Decoding the script: On the Genome India Project and its sequencing 10,000 Indian genomes

Findings from the **genome sequencing must** be shared widely

The Genome India Project, a project funded and **coordinated** by the Department of Biotechnology, **announced** that it had finished sequencing 10,000 Indian genomes. This means that the complete **genomes** — the DNA **blueprint** that **constitutes** and maintains human bodies — from 10,000 individuals **were** analysed to create a 'reference' Indian human genome. India first sequenced a human genome in 2006. In a way, the latest **enterprise** would be **akin to** the creation of the first ever detailed map of India — with all political units, key geographical and **topographical** features — **as opposed to** a world map prepared **elsewhere**, with India just one of several countries and **devoid of granular** detail. Are 10,000 individuals representative of a country of over a billion? Surely not. But for now, it is the best there is and forms a **vital template**, the basis on which many more **insights** can be **prised**. The most immediate **application** is in **combating** disease. In 2009, **geneticists** in India, as part of an international collaboration, discovered that an **aberration** in a protein, MYBPC3 (cardiac myosin binding protein C), **was correlated** with a high risk of heart failure. This **genetic variant** was present in approximately 4% of those of Indian **ancestry** — a higher than expected number given that this **problematic** variant is rare.

India has close to 4,500 population groups and the **subcontinent's** history of being ordered along **caste lines** through **endogamy implies** that rare genetic variants, many harmful, that ordinarily through the **course** of evolution **ought to** have **died out**, **persist**. When the Human Genome Project published its reference 'human genome' in 2003, at a cost of nearly $3 billion, it **rang** with a 'brave-new-world' promise of humanity having finally decoded the secrets of the genome, **mapping** every **awry** gene to a disease and a future of 'personalised medicine'. **Much of** Genome India's **sales pitch reflects** similar promises. However, the subsequent **decades** have **tempered** such expectations. For one, only a small fraction of disease is **monogenic** (determined by a single gene). Despite **advances** in knowledge of how rare, **inherited** genes caused **debilitating** disease, little could be done as the necessary **medicines**, if discovered, **were** usually too expensive for those in need. In other words, genome sequencing only opened up new **realms** of **complexity**. While Genome India should go beyond the 10,000 mark, it must also be truly democratic. The findings ought not be locked up in the **ivory towers** of **academia** and should involve imaginative collaborations with scientists, students, technology companies, **ethicists** and social scientists to push forward India's understanding of itself.

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.   **[Practice Exercise]**
- **Ethicist** (noun) – a person who specializes in or writes on ethics or who is devoted to ethical principles नैतिकतावादी

Vocabulary

1. **Decode** (verb) – Interpret, decipher, unravel, solve, explain समझाना

2. **Script** (noun) – the social role or behaviour appropriate to particular situations that an individual absorbs through cultural influences and association with others.

3. **Sequence** (verb) – ascertain the sequence of amino-acid or nucleotide residues in (a protein, DNA, etc.).

4. **Genome** (noun) – The complete set of genes or genetic material present in a cell or organism जीनोम

5. **Finding** (noun) – Discovery, result, conclusion, outcome, observation निष्कर्ष

6. **Genome sequencing** (noun) – The process of determining the complete DNA sequence of an organism's genome at a single time

7. **Coordinate** (verb) – Organize, align, arrange, harmonize, synchronize समन्वय करना

8. **Blueprint** (noun) – Plan, design, scheme, layout, draft योजना

9. **Constitute** (verb) – Compose, form, make up, represent, embody बनाना

10. **Enterprise** (noun) – Initiative, creativity, inventiveness

11. **Akin** (to) (preposition) – Similar to, related to, akin to, comparable to, like के समान

12. **Topographical** (adjective) – Relating to the arrangement or accurate representation of the physical features of an area भौगोलिक

13. **As opposed to** (phrase) – In contrast to, rather than, instead of के विपरीत

