

Express View on obesity in India: A big fat problem

In recent years, studies and surveys have **flagged** a **distinct shift** in India's disease burden. **Non communicable diseases** such as diabetes, **strokes** and heart **ailments claim** more lives in the country compared to **infectious diseases**. Experts have also **underlined** the links between these lifestyle-related diseases and **obesity**. Long thought to be an urban problem, obesity has become a health threat in rural parts of the country in the last **decade**. Now, a **study** published in the medical **journal, The Lancet, has** revealed that it also affects children. More than 12 million children (7.3 million boys and 5.2 million girls) in the country, aged between five and 19, were **grossly** overweight in 2022, up from 0.4 million in 1990. A **gender skew** also **marks** the rise in obesity levels: The Lancet study found 44 million women and 26 million men aged above 20 in India to be **obese**, up from 2.4 million women and 1.1 million men in 1990.

WHO defines obesity as an “abnormal or excessive **accumulation** of fat that **poses** health risks”. Like in most parts of the world, in India too the problem **stems from** an increase in **sedentary** lifestyles, improvement in living standards and access to **processed foods**. The recently released **results** of the Household Consumption Survey **show** that Indians are spending less on **cereals** and **pulses** and more on **beverages**, refreshments and processed food. According to a joint study conducted by WHO and ICRIER last year, India's ultra-processed food industry grew at a **compound annual growth rate** of 13.37 per cent **in terms of** retail sales value between 2011 and 2021. Unfortunately, the country's nutrition-related **policies**, such as Poshan 2.0, **do** not give adequate attention to unhealthy eating habits. The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Strokes does recommend **screening** and early interventions to **check** the obesity-related risk factors from becoming complicated. The guidelines recommend annual screening for excess weight in children as young as two to six years old. However, a **lack** of awareness about the **seriousness** of the issue, including in the medical community, **means** that these prescriptions are rarely followed.

India is not the only country with an **intractable** obesity problem. WHO notes that no country is **on track** to **meeting** its target of **bringing down** obesity to 2010 levels by 2025. However, in several parts of the world, conversations have begun on trying to **deal with** the problem through measures such as higher taxes on unhealthy food and **incentives** for healthy food, **front-of-pack nutrition labelling** to guide consumers and awareness programmes. India has been an **outlier** to such discussions. The Lancet report should serve as a **wake-up call** for **policymakers**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Flag** (verb) – Indicate, mark, signal, highlight, point out संकेत करना
2. **Distinct** (adjective) – Clear, definite, unmistakable, pronounced, evident स्पष्ट
3. **Shift** (noun) – Change, move, transition, switch, alteration परिवर्तन
4. **Non-communicable disease** (noun) – A disease not transmitted directly from one person to another, such as cancer, diabetes, or heart diseases
5. **Stroke** (noun) – a sudden illness which attacks the brain and can leave a person unable to move part of his/her body, speak clearly, etc. लकवा
6. **Ailment** (noun) – Illness, disease, disorder, condition, affliction बीमारी
7. **Claim** (verb) – Take (the lives of someone) लेना (प्राण)
8. **Infectious disease** (noun) – A disease caused by organisms that can be transmitted through direct or indirect contact संक्रामक रोग
9. **Underline** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, underscore, stress, accentuate जोर देना
10. **Obesity** (noun) – Excess fat, overweight, corpulence, adiposity, heaviness मोटापा
11. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten year दशक
12. **Journal** (noun) – Periodical, publication, magazine, paper, review पत्रिका
13. **The Lancet** (noun) – A leading international medical journal
14. **Grossly** (adverb) – Extremely, highly, excessively, overly, extremely अत्यधिक
15. **Gender skew** (noun) – An imbalance or disparity in the distribution of genders लिंग असंतुलन
16. **Mark** (verb) – Denote, indicate, signify, represent, characterize चिन्हित करना
17. **Obese** (adjective) – Overweight, fat, heavy, corpulent, bulky मोटा
18. **Accumulation** (noun) – Collection, gathering, amassing, aggregation, buildup संचय
19. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, cause, lead to, produce उत्पन्न करना
20. **Stem from** (phrasal verb) – Originate from, derive from, come from, spring from, arise from उत्पन्न होना
21. **Sedentary** (adjective) – Inactive, sitting, stationary, non-moving, desk-bound निष्क्रिय
22. **Processed foods** (noun) – Foods that have been altered from their natural state for safety reasons or convenience

