.
- P) "which has a total outlay of over Rs 2 lakh crore," - This part gives additional information about the budget mentioned in part R, specifying its total outlay.
- S) "while again refraining from imposing new taxes" - This part adds further information about the budgetary approach, indicating that no new taxes have been imposed.
16. B) The incorrectly spelled word is 'Necassery.' The correct spelling is 'Necessary,' **आवश्यक, जरूरी**
17. A) **Boutique** (noun) - A small shop that sells fashionable clothes, accessories, or other specialized items.
बूटिक
- **Store** (noun) - A large establishment where goods are sold, often a general merchandise outlet.
स्टोर
 - **Tailoring** (noun) - The occupation or process of making fitted clothes such as suits, trousers, and jackets. दर्जी
 - **Couture** (noun) - The design and manufacture of fashionable clothes, typically high-end and custom-made. वस्त्र
18. A) **The blue'** के बदले 'Blue' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'blue' एक general category के रूप में use हुआ है और इसके लिए 'the' का use गलत है।
- Blue' will be used instead of 'The blue' because here 'blue' is used in the sense of a general category, and the use of 'the' is incorrect in this context.
19. D) **'Longest'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में कहा गया है कि Nile दुनिया की _____ नदी है, और यहां उसे बाकी सभी नदियों से तुलना कर रहे हैं। इस context में 'longest' सही है क्योंकि यह दुनिया की सबसे लंबी नदी है। 'Long' का अर्थ है लंबा, 'Longer' का अर्थ है और भी लंबा, और 'More longer' ग्रामेटिकली गलत है।
- **'Longest'** should be used because the sentence is saying that the Nile is the _____ river of the world, and here it is being compared to all other rivers. In this context, 'longest' is correct because it is the longest river in the world. Whereas, 'Long' means long, 'Longer' means even longer, and 'More longer' is grammatically incorrect.
20. D) **'beautiful'** के बदले 'beautifully' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'dance' एक verb है और इसे describe करने के लिए adverb की आवश्यकता है। जैसे— Tuntun and her friends dance beautifully.
- beautifully' will be used instead of 'beautiful' because 'dance' is a verb and to describe it, an adverb is required; Like — Tuntun and her friends dance beautifully.
21. B) **Putting all your eggs in one basket** (idiom) - Investing all resources into one plan or venture, thus risking everything if it fails.
- **Going down in flames** (idiom) - Failing spectacularly or catastrophically. भयंकर तरीके से असफल होना
 - **Biting the bullet** (idiom) - Facing a difficult or unpleasant situation courageously or stoically. मुश्किल स्थिति का सामना करना
 - **Breaking a leg** (idiom) - A way to wish someone good luck, especially before a performance. किसी को प्रदर्शन से पहले शुभकामनाएं देने की एक तरह

22. B) **Change** (noun) - the act or process of making or becoming different. परिवर्तन
- **Evaluation** (noun) - the making of a judgment about the amount, number, or value of something; assessment. मूल्यांकन
 - **Invasion** (noun) - an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force. आक्रमण
 - **Invention** (noun) - the creation of something in the mind. आविष्कार
23. B) **Dishevelled** (adjective) – Messy, untidy, unkempt, ruffled. बिखरा हुआ
Antonym: **Tidy** (adjective) – Neat, organized, orderly, well-kept. सुव्यवस्थित
- **Assertive** (adjective) – Confident, forceful, self-assured, outspoken. स्वाभिमानी
 - **Tainted** (adjective) – Contaminated, polluted, corrupted, impure. दूषित
 - **Rigid** (adjective) – Stiff, inflexible, unyielding, unbending. कठोर
24. B) **Travelled** का use होगा क्योंकि 'travelled' सही वर्तनी (spelling) है और इसका अर्थ है किसी जगह से दूसरी जगह जाना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि मैंने कई देशों में यात्रा की है ताकि मैं सच्ची खुशी का स्रोत खोज सकूँ, इसलिए 'travelled' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Triveled,' 'Travalled,' और 'Travelld' गलत वर्तनी (incorrect spelling) में हैं, इसलिए वे इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **Travelled** should be used because it is the correct spelling and it means to go from one place to another. The sentence says that I have gone to many countries to find the source of true happiness, making 'travelled' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Triveled,' 'Travalled,' and 'Travelld' are incorrect spellings, making them unsuitable for this context.
25. B) The incorrectly spelled word is '**Jugglary**'. The correct spelling is 'Jugglery जादूगरी' or 'धूर्तता'.



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