14. **Elsewhere** (adverb) – In another place, somewhere else, in other places अन्यत्र

15. **Devoid of** (adjective) – Lacking in, without, free from, bereft of से रहित

16. **Granular** (adjective) – Detailed, fine-grained, particulate, specific, precise विस्तृत

17. **Vital** (adjective) – Essential, crucial, critical, indispensable, important महत्वपूर्ण

18. **Template** (noun) – Model, pattern, example, prototype, standard ढांचा

19. **Insight** (noun) – Understanding, perception, awareness, realization, discernment अंतर्दृष्टि

20. **Prise** (verb) – Extract, remove, detach, dislodge, wrest निकालना

21. **Application** (noun) – Use, utilization, employment, implementation, execution प्रयोग

22. **Combat** (verb) – Fight, battle, contend with, struggle against, oppose मुकाबला करना

23. **Geneticist** (noun) – A biologist who studies genetics, the science of genes, heredity, and variation of organisms

24. **Aberration** (noun) – Deviation, anomaly, irregularity, abnormality, departure सामान्य से विचलन

25. **Correlate** (verb) – Connect, relate, associate, link, correspond सहसंबंधित करना

26. **Genetic** (adjective) – Hereditary, inherited, genetical, chromosomal, DNA-related आनुवंशिक

27. **Variant** (noun) – Variation, form, version, type, alternative प्रकार

28. **Ancestry** (noun) – Lineage, heritage, descent, pedigree, bloodline वंश

29. **Problematic** (adjective) – Difficult, complicated, troublesome, uncertain, dubious समस्याग्रस्त

30. **Subcontinent** (noun) – A large, distinguishable part of a continent, such as South Asia उपमहाद्वीप

31. **Along caste lines** (phrase) – According to or based on caste distinctions जाति के आधार पर

32. **Endogamy** (noun) – The custom of marrying within the limits of a local community, clan, or tribe

33. **Imply** (verb) – Suggest, indicate, hint, infer, insinuate संकेत करना

34. **Course** (noun) – Path, route, direction, trajectory कार्यप्रणाली

35. **Ought to** (modal verb) – Should, must, need to, is expected to, is supposed to होना चाहिए

36. **Die out** (phrasal verb) – Disappear, become extinct, vanish, fade away, die off विलुप्त होना

37. **Persist** (verb) – Continue, endure, remain, last, persevere बने रहना

38. **Ring** (with) (verb) – Resound, echo, reverberate, resound with, be filled with गूंजना

39. **Map** (verb) – Chart, plot, diagram, represent, depict चित्रित करना

40. **Awry** (adjective) – Wrong, amiss, faulty, off, askew गलत/ अव्यवस्थित

41. **Sale pitch** (noun) – A speech or act that attempts to persuade someone to buy or do something

42. **Reflect** (verb) – Show, indicate, demonstrate, reveal, display दिखाना

43. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक

44. **Temper** (verb) – Reduce, decrease, lessen कम करना

45. **Monogenic** (adjective) – Relating to or controlled by a single gene

46. **Advance** (noun) – Progress, development, improvement, advancement, growth विकास

47. **Inherit** (verb) – Receive, be bequeathed, be left, be willed, come into विरासत में मिलना

48. **Debilitating** (adjective) – Weakening, enfeebling, enervating, draining, exhausting दुर्बल करने वाला

49. **Realm** (noun) – Area, field, domain, sphere, territory क्षेत्र

50. **Complexity** (noun) – Complication, intricacy, complexity, convolutedness, complexity जटिलता

51. **Ivory towers** (phrase) – A state of privileged seclusion or separation from the facts and practicalities of the real world

52. **Academia** (noun) – The academic world, scholarly environment, academic community, academia अकादमी

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Summary of the Editorial

1. The Genome India Project, funded and coordinated by the Department of Biotechnology, has completed the sequencing of 10,000 Indian genomes.