23. **Cereal** (noun) – Grain, cereal grain, breakfast cereal, wheat, rice अनाज
24. **Pulse** (noun) – Legume, bean, pea, lentil, chickpea दाल
25. **Beverage** (noun) – Drink, liquid, refreshment, potion, libation पेय
26. **Compound annual growth rate (CAGR)** (noun) – The mean annual growth rate of an investment over a specified time period longer than one year
27. **In terms of** (phrase) – With regard to, regarding, concerning, in relation to के संदर्भ में
28. **Screening** (noun) – Examination, testing, assessment, evaluation, check-up जांच
29. **Check** (verb) – Control, curb, restrain, contain, hold back नियंत्रित करना
30. **Seriousness** (noun) – Gravity, severity, significance, importance, earnestness गंभीरता
31. **Intractable** (adjective) – Difficult to manage, stubborn, unmanageable, uncontrollable, complicated कठिन
32. **(be) on track** (phrase) – Proceeding, making progress, on course, on the right path सही दिशा में
33. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, achieve, accomplish, reach पूरा करना
34. **Bring down** (phrasal verb) – Reduce, decrease, lower, diminish, cut कम करना
35. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Manage, handle, tackle, address, confront निपटना
36. **Incentive** (noun) – Motivation, encouragement, inducement, stimulus, spur प्रोत्साहन
37. **Front-of-pack nutrition labelling** (noun) – Labels on the front of food packaging providing nutritional information पैकेज के सामने की ओर पोषण संबंधी जानकारी
38. **Outlier** (noun) – Anomaly, exception, irregularity, deviation, aberration विसंगति
39. **Wake-up call** (noun) – Alert, warning, reminder, signal, prompt चेतावनी
40. **Policymaker** (noun) – Official, regulator, legislator, decision-maker, authority नीति निर्माता

Summary of the Editorial

1. India's disease burden has shifted from infectious to non-communicable diseases like diabetes, strokes, and heart ailments.
2. There is a noted link between lifestyle-related diseases and obesity, previously considered mainly an urban issue, now prevalent in rural areas as well.
3. A Lancet study found over 12 million Indian children aged 5-19 to be overweight in 2022, a significant increase from 0.4 million in 1990.
4. Obesity affects more women (44 million) than men (26 million) in India among those aged above 20.
5. WHO defines obesity as an abnormal accumulation of fat presenting health risks.
6. The rise in obesity is attributed to sedentary lifestyles, improved living standards, and access to processed foods.
7. Indian spending habits have shifted from cereals and pulses to more beverages, refreshments, and processed foods.
8. The ultra-processed food industry in India grew significantly between 2011 and 2021.
9. Current nutrition-related policies like Poshan 2.0 do not adequately address unhealthy eating habits.
10. The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases, and Strokes recommends screening and interventions to manage obesity risk factors.
11. Guidelines suggest annual screening for excess weight in children as young as two to six years old.
12. There's a lack of awareness regarding the severity of obesity, even within the medical community.
13. WHO states that no country is on track to meet its 2025 obesity reduction target.
14. Discussions in some parts of the world have started on combating obesity with taxes on unhealthy food, incentives for healthy food, and nutrition labelling.
15. The Lancet report's findings on India's obesity rates should act as a wake-up call for policymakers.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Indifferent
 - C. Alarming
 - D. Humorous
2. **According to the study published in The Lancet, how many children aged between five and 19 were grossly overweight in India in 2022?**
 - (i) More than 12 million
 - (ii) More than 10 million
 - (iii) More than 15 million
 - A. i only
 - B. ii only
 - C. iii only
 - D. None of the above
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The importance of physical exercise
 - B. The rise of obesity in India and its health implications
 - C. The effectiveness of government policies in controlling obesity
 - D. The role of processed foods in a balanced diet
4. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred as a potential reason for the rising obesity levels in India?**
 - (i) Increased consumption of unhealthy food
 - (ii) Lack of awareness programs addressing obesity
 - (iii) Inadequate infrastructure for physical activities
 - A. i only
 - B. ii only
 - C. i and ii
 - D. ii and iii
5. **What does the passage suggest about the effectiveness of India's nutrition-related policies in addressing obesity?**
 - A. The policies, such as Poshan 2.0, effectively address unhealthy eating habits and obesity.
 - B. The policies do not give adequate attention to unhealthy eating habits.
 - C. The policies have successfully reduced obesity rates to 2010 levels.
 - D. The policies focus exclusively on increasing physical activity and ignore dietary habits.
6. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

Jemini will be invited by us.

