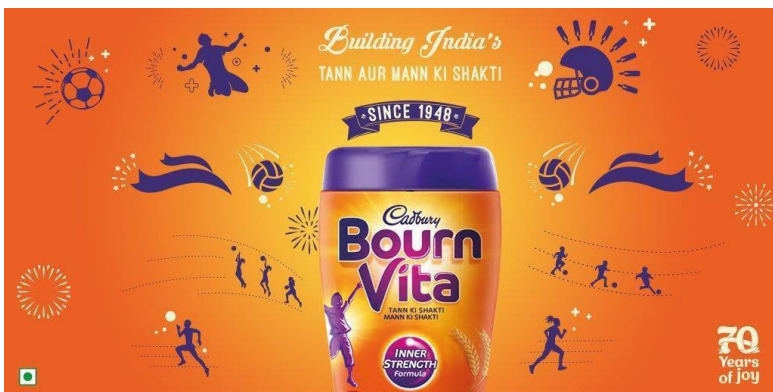


## No, it's not healthy

THE recent **directive** from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to **e-commerce** platforms to remove Bournvita and similar **beverages** from the 'health drink' category **is** a **much-needed** step towards ensuring **transparency** and raising consumer awareness. The move comes after an inquiry by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights revealed that there was no official definition of a 'health drink' under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Earlier this month, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India had clarified that dairy-, cereal- or malt-based beverages should not be **labelled** as 'health' or 'energy' drinks.

Bournvita found itself **in the eye of the storm** last year when questions were asked about its nutritional **claims**, particularly regarding its sugar content. The controversy **prompted** a **re-evaluation** of how such products are **marketed** and labelled. While Bournvita did reduce its sugar content **following** the **backlash**, the broader **issue** of **misleading** labelling **persisted** across the industry. The term 'energy drink' specifically refers to flavoured water-based drinks, both carbonated and non-carbonated. These beverages are often marketed as 'health drinks', even though their high sugar content **poses** serious health risks, especially for children. Excessive sugar consumption can **lead to a host of** health issues, including **obesity**, diabetes and dental **ailments**. The **absence** of clear regulatory guidelines **exacerbates** the problem, leaving consumers **vulnerable** to misleading claims.



The latest clarification **addresses** this **ambiguity**, besides **empowering** consumers to make **informed choices**. **Moving forward**, the **stakeholders** must **collaboratively establish comprehensive** standards for labelling and categorising food products. By **holding** manufacturers, retailers and e-commerce platforms **accountable** for labelling, **regulators** can **safeguard** public health. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Directive** (noun) – Order, instruction, command, decree, mandate निर्देश
2. **E-commerce** (noun) – E-commerce (electronic commerce) refers to the buying and selling of goods or services over the internet or other electronic networks, such as mobile devices.
3. **Beverage** (noun) – Drink, libation, refreshment, potion, liquid पेय
4. **Much-needed** (adjective) – Essential, necessary, crucial, vital, required बहुत जरूरी
5. **Transparency** (noun) – Clarity, openness, honesty, straightforwardness, candor पारदर्शिता
6. **Label** (verb) – Tag, mark, identify, classify, designate लेबल लगाना
7. **In the eye of the storm** (phrase) – At the center of controversy, under scrutiny, in a critical situation, facing criticism, under pressure विवाद के केंद्र में
8. **Claim** (noun) – Assertion, statement, declaration, allegation, contention दावा
9. **Prompt** (verb) – Induce, motivate, provoke, trigger, stimulate प्रेरित करना
10. **Re-evaluation** (noun) – Review, reassessment, reexamination, reappraisal, reanalysis पुनर्मूल्यांकन
11. **Market** (verb) – Promote, sell, trade, advertise, distribute बाजार में लाना/ बेचना
12. **Following** (preposition) – After, subsequent to, in the wake of, post, behind के बाद
13. **Backlash** (noun) – Reaction, response, recoil, repercussion, adverse reaction प्रतिक्रिया
14. **Misleading** (adjective) – Deceptive, false, inaccurate, incorrect, erroneous भ्रामक
15. **Persist** (verb) – Continue, endure, remain, carry on, persevere जारी रहना
16. **Pose** (verb) – Present, constitute, offer, create, cause खड़ा करना (जोखिम)
17. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, provoke, engender कारण बनना
18. **A host of** (phrase) – A multitude, a large number, many, a plethora, several कई
19. **Obesity** (noun) – Overweight, corpulence, fatness, heaviness, bulkiness मोटापा
20. **Ailment** (noun) – Illness, disease, disorder, condition, malady बीमारी
21. **Exacerbate** (verb) – Worsen, aggravate, intensify, increase, heighten बिगड़ना
22. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Susceptible, exposed, at risk, defenseless, prone असुरक्षित

23. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, handle, deal with, attend to, manage सुलझाना, निपटाना
24. **Ambiguity** (noun) – Uncertainty, vagueness, obscurity, ambiguity, indistinctness अस्पष्टता
25. **Empower** (verb) – Enable, authorize, equip, strengthen, permit सशक्त बनाना
26. **Informed choice** (noun) – Educated decision, knowledgeable selection, well-informed decision, deliberate choice जानकारी युक्त चयन
27. **Moving forward** (phrase) – In the future भविष्य में
28. **Stakeholder** (noun) – Participant, interested party, involved person, shareholder, collaborator हितधारक
29. **Collaboratively** (adverb) – Cooperatively, jointly, together, mutually, in cooperation सहयोग से
30. **Establish** (verb) – Set up, found, create, institute, form स्थापित करना
31. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Thorough, complete, all-encompassing, extensive, exhaustive व्यापक
32. **Hold someone accountable for** (phrase) – Blame, responsible for, answerable for, liable for, charge with जवाबदेह ठहराना
33. **Regulator** (noun) – Controller, supervisor, overseer, authority, watchdog नियामक
34. **Safeguard** (verb) – Protect, secure, defend, shield, preserve सुरक्षित करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has instructed e-commerce platforms to reclassify Bournvita and similar beverages, removing them from the 'health drink' category.
2. This decision is aimed at increasing transparency and enhancing consumer awareness.
3. The directive follows an investigation by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.
4. The investigation highlighted the absence of an official definition for 'health drink' under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.
5. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India recently stated that dairy-, cereal-, or malt-based beverages should not be marketed as 'health' or 'energy' drinks.
6. Bournvita was scrutinized last year for its nutritional claims, particularly concerning its sugar content.
7. The controversy led to a re-evaluation of marketing and labeling practices in the industry.
8. Although Bournvita reduced its sugar content after the backlash, the issue of misleading labeling remained prevalent across the industry.
9. The term 'energy drink' typically refers to flavored water-based beverages, both carbonated and non-carbonated.
10. These drinks are often promoted as 'health drinks', despite their high sugar content which is detrimental to health.
11. High sugar intake is linked to serious health issues like obesity, diabetes, and dental problems.
12. The lack of clear regulatory guidelines has left consumers vulnerable to deceptive advertising.
13. The recent clarification from authorities aims to resolve this ambiguity and empower consumers.
14. Moving forward, there is a call for stakeholders to collaboratively establish comprehensive standards for labeling and categorizing food products.
15. By ensuring accountability among manufacturers, retailers, and e-commerce platforms, regulators aim to protect public health.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Persuasive
  - B. Indifferent
  - C. Accusatory
  - D. Reflective
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The evolution of e-commerce regulations
  - B. Misleading marketing practices in the food industry
  - C. The impact of sugary drinks on child health
  - D. Challenges in implementing food safety laws
3. **What prompted the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to direct e-commerce platforms to reclassify Bournvita and similar beverages from the 'health drink' category?**
  - A. Consumer complaints about the high sugar content in these beverages, which triggered a governmental review.
  - B. A directive from the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India after they revised the guidelines for beverage labelling.
  - C. An inquiry by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, which revealed the absence of an official 'health drink' definition under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.
  - D. Independent scientific studies showing that these beverages could potentially harm child health if consumed regularly.
4. **Why did Bournvita reduce its sugar content last year?**
  - A. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India mandated a reduction in sugar content for all malt-based beverages.
  - B. There was a general industry trend towards healthier products, and Bournvita aimed to align with market expectations.
  - C. Bournvita aimed to comply with new international standards on sugar content in children's beverages.
  - D. Bournvita faced scrutiny over its nutritional claims, particularly its sugar content, which led to a re-evaluation of how it and similar products are marketed and labelled.
5. **What ongoing issue does the passage highlight, despite changes made by Bournvita?**
  - A. The continued use of the term 'energy drink' for high-sugar beverages, which misleads consumers about the health risks associated with their consumption.
  - B. The absence of effective enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with existing health and safety regulations by beverage companies.
  - C. The persistence of misleading labelling practices across the industry, even after individual companies have made changes to their products.
  - D. The lack of consumer awareness regarding the nutritional content and health implications of consuming products labelled as 'health drinks'.