2. The project aims to create a 'reference' Indian human genome by analyzing the complete genomes of 10,000 individuals.

3. India first sequenced a human genome in 2006, and this project marks a significant advancement in the country's genomic research.

4. The sequencing of 10,000 individuals provides a vital template for further insights, despite not being representative of India's billion-plus population.

5. The immediate application of this project is in combating disease, as genetic information can help identify risk factors for conditions like heart failure.

6. India's diverse population of around 4,500 groups and history of endogamy means that rare genetic variants, many harmful, continue to persist.

7. The Human Genome Project's publication of a reference human genome in 2003 brought promises of decoding the secrets of the genome and personalized medicine.

8. However, expectations have been tempered over time, as only a small fraction of disease is monogenic (determined by a single gene).

9. Advances in knowledge of rare, inherited genes have not always translated into accessible treatments due to the high cost of necessary medicines.

10. Genome sequencing has revealed new complexities in understanding and treating genetic diseases.

11. The Genome India Project should aim to expand beyond the initial 10,000 genomes to capture a broader representation of India's genetic diversity.

12. The project should be democratic, with findings shared widely beyond academic circles.

13. Collaborations with scientists, students, technology companies, ethicists, and social scientists are essential to advance India's understanding of its genetic makeup.

14. The project holds the potential to revolutionize healthcare and research in India by providing insights into genetic predispositions and disease risks.

15. Overall, the Genome India Project represents a significant step forward in genomic research and has the potential to impact various aspects of healthcare, research, and policy in India.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the significance of the Genome India Project?**   **[Editorial Page]**
   (i) It provides a foundational template for further genomic research in India.
   (ii) It marks a shift from a broad, global perspective to a more detailed, localized understanding of the Indian genome.
   (iii) It directly leads to the discovery of genetic variants associated with diseases.
   A. i only
   B. ii only
   C. i and ii only
   D. ii and iii only

2. **Based on the passage, which of the following statements is true about the impact of the Genome India Project on disease research?**
   (i) The project has already led to the identification of a genetic variant associated with heart failure in the Indian population.
   (ii) The project's findings are expected to be widely shared, facilitating collaborative efforts in combating diseases.
   (iii) The sequencing of 10,000 Indian genomes is sufficient to represent the genetic diversity of India's population.
   A. i only
   B. ii only
   C. i and ii only
   D. ii and iii only

3. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the Genome India Project and its sequencing of 10,000 Indian genomes?**
   A. Pessimistic
   B. Optimistic
   C. Critical
   D. Neutral

4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The limitations of genetic research
   B. The historical context of genome sequencing in India
   C. The potential and challenges of the Genome India Project
   D. The ethical considerations in genome sequencing

5. **According to the passage, what is a significant limitation of the Human Genome Project's outcomes?**
   A. It failed to sequence the entire human genome
   B. It did not consider the genetic diversity of different population groups
   C. It led to the discovery that only a small fraction of disease is monogenic
   D. It resulted in the creation of expensive medicines for rare genetic variants

6. **Select the appropriate preposition from the given options to fill in the blank**.

Her refusal to answer was tantamount _____ an admission of guilt

A. On
B. At
C. To
D. For

7. **For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.**

S1: In the mild midnight drizzle, M S Dhoni waved his hand, as he strolled after Chennai Super Kings had won the IPL crown.

S4: Perhaps, no other cricketer has won as much unconditional love as he has — the figurehead of not just his incredibly successful team but the league itself.

P. Like the immensely resourceful backroom staff, from the ever-composed Stephen Fleming to the batting virtuoso Mike Hussey and the master of death-overs craft Dwayne Bravo.

Q. And the crowd that engulfed the massive arena responded, forgetting loyalties and differences.

R. Fleming was a captain who knew how to harness the best out of New Zealand team with hardly any sprinkle of stardust

S. In its 16 seasons, IPL has seen no better leader of men than Dhoni.

A. P – Q
B. Q – S
C. R – P
D. Q – P

8. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer**

No sooner did I enter / the house I saw my uncle / going out for a walk.

