

Express View on resumption of penicillin production: A step in the right direction

Three **decades** after the India's last penicillin manufacturing unit **was shut down**, the country will start producing this **active pharmaceutical ingredient** (API or bulk drug) used in several **antibiotics**. According to the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), production of penicillin-G (or pen-G) will resume this year.

This was **phased out** in the 1990s, when the country's markets were **flooded** with cheaper alternatives, largely from China. The **decline** in API production **was** noticed only in a few circles until late 2019, when supply chains were disrupted **following** China's **stringent regulations** on its industry. The Covid pandemic made the problem **grave** and API shortages **threatened** to have serious **ramifications** outside India's borders, **given** the country's status as the largest manufacturer of **generic medicines**. The **resumption** of penicillin manufacturing **owes** in great measure to the government's **production-linked investment** (PLI) scheme.

Pen-G manufacture is cost-intensive and involves a complex **fermentation** and **extraction** process. That's why drug manufacturers find it **prudent** to **outsource** their production. The situation has **compounded** in the last few years because Chinese penicillin makers have been producing well below their capacity. In 2019, the public sector Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd was **reportedly** the government's first choice to restart its production under the Make in India scheme. However, the PSU expressed its inability to participate in the **venture**, **citing** resource **constraints**. About the same time, the Department of Health Research informed the MoHFW that India needs more than 13,000 million doses of penicillin in the next three years to **deal with** bacterial infections that cause **rheumatic fever** – India has amongst the highest death rates from such illnesses. The government also received requests from doctors to **procure** this bulk drug. Broad-spectrum antibiotics, such as azithromycin, that have been used as penicillin **substitutes** are known to harm essential bacteria naturally present in the human body, leaving a patient **vulnerable** to harmful germs.

The PLI scheme **envisages** a support of 20 per cent for the first four years, 15 per cent for the fifth year, and 5 per cent for the sixth year on eligible sales of fermentation-based bulk drugs and hormones such as insulin. It's early years for the scheme and India still imports close to 90 per cent of all APIs for antibiotics. The **challenge** for the country's health authorities **will** be to ensure that the **focus** on **self-reliance** does not affect the **affordability** of medicines. They should also make sure that the companies can **sustain** themselves once the government hand holding is over. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Resumption** (noun) – Restart, renewal, continuation, recommencement, reinitiation पुनः आरम्भ
2. **Decade** (noun) – Period of Ten year दशक
3. **Shut down** (phrasal verb) – Close, cease operations, stop, halt, discontinue बंद करना
4. **Active pharmaceutical ingredient** (noun) – The substance in a drug that is pharmaceutically active, main component, key ingredient, principal constituent
5. **Antibiotic** (noun) – medicines that fight bacterial infections in people and animals
6. **Phase out** (phrasal verb) – Gradually remove, eliminate, discontinue, phase down, taper off धीरे-धीरे समाप्त करना
7. **Flood** (with) (verb) – completely fill पूर्ण होना
8. **Following** (preposition) – After, subsequent to, in the wake of, post, succeeding के बाद
9. **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, severe, rigorous, tight, tough कठोर
10. **Regulation** (noun) – Rule, law, directive, ordinance, regulation विनियमन
11. **Grave** (adjective) – Serious, critical, severe, dire, acute गंभीर
12. **Threaten** (verb) – Endanger, jeopardize, risk, pose a threat to, imperil खतरे में डालना
13. **Ramification** (noun) – Consequence, result, outcome, effect, implication परिणाम
14. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of, with regard to, given देखते हुए
15. **Generic medicine** (noun) – a pharmaceutical drug that contains the same chemical substance as a drug that was originally protected by chemical patents
16. **Production-linked investment (PLI)** (noun) – A government incentive scheme linking investment to production, incentive plan, subsidy program, financial support scheme
17. **Fermentation** (noun) – The chemical breakdown of a substance by bacteria, yeast, or other microorganisms, brewing, fermenting, zymurgy
18. **Extraction** (noun) – The process of obtaining something from a mixture or compound by chemical or physical means, removal, separation, drawing out
19. **Prudent** (adjective) – Wise, sensible, judicious, sagacious, shrewd विवेकपूर्ण
20. **Outsource** (verb) – Contract out, subcontract, assign, relocate, delegate बाहरी स्रोत से काम करवाना