### 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.**

One of the cardinal principles of a functioning and modern democracy is that only the state, led by a government that is elected by the people, has a \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ right to use or to authorise the use of physical force. When civilian groups \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ violence against state actors without repercussions, one has to call into question the maintenance of law and order in the State of Manipur. In late February, cadres of the Meitei chauvinist group, the Arambai Tenggol, allegedly \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ a police officer, assaulted him and vandalised his home. Police officers protested the attack, \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ their inability to take action against the group. It is another matter that the group has managed to source its weapons from the looting of police stations in the valley following the ethnic conflagration last May. Many of the weapons are yet to be seized or returned despite the government's appeals. The police in the valley are heavily ethnicised with \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ any representation from the Kuki-Zo minority.

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

- A. Delegate
- B. Legitimate
- C. Facilitate
- D. Locate

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

- A. Roll out
- B. Lead to
- C. equivalent to
- D. Resort to

**8. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. Abducted
- B. Enhanced
- C. Expected
- D. Unwarranted

**9. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**

- A. Deviating
- B. Lamenting
- C. Fluctuating
- D. Interacting

**10. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**

- A. Simply
- B. Solely
- C. Merely
- D. Barely

**11. 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. She was shot during an attempted robbery while returning home in her car after work at 3.30 am on September 30, 2008, in New Delhi.

- B. Her parents have been stoically pursuing the case, which saw many twists and turns as it dragged on for 15 years.
- C. The conviction by a Delhi court of all four accused of killing Soumya Vishwanathan, a 25-year-old journalist, brings a sense of closure to the victim's parents.
- D. During this long period, the distraught elderly couple wondered whether they would get to see the culprits punished in their lifetime.
  - A. BACD
  - B. ADBC
  - C. CABD
  - D. DACB

**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. with several lives lost, many houses and roads washed away, bridges collapsed, parts of the Teesta dam damaged and communication snapped
- B. The flashfloods in Sikkim have wreaked havoc around Lhonak lake and the Teesta river basin,
- C. Even as operations are in progress to restore normalcy and repair or rebuild damaged infrastructure, reports of the possible cause of this disaster suggest that there was a warning for the glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) that caused a flashflood in the Teesta river, which then gushed violently downstream.
- D. Had it been heeded, the damage could have been controlled.
  - A. BACD
  - B. ADBC
  - C. CABD
  - D. DACB

**13. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. This is an acknowledgment of India's encouraging economic recovery, even as the country is battling the second wave of the pandemic. Citing the revival of private consumption and investment, the World Bank recently scaled up its projections for India's GDP growth to 10.1 per cent for 2021-22, considerably up from 5.4 per cent that it had forecast in its January report.
- Q. World Bank president David Malpass has named India among the three nations — the others being the US and China — which are setting the pace for faster global growth on the back of strong rebounds.
- R. However, the international financial institution hastened to add that in view of the uncertainty caused by the resurgence of Covid cases in the country, the real GDP growth for this financial year could range from 7.5 to 12.5 per cent.
- S. Malpass has made it clear that faster approval and rollout of vaccines are vital for safeguarding national as well as global interests.