A. the house I saw my uncle
B. No error
C. No sooner did I enter
D. going out for a walk.

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank**.

My uncle disposed _____ his old house in the country

A. Of
B. Off
C. Over
D. About

10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error**

It is unfortunate / but still a reality / that poverty and development / goes hand in hand.

A. that poverty and development
B. It is unfortunate

C. goes hand in hand.

D. but still a reality

11. Select the **CORRECTLY** spelt word.

A. TEMPORERY

B. CAMOFLAGUE

C. PSEUDONYM

D. TABBOO

12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech**.

Shobek said that his father was playing cricket with him.

A. Shobek said, "My father played cricket with me."

B. Shobek said, "My father is playing cricket with me."

C. Shobek said, "My father was playing cricket with me."

D. Shobek said, "My father had played cricket with me."

13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice**.

She used the aerobic ball during workout.

A. During workout the aerobic ball were to be used by her.

B. During workout the aerobic ball will be used by her.

C. During workout the aerobic ball had been used by her.

D. During workout the aerobic ball was used by her

14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'**.

You seem to be **enough rich** to buy anything you like.

A. Too rich

B. Very rich

C. Rich enough

D. No substitution required

15. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

She makes **sporadic** trips to Europe

A. Scattered

B. Random

C. Rare

D. Systematic

16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank**

_____ joined the National Service Scheme to serve the local community.

A. Many student has

B. Many a student have

C. Many a student has

D. Many a students have

17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words**

Long established and unlikely to change

A. Retinue

B. Inveterate

C. Fancy

D. Sobriquet

18. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence**.

Being a conscientious historian, I found it fascinating to explore the old cemetary, though I did embarrass myself when I tripped over a protruding gravestone

A. cemetary

B. conscientious

C. embarrass

D. fascinating

19. **Replace the underlined word with its synonym to make the sentence more meaningful**.

Politicians are too **cowardly** to tackle this problem.

A. Bold

B. Unabashed

C. Craven

D. Gallant

20. **Select the appropriate idiom that can replace the underlined phrase in the following sentence**

Despite initially appearing to be a disaster, losing his job was ultimately **a bad thing that turned out to be good**, as it led him to discover his true passion for entrepreneurship.

A. Blessing in disguise

B. Pedal to the metal

C. High and dry

D. The whole ball of wax

21. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence**.

A. The Republicans wanted deeper spending cuts but settled for shallower ones. The Democrats did not get their way with higher taxes on the rich and companies.

B. The agreed-upon spending freeze and tweaks to welfare entitlements should secure bipartisan support to clear both Congress and Senate in time before next week's anticipated payment defaults.

C. The US is on the verge of passing legislation to suspend a ceiling on government debt till after next year's presidential election.

D. Neither the Democrat nor Republican side is happy with the last-minute compromise struck to avert an economic catastrophe of the administration not being able to pay its bills.

    A. CDAB

    B. DABC

    C. BDAC

    D. DCAB

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

Since 2006, the Prime Ministers of India and Japan have exchanged visits for their "annual summit", a meeting that has _____1_____ the course of this bilateral relationship. However, it was not the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership that was at the heart of the Japan Prime Minister Fumio Kishida's mission during his quick "official visit" to Delhi this week. His focus was on two areas: _____2_____ the G-7 and G-20 agendas on food and energy security issues arising mainly from the Ukraine conflict as well as _____3_____ Japan's $75 billion plan for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP), to work with countries in the region on avoiding debt traps, building infrastructure, and enhancing maritime and air security. Mr. Kishida appeared to be emphasising the need for a global consensus, especially including India, in tackling the challenges from Russia and China, where Japan is aligned with western powers. In talks with Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Mr. Kishida is understood to have been "straightforward" about the need for India, as G-20 president, to come on board with the G-7's plans to address the Ukraine issue and call _____4_____ "Russian aggression".