 - A. We shall invite Jemini.

- B. We have invited Jemini.
C. Jemini would be invited by us.
D. We would invite Jemini.
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Causing or wanting to cause harm or evil to someone
A. Chaotic
B. Malevolent
C. Insipid
D. Rancour
8. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. Another boy tried his luck and won a comb, a fountain pen, wristwatch and a table lamp one after the other in many chances that he played.
B. An old man won a beautiful clock. The old man did not want the clock, so the shopkeeper took it back and paid 15 rupees to the old man.
C. Bhaiya encouraged him, but Rasheed was not lucky when he tried his luck. He won only cheap items like pencils and an inkbottle, and soon lost all his money.
D. He sold all the items to the shopkeeper and went away happily. Rasheed also wanted to play and try his luck.
A. BADC
B. DCAB
C. BDCA
D. BCDA
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Genuine
A. Authentic
B. Deceptive
C. Fabricated
D. Erroneous
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
I am sure that / the postman would be / coming shortly/ to deliver the letter.
A. I am sure that
B. coming shortly
C. to deliver the letter
D. the postman would be
11. **Select the most appropriate idiom/phrase that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

This incident **occurred without a warning**.

- A. On thin ice
- B. Bolt from the blue
- C. Ignorance is bliss
- D. Play devil's advocate

12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

A. "The most essential thing I learnt from 'Ready Now!' was the need of having a backup plan in case of an emergency," she stated.

B. The instruction, according to Nickola, was inspiring and confirmed her capacity to live effectively with a disability.

C. I made sure I had a generator, wheelchair batteries and at least a week's worth of food, water and prescription medication."

D. "When I heard about the impending snowstorm, I emailed all of my caregivers to see who lived nearby and would be accessible."

- A. ADCB
- B. ACBD
- C. CDAB
- D. BCDA

13. **Sentences with spelling errors are given. Select the sentence with NO error.**

A. The psychologists who are a major part of the investigasion interviewed the witnesses.

B. The psychologists who are a major part of the investigasion interviewed the witness.

C. The psychologists who are a major part of the investigation interviewed the witnesses.

D. The psychologists who are a major part of the investigation interviewed the witness.

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

She is a **veteran** journalist known for her powerful writing style.

- A. Renowned
- B. Creviced
- C. Conditioned
- D. Novice

15. **Choose the ANTONYM of the word 'fetish' in the given sentence.**

Shilpi has a fixed indifference and obsession towards problems in life.

- A. Indifference
- B. Fixed
- C. Problems
- D. Obsession

16. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A. Anime is a style of animation popular in Japanese films.
- B. Modern anime began in 1956 and found lasting success in 1961 with the establishment of Mushi Productions.
- C. At the turn of the 21st century, anime began to attain wide international popularity with the Pokemon television series.
- D. Much of the genre is aimed at children, but anime films are sometimes marked by adult themes and subject matter.

- A. BADC
- B. DBAC
- C. ADBC
- D. ACBD

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

The sermon of the priest was very short and _____.

- A. coned
- B. conveyance
- C. concise
- D. Consisted

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

Maruti likes / adventure / stories, especially / an adventures of Tarzan.

- A. stories, especially
- B. an adventures of Tarzan
- C. Maruti likes
- D. Adventure

19. **Identify the idiom/phrase that can best substitute the underlined segment.**

You showed me your true personality when you asked me to get out of the house at midnight.

- A. true colours
- B. bed of roses
- C. hot potato
- D. white elephant

20. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

If only I was young again.