A. QPRS

B. QSRP

C. RSPQ

D. SPRQ

**14. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. These middlemen have also been lending money to them for buying inputs, albeit at stiff interest rates. Punjab has around 47,000 registered arhtiyas who make about Rs 1,500 crore annually as commission for their services, including passing on the payments to the farmers. Punjab is insisting on doing it the roundabout way.
- Q. For decades, arhtiyas or commission agents have been helping farmers at every stage, right from the crop's arrival in the mandi to its purchase by government or private agencies.
- R. The state fears that the switchover would herald the end of its time-tested arhtiya system and impact its agriculture-based economy.
- S. The Centre and the Punjab Government are at loggerheads over implementing the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system for making payments directly to the farmers for their produce.
- A. SRPQ                      B.QRSP                      C.SRQP                      D.SPRQ
15. Select the most appropriate **idiom** to fill in the blank.  
The play I saw last night was a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hit the road  
B. hit the hay  
C. smash hit  
D. hit the roof
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
He is \_\_\_\_\_ of many chain snatching cases in Dariyaganj.
- A. ackused  
B. acused  
C. akused  
D. Accused
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
Despite the setbacks and obstacles we faced, / our team rallied together and achieved our goals, / which teach us the importance of / teamwork, resilience, and determination.
- A. Despite the setbacks and obstacles we faced,  
B. teamwork, resilience, and determination  
C. which teach us the importance of  
D. our team rallied together and achieved our goals,
18. **Select the option that correctly rectifies the spelling error that is underlined.**  
The questionaire used by the researcher was of top quality.
- A. quesstionnaire  
B. questionnaire  
C. questionairre  
D. questionaiee
19. **The given sentence contains an error. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**  
That career competition was the difficultest exam he had ever given.
- A. That career competition was the difficultest exam than any he had ever given.



- B. That career competition was the most difficult exam than any he had ever given.  
C. That career competition was the most difficultest exam he had ever given.  
D. That career competition was the most difficult exam he had ever given
20. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the following sentence.  
Shweta organises the sale of handmade pottery at a cheap rate
- A. Hush money  
B. Go for a song  
C. Having one's cake and eating it too  
D. Making a fuss out of something
21. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
**Guilty**
- A. Responsible  
B. Innocent  
C. Criminal  
D. Patient
22. Identify the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.  
The colours of the rainbow seemed to shine through the trianguler prism as the sun hit the object
- A. rainbouw  
B. son  
C. triangular  
D. object
23. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
The intrepid group of adventurers climbed the mountain despite of bad weather and road closures.
- A. despite  
B. in spite  
C. in view of  
D. due to
24. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
The airplane flowed over the mountains, offering the passengers a breath-taking view of the majestic peaks below
- A. flew beyond  
B. flew over  
C. flowed above  
D. flowed beyond
25. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.  
Ecstasy
- A. Euphoria

- B. Coarse
- C. Natural
- D. Despair

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. A) Persuasive

The tone of the passage is persuasive as it supports the initiative taken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to promote transparency and raise consumer awareness about mislabeled food products. The author commends the efforts to redefine how food products, particularly beverages like Bournvita, are marketed, indicating a persuasive push towards better consumer information and health standards.

### 2. B) Misleading marketing practices in the food industry

The main theme of the passage revolves around the misleading marketing practices within the food and beverage industry, particularly how products like Bournvita are inaccurately labeled as 'health drinks.' The passage focuses on the actions taken by regulatory bodies to correct these practices and ensure that products are labeled accurately, highlighting an ongoing issue of transparency and consumer protection in the industry.

### 3. C) An inquiry by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, which revealed the absence of an official 'health drink' definition under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

The passage specifically mentions that the directive from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry came after an inquiry by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights. This inquiry highlighted that there was no official definition of a 'health drink' under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, prompting the reclassification to ensure transparency and increase consumer awareness.

### 4. D) Bournvita faced scrutiny over its nutritional claims, particularly its sugar content, which led to a re-evaluation of how it and similar products are marketed and labelled.

According to the passage, Bournvita was specifically under scrutiny for its nutritional claims about sugar content. This controversy around its sugar content and the subsequent public backlash prompted the company to reduce its sugar content as part of a broader re-evaluation of marketing and labelling practices within the industry. This response was part of an effort to address concerns about misleading labelling and improve consumer trust.

### 5. C) The persistence of misleading labelling practices across the industry, even after individual companies have made changes to their products

The passage indicates that despite Bournvita's efforts to reduce its sugar content following public backlash, "the broader issue of misleading labelling persisted across the industry." This underscores that the problem of misleading labels is an industry-wide issue that remains unresolved even after specific companies address their part of the controversy.

6. B) Legitimate' का use होगा क्योंकि "legitimate" का अर्थ होता है कानूनी रूप से मान्य या स्वीकृत होना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि केवल राज्य के पास ही शारीरिक बल का उपयोग करने का अधिकार है, इसलिए 'legitimate' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Delegate' का अर्थ है प्रतिनिधित्व करना या किसी को कुछ कार्य सौंपना, 'Facilitate' का अर्थ है सुविधा प्रदान करना, और 'Locate' का अर्थ है स्थान निर्धारित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Legitimate' will be used because it means legally valid or authorized. The sentence states that only the state has the right to use or to authorize the use of physical force, making 'legitimate' fitting here.

