

Niti Aayog's alarm bells on cancer detection: C the signs

It's well-known that **spotting signs** of cancer at an early stage significantly **increases** the possibilities of surviving the disease. In India, government **projects**, including the National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke, **recognise** this **necessity**. These programmes have given special **emphasis** to checking for cervical, oral and breast cancers — they **constitute** a third of all cases of the disease in the country — before symptoms appear. Yet, **successive** National Family Health Surveys have revealed that a very small **percentage** of people in the **vulnerable** age group — those over 30 years of age — **get screened** for **malignancy**. **Turning** 1,50,000 health and wellness centres (HWCs) into **nodal** points for cancer detection under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) **could** have proved to be a game changer. The **introduction** of screening facilities at these primary healthcare centres **could** have reduced accessibility-related problems **to a great extent**. But a Niti Aayog report has **flagged** “huge gaps” in the performance of these HWCs. Less than 10 per cent of these centres had completed one round of screening for **non-communicable diseases**, including cancer, says the report.

In recent years, India has done well in **piloting** low-tech approaches to cancer screening that can be delivered at scale by community-level workers. AB-PMJAY makes use of these technologies. Global experience shows that the **trust** enjoyed by **grassroots-level** professionals **is** a big positive when it comes to screening people for diseases that may not show any symptoms. The government, therefore, did the right thing in **roping in** ASHA workers in its project. However, it does not seem to have invested adequately in the next steps. **Given** the low awareness of the disease, it was **imperative** that these **frontline** professionals were educated about cancer prevention protocols and trained to use the screening techniques. Much before the NITI Aayog's study, analyses conducted with smaller sample sizes had **underlined** that ASHA workers should be **sensitised** to risk factors, symptoms and, in fact, the need for screening itself. These studies also emphasised the need to improve the working conditions of these low-paid and overburdened workers. The AB-PMJAY also refers to such **imperatives**. The NITI Aayog's study underlines that the upgrades have not been **undertaken** in adequate measure.

The Union Ministry of Health has designated the Noida-based National Institute for Cancer Prevention and Research as a training hub. The institution's **expertise** must be **summoned** for **screening** malignancy. Experts agree that such instruction can be given online and professionals receiving such training can educate others. **Reducing** India's cancer burden **will** require efforts in several directions. The Centre must take the right lessons from the report of the Niti Aayog. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Alarm bells on** (phrase) – A warning or alert about चेतावनी देना
2. **Recognise** (verb) – Acknowledge, admit, identify, perceive, discern पहचानना
3. **Necessity** (noun) – Requirement, essential, need, requisite, urgency आवश्यकता
4. **Emphasis** (noun) – Stress, importance, weight, significance, priority जोर
5. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, compose, establish, make up, create बनाना
6. **Successive** (adjective) – Consecutive, sequential, continuous, following, uninterrupted लगातार
7. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Susceptible, exposed, defenseless, weak, at risk असुरक्षित
8. **Screened** (adjective) – Examined, checked, tested, inspected, reviewed जांचा गया
9. **Malignancy** (noun) – Cancerous growth, tumor, neoplasm, carcinoma, malign घातकता
10. **Nodal** (adjective) – Central, pivotal, key, focal, main प्रमुख
11. **To a great extent** (phrase) – Largely, significantly, considerably, substantially, extensively बड़े पैमाने पर
12. **Flag** (verb) – Mark, signal, indicate, highlight, point out चिह्नित करना
13. **Non-communicable disease** (noun) – A disease not transmissible directly from one person to another गैर-संक्रामक रोग
14. **Pilot** (verb) – Test, trial, experiment, launch, initiate परीक्षण करना
15. **Grass-root level** (noun) – Local level, base level, foundational level, community level जमीनी स्तर
16. **Rope in** (phrasal verb) – Engage, enlist, recruit, involve, incorporate शामिल करना
17. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, regarding, taking into account, in view of, on account of ध्यान में रखते हुए
18. **Imperative** (adjective) – Crucial, essential, urgent, necessary, vital अत्यावश्यक
19. **Frontline** (adjective) – Leading, forefront, primary, initial, first-line अग्रणी
20. **Underline** (verb) – Emphasize, stress, highlight, underscore, accentuate जोर देना
21. **Sensitise** (verb) – Make aware, inform, alert, educate, acquaint जागरूक करना
22. **Imperative** (noun) – Requirement, necessity, obligation, essential, need आवश्यकता