21. **Compound** (verb) – Increase, intensify, exacerbate, aggravate, worsen बदतर करना, बढ़ाना
22. **Reportedly** (adverb) – According to reports, supposedly, allegedly, purportedly, supposedly कथित रूप से
23. **Venture** (noun) – Enterprise, project, undertaking, venture उद्यम
24. **Cite** (verb) – Mention, refer to, allude to, quote, invoke हवाला देना
25. **Constraint** (noun) – Limitation, restriction, restraint, impediment, constraint बाध्यता
26. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, cope with, tackle, address निपटना
27. **Rheumatic fever** (noun) – A disease caused by an infection with group A streptococcus bacteria that can lead to inflammation of the heart, joints, skin, and brain, inflammatory disease, rheumatic illness गठिया बुखार
28. **Procure** (verb) – Obtain, acquire, get, secure, purchase प्राप्त करना
29. **Substitute** (noun) – Alternate, Alternative, replacement, proxy विकल्प
30. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – At risk, in danger, susceptible, open to attack, exposed कमजोर
31. **Envisage** (verb) – Foresee, predict, anticipate, expect, contemplate कल्पना करना
32. **Self-reliance** (noun) – Independence, self-sufficiency, self-support, autonomy, self-dependence आत्मनिर्भरता
33. **Affordability** (noun) – The quality of being affordable, economic feasibility, cost-effectiveness, reasonableness, accessibility किफायत
34. **Sustain** (verb) – Maintain, continue, keep up, prolong, preserve बनाए रखना

Summary of the Editorial

1. India is set to resume the production of penicillin, an active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) used in several antibiotics, after a three-decade hiatus.
2. The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) announced that penicillin-G (pen-G) production will restart this year.
3. Penicillin production in India was phased out in the 1990s due to an influx of cheaper alternatives, primarily from China.
4. The decline in API production became a concern in 2019 when supply chains were disrupted following stringent regulations in China's industry.
5. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the problem, highlighting the significance of India's role as the largest manufacturer of generic medicines.
6. The government's production-linked investment (PLI) scheme has played a significant role in the decision to resume penicillin manufacturing.
7. Pen-G manufacturing is cost-intensive and involves a complex fermentation and extraction process, leading drug manufacturers to outsource its production.
8. Chinese penicillin producers have been operating below their capacity, further complicating the situation.
9. In 2019, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd, a public sector unit, was considered for restarting penicillin production under the Make in India scheme but cited resource constraints.
10. India needs over 13,000 million doses of penicillin in the next three years to address bacterial infections causing rheumatic fever, a condition with high death rates in the country.
11. There have been requests from doctors to procure penicillin, as substitutes like azithromycin can harm essential bacteria in the human body.
12. The PLI scheme offers financial support for the production of fermentation-based bulk drugs, including a 20% support for the first four years, 15% for the fifth year, and 5% for the sixth year.
13. Despite the PLI scheme, India still imports close to 90% of all APIs for antibiotics.
14. Ensuring self-reliance in API production without compromising the affordability of medicines is a challenge for India's health authorities.
15. It is crucial that companies involved in penicillin production can sustain themselves once government support through the PLI scheme ends.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage regarding the resumption of penicillin production in India?** [Editorial]
 - A. Pessimistic
 - B. Indifferent
 - C. Critical
 - D. Optimistic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The economic challenges faced by the pharmaceutical industry
 - B. The resumption of penicillin production in India and its implications
 - C. The impact of Chinese regulations on the global market
 - D. The role of the government in supporting the pharmaceutical industry
3. **What was one of the main reasons for the decline in API production in India until late 2019?**
 - A. Increased domestic demand for antibiotics
 - B. The impact of the Covid pandemic on the pharmaceutical industry
 - C. Supply chain disruptions following China's stringent regulations on its industry
 - D. The government's focus on the production of other pharmaceuticals
4. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the role of the PLI scheme in the resumption of penicillin production in India?**
 - A. The PLI scheme was primarily focused on reducing India's dependence on imported penicillin.
 - B. The PLI scheme played a crucial role in providing financial incentives for the resumption of penicillin production.
 - C. The PLI scheme was ineffective in addressing the challenges faced by the penicillin manufacturing industry.
 - D. The PLI scheme was aimed at increasing the export of penicillin from India to other countries.
5. **What is a key feature of the Production-Linked Investment (PLI) scheme as described in the passage?**
 - A. It provides a fixed percentage of support for all years of the scheme.
 - B. It offers decreasing support percentages over the first six years of eligible sales.
 - C. It exclusively focuses on supporting the production of penicillin and its derivatives.
 - D. It guarantees financial assistance to all pharmaceutical companies in India.
6. **The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.**

But perhaps Governor Clinton's most/ remarkable achievement will have been/ brought to an end the Reagan-Bush years.