Whereas, 'Delegate' implies delegating or assigning a duty, 'Facilitate' means to make easier, and 'Locate' implies finding a position, which don't fit in this context.

7. D) 'Resort to' का use होगा क्योंकि "resort to" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष, अक्सर नकारात्मक, तरीके या विधि का उपयोग करना जब अन्य विकल्प उपलब्ध न हों। passage में mention है कि नागरिक समूह राज्य के कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ हिंसा का उपयोग करते हैं जिससे कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति पर सवाल उठता है। इसलिए 'Resort to' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Roll out' का अर्थ होता है किसी योजना या उत्पाद का शुरू करना, 'Lead to' का अर्थ है किसी परिणाम की ओर ले जाना, और 'Equivalent to' का अर्थ है किसी चीज के बराबर होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Resort to' will be used because it means to adopt a specific, often negative, method or approach when other options are not available. The paragraph describes civilian groups using violence against state actors, questioning the state of law and order, making 'resort to' fitting here. Whereas, 'Roll out' means to launch a plan or product, 'Lead to' means to result in, and 'Equivalent to' means equal to, which don't fit in this context.

8. A) 'Abducted' का use होगा क्योंकि "abducted" का अर्थ होता है किसी को जबरदस्ती अपहरण करना। Passage में mention है कि Meitei chauvinist group ने एक police officer के साथ हमला किया और उसके घर को नुकसान पहुँचाया, जिससे 'abducted' इस context में उपयुक्त शब्द है। जबकि 'Enhanced' का अर्थ है बढ़ाना, 'Expected' का अर्थ है उम्मीद करना, और 'Unwarranted' का अर्थ है अनुचित या अनाधिकृत, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Abducted' will be used because it means to forcibly take someone away. The passage describes an incident where a police officer was attacked and his home vandalized by the Meitei chauvinist group, making 'abducted' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Enhanced' means to increase, 'Expected' means to anticipate, and 'Unwarranted' implies something inappropriate or unauthorized, which don't fit in this context.

9. B) 'Lamenting' का use होगा क्योंकि "lamenting" का अर्थ होता है शोक व्यक्त करना या असहायता महसूस करना। Passage में mention है कि पुलिस अधिकारियों ने अपनी कार्रवाई न कर पाने की असमर्थता पर विलाप किया, इसलिए 'lamenting' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Deviating' का अर्थ है पथ से हटना, 'Fluctuating' का अर्थ है उतार-चढ़ाव होना, और 'Interacting' का अर्थ है संवाद करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Lamenting' will be used because it means to express grief or a sense of helplessness. The passage mentions that the police officers protested their inability to take action against the group, making 'lamenting' fitting here. Whereas, 'Deviating' means to depart from a path, 'Fluctuating' means to vary or change, and 'Interacting' implies communication, which don't fit in this context.

10. D) 'Barely' का use होगा क्योंकि "barely" का अर्थ होता है मुश्किल से या लगभग नहीं। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि पुलिस में Kuki-Zo minority की representation बहुत कम है, इसलिए 'barely' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Simply' का अर्थ है बस या सरलता से, 'Solely' का अर्थ है केवल, और 'Merely' का अर्थ है केवल या बस, जो इस context में वांछित emphasis नहीं देते हैं।

'Barely' will be used because it means hardly or almost not. The sentence mentions that the police force has very little representation from the Kuki-Zo minority, making 'barely' suitable here. Whereas,

'Simply' means just or plainly, 'Solely' means only, and 'Merely' also means just or only, which do not provide the necessary emphasis in this context.

11. C) **CABD**

**C:** This sentence introduces the main event — the conviction of the culprits responsible for the death of Soumya Vishwanathan. It sets the context of the entire paragraph, making it the logical starting point as it mentions the resolution of a long-standing issue.

**A:** Following the introduction of the event of the conviction, this sentence provides the background information about the crime itself. It describes what happened to Soumya Vishwanathan, thus directly relating to the previous sentence about the judicial outcome.

**B:** After establishing what happened to Soumya, this sentence transitions into the struggle endured by her parents. It elaborates on the lengthy process and challenges faced in seeking justice, which is a natural follow-up to the context of the crime provided in sentence A.