- A. I were young again
- B. I be young again
- C. I will be young again
- D. I am young again

Comprehension

India's goods exports fell for the third time in five months during February. The \$33.8 billion of shipments marked an 8.8% drop from a year ago. In recent times of generally _____1_____ export growth, the only _____2_____ decline was recorded in October 2022. A sharp 29% collapse in oil exports, a 12% fall in chemical shipments and a 10% contraction in engineering goods outflows — accounting for almost half of India's merchandise exports — propelled February's decline. But the effects of faltering global demand went beyond, dragging _____3_____ 13 more of India's top 30 export items. February's exports are still 7.3% above October's number, but the immediate outlook is reverting to the _____4_____ that prevailed in the last quarter of 2022 — about large parts of the world slipping into recession. Resilient economic data from major markets over the past couple of months had infused a belief that the world economy may just end up avoiding the worst that was feared in 2023. But the Ides of March _____5_____ those hopes — for now, at least.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

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

- A. Emerge
- B. Warrant
- C. Exuberant
- D. Resultant

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

- A. Further
- B. Steeper
- C. Empower
- D. Sheer

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

- A. Down
- B. Up
- C. Into
- D. In

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

- A. Deem
- B. Self-esteem
- C. Gloom
- D. Alacrity

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

- A. Dispelled
- B. Counsel
- C. Battered
- D. Imparted

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]**Explanations****1. C) Alarming**

The tone of the passage is alarming. The author highlights the significant increase in obesity rates in India, both in urban and rural areas, and among children and adults. The passage also points out the lack of adequate attention to unhealthy eating habits in the country's nutrition-related policies and the need for a wake-up call for policymakers.

2. A) i only

The passage explicitly states that more than 12 million children (7.3 million boys and 5.2 million girls) in India, aged between five and 19, were grossly overweight in 2022. The correct answer is option A, i only.

3. B) The rise of obesity in India and its health implications

The main theme of the passage is the rise of obesity in India and its health implications. The passage discusses the increasing prevalence of obesity in both urban and rural areas, its association with non-communicable diseases, and the inadequacy of current nutrition-related policies in addressing the issue.

4. C) i and ii

The passage suggests that obesity is linked to lifestyle-related diseases and mentions the lack of discussions in India regarding measures to tackle obesity, such as higher taxes on unhealthy food and awareness programs. This implies that increased consumption of unhealthy food and a lack of awareness programs could be contributing to the rising obesity levels. There is no mention of inadequate infrastructure for physical activities as a reason for obesity in the passage.

5. B) The policies do not give adequate attention to unhealthy eating habits.

The passage criticizes India's nutrition-related policies, such as Poshan 2.0, for not giving adequate attention to unhealthy eating habits, which are a significant factor in the rise of obesity. The lack of focus on promoting healthy dietary habits is seen as a shortcoming in the fight against obesity.

6. A) We shall invite Jemini.**7. B) Malevolent (noun) – Having or showing a desire to cause harm or evil to someone दुर्भावना पूर्ण**

- **Chaotic** (adjective) – In a state of complete confusion and disorder अव्यवस्थित
- **Inspid** (adjective) – Lacking flavour or zest; not tasty फीका

- **Rancour** (noun) – Bitterness or resentfulness, especially when long-standing कटुता

8. A) **BADC**

An old man won a beautiful clock. The old man did not want the clock, so the shopkeeper took it back and paid 15 rupees to the old man. Another boy tried his luck and won a comb, a fountain pen, wristwatch and a table lamp one after the other in many chances that he played. . He sold all the items to the shopkeeper and went away happily. Rasheed also wanted to play and try his luck. Bhaiya encouraged him, but Rasheed was not lucky when he tried his luck. He won only cheap items like pencils and an inkbottle, and soon lost all his money.

9. A) **Genuine** (adjective) – Real, authentic, bona fide, not fake. असली

Authentic (adjective) – Genuine, real, bona fide, true, accurate. सच्चा

- **Deceptive** (adjective) – Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one, misleading. धोखाधड़ी
- **Fabricated** (adjective) – Constructed, made up, invented, false. बनाया हुआ
- **Erroneous** (adjective) – Wrong, incorrect, in error. ग़लत

10. D) 'would be coming' के बदले 'will be coming' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मुख्य वाक्य Present Tense में है, अतः Dependent Clause में भी Verb 'will be' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— I am sure that the postman will be coming shortly to deliver the letter.

- 'will be coming' will be used instead of 'would be coming' because the main sentence is in Present Tense, so in the Dependent Clause the verb 'will be' should be used; Like— I am sure that the postman will be coming shortly to deliver the letter.