 - A. But perhaps Governor Clinton's most
 - B. No error
 - C. remarkable achievement will have been
 - D. brought to an end the Reagan-Bush years.
7. **In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Select the correct option to fill in the blanks.**

The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming ___1___, although one account by archaeologists ___2___ that a hard rain and a strong wind had disturbed the ___3___ calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of ___4___ rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling the harbor with

_____5_____ lava.

- A. 1-outburst, 2-detected, 3-supernatural, 4-fused, 5- concrete
- B. 1-explosion, 2-revealed, 3-heavenly, 4-liquid, 5-conjoined
- C. 1-outbreak, 2-identified, 3-eternal, 4-smelted, 5- coherent
- D. 1- eruption, 2- unearthed, 3- celestial, 4- molten, 5- coagulated

8. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined idiom:**

The boy exulted in the success of his petty thefts but the Argus-eyed mother knew it all.

- i. The boy was clever enough to take a little money at a time so that his mother never noticed it.
- ii. The mother looked at her boy with such love and compassion that he regretted his actions.
- iii. The mother was extremely vigilant and caught the boy red handed one day.
- iv. The doting mother failed to see the faults of her boy and he became bolder in his acts.

- A. both ii and iv are correct
- B. both i and ii are correct
- C. only iv is correct
- D. only iii is correct

9. Select the word that is closest in meaning (**SYNONYM**) to the word given below

Infinitesimal

- A. Gallant
- B. Insignificant
- C. Bold
- D. Unabashed

10. **Arrange the given sentences (1-6) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.**

- 1. Porsena, the King of the Etruscans, had raised a great army and was marching toward Rome.
- 2. Then, one morning the army of Porsena was seen coming over the hills from the north.
- 3. The Romans did not have very many soldiers at that time, and they knew that they were not strong enough to meet the Etruscans in open battle.
- 4. There was once, a war between the Roman people and the Etruscans who lived in the towns on the other side of the Tiber River.
- 5. So they kept themselves inside their walls and set guards to watch the roads.
- 6. The city of Rome had never been in such great danger before.

- A. 461352
- B. 315462
- C. 612543
- D. 135624

11. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined word:**

Statement: He has been a somnambulist since childhood.

- i. He entertains people by speaking without moving his lips as if the voice is coming from somewhere else.
- ii. He walks around in his sleep, unaware of himself and his surroundings.
- iii. He is an expert in soil management and field crop production.
- iv. He is a reformer who works to achieve social or political change.

- A. i is correct
- B. ii is correct
- C. iii is correct
- D. iv is correct

12. Select the word that is closest in meaning (**SYNONYM**) to the word given below

Entropy

- A. Decay
- B. Efficiency
- C. Futility
- D. Ineptness

13. **Some parts of a sentence have been jumbled up, and labelled P, Q, R and S. Select the option that gives the correct sequence in which these parts can be rearranged to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph. Opening and Closing sentence indicate the start of the paragraph and end of the sentence paragraph.**

Opening Sentence: The bustling city of Tokyo is not only the capital of Japan but also a global metropolis known for its innovation and technology.

P. Tokyo's journey into modernity is closely tied to its rise as an economic powerhouse, marked by the post-World War II era when the city rapidly transformed.

Q. Skyscrapers dot the skyline, reflecting the city's economic prosperity and architectural prowess.

R. In the aftermath of World War II, Tokyo emerged as a symbol of resilience, rebuilding itself into a vibrant hub of commerce and culture.

S. Despite the city's technological advances, traditional elements such as Shinto shrines and cherry blossoms remain integral to Tokyo's identity.

Closing Sentence: Today, Tokyo stands as a captivating blend of tradition and modernity, drawing visitors from around the world.

- A. PRQS
- B. RQPS
- C. RPSQ
- D. SPQR

14. **The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.**

The museum was built in 1972, although/ the chief's home and store (the museum's main attractions)/ remained closed because for their fragility.

- A. the chief's home and store (the museum's main attractions)
- B. No error
- C. remained closed because for their fragility.
- D. The museum was built in 1972, although

15. Select the word that is opposite in meaning (**ANTONYM**) to the word given below.

Recalcitrant

- A. Amenable
- B. Suppress
- C. Halt
- D. Impede

16. **The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.**

As both a novelist and/ an university lecturer,/ she has two strings to her bow.