**C:** Finally, this sentence deepens the narrative of the parents' emotional and mental state during the trial. It illustrates the personal impact and the prolonged anguish they experienced, which ties back to the preceding sentences about the pursuit of justice and the crime itself

12. A) **BACD**

**B -** This sentence introduces the topic of the flashfloods in Sikkim, specifically around Lhonak Lake and the Teesta River basin.

**A -** Following the introduction of the disaster area, this sentence details the extent of the destruction caused by the flashfloods, including the loss of lives, the damage to infrastructure, and the disruption of communication. It logically follows the introduction of the event by providing specific consequences.

**C -** After detailing the damages, this sentence shifts focus to the recovery efforts and mentions the possible cause of the disaster, which is linked to a glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF). This provides a continuation from the description of the damage to the response and further insights into the underlying reasons for the flood.

**D -** This sentence concludes the paragraph by reflecting on the warning that was given prior to the flood. It implies that the severity of the damage could have been mitigated had the warning been taken seriously, thus providing a closing thought that connects back to the cause mentioned in the previous sentence.

13. A) **QPRS**

**Q:** Q sets the context: World Bank president David Malpass has named India as one of the three nations leading the global economic recovery.

**P:** P further elaborates on the specific context for India, providing more information about the World Bank's optimism towards its economic growth.

**R:** R introduces a note of caution from the World Bank, discussing the uncertainty around the exact growth rate due to the resurgence of Covid cases.

**S:** Finally, sentence S brings the discussion back to the broader context, highlighting the importance of vaccines to maintain this economic recovery both nationally and globally.

14. C) **SRQP**

**S:** This sentence gives an introduction to the problem being discussed. It explains the contention between the Punjab Government and the Centre over implementing a new payment system.

**R:** This sentence explains why Punjab is resisting the implementation of the DBT system, suggesting the fear of losing the traditional arhtiya system.

**Q:** This sentence gives more context about what the arhtiya system is and why it's important to the farming process in Punjab, thereby strengthening the point made in sentence R.

**P:** Finally, this sentence further explains the role of the arhtiyas in the farming process and provides specific details about their numbers and the amount they earn. It also reiterates Punjab's stance on the issue, effectively wrapping up the paragraph

15. C) **Smash hit** (idiom) - Refers to a play, movie, song, or other production that is extremely successful or popular.

- **Hit the road** (idiom) – To depart or leave, especially to start a journey. सड़क पर जाना
- **Hit the hay** (idiom) – To go to bed; to go to sleep. गहरी नींद सोना
- **Hit the roof** (idiom) – To become extremely angry. छत पर चढ़ जाना

16. D) **Accused'** का use होगा क्योंकि "accused" का अर्थ होता है आरोपित होना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि वह कई chain snatching cases का आरोपी है जो Dariyaganj में हुए हैं, इसलिए 'Accused' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'ackused', 'acxused', और 'akused' गलत spelling हैं और इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Accused'** should be used because it means to be charged with a crime or wrongdoing. The sentence mentions that he is implicated in many chain snatching cases that happened in Dariyaganj, making 'Accused' the correct choice. Whereas, 'ackused', 'acxused', and 'akused' are incorrect spellings and don't fit in this context.

17. C) **'teach'** के बदले 'taught' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'achieved our goals' Past Tense में है, अतः Relative Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— "which taught us the importance of teamwork, resilience, and determination."

- 'taught' will be used instead of 'teach' because in the main clause 'achieved our goals' is in Past Tense, so in the Relative Clause the verb should also be in Past Tense; Like— "which taught us the importance of teamwork, resilience, and determination."