11. B) **Bolt from the blue** (idiom) – Something unexpected or surprising that occurs suddenly

- **On thin ice** (idiom) – In a risky or precarious situation अनिश्चित स्थिति
- **Ignorance is bliss** (idiom) – It's better not to know certain things as they might upset you
- **Play devil's advocate** (idiom) – To present a counter argument, not necessarily one's own view

12. A) **ADCB**

The most essential thing I learnt from 'Ready Now!' was the need of having a backup plan in case of an emergency," she stated. "When I heard about the impending snowstorm, I emailed all of my caregivers to see who lived nearby and would be accessible." I made sure I had a generator, wheelchair batteries and at least a week's worth of food, water and prescription medication. The instruction, according to Nickola, was inspiring and confirmed her capacity to live effectively with a disability.

13. D) 'investigation' के बदले 'investigation' और 'psychologists' के बदले 'psychologists' और 'witnesses' के बदले 'witnesses' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ये गलत वर्तनी हैं।

सही वाक्य यह है:

D. The psychologists who are a major part of the investigation interviewed the witnesses.

14. D) **Veteran** (noun) – A person who has had long experience in a particular field, especially in the military. अनुभवी

Antonym: Novice (noun) – A person new to or inexperienced in a field or situation, beginner. नौसिखिया

- **Renowned** (adjective) – Known or talked about by many people, famous. प्रसिद्ध
- **Crevice** (adjective) – This word doesn't align well with the context and is typically used to describe something that has cracks or crevices. It doesn't serve as an antonym for "veteran" in the context of experience or proficiency. दरारों वाला
- **Conditioned** (adjective) – Trained or accustomed to behaving in a certain way or to accept certain circumstances. प्रशिक्षित

15. A) **Fetish** (verb) – the fact that somebody spends an unreasonable amount of time doing only a particular activity or thinking only about a particular thing किसी विशिष्ट वस्तु के बारे में सोचते हुए या किसी विशिष्ट काम में बहुत ज़्यादा समय लगाना

Antonym: Indifference (noun) – Lack of interest, concern, or sympathy; apathy. उदासीनता

- **Obsession** (noun) – An idea or thought that continually preoccupies or intrudes on a person's mind. ग्रस्त/ सनक
- **Fixed** (adjective) – Settled, stable, constant, unchanging. स्थिर
- **Problems** (noun) – A matter or situation regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt with and overcome. समस्या

16. C) **ADBC**

Anime is a style of animation popular in Japanese films. Much of the genre is aimed at children, but anime films are sometimes marked by adult themes and subject matter. Modern anime began in 1956 and found lasting success in 1961 with the establishment of Mushi Productions.. At the turn of the 21st century, anime began to attain wide international popularity with the Pokemon television series.

17. C) **Concise** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence पुजारी के प्रवचन की लघुता और स्पष्टता की चर्चा कर रहा है। 'Concise' शब्द उस प्रवचन को संक्षेप में और सारगर्भित रूप में देने का अभिप्रेत है, जो प्रवचन के लघु और स्पष्ट होने का अर्थ है। इसलिए, "concise" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