23. **Undertake** (verb) – Begin, commence, embark on, start, engage in करना

24. **Expertise** (noun) – Skill, proficiency, knowledge, competence, mastery विशेषज्ञता

25. **Summon** (verb) – Call, convene, assemble, muster, gather बुलाना

26. **Screen** (verb) – Examine, test, check, inspect, review जांचना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Early detection of cancer significantly improves survival rates.
2. India has government projects like the National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease, and Stroke focused on early cancer detection.
3. Special emphasis is given to detecting cervical, oral, and breast cancers, which make up a third of all cases in India.
4. National Family Health Surveys reveal that few people over 30 get screened for cancer.
5. Health and wellness centres (HWCs) under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) were intended as nodal points for cancer detection.
6. Introducing screening facilities at primary healthcare centres aimed to reduce accessibility issues.
7. A Niti Aayog report highlights significant gaps in the performance of these HWCs.
8. Less than 10% of HWCs completed one round of screening for non-communicable diseases, including cancer.
9. India has piloted low-tech, scalable cancer screening approaches delivered by community-level workers.
10. AB-PMJAY employs these low-tech screening technologies.
11. Grassroots-level professionals, such as ASHA workers, are trusted and effective for disease screening.
12. ASHA workers were included in the government project but were not adequately trained or educated on cancer prevention.
13. Previous studies highlighted the need for ASHA workers to be sensitized to cancer risk factors, symptoms, and screening importance.
14. Improving working conditions for low-paid, overburdened ASHA workers is crucial.
15. The National Institute for Cancer Prevention and Research in Noida is designated as a training hub, and its expertise should be utilized for cancer screening training.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what is one significant issue highlighted by the Niti Aayog report regarding cancer detection in India?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The Niti Aayog report highlights the inefficiency of the National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease, and Stroke in screening for cervical, oral, and breast cancers.
 - B. The report emphasizes that the lack of specialized training for grassroots healthcare professionals is a primary cause for the gaps in cancer detection.
 - C. The report reveals that less than 10 percent of the health and wellness centres have completed one round of screening for non-communicable diseases, including cancer, indicating significant gaps in their performance.
 - D. The Niti Aayog report points out that the majority of health and wellness centres under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana are not equipped with modern diagnostic tools for cancer detection.
2. **What is the suggested potential impact of turning 1,50,000 health and wellness centres into nodal points for cancer detection under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)?**
 - A. It would ensure that every individual over the age of 30 in India is screened for cancer at least once a year, significantly reducing cancer-related mortality.
 - B. It could have reduced accessibility-related problems significantly by making cancer screening facilities more available at primary healthcare centres.
 - C. It would allow the National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease, and Stroke to extend its reach to rural areas, thus improving overall public health.
 - D. It would increase the funding and resources allocated to cancer detection, ensuring advanced technology is available at every health and wellness centre.
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Alarmed
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Sarcastic
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The success of India's cancer prevention programmes
 - B. The need for better cancer detection and training
 - C. The role of ASHA workers in healthcare
 - D. The future of cancer treatment in India
5. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the role of ASHA workers in cancer screening in India?**
 - A. ASHA workers are primarily responsible for diagnosing cancer in the community.
 - B. ASHA workers have been trained and adequately equipped for cancer screening initiatives.