18. B) The correct spelling of **'questionnaire'** is 'questionnaire प्रश्नावली, सर्वेक्षण पत्र।

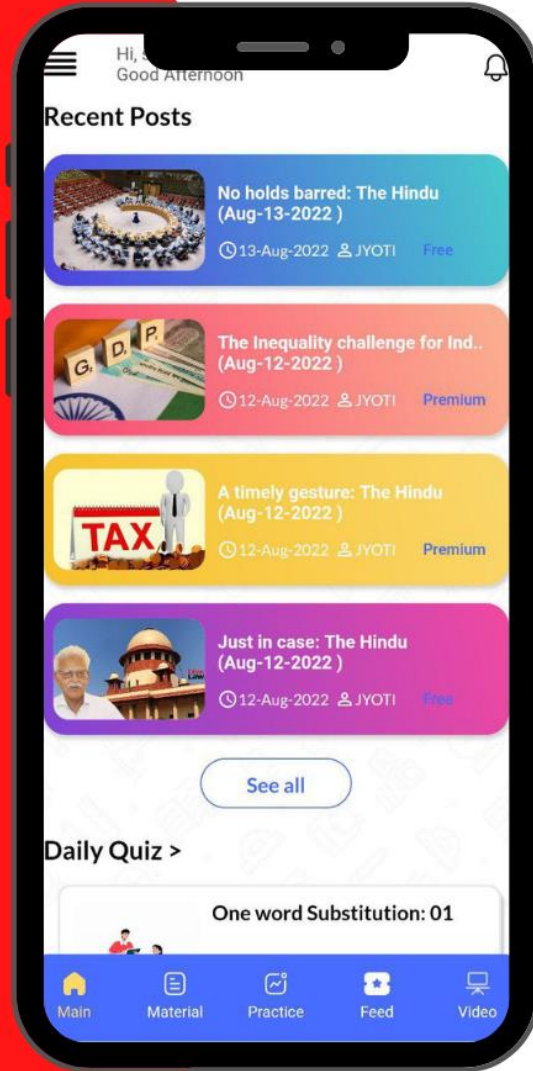
19. D) That career competition was the most difficult exam he had ever given

20. B) **Go for a song** (idiom) – To be sold at a very low price **बहुत कम कीमत पर बेचा जाना है**

- **Hush money** (noun) – Money paid to someone to keep them quiet about something, typically to keep them from disclosing information. चुप रहने के लिए दी गई रकम
- **Having one's cake and eating it too** (Idiom) – To have or do two good things at the same time that are mutually exclusive. दोनों हाथों में लड्डू होना
- **Making a fuss out of something** (Idiom) – To give too much attention or worry to something that is not important. छोटी बात पर शोर मचाना

21. B) **Guilty** (adjective) – Responsible for a specified wrongdoing, culpable, at fault. अपराधी  
**Antonym: Innocent** (adjective) – Not guilty of a crime or offense, blameless, not responsible for harm or wrongdoing. मासूम
- **Responsible** (adjective) – Being the primary cause of something and so able to be blamed or credited for it. जिम्मेदार
  - **Criminal** (adjective) – Relating to crime, illegal, unlawful. अपराधी
  - **Patient** (adjective) – Able to accept or tolerate delays, problems, or suffering without becoming annoyed or anxious. धैर्यशील
22. C) The incorrectly spelled word in the sentence is '**triangler**'. The correct spelling is 'triangular'. त्रिकोण
23. A) despite of' के बदले '**despite**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'despite' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग आमतौर पर गलत माना जाता है; जैसे— The intrepid group of adventurers climbed the mountain despite bad weather and road closures.
- '**despite**' will be used instead of 'despite of' because using 'of' with 'despite' is generally considered incorrect; Like— The intrepid group of adventurers climbed the mountain despite bad weather and road closures.
24. B) 'flowed over' के बदले '**flew over**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि विमान 'बहता' नहीं है, वह 'उड़ता' है। 'flew over' होगा, जिससे अभिप्राय होता है कि विमान पहाड़ियों के ऊपर से उड़ रहा था। जैसे— The airplane flew over the mountains, offering the passengers a breath-taking view of the majestic peaks below
- '**flew over**' will be used instead of 'flowed over' because an airplane doesn't 'flow', it 'flies'. The correct vocabulary selection would be 'flew over', implying the airplane was flying above the mountains. Like— The airplane flew over the mountains, offering the passengers a breath-taking view of the majestic peaks below.
25. D) **Ecstasy** (noun) – Overwhelming happiness, rapture, elation, euphoria. परमानंद, उत्साह  
**Antonym: Despair** (noun) – Loss of hope, hopelessness, dejection, discouragement. निराशा
- **Euphoria** (noun) – Intense happiness, elation, joy. परमानंद
  - **Coarse** (adjective) – Rough, crude, unrefined. असभ्य
  - **Natural** (adjective) – Existing in nature, innate, inborn. प्राकृतिक





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