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**
    A. Stair
    B. Stare
    C. Steep
    D. Steered

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
    A. Coordinating
    B. Condemning
    C. Cooperating
    D. Concerting

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
    A. Undisclosed
    B. Underestimating
    C. Unwanted
    D. Unveiling

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
    A. In
    B. Off
    C. Out
    D. Upon

Answers

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

Explanation

1. C) **i and ii only**
   The passage indicates that the Genome India Project creates a 'reference' Indian human genome, which serves as a vital template for further research (i). It also suggests that this project is akin to creating a detailed map of India as opposed to a world map, indicating a shift to a more localized understanding (ii). However, the discovery of genetic variants associated with diseases, such as the MYBPC3 protein aberration, is presented as a separate event and not as a direct outcome of the Genome India Project (iii).

2. B) **ii only**
   The passage does not state that the Genome India Project has already led to the identification of a genetic variant associated with heart failure; instead, it mentions a separate discovery made in 2009 (i). It does suggest that the findings from the genome sequencing should be shared widely, implying an expectation of collaborative efforts in combating diseases (ii). The passage explicitly states that 10,000 individuals are not representative of India's population, indicating that the sequencing is not sufficient to represent the genetic diversity (iii).

3. **B) Optimistic**
   The tone of the passage is optimistic. It highlights the achievements of the Genome India Project in sequencing 10,000 Indian genomes as a significant step forward. The passage suggests that this achievement is a vital template for further insights and applications, particularly in combating disease. It also acknowledges the challenges and complexities of genome sequencing but maintains a positive outlook on the potential benefits and advancements.

4. **C) The potential and challenges of the Genome India Project**
   The main theme of the passage is the potential and challenges of the Genome India Project. It discusses the project's achievement in sequencing 10,000 Indian genomes and its significance as a reference for further research. The passage also addresses the challenges of representing India's diverse population and the complexities of genetic diseases. Additionally, it touches on the need for democratic access to the findings and collaboration among various stakeholders to advance India's understanding of genetics.

5. **C) It led to the discovery that only a small fraction of disease is monogenic**
   The passage states that the subsequent decades after the Human Genome Project have tempered expectations, as it was discovered that only a small fraction of disease is monogenic (determined by a single gene). This highlights a significant limitation in the application of genome sequencing for disease prediction and treatment.

6. C) **Be tantamount** (to) (adjective) – Be equivalent to के बराबर होना

7. B) **Q – S**

S1: In the mild midnight drizzle, M S Dhoni waved his hand, as he strolled after Chennai Super Kings had won the IPL crown.

- This sentence introduces the situation - M S Dhoni is celebrating after a victory.

S2 and S3 are what we're trying to find. We want these sentences to continue the narrative of Dhoni's victory and his significant role.

S4: Perhaps, no other cricketer has won as much unconditional love as he has — the figurehead of not just his incredibly successful team but the league itself.

- The last sentence emphasizes Dhoni's beloved status and leadership role, so we want S2 and S3 to relate to that.

Given this, the best sentences for S2 and S3 are Q and S:

Q: And the crowd that engulfed the massive arena responded, forgetting loyalties and differences.

- This sentence carries on the image of Dhoni's celebration and highlights the crowd's response, emphasizing his influence and popularity.

S: In its 16 seasons, IPL has seen no better leader of men than Dhoni.

- This sentence directly leads into S4, echoing and strengthening the theme of Dhoni's leadership.

The sentences P and R, while they do involve IPL and discuss other figures, do not keep the focus on Dhoni and his victory, and so they do not fit into the narrative as well. Therefore, the correct answer is B. Q - S.

8. A) 'I saw my uncle' के बदले 'than I saw my uncle' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'No sooner' से शुरू होने वाले Clause के बाद आने वाला Clause हमेशा 'than' से शुरू होता है;

जैसे -No sooner did he reach home than a criminal shot him dead.

- A) Instead of 'I saw my uncle', 'than I saw my uncle' should be used, because a clause following a clause that begins with 'No sooner' always starts with 'than';
For example - No sooner did he reach home than a criminal shot him dead.

9. A) 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'dispose' verb के बाद Preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है और 'dispose of' का अर्थ होता है 'बेचना, निपटाना, व्यवस्था करना'; जैसे –

She disposed of her ornaments to pay her debts.

- A) 'Of' will be used because the preposition 'of' is used after the verb 'dispose' and 'dispose of' means 'to sell, to deal with, to arrange'; for example –
She disposed of her ornaments to pay her debts.

10. C) 'Goes' के बदले 'go' का प्रयोग होगा क्यूंकि 'that - clause' का subject 'poverty and developement ' [अर्थात Singular Noun + and + singular Noun है] जो Plural है और जिसके चलते Plural verb का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे -

(i) Oil and water do not mix.

(ii) Time and tide wait for no man.

- C) Instead of 'goes', 'go' should be used because the subject of the 'that - clause' is 'poverty and development' [i.e., Singular Noun + and + Singular Noun] which is plural and therefore requires the use of a plural verb; for example -

(i) Oil and water do not mix.

(ii) Time and tide wait for no man.

11. C) '**Pseudonym'** is the correctly spelt word. the correct spelling of other words as given below

- **Temporary** (adjective) – Provisional, impermanent, momentary, brief, passing, fleeting अस्थायी

- **Camouflage** (noun) – Concealment, disguise, smokescreen, cover-up छद्मावरण

- **Taboo** (adjective) – Offensive, unmentionable, unthinkable, distasteful, निषेध

12. B) Shobek said, "My father is playing cricket with me."

13. D) During workout the aerobic ball was used by her.

14. C) 'enough rich' के बदले 'rich enough' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'enough' का प्रयोग जब Adverb के रूप में होता है तो यह हमेशा उस Adjective या Adverb के बाद आता है जिसकी विशेषता यह बताता है; जैसे

  ➢ He is kind enough to help us.
  ➢ He runs fast enough to win the race.

- C) Instead of 'enough rich', 'rich enough' should be used because when 'enough' is used as an adverb, it always comes after the adjective or adverb it describes; for example,
  ➢ He is kind enough to help us.
  ➢ He runs fast enough to win the race.

15. D) **Sporadic** (adjective) – Irregular, intermittent, infrequent, periodic, erratic छिटपुट

Antonym: **Systematic** (adjective) – Methodical, orderly, regular, organized सुव्यवस्थित

- **Scattered** (adjective) – Dispersed, distributed, infrequent, discrete बिखरा

- **Random** (adjective) – Chance, accidental, haphazard, casual बेतरतीब

16. C) Many a student has का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Many a/an + Singular Noun' के लिए Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे –

  ➢ Many a man was killed in an accident.
  ➢ Many an elephant has been seen in this forest

- C) 'Many a student has' will be used because a singular verb is used with 'Many a/an + Singular Noun'; for example –
  ➢ Many a man was killed in an accident.
  ➢ Many an elephant has been seen in this forest.

17. B) **Inveterate** - Long established and unlikely to change कट्टर, पुराना

- **Retinue** - Group of attendants and servants going with a person सेवकों का दल

- **Fancy** - Created from the imagination rather than from life कल्पना

- **Sobriquet** - A person's nickname उपाधि

18. A) The correct spelling of 'Cemetary' is 'Cemetery' which means "a large burial ground, especially one not in a churchyard." कब्रिस्तान'

- **conscientious** (adjective) – Careful, thorough, meticulous, painstaking कर्तव्यनिष्ठ
- **embarrass** (verb) – Humiliate, shame, disconcert, शर्मिंदा करना
- **fascinating** (adjective) – Captivating, charming, attractive, enthralling आकर्षक