C. ASHA workers have not received sufficient training and support for effective cancer screening.

D. ASHA workers are not involved in the cancer screening process at all.

6. **What can be inferred about the effectiveness of low-tech approaches to cancer screening in India?**

A. Low-tech approaches to cancer screening have been entirely unsuccessful in India.

B. Low-tech approaches are promising but require more investment and training to be fully effective.

C. Low-tech approaches are more effective than high-tech approaches in India.

D. Low-tech approaches have been effective without the need for further improvement.

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.

The effects of climate change on the Indian summer _____1_____ obvious for at least a decade. In most parts of the country, the spring season has _____2_____. In 2022, the country experienced its hottest March since 1901. Last year, too, heatwaves started in early March, and many areas reported temperatures that were higher than average. This year, several parts of south India experienced a hotter-than-usual March. Climate change is also increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. On Monday, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) warned that heatwave spells could last 10-20 days, instead of four to eight days. The health effects of heat waves is still a _____3_____ field of study and data on mortality caused by it varies — the IMD, National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and National Crime Records Bureau cite vastly divergent figures. However, experts _____4_____ on the need to put in place measures to protect the most vulnerable from the _____5_____ temperatures.

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

A. has been

B. were been

C. has

D. have been

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

A. Shrunk

B. Brink

C. Shrinking

D. Shrink

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

A. Accentuate

B. Discernment

C. Resilient

D. Nascent

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

A. Favored

- B. Concur
- C. Occur
- D. Savour

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

- A. Scorching
- B. Exerting
- C. Functioning
- D. Reclaiming

12. **Select the grammatically correct sentence.**

- A. The rider who met with a accident was not wearing a helmet, the police said.
- B. The rider who met with an accident was not wearing an helmet, the police said.
- C. A rider who met with the accident was not wearing the helmet, an police said.
- D. The rider who met with the accident was not wearing a helmet, the police said.

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

Gift of the gab

- A. Fluency of speech
- B. Freedom of speech
- C. First speech
- D. Figures of speech

14. **Select the correct homonym to fill in the blank in the given sentence.**

I will just _____ some figures for comparison.

- A. cete
- B. cite
- C. site
- D. Sight

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

"Do you want to join us for lunch?" / "I'm sorry / my physics class will start at 1 p.m. / and doesn't finish till 3 p.m."

- A. my physics class will start at 1 p.m.
- B. I'm sorry
- C. and doesn't finish till 3 p.m.
- D. Do you want to join us for lunch?

16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Tedious

- A. Tiresome
- B. Wholesome
- C. Repetitive
- D. Threescore

17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

He just needs to calm down a wee bit.

- A. understand
- B. agitate
- C. question
- D. Dissipate

18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The benevolent gesture of the rich merchant was appreciated by all.

- A. Generous
- B. Sombre
- C. Numb
- D. Sober

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**

He is very _____ (Eager) to join the Air Force.

- A. irksome
- B. keen
- C. dubious
- D. Unconcerned

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The company is launching a new product next month.

- A. The new product will be launched by the company next month .
- B. A new product is being launched by the company next month.
- C. The launching of a new product by the company is next month.
- D. Next month, the company will launch a new product.

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

Get into a scrape

- A. Creating a problem
- B. Solving a problem
- C. Explaining a problem
- D. Involved in a problem

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

Person who betrays his own country.

- A. Mascot
- B. Traitor
- C. Icon
- D. Paragon

23. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Devide
- B. Provide
- C. Subside
- D. Confide

24. **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. But at the same time, this is also true that when one reads a few works of the same genre, one naturally comes to know a rough structure of that genre.
- B. The essence of suspense is whether the reader will be able to gauge the criminal before the detective tells who he is.
- C. This leads to a different kind of approach to understanding literature in general and detective fiction in particular.
- D. It is found that when one knows a genre and its structure and rules, it may often not make us enjoy a piece of literary work in the same manner as one usually does.

- A. DACB
B. BDCA
C. CBAD
D. ADCB

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

In today's digital age, information is widely available to everyone by many means of media such as television, newspapers, films, and social media.