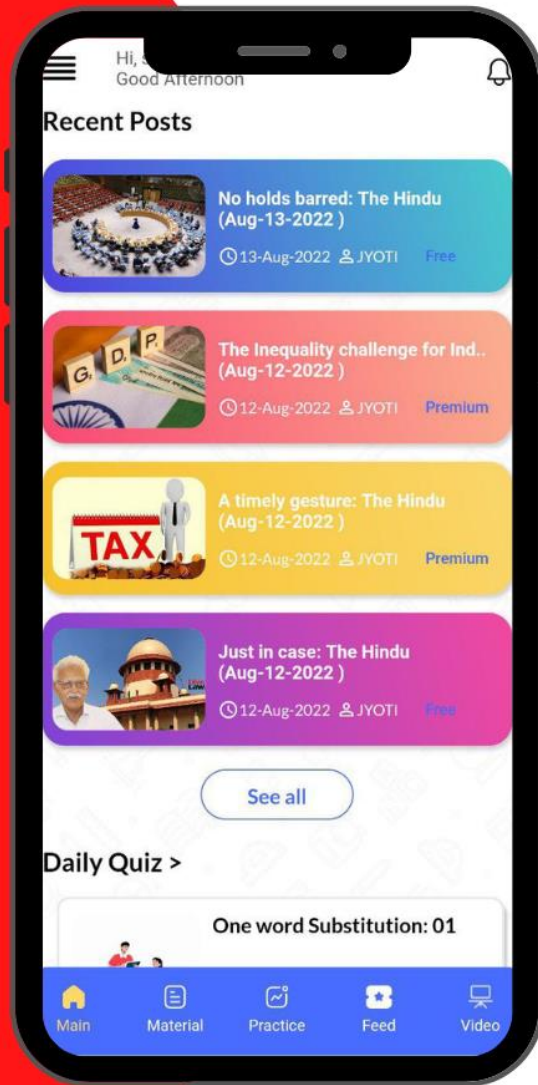
- **'Concise'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the brevity and clarity of the priest's sermon. The word 'concise' implies presenting the sermon in a condensed and succinct manner, which means the sermon being short and to the point. Thus, "concise" would be the most appropriate choice.
18. B) "An" should be replaced with "the" to indicate a specific set of adventures related to Tarzan.
19. A) **"true Personality"** के बदले "true colours" का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह इंडियम व्यक्ति की असली पहचान या व्यक्तित्व को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है जो आमतौर पर छुपा रहता है; जैसे— You showed me your true colours when you acted in that way.
- **"true colours"** will be used instead of "true Personality" as this idiom is used to depict someone's real character or nature, usually hidden; Like— You showed me your true colours when you acted in that way.
20. A) **'was'** के बदले 'were' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'If only' के साथ Imaginary Conditions में हम 'were' का प्रयोग करते हैं, भले ही Subject Singular हो; जैसे— If only I were rich.
- **'were'** will be used instead of 'was' because with 'If only' we use 'were' for Imaginary Conditions, even if the Subject is Singular; Like— If only I were rich.
21. C) Exuberant' का use होगा क्योंकि "exuberant" का अर्थ होता है अत्यधिक उत्साही या उत्साहपूर्ण, जो यहाँ निर्यात वृद्धि के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। 'Emerge' का अर्थ है प्रकट होना, 'Warrant' का अर्थ है औचित्य सिद्ध करना, और 'Resultant' का अर्थ है परिणामस्वरूप, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- Exuberant' should be used because it means full of energy, excitement, or cheerfulness, which is appropriate here in the context of export growth. 'Emerge' means to come out, 'Warrant' means to justify, and 'Resultant' means as a result, which are not fitting in this context.
22. B) Steeper' का use होगा क्योंकि "steeper" यहाँ गिरावट की तीव्रता को दर्शाता है। 'Further' का अर्थ है अधिक, 'Empower' का अर्थ है सशक्त करना, और 'Sheer' का अर्थ है पूर्ण या स्पष्ट, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
- Steeper' should be used because it indicates the intensity of the decline here. 'Further' means additional, 'Empower' means to give power, and 'Sheer' means absolute or clear, which are not suitable in this context.
23. A) Down' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "dragging down" का अर्थ है गिरावट का कारण बनना। 'Up' का अर्थ है ऊपर, 'Into' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ में, और 'In' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान पर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- Down' should be used because "dragging down" here means causing a decline. 'Up' means upward, 'Into' means entering something, and 'In' means at a place, which are not correct in this context.

24. C) 'Gloom' का use होगा क्योंकि "gloom" का अर्थ होता है उदासी या निराशा, जो यहाँ आर्थिक मंदी के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। 'Deem' का अर्थ है मानना, 'Self-esteem' का अर्थ है आत्म-सम्मान, और 'Alacrity' का अर्थ है तत्परता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Gloom' should be used because it means a state of darkness or sadness, which is fitting here in the context of economic downturn. 'Deem' means to consider, 'Self-esteem' means self-respect, and 'Alacrity' means eagerness, which are not correct in this context.

25. A) 'Dispelled' का use होगा क्योंकि "dispelled" का अर्थ है दूर करना या खत्म करना, जो यहाँ आशाओं को दूर करने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। 'Counsel' का अर्थ है सलाह देना, 'Battered' का अर्थ है क्षतिग्रस्त करना, और 'Imparted' का अर्थ है प्रदान करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Dispelled' should be used because it means to drive away or eliminate, which is appropriate here in the context of eliminating hopes. 'Counsel' means to advise, 'Battered' means damaged, and 'Imparted' means to provide, which are not correct in this context.



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