- A. she has two strings to her bow.
- B. No error
- C. an university lecturer,

D. As both a novelist and

17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given proverb from the options**

The grass is always greener on the other side

- A. People always want what they don't have
- B. Nothing is free. Even the things that are free have a hidden cost
- C. Your home is the most comfortable place in the world
- D. If you're trying to convince someone of something, words and ideas are stronger than using physical force (common in politics)

18. **Match the following groups of words with the correct one-word substitutions.**

Phrase	one-word substitution
1. Study of languages	a. Psephology
2. Study of handwriting	b. Philology
3. Study of election trends	c. Theology
4. Study of religion	d. graphology

- A. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
- B. 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a
- C. 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
- D. 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b

19. **Match the following groups of words with the correct one-word substitutions.**

phrase	one-word substitution
1. murder of a whole community or race	a. fratricide
2. murder of one's brother or sister	b. celibacy
3. the state of remaining unmarried	c. supremacy
4. the state of being the most powerful	d. genocide

- A. 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
- B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
- C. 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b
- D. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

20. **Select the correct conclusion based on the meaning of the underlined word:**

Statement: Her last novel was published posthumously.

- i. She portrayed the protagonist of her novel as a pessimistic character struggling with depression.
- ii. She could not enjoy the appreciation that her novel received as it was published after her death.
- iii. She was awarded the highest honour and felicitated for her great piece of writing.
- iv. Her novel became a best seller and she became famous overnight.

- A. only i is correct
- B. both iii and iv are correct
- C. only ii is correct
- D. both i and iv are correct

21. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**

In the heat of the moment

- A. Under firm control, well managed
- B. Overwhelmed by what is happening in the moment
- C. To have something secured
- D. Approximately, almost, somewhat, to a certain degree

22. Which of the following statements correctly uses the idiom 'at the eleventh hour' by substituting the underlined words?

- A. While organizing the event, we realized that we were running short of time.
- B. The runner in the third place overtook the ones ahead of him at the last moment and won the race.
- C. She believes in planning meticulously well in advance so that there is no exigency later.
- D. He disturbed me late at night to inform me of his appointment as the Commissioner.

- A. Only D is correct
- B. Both A and C are correct
- C. Only B is correct
- D. Both B and C are correct

23. Four sentences are given below. Find the odd sentence out.

- A. An unsettled society is antagonistic to creative liberty.
- B. Creativity requires freedom to flow and express itself but it is often curtailed by politico-religious authorities.
- C. Peaceful times always see proliferation in artistic and scientific works.
- D. The creative individual is being controlled through fear and restriction by policing forces.

- A. sentence D
- B. sentence C
- C. sentence B
- D. sentence A

24. The sentence below has been divided into three parts. Select the part of the sentence that has an error. If the sentence has no error, select the option 'No Error'.

For a fortnight, toddlers at St Andrew's had been/ busy committed rhymes to memory/ in preparation for their big performance.

- A. busy committed rhymes to memory
- B. For a fortnight, toddlers at St Andrew's had been
- C. in preparation for their big performance.
- D. No error

25. There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.

Sentence: Internet addiction is a modern affliction spreading wide as our society becomes increasingly dependent on it.

The US and China have started rehabilitation centres for compulsive users of the internet and even India must consider proactive measures with regard to this problem.

____ 1 _____. It is no longer a mere medium of communication but is evolving into a virtual reality.

____ 2 _____. Neuropsychiatric opinion holds that internet addiction is like substance abuse.

____ 3 _____ It thrives on instant gratification and can cause behavioral alterations. ____ 4 _____

- A. Blank 3
- B. Blank 1
- C. Blank 4
- D. Blank 2

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations**1. D) Optimistic**

The tone of the passage is optimistic, as it discusses the positive step of resuming penicillin production in India after a long hiatus. The passage highlights the government's efforts and the potential benefits of this decision, indicating a hopeful outlook for the future of pharmaceutical production in the country.

passage का tone optimistic है, क्योंकि यह लंबे समय के बाद भारत में penicillin production को फिर से शुरू करने के positive step पर चर्चा करता है। passage सरकार के प्रयासों और इस निर्णय के संभावित लाभों को उजागर करता है, जो देश में औषधीय उत्पादन के भविष्य के लिए आशापूर्ण दृष्टिकोण highlight करता है।

2. B) The resumption of penicillin production in India and its implications

The main theme of the passage is the resumption of penicillin production in India and its implications for the country's pharmaceutical industry and healthcare. The passage discusses the historical context, the reasons behind the decision, and the potential impact of this move on the availability of antibiotics and the country's self-reliance in pharmaceuticals.