- A. with quite enough of mechanisms
B. through any strategies
C. via various forms
D. among many techniques

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- C) The report reveals that less than 10 percent of the health and wellness centres have completed one round of screening for non-communicable diseases, including cancer, indicating significant gaps in their performance.

A. Incorrect: The passage does not discuss the inefficiency of the National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease, and Stroke specifically but rather the performance of HWCs.

B. Incorrect: While training is mentioned as a necessity, the report primarily flags the completion rate of screenings, not the training level.

C. Correct: The Niti Aayog report explicitly states that less than 10 percent of HWCs have completed a round of screening, highlighting significant gaps.

D. Incorrect: The passage does not mention a lack of modern diagnostic tools but rather the issue of completed screenings
- B) It could have reduced accessibility-related problems significantly by making cancer screening facilities more available at primary healthcare centres.**

A. Incorrect: The passage does not guarantee annual screenings for everyone over 30 but focuses on accessibility improvements.

B. Correct: The passage indicates that making HWCs nodal points for cancer detection could address accessibility issues, enhancing early detection.

C. Incorrect: The passage does not specifically mention extending the reach of the National Programme through HWCs but focuses on accessibility.

D. Incorrect: The passage does not discuss increasing funding or advanced technology but highlights the need for improved screening completion rates.
- A) Alarmed**

The passage's tone is alarmed as it raises concerns about the gaps in cancer detection and the inadequacies in the current healthcare system.

Optimistic: Incorrect. The passage does not express hope or confidence in the current situation; instead, it highlights serious shortcomings.

Indifferent: Incorrect. The passage is far from indifferent; it shows a clear concern about the issues in cancer detection and healthcare.

Sarcastic: Incorrect. The passage does not use irony or sarcasm; it is serious and concerned about the state of cancer detection.
- B) The need for better cancer detection and training**

This is the main theme as the passage focuses on the gaps in cancer detection and the need for investment in training grassroots professionals.

Incorrect. While the passage mentions the programmes, it focuses on their shortcomings rather than their successes.

Incorrect. Though the passage mentions ASHA workers, it primarily discusses the broader issue of cancer detection and training.

Incorrect. The passage does not discuss future treatments but highlights current issues in detection and training.

5. C) ASHA workers have not received sufficient training and support for effective cancer screening.

Option A is incorrect because the passage does not state that ASHA workers are responsible for diagnosing cancer, but rather that they are involved in screening.

Option B is incorrect because the passage highlights that ASHA workers need more training and support.

Option C is correct as the passage emphasizes the lack of adequate training and support for ASHA workers in cancer screening initiatives.

Option D is incorrect because the passage specifically mentions the involvement of ASHA workers in cancer screening.

6. B) Low-tech approaches are promising but require more investment and training to be fully effective.

Option A is incorrect because the passage mentions that India has done well in piloting low-tech approaches.

Option B is correct as the passage notes the potential of low-tech approaches but also highlights the need for more investment and training.

Option C is incorrect because the passage does not compare the effectiveness of low-tech approaches to high-tech approaches.

Option D is incorrect because the passage stresses the need for further improvements and investments in these low-tech approaches.

7. D) have been

'have been' का use होगा क्योंकि "have been" का अर्थ होता है कुछ समय से चला आ रहा है और वर्तमान में भी जारी है। sentence में "effects" (प्रभाव) subject है जो plural है, इसलिए 'have been' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'has been' singular subject के लिए होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'were been' गलत है, और 'has' भी गलत है क्योंकि 'obvious' के साथ 'been' की आवश्यकता होती है।

'Have been' will be used because it means something that has been continuing for some time and is still ongoing. The sentence's subject is "effects" (which is plural), making 'have been' correct here. Whereas, 'has been' is used for singular subjects, which doesn't fit in this context. 'Were been' is incorrect because it is not a valid sentence structure, and 'has' is also incorrect as 'obvious' needs 'been'.

