

Pharma hub ailing

Even as regulatory **clearances** were initially fast-tracked for the many industrial units coming up to promote and protect the **emerging** Baddi-Barotiwala pharmaceutical **hub** of Himachal Pradesh, the **belt** is now, sadly, acquiring **notoriety** for **housing dubious** drug-makers. In the past three months alone, there have been three incidents of **seizure** of **spurious** drugs, and all **traced** to non-licensed units. In 2020, the local pharma industry had **roiled** under the impact of the death of 13 children, of them 12 were from Jammu and one from Baddi. after consuming a cough syrup that was traced to a Baddi manufacturer. The public and the local pharma industry are still roiling from the impact of the death in 2020 of 13 children — one from Baddi and 12 from Jammu — after consuming a cough syrup that was traced to a Baddi manufacturer. In fact, the area has been under the drug authorities' scanner for **decades** with fake and **substandard** medicines produced here repeatedly finding their way to markets across the country and **unsuspecting** consumers.

It **points to alarming** gaps, including **gross negligence** and criminal **intent**, lack of proper checks and an **unholy nexus** between the manufacturers and the authorities **concerned**. **Some doctors**, too, **are** known to **compromise** and **give in** to the **incentives** offered by pharmaceutical firms **brimming** with **ill-begotten** wealth. **Stacked** against these challenges that are **compounded** by the systemic problem of understaffed departments of drug control and regulation, **law enforcement** suffers. **Putting paid to** any **long-lasting** solution or **deterrence** are the **long-winded** legal **tangles** in **dealing with** the **offenders**. While the **accused** firm loses the licence for the medicine **in question**, it is normally business as usual for its other products. The criminals seem to be ahead of the system as they are going high-tech, rendering drug inspectors ill-equipped to easily detect anything **amiss**. This was **evident** in the September raid by Drugs Control Administration officials on a firm that had only a food manufacturing licence but was producing fake blood pressure **pills** of a popular company. It had even **adroitly** copied the QR code to make the tablet strips look like the original ones.



The industry is definitely ailing. **Considering** that **at stake** are people's health and lives, the **lapses** are criminal. The authorities must **pull out all the stops** to end this **menace**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Clearance** (noun) – approval, authorization, permission, consent, clearing मंजूरी
2. **Emerging** (adjective) – developing, evolving, emergent, unindustrialized उभरती
3. **Hub** (noun) – Centre केंद्र
4. **Belt** (noun) – Region, territory क्षेत्र, इलाका
5. **Notoriety** (noun) – the state of being well known for something bad बदनाम, कुख्याति
6. **House** (verb) – contain, hold, store, keep; accommodate, lodge टिकाना होना, आश्रय देना
7. **Dubious** (adjective) – doubtful, questionable, uncertain, suspicious, suspect संदिग्ध
8. **Seizure** (noun) – Capture, annexation, appropriation, confiscation बरामदगी/जब्ती
9. **Spurious** (adjective) – False or fake, bogus नकली
10. **Trace** (to) (verb) – find or discover by investigation. पता चलना
11. **Roil** (verb) – to disturb or upset someone or something से सहम जाना
12. **Under someone's scanner** (phrase) – scrutiny, investigation, probe, inquiry जांच के दायरा में
13. **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years दशक
14. **Substandard** (adjective) – Below the usual or required standard. घटिया
15. **Unsuspecting** (adjective) – unaware, unconscious, unwary, innocent असावधान/ अचेत
16. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, mention, note, highlight, emphasize इशारा करना
17. **Alarming** (adjective) – scary, shocking, frightening, disturbing, astonishing खतरनाक/भयप्रद
18. **Gross** (adjective) – very unpleasant; repulsive, disgusting, abhorrent घोर
19. **Negligence** (noun) – neglect, carelessness, oversight, Inattention, disregard लापरवाही
20. **Intent** (noun) – intention or purpose इरादा