Passage का main theme भारत में penicillin production का पुनरारंभ और इसके देश के औषधीय उद्योग और स्वास्थ्य सेवा पर प्रभाव है। Passage historical context में, इस निर्णय के पीछे के कारणों और antibiotics की उपलब्धता और औषधीय में देश की आत्मनिर्भरता पर इस कदम के संभावित प्रभाव पर चर्चा करता है।

3. C) Supply chain disruptions following China's stringent regulations on its industry

The decline in API production was primarily due to supply chain disruptions following China's stringent regulations on its industry. This affected the availability of cheaper alternatives in the market, leading to a noticeable decline in API production in India until late 2019.

भारत में API उत्पादन में गिरावट का मुख्य कारण चीन के उसके उद्योग पर कठोर विनियमनों के बाद आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में disruption था। इसने बाजार में cheap options की उपलब्धता को प्रभावित किया, जिससे 2019 के अंत तक भारत में API उत्पादन में गिरावट आई।

4. B) The PLI scheme played a crucial role in providing financial incentives for the resumption of penicillin production.

The passage states that the resumption of penicillin manufacturing owes in great measure to the government's production-linked investment (PLI) scheme. This suggests that the PLI scheme played a crucial role in providing financial incentives for the resumption of penicillin production in India.

Passage के अनुसार, penicillin उत्पादन का resumption government की production-linked investment (PLI) scheme के लिए बहुत हद तक आभारी है। इससे indication मिलता है कि PLI scheme ने भारत में penicillin production के resumption के लिए financial incentives प्रदान करने में crucial भूमिका निभाई।

5. **B) It offers decreasing support percentages over the first six years of eligible sales.**

The passage states that the PLI scheme envisages a support of 20 per cent for the first four years, 15 per cent for the fifth year, and 5 per cent for the sixth year on eligible sales of fermentation-based bulk drugs and hormones such as insulin. This indicates that the key feature of the PLI scheme is offering decreasing support percentages over the first six years of eligible sales.

Passage के अनुसार, PLI scheme पहले four years के लिए 20 प्रतिशत, पांचवें वर्ष के लिए 15 per cent और sixth year के लिए 5 per cent का समर्थन प्रदान करती है, जैसे कि insulin के लिए fermentation-based bulk drugs and hormones की योग्य बिक्री पर। इससे पता चलता है कि PLI scheme की प्रमुख विशेषता पहले six years की योग्य बिक्री के दौरान समर्थन प्रतिशतों में कमी लाना है।

6. **D) brought to an end the Reagan-Bush years**

The use of "brought" is incorrect because it doesn't match the tense and structure of the sentence. The phrase "will have been" requires a gerund (verb+ing) form to follow it. Therefore, the corrected sentence should read: "But perhaps Governor Clinton's most remarkable achievement will have been bringing to an end the Reagan-Bush years."

- 'bringing to an end the Reagan-Bush years' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'achievement' के बाद क्रिया का -ing रूप में होना चिन्हित करता है कि यह एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया या परिणाम है। 'achievement' एक noun है और इसके बाद आने वाली verb का वर्णन करने के लिए उसका -ing रूप (gerund) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जो कि एक कार्य या उपलब्धि को दर्शाता है। 'Will have been' का प्रयोग भविष्यत्काल के पूर्णतावादी रूप के लिए किया जाता है, जो यह संकेत देता है कि कोई कार्य भविष्य में किसी निश्चित समय तक पूरा हो चुका होगा।

7. **D) 1- eruption, 2- unearthed, 3- celestial, 4- molten, 5- coagulated.**

'1- eruption' का use होगा क्योंकि "eruption" का अर्थ होता है किसी ज्वालामुखी का फटना। Sentence में ज्वालामुखी के सक्रिय होने की बात कही गई है, इसलिए 'eruption' यहाँ सही है। वहीं, 'outburst' का अर्थ होता है अचानक भावनात्मक प्रकटीकरण, 'explosion' और 'outbreak' का अर्थ होता है विस्फोट या प्रकोप, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Eruption' should be used because it specifically refers to the sudden occurrence of a violent discharge of steam and volcanic material, fitting the context of a volcano becoming active. 'Outburst', 'Explosion', and 'Outbreak' can refer to sudden releases of emotion or the start of something but are less specific to volcanoes than 'eruption'.