8. A) 'Shrunk' का use होगा क्योंकि "shrunk" का अर्थ होता है कम होना या सिकुड़ना। sentence में कहा गया है कि spring season कम हो गया है, इसलिए 'shrunk' सही है। जबकि 'brink' का अर्थ

है किनारा या सीमा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'shrinking' और 'shrink' present tense में होते हैं, जो यहां फिट नहीं होते।

'Shrunk' will be used because it means to become smaller or to shrink. The sentence indicates that the spring season has decreased, making 'shrunk' correct here. Whereas, 'brink' means edge or verge, which does not fit this context. 'Shrinking' and 'shrink' are present tense forms, which do not fit here

9. D) 'Nascent' का use होगा क्योंकि "nascent" का अर्थ होता है प्रारंभिक अवस्था में या अभी-अभी विकसित हुआ। sentence में heat waves के स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों का अध्ययन प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है, इसलिए 'nascent' सही है। जबकि 'accentuate' का अर्थ है जोर देना, 'discernment' का अर्थ है समझ या विवेक, और 'resilient' का अर्थ है लचीला या मजबूत, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं। 'Nascent' will be used because it means in the early stages or just beginning to develop. The sentence indicates that the study of the health effects of heat waves is in its early stages, making 'nascent' correct here. Whereas, 'accentuate' means to emphasize, 'discernment' means understanding or judgment, and 'resilient' means flexible or strong, which do not fit this context.
10. B) 'Concur' का use होगा क्योंकि "concur" का अर्थ होता है सहमत होना। sentence में विशेषज्ञों के सहमत होने की बात की गई है, इसलिए 'concur' सही है। जबकि 'favored' का अर्थ है पक्ष लेना, 'occur' का अर्थ है घटना होना, और 'savour' का अर्थ है आनंद लेना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं। 'Concur' will be used because it means to agree. The sentence indicates that experts agree on the need to take measures, making 'concur' correct here. Whereas, 'favored' means to prefer, 'occur' means to happen, and 'savour' means to enjoy, which do not fit this context.
11. A) 'Scorching' का use होगा क्योंकि "scorching" का अर्थ होता है अत्यधिक गर्म। sentence में अत्यधिक गर्म तापमान की बात की गई है, इसलिए 'scorching' सही है। जबकि 'exerting' का अर्थ है प्रयास करना, 'functioning' का अर्थ है काम करना, और 'reclaiming' का अर्थ है पुनः प्राप्त करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं। 'Scorching' will be used because it means extremely hot. The sentence talks about extremely hot temperatures, making 'scorching' correct here. Whereas, 'exerting' means putting in effort, 'functioning' means operating, and 'reclaiming' means retrieving, which do not fit this context.
12. D) The rider who met with the accident was not wearing a helmet, the police said.
- 'The Accident' should be used because it is specific and referring to a particular accident but article 'A' should be used before 'Helmet' because it is referring to normal helmet but not specific.
13. A) **Gift of the gab** (idiom) – Fluency of speech वाक्पटुता, वाचालता

14. B) 'Cite' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "cite" का अर्थ होता है हवाला देना। जबकि 'Cete' का संबंध जानवरों के एक समूह से होता है, 'Site' का अर्थ होता है स्थल या जगह, और 'Sight' का अर्थ होता है दृश्य, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Cite' should be used because it means to refer to or to quote as evidence. Whereas, 'Cete' relates to a group of animals, 'Site' means a location or place, and 'Sight' means vision, which don't fit in this context.

15. A) 'doesn't finish' के बदले '**won't finish**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'my physics class will start at 1 p.m.' Future Tense में है अतः उसी Sentence में आगे भी Verb Future Tense में होगा; जैसे— My class will start at 10 a.m. and won't end until 1 p.m.

- '**won't finish**' will be used instead of 'doesn't finish' because 'my physics class will start at 1 p.m.' is in Future Tense, so later in the same Sentence the Verb should also be in Future Tense; Like— My class will start at