21. **Unholy** (adjective) – outrageous, ungodly, disgraceful, scandalous, shocking शर्मनाक
22. **Nexus** (noun) – connection, link, tie, interconnection, सांठगांठ
23. **Concerned** (adjective) – involved, connected, related सम्बंधित
24. **Compromise** (verb) – expediently accept standards that are lower than is desirable समझौता करना
25. **Give in** (phrasal verb) – submit, yield, give up, surrender, concede झुक जाना
26. **Incentive** (noun) – Inducement, enticement, spur, reason, lure प्रोत्साहन, प्रलोभन
27. **Brim** (with) (verb) – be full of. भरपूर होना
28. **Ill-begotten** (adjective) – obtained dishonestly or illegally बेईमानी से प्राप्त
29. **Stack** (verb) – to be very unlikely to succeed because you are not in an good position
30. **Compound** (verb) – aggravate, worsen, augment, intensify, heighten, increase बदतर होना
31. **Law Enforcement** (noun) – the police or other officials who stop crime or catch criminals:
32. **Put paid to** (phrase) – stop abruptly; destroy. रोकना
33. **Long-lasting** (adjective) – durable, lasting, enduring, abiding, permanent लंबे समय तक चलने वाला
34. **Deterrence** (noun) – Prevention, restriction, limitation, anticipation अवरोध
35. **Long-winded** (adjective) – too long
36. **Tangle** (noun) – Complication, mess, disorder, difficulty, labyrinth उलझन/पेचीदगियां
37. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – handle, cope with, treat, manage निपटना, सुलझाना
38. **Offender** (noun) – wrongdoer, criminal, lawbreaker, malefactor, felon अपराधी
39. **Accused** (adjective) – charged with a crime or other offense. आरोपी
40. **In question** (noun) – in doubt. शक/संदेह के घरे में।
41. **Amis** (adjective) – mistaken, awry, inappropriate, wrong, muddled गड़बड़ी
42. **Evident** (adjective) – obvious, apparent, noticeable, conspicuous, perceptible स्पष्ट
43. **Pill** (noun) – tablet, medication गोली

44. **Adroitly** (adverb) – expertly, neatly, deftly, handily चतुराई से
45. **Considering** (preposition) – taking into consideration, given, bearing into mind ध्यान में रखते हुए
46. **At stake** (phrase) – in danger of being lost दाँव पर, खतरे में

47. **Lapse** (noun) – mistake ,slip, error, blunder चूक, भूल
48. **Pull out all the stops to** (phrase) – make a very great effort to achieve something. हर संभव प्रयास करना
49. **Menace** (noun) – danger, peril, risk, hazard, threat खतरा

Practice Exercise

1. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. [Answers]

Rahul sings / very sweet / when he is / in a good mood.

- A. very sweet
B. when he is
C. in a good mood
D. Rahul sings
2. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
My grandfather was a farmer and he _____ three acres of land.
- A. cultivated
B. advanced
C. grown
D. cultured
3. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
Lose your touch
- A. Doing someone a favour in hopes that the favour will be returned
B. To be passed from one person to another
C. Not being as successful as previously
D. Something being very difficult to find
4. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.
She had resign / from the / post before / he apologised.
- A. She had resign
B. he apologised
C. post before
D. from the
5. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Bafflement
- A. Confusion
B. Pleasure
C. Clarity
D. Cleanliness
6. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Praise
- A. celebrate
B. Condemn
C. hail

- D. Secure
7. Select the most appropriate option that can **substitute** the underlined segment in the given sentence.
We want to divide the expenses between the three of us.
- A. at
B. among
C. from
D. for
8. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
At one's elbow
- A. Next to someone
B. Far away
C. Strong grip
D. Strong bond
9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Confront
- A. Mingle
B. Conceal
C. Challenge
D. Scheme
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
After / a long and fun-filled day, / the children / slept themselves peacefully.
- A. a long and fun-filled day
B. slept themselves peacefully
C. the children
D. After
11. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Laxurious
B. Innocent
C. Zealous
D. Judicial
12. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words
Geeta is doubtful about getting hired as she is inexperienced at this job.
- A. Professional
B. Expert
C. Ace

- D. Novice
13. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- a) is credited with saying
 - b) do not dry your feet
 - c) If you want to leave your footprint on the sands of time,
 - d) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India
- A. d, c, a, b
 - B. d, a, c, b
 - C. c, a, b, d
 - D. a, b, c, d
14. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Arguement
 - B. Performance
 - C. Valuable
 - D. Secretary
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- The writer declares that _____ children of their childhood is a criminal act.
- A. robbing
 - B. robbed
 - C. rob
 - D. to rob
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
- Detrimental
- A. Baseless
 - B. Harmless
 - C. Senseless
 - D. Meaningless
17. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
- Blow up**
- A. To suffice
 - B. To live up greatly
 - C. To destroy by an explosion
 - D. To stand upright
18. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
- Dwarf**
- A. Measurable
 - B. Medium

- C. Tiny
- D. Giant

19. From among the words given in bold, select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the following sentence.

Small drops trickled down the red and yellow tassels of canopies and dampened the heads of little boys.

- A. canopies
- B. tassels
- C. dampened
- D. trickled

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

When we believe that our mind is thinking _____ thoughts at the same time, what actually is happening is that _____ thoughts are _____ in such quick _____ so as to seem simultaneous

- A. homogenous, measurable, unchanging, velocity
- B. challenging, limited, fixed, interruption
- C. multiple, myriad, alternating, succession
- D. uniform, countable, altering, ramification

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.

Competition is a necessary prospect for (1) _____ individuals with particular qualities, but only those who can (2) _____ their minds to work, work hard every day, and prove themselves will be able to (3) _____ this arduous battle. It's a never-ending race to the finish line, and only those who put in the effort and dedication will make it to the end. The outcome of any exam does not (4) _____ on the last day, during your paper — your success is ensured with every morning that you put in work. Students must be aware of the tough environment they are entering and prepare (5) _____ in order to improve their chances.

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

- A. distinguished
- B. distinguishes
- C. distinguishing
- D. distinguish

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

- A. get
- B. divert
- C. made

- D. put
23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
- A. overcome
 - B. overload
 - C. overpaid
 - D. overjoyed
24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
- A. awake
 - B. arise
 - C. arrive
 - D. abase
25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
- A. reluctantly
 - B. consequently
 - C. accordingly
 - D. exponentially

Answers

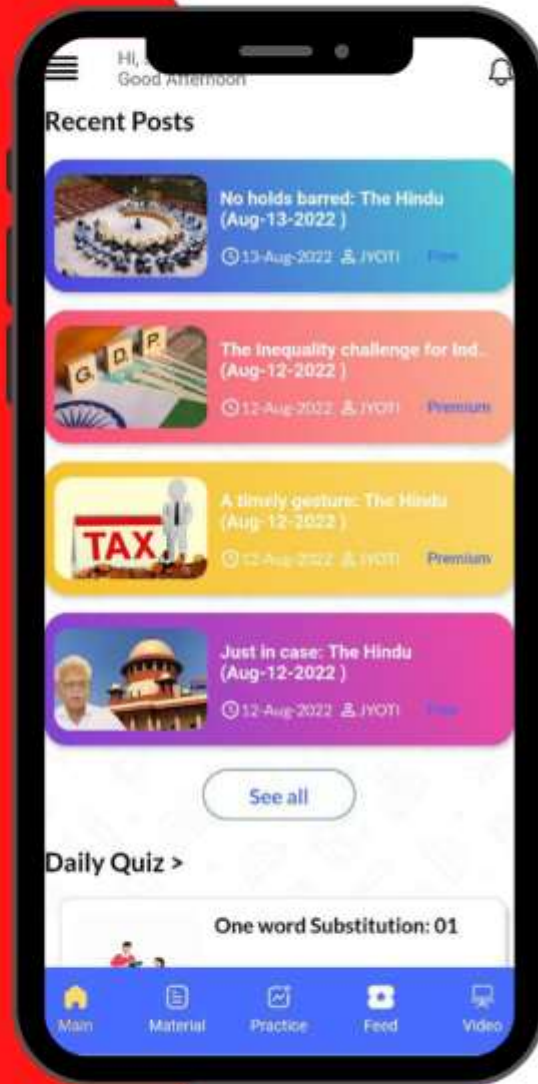
1. A 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. D
 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. D 19. A 20. C 21. C 22. D 23. A 24. C
 25. C

[Practice Exercise]**Explanations**

- 'sweet' के बदले 'sweetly' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'sing' कि विशेषता, बताने के लिए एक adverb की जरूरत है! ध्यान रखे की sweet एक adjective है, जबकि sweetly एक adverb
 अपवाद
 वैसे तो verb के बाद उसकी विशेषता बताने के लिए Adverb का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए परंतु अपवाद के रूप में नीचे दिए गए verbs के बाद adjective का इस्तेमाल होता है!
 Look, Seem, Appear, Happen, Taste, Feel, Smell, Sound, Become, Get, Remain, Go, Turn, Prove, Grow, Stay
 At the end, his arguments proved wrongly (Wrong)
 The mango tastes sweetly. (sweet)
- Cultivate** (verb) – raise or grow (plants), especially on a large scale for commercial purposes. उपजाना, जोतना
- Lose your touch** (phrase) – Not being as successful as previously
- 'resign' के बदले 'resigned' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'had + V3' का प्रयोग होता है!
- Bafflement** – Bewilderment, perplexity, confusion, puzzlement, bemusement परेशान, व्याकुलता
- Praise** – Admire, extol, commend, honour, eulogize प्रशंसा करना
Antonym – Condemn निंदा करना
 - Hail – acclaim, acknowledge, salute, uphold प्रशंसा करना
- 'between' के बदले 'among' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Between का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए, होता है: जैसे-
 (i) Sunita is sitting between Moti and Meera.
 (ii) Distribute the sweets between the two children.
 Among का प्रयोग हमेशा दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।
 (i) The Chief Minister distributed the blankets among the poor.
 (ii) The headmaster distributed the books among the poor students.
- At one's elbow** (phrase) – Next to someone बगल में, पास ही
- Confront** – Challenge, oppose, antagonize, provoke, meet सामना करना

- **Mingle** – mix, conceal, combine मिलाना
 - **Conceal** – Hide, cover, secrete, obscure छिपाना
 - **Scheme** – Plan, plot, conspiracy, ploy, intrigue योजना
10. 'Themselves' को हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि 'themselves का प्रयोग Superfluous (अनावश्यक) है!
 ध्यान रखे 'themselves' एक reflexive pronoun है जिसका अर्थ होता है "अपने आप को " या "खुद को" और यह subject का ही बोध कराता है। अगर verb के बाद आनेवाला object जिसपर क्रिया का प्रभाव पड़ता है खुद subject ही है तो वहाँ पर reflexive का ही इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए।
 He cursed him for the failure.
 का अर्थ है कि subject (he) ने असफलता के लिए किसी और को कोसा। परंतु
 He cursed himself for the failure,
 का अर्थ है कि subject ने असफलता के लिए खुद को ही कोसा।
 The subject cursed the self for the failure
11. **Luxurious** – Lavish, sumptuous, opulent, splendid विलासितापूर्ण
12. **Novice** – inexperienced at this job. नौसिखिया
- **Ace** – a person who excels at a particular sport or other activity.
13. **DACB**
 Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India is credited with saying If you want to leave your footprint on the sands of time, do not dry your feet.
14. **Argument** – Quarrel, fight, disagreement; contention, claim तर्क; विवाद
15. 'robbing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि gerund क्रिया का एक हिस्सा है जिसका उपयोग performance of actions को दर्शाने के लिए noun के रूप में किया जाता है! जैसे-
 A. Smoking is harmful to health.
 ध्यान रखे, Gerund जब 'subject' के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है तब 'singular verb' का प्रयोग होता है!
16. **Detrimental** – Harmful, damaging, disadvantageous हानिकारक
Antonym – Harmless सुरक्षित
17. **Blow up** (phrase) – To destroy by an explosion विस्फोट से नष्ट करना
18. **Dwarf** – Minute, miniature, small, tiny, insignificant बौना
 Antonym – Giant दैत्य
- **Tiny** – Minute, miniature, small, dwarf, insignificant नन्हा

19. **Canopies** – the uppermost branches of the trees in a forest, forming a more or less continuous layer of foliage.
20. **Multiple** (adjective) – Manifold. Numerous, many, several, various विभिन्न, बहुभागी
Myriad (adjective) – countless, numberless, many, uncountable असंख्य
Alternate (verb) – Interchange, fluctuate, vary, swing, oscillate परिवर्तनशील होना
In Succession (phrase) – consecutively, one after the other, in a row, successively एक के बाद एक
21. **Distinguishing**
 “about, after, at, before, for, from, in, on, to’ आदि Prepositions के बाद यदि मुख्य Verb (Main Verb) का प्रयोग हो तो वह मुख्य क्रिया हमेशा (-ing) रूप में अर्थात् Present Participle (V⁴) रूप में रहती है; जैसे-
- A. All his brothers are addicted **to** (prep.) **drinking**.
 B. You prevented me **from** (prep.) **doing** it.
22. **Put one’s mind to something** (phrase) – to decide you are going to do something and to put a lot of effort into doing it: किसी चीज में अपना मन लगाना
23. **Overcome** - काबू पाना/ हराना
 जब verb को infinitive के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है तो यह 'To + V1' के रूप में किया जाना चाहिए!
24. **Arrive** – (of an event or a particular moment) happen or come. आना
25. **Accordingly** (adverb) – in a way that is appropriate to the particular circumstances तदनुसार
- **Reluctantly** – in an unwilling and hesitant way. अनिच्छा से
 - **Consequentially** – as a result. परिणामस्वरूप
 - **Exponentially** – (with reference to an increase) more and more rapidly. तेजी से



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