'2- unearthed' का use होगा क्योंकि "unearthed" का अर्थ होता है कुछ छिपा हुआ या अज्ञात खोज निकालना। Archaeologists ने जो जानकारी प्राप्त की, उसे खोजकर निकाला होगा, इसलिए 'unearthed' यहाँ

उपयुक्त है। 'Detected', 'revealed', और 'identified' का अर्थ होता है पहचानना या खुलासा करना, जो सीधे तौर पर खोजने की प्रक्रिया को नहीं दर्शाते।

'Unearthed' is correct as it means to discover something hidden, lost, or kept secret by investigation or searching, aligning well with the role of archaeologists. 'Detected', 'revealed', and 'identified' can also imply discovery or recognition, but 'unearthed' is more specific to finding something buried or hidden.

'3- celestial' का use होगा क्योंकि "celestial" का अर्थ होता है आकाशीय या दिव्य, जो यहाँ रात के शांत आकाश के संदर्भ में सही बैठता है। 'Celestial' fits best to describe the tranquility of the night sky,

implying a heavenly or sky-related calm. 'Supernatural', 'heavenly', and 'eternal' might describe something extraordinary or everlasting but are not as specifically related to the sky or atmosphere

'4- molten' का use होगा क्योंकि "molten" का अर्थ होता है पिघला हुआ, जो ज्वालामुखी से निकलने वाली चट्टानों के लिए सटीक है। 'Fused', 'liquid', और 'smelted' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे पिघलने की अवस्था को सही ढंग से नहीं दर्शाते।

'Molten' is the correct term for describing rock in a liquid state due to extreme heat, fitting the context of a volcanic eruption. 'Fused', 'liquid', and 'smelted' refer to states or processes of materials but are not as accurate in describing lava.

'5- coagulated' का use होगा क्योंकि "coagulated" का अर्थ होता है जमना या सघन होना, जो लावा की स्थिति को सही ढंग से वर्णित करता है। 'Concrete', 'conjoined', और 'coherent' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे लावा की भौतिक अवस्था को सही तरीके से नहीं दर्शाते।

'Coagulated' is used because it implies a transformation from a fluid to a thickened mass, aligning with the description of lava filling the harbor. 'Concrete', 'conjoined', and 'coherent' are related to solidity, union, or logical consistency but do not specifically describe the physical state of lava after an eruption.

8. D) only iii is correct

Argus-eyed (idiom) – Extremely vigilant or watchful. बहुत सतर्क या चौकस।

In the given sentence, "the Argus-eyed mother knew it all" suggests that the mother was highly observant and aware of her son's actions, contrary to the boy's belief that his petty thefts were going unnoticed.

This aligns with option iii, which states that the mother was extremely vigilant and caught the boy, fitting the description of being "Argus-eyed."

9. B) Infinitesimal (adjective) – Extremely small, minute, tiny, negligible, barely perceptible. अति सूक्ष्म

Synonym: Insignificant (adjective) – Lacking in size, importance, or worth; negligible, trivial, minor.

महत्वहीन

- **Gallant** (adjective) – Brave, courageous, valiant, heroic. वीर
- **Bold** (adjective) – Confident and courageous, daring, fearless. साहसी
- **Unabashed** (adjective) – Not embarrassed, disconcerted, or ashamed; confident. निर्लज्ज

10. A) 461352

Sentence 4 sets the historical context of the war.

Sentence 6 highlights the severity of the threat to Rome.

Sentence 1 introduces Porsena and his approach to Rome.

Sentence 3 explains the Romans' lack of military strength.

Sentence 5 describes the defensive measures taken by the Romans.

Sentence 2 depicts the arrival of Porsena's army, increasing the sense of urgency.

11. **B) ii is correct**

Somnambulist (noun) – a person who walks around, eats, or performs other motor acts while asleep; sleepwalker: नींद में चलनेवाला

This aligns with option ii, which describes this behavior. The other options describe a ventriloquist (i), an agronomist (iii), and a reformer (iv), none of which are related to the meaning of somnambulist.

12. **A) Entropy (noun)** – the degradation of the matter and energy in the universe to an ultimate state of inert uniformity ब्रह्माण्ड में पदार्थ और ऊर्जा का अक्रिय एकरूपता की अंतिम अवस्था तक क्षरण।

Synonym: Decay (noun) – The process of rotting or decomposition, a decline in quality, strength, or vigor. The term implies a gradual deterioration, much like entropy signifies a gradual increase in disorder. क्षय

- **Efficiency (noun)** – The state or quality of being efficient, effectiveness, and productivity. कार्यक्षमता
- **Futility (noun)** – Pointlessness or ineffectiveness. निरर्थकता
- **Ineptness (noun)** – Lack of skill, ability, or competence. अक्षमता

13. **A) PRQS**

Opening Sentence: Introduces Tokyo as a bustling city known for innovation and technology.

P: Discusses Tokyo's journey into modernity and economic rise post-World War II.

R: Talks about Tokyo's emergence post-World War II as a hub of commerce and culture.

Q: Describes the cityscape with skyscrapers, indicating economic prosperity and architectural development.

S: Highlights the coexistence of traditional elements with technological advances in Tokyo.

Closing Sentence: Concludes with Tokyo being a blend of tradition and modernity.

14. **C) 'remained closed because for their fragility'** में error है। 'because for' का प्रयोग अशुद्ध है; सही प्रयोग

'because of' होगा। 'Because of' का अर्थ होता है 'के कारण', जबकि 'because for' का कोई मानक अर्थ नहीं होता। इसलिए वाक्य का सही रूप होगा— 'remained closed because of their fragility.'

- 'Because of' will be used instead of 'because for' because 'because of' is the correct prepositional phrase indicating a reason or cause. The correct sentence should be— 'remained closed because of their fragility.'

15. **A) Recalcitrant (adjective)** – Stubbornly resistant to authority or control, uncooperative, obstinate, defiant. अवज्ञाकारी; हठी

Antonym: Amenable (adjective) – Willing to follow advice or authority, tractable, malleable, compliant. अनुकूल

- **Suppress** (verb) – To stop by force, subdue, crush, stifle, quash. दबाना
- **Halt** (verb) – To stop, pause, discontinue, cease. रोकना
- **Impede** (verb) – To slow the progress of, hinder, obstruct, hamper, delay. बाधा डालना

16. C) 'an university lecturer' के बदले 'a university lecturer' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'university' शब्द की ध्वनि एक स्वर (Vowel Sound) नहीं है, बल्कि एक व्यंजन (Consonant Sound) 'y' की ध्वनि है। 'an' का प्रयोग स्वर ध्वनि वाले शब्दों के आगे किया जाता है, जबकि 'a' का प्रयोग व्यंजन ध्वनि वाले शब्दों के आगे किया जाता है; जैसे— An apple, a university.

'a university lecturer' will be used instead of 'an university lecturer' because the word 'university' does not start with a vowel sound, but with a consonant sound 'y'. The article 'an' is used before words starting with a vowel sound, whereas 'a' is used before words starting with a consonant sound; Like— An apple, a university.

17. A) People always want what they don't have

The grass is always greener on the other side (Proverb) – other people's lives or situations always seem better than your own. दूसरे लोगों का जीवन या स्थितियाँ हमेशा आपसे बेहतर लगती हैं। This proverb reflects the human tendency to be dissatisfied with one's own situation and to believe that others have it better.

18. C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

- **Philology** (noun) - The study of language in written historical sources; it is a combination of literary studies, history, and linguistics. भाषा विज्ञान
- **Graphology** (noun) - The study of handwriting, especially when employed as a means of analyzing character. हस्तलेख विज्ञान
- **Psephology** (noun) - The branch of political science which deals with the study and scientific analysis of elections. चुनाव विज्ञान
- **Theology** (noun) - The study of the nature of the divine, religious belief, and the study of religious traditions. धर्म शास्त्र

19. D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

- **Genocide** (noun) – the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation. सामूहिक नरसंहार
- **Fratricide** (noun) – the act of killing one's brother or sister. भ्रातृहत्या
- **Celibacy** (noun) – the state of abstaining from marriage and sexual relations. ब्रह्मचर्य
- **Supremacy** (noun) – the state or condition of being superior to all others in authority, power, or status. सर्वोच्चता

20. C) Only ii is correct.

Posthumously (adverb) – after the death of the originator. मरणोपरांत

- i. This conclusion does not directly relate to the novel being published posthumously. It's more about the content of the novel rather than the circumstances of its publication.
- ii. This conclusion is consistent with the meaning of "posthumously." If the novel was published after her death, she would not have been alive to experience any appreciation it received.
- iii. Since the novel was published posthumously, she could not have been personally awarded or felicitated after its publication.
- iv. While the novel might have become a bestseller, the part about her becoming famous overnight is inconsistent with "posthumously," as she would not have been alive to experience this fame.