19. C) **Craven** (adjective) – Cowardly, gutless, spineless, weak, timorous, fearful डरपोक

- **Cowardly** (adjective) – Gutless, spineless, weak, craven कायर
- **Bold** (adjective) – Brave, daring, courageous, intrepid निडर
- **Unabashed** (adjective) – Brazen, shameless, bold, blatant बेरोकटोक
- **Gallant** (adjective) – Chivalrous, courteous, polite, thoughtful बहादुर

20. A) **Blessing in the disguise** (phrase) – a bad thing that turned out to be good
    ➢ **Pedal to the metal** (phrase) – To go full speed, especially while driving a vehicle.
    ➢ **High and dry** (phrase) – Abandoned अलग छोड़ देना
    ➢ **The whole ball of wax** (phrase) – Everything सब

21. A) **CDAB**
    The given paragraph sentences are about the legislative process in the US to suspend a ceiling on government debt. To make sense of these sentences, they should be organized in a manner that presents the event chronologically and logically.

    - Starting with sentence C seems to be the most logical choice as it provides the main context or issue around which the entire paragraph revolves:
    "The US is on the verge of passing legislation to suspend a ceiling on government debt till after next year's presidential election."
    - Next, we need to talk about the process that led to this legislation. Sentence D provides that information by stating:
    "Neither the Democrat nor Republican side is happy with the last-minute compromise struck to avert an economic catastrophe of the administration not being able to pay its bills."
    - Now, after establishing the compromise and the discontent around it, we need to elaborate on the compromise itself and how each party's wishes were accommodated or not. That information is given in sentence
    A: "The Republicans wanted deeper spending cuts but settled for shallower ones. The Democrats did not get their way with higher taxes on the rich and companies."
    - Finally, after detailing the compromise and the issues around it, we conclude with the likely outcome, which is given in sentence

B: "The agreed-upon spending freeze and tweaks to welfare entitlements should secure bipartisan support to clear both Congress and Senate in time before next week's anticipated payment defaults."

22. D) 'Steered' का use होगा क्योंकि 'steered' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को दिशा देना या नियंत्रित करना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि भारत और जापान के प्रधानमंत्रियों की वार्षिक बैठकों ने इस द्विपक्षीय संबंध की दिशा को नियंत्रित किया है, इसलिए 'steered' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Stair' का अर्थ है सीढ़ी, 'Stare' का अर्थ है घूरना, और 'Steep' का अर्थ है ढलान, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Steered' should be used because it means to guide or control something. The sentence indicates that the annual meetings of the Prime Ministers of India and Japan have guided the direction of this bilateral relationship, making 'steered' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Stair' means a step in a staircase, 'Stare' means to look fixedly, and 'Steep' implies a sharp incline, which don't fit in this context.
  Steer the course of (phrase) – to direct or guide the movement or progress of (something) (के माध्यम से) आगे बढ़ाना

23. A) 'Coordinating' का use होगा क्योंकि "coordinating" का अर्थ होता है समन्वय करना या आपस में मिलकर काम करना। इस संदर्भ में, जापान के प्रधानमंत्री ने **G-7** और **G-20** के एजेंडा पर फोकस किया है, जो कि खाद्य और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा मुद्दों पर केंद्रित है, जो मुख्य रूप से यूक्रेन संघर्ष से उत्पन्न होते हैं। इसलिए, 'coordinating' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि दोनों समूह इन मुद्दों पर साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं। जबकि 'Condemning' का अर्थ है निंदा करना, 'Cooperating' का अर्थ है सहयोग करना, और 'Concerting' शब्द का इस्तेमाल आमतौर पर इस संदर्भ में नहीं किया जाता है।

'Coordinating' should be used because it means to work together or harmonize efforts. In this context, the Prime Minister of Japan is focusing on the G-7 and G-20 agendas, which are centered on food and energy security issues primarily arising from the Ukraine conflict. Therefore, 'coordinating' is fitting here as it indicates that both groups are working together on these issues. Whereas, 'Condemning' means to express disapproval, 'Cooperating' means to work jointly, and 'Concerting' is not commonly used in this context.

24. D) **'Unveiling'** का **use** होगा क्योंकि **"unveiling"** का अर्थ होता है किसी योजना या प्रस्ताव को सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रकट करना। **sentence** में बताया गया है कि **Japan** की **$75 billion** की योजना को **Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)** के लिए प्रकट किया जा रहा है, इसलिए **'unveiling'** यहाँ सही है। जबकि **'Undisclosed'** का अर्थ है अप्रकटित, **'Underestimating'** का अर्थ है कम आंकना, और **'Unwanted'** का अर्थ है अनावश्यक या अवांछित, जो इस **context** में सही नहीं है।
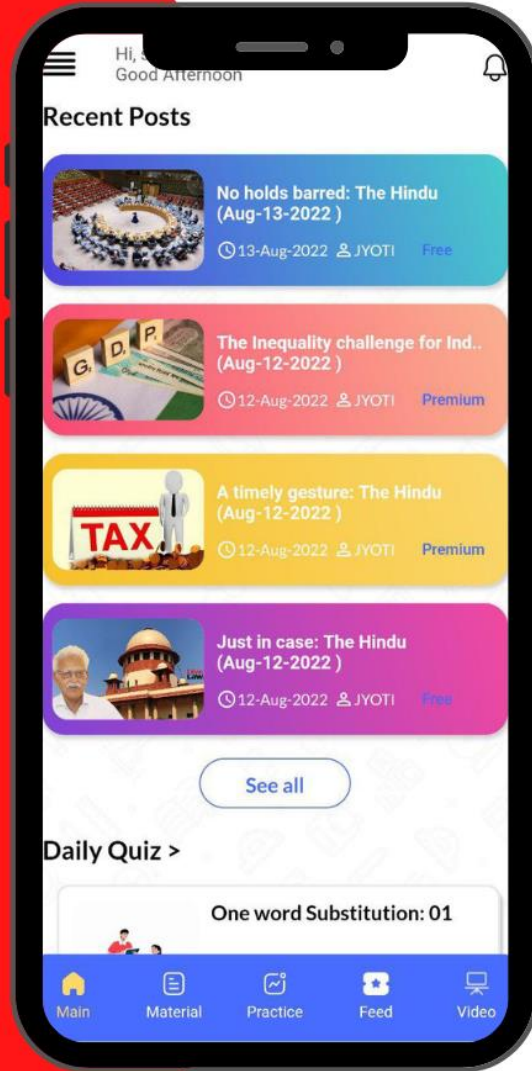
'Unveiling' should be used because it means to publicly reveal a plan or proposal. The sentence mentions Japan's $75 billion plan being unveiled for the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP), making 'unveiling' fitting here. Whereas, 'Undisclosed' means not revealed, 'Underestimating' means to assess too low, and 'Unwanted' means not needed or desired, which don't fit in this context**.**

25. C) **Call out** (phrasal verb) – to criticize someone or ask them to explain their actions आलोचना करना

Out' का use होगा क्योंकि "call out" का अर्थ होता है किसी गलत या अनुचित आचरण की आलोचना करना या उसे सार्वजनिक रूप से उजागर करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि G-7 की योजना है यूक्रेन मुद्दे को address करने के लिए और "Russian aggression" को call out करने के लिए, इसलिए 'out' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'In' का अर्थ है अंदर में, 'Off' का अर्थ है दूर या अलग, और 'Upon' का अर्थ है किसी चीज पर या उसके ऊपर, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Out' should be used because "call out" means to criticize or publicly expose a wrong or inappropriate behavior. The sentence mentions that the G-7's plan is to address the Ukraine issue and to call out "Russian aggression," making 'out' fitting here. Whereas, 'In' means inside, 'Off' means away or separate, and 'Upon' means on or over, which don't fit in this context.