# ENGLISH EDITORIAL

#### **WE COVER**

- **(V)** EDITORIAL
- **SUMMERY**
- **V** VOCABULARY
- (V) ANTONYMS & SYNONYMS

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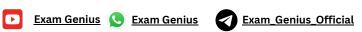
#### **Article For Reading -**

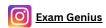
**Damage control: On the Tibet earthquake** Adherence to existing regulations can limit the impact of earthquakes

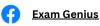
This week, an early-morning earthquake in Tibet of magnitude 7.1 and originating at a depth of 10 km has reportedly claimed at least 100 lives and damaged buildings and houses. The tremors from the quake were felt in Nepal as well as parts of Bihar and even New Delhi, thousands of kilometres away. The main earthquake was followed by at least two aftershocks. If the epicentre had been located closer to India, the damage could have been manifold. Earthquakes in the Himalayas evoke a special kind of dread in the country. Memories of two deadly quakes in Nepal in April and May of 2015 that killed at least 9,000 and caused incalculable damage still bubble up. The tectonic plates are the gigantic shards into which Earth is broken up. Layered on them are the continents and the seas. These plates are constantly in motion — colliding with, diverging with, or sliding past one another. The Indian plate collided with the Eurasian plate and the crust tilted upwards, creating the Himalayas. The fractured zones along which they interact create the fault lines where earthquakes occur. By studying these faults and the pattern of past earthquakes, seismologists can estimate how much latent energy at these fault lines, which can run thousands of miles, has been released and how much of it still resides in them.







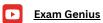




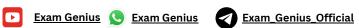


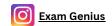
Scientists have long warned of a massive, overdue earthquake in the Garhwal-Kumaon range because of what is known about the pattern of quakes in the region. The records of the last 300 years suggest that those that have occurred have not released all the pent-up energy and that is why there is a broad consensus among experts that an 8magnitude temblor is overdue. Unfortunately, predicting the day and time is outside the ambit of current science. Thus, the best we can hope for is insulation against the projected damage. It is in this context that infrastructure development in the Himalayan region must be viewed. While several of these projects are intended to smooth the movement of people and goods, the recurrent landslides and glacial lake outbursts that wash away dams, hydropower projects, and roads serve as a constant reminder of the inherent fragility of the region. Every form of infrastructure in the region — power plant or dam must take into account the imminence of a major earthquake and the associated costs factored into planning. Adhering to already existing building codes, not only in the Himalayas but in the surrounding Indo-Gangetic plains, can go a long way in limiting the inevitable damage

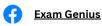














# Summary –

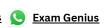
A devastating 7.1 magnitude earthquake in Tibet has claimed over 100 lives and caused widespread destruction, with tremors felt in Nepal, Bihar, and Delhi. The Himalayan region, formed by the collision of tectonic plates, is highly prone to seismic activity, and experts caution that an overdue 8-magnitude earthquake could strike the Garhwal-Kumaon range due to unrelieved tectonic stress.

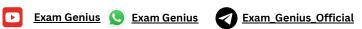
The article emphasizes the critical need for earthquake-resilient infrastructure in the fragile Himalayan region, where frequent landslides and glacial outbursts amplify risks. Adhering to established building codes and incorporating seismic considerations in development plans across the Himalayas and Indo-Gangetic plains are vital to minimizing damage and ensuring safety.

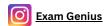


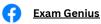














# <u>Vocabulary –</u>

#### 1. Adherence (Noun) (पालन)

Meaning: The act of sticking firmly to a rule, belief, or practice.

Synonyms: Compliance, observance, obedience

Antonyms: Disregard, negligence, disobedience

Example: Adherence to safety protocols can save lives during

natural disasters.

## 2. Fragility (Noun) (नाजुकता)

Meaning: The quality of being easily damaged or delicate.

Synonyms: Delicacy, brittleness, vulnerability

Antonyms: Strength, durability, robustness

Example: The fragility of the Himalayan ecosystem requires

careful planning for infrastructure development.

### 3. Temblor (Noun) (भूकंप)

Meaning: An earthquake.

Synonyms: Quake, seismic event, shock

**Antonyms: Stability, stillness** 

Example: The temblor caused widespread panic in the affected

region.

#### 4. Pent-up (Adj) (संचित)

Meaning: Held back or restrained.

Synonyms: Repressed, suppressed, accumulated

Antonyms: Released, expressed, liberated

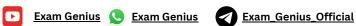
Example: Scientists fear that the pent-up energy in the fault lines

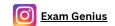
could trigger a major earthquake.

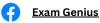














#### 5. Latent (Adj) (अव्यक्त)

Meaning: Existing but not yet developed or manifest.

Synonyms: Dormant, hidden, underlying

Antonyms: Apparent, active, visible

Example: The latent energy within tectonic plates often leads to

devastating quakes.

### 6. Imminence (Noun) (निकटता)

Meaning: The state of being about to happen.

Synonyms: Proximity, closeness, nearness

Antonyms: Remoteness, distance, improbability

Example: The imminence of an earthquake demands strict

adherence to building codes.

## 7. Resilience (Noun) (लचीलापन)

Meaning: The ability to recover quickly from difficulties or adapt to challenges.

Synonyms: Toughness, flexibility, endurance

**Antonyms: Rigidity, weakness, fragility** 

Example: Building earthquake-resilient structures is vital in

seismic zones.

# 8. Seismology (Noun) (भूकंप विज्ञान)

Meaning: The scientific study of earthquakes and their causes.

Synonyms: Earthquake science, geophysics

**Antonyms: N/A** 

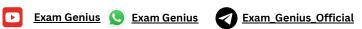
Example: Seismology plays a critical role in understanding

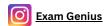
tectonic activity.

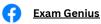














### 9. Hydropower (Noun) (जलविद्युत)

Meaning: Power derived from the energy of falling or flowing water.

Synonyms: Water power, hydroelectricity

Antonyms: Fossil fuel energy, thermal power

Example: The recurrent landslides often damage hydropower

projects in the region.

## 10. Magnitude (Noun) (परिमाण)

Meaning: The size, extent, or importance of something, often referring to earthquakes.

Synonyms: Intensity, scale, extent

Antonyms: Insignificance, triviality, smallness

Example: The magnitude of the earthquake caused severe

damage across the region.