21. **B) In the heat of the moment** (idiom) – Overwhelmed by what is happening in the moment क्षण में जो हो रहा है उससे अभिभूत होना

22. **C) Only B is correct**

'At the eleventh hour' (idiom) – Doing something at the last possible moment. किसी कार्य को अंतिम संभव क्षण में करना

23. **B) sentence C**

Sentences A, B, and D all convey the idea that creativity is hindered by external forces such as societal unrest, politico-religious authorities, and policing forces, indicating a negative impact on creative freedom.

Sentence C presents a contrasting view by stating that peaceful times encourage the growth of artistic and scientific works, suggesting a positive condition for creativity to flourish.

24. **A) 'busy committed rhymes to memory'** में error है क्योंकि यहाँ 'busy' के बाद एक gerund (वर्ब का -ing रूप जो noun की तरह काम करता है) का प्रयोग होना चाहिए; जैसे— 'busy committing rhymes to memory'. इसलिए वाक्य में 'committed' के स्थान पर 'committing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'busy' के बाद कार्य को दर्शाने के लिए gerund का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— She was busy preparing for her exams.

- 'committing' will be used instead of 'committed' because after 'busy', a gerund (the -ing form of a verb acting as a noun) is needed; Like— She was busy preparing for her exams.

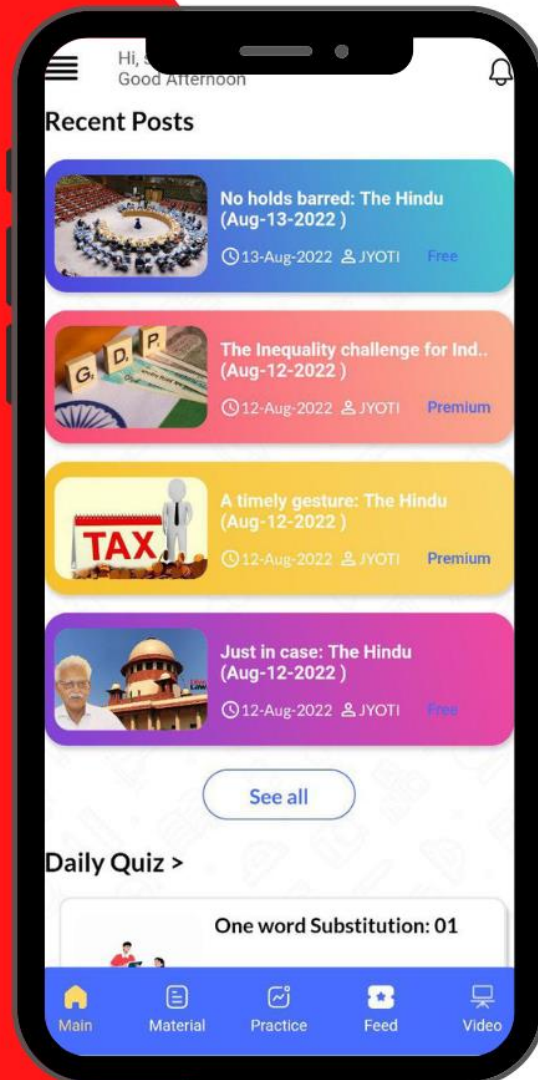
25. **B) Blank 1**

'Internet addiction is a modern affliction spreading wide as our society becomes increasingly dependent on it' का सबसे उपयुक्त स्थान Blank 1 है क्योंकि यह वाक्य इंटरनेट की लत को एक आधुनिक समस्या के रूप में परिचय देता है, जो कि पैराग्राफ की शुरुआती बात को सही तरीके से सेट करता है।

दूसरी तरफ, Blank 2, 3, और 4 इस वाक्य के लिए सही स्थान नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे पहले से ही इंटरनेट की लत के परिणामों और उसकी प्रकृति पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। Blank 2 और 3 के बाद के वाक्य इंटरनेट की लत के विशेष पहलुओं का विस्तार करते हैं, जबकि Blank 4 के बाद का वाक्य इस विषय पर निष्कर्ष या समापन प्रदान करता प्रतीत होता है।

- The sentence "Internet addiction is a modern affliction spreading wide as our society becomes increasingly dependent on it" would best fit in Blank 1. This is because the sentence introduces the topic of internet addiction as a significant and growing problem, setting the context for the

discussion about the efforts in the US, China, and the consideration for India to address compulsive internet use. It provides a logical introduction to the paragraph, leading into the specifics of how different countries are dealing with the issue, and why it's important to consider proactive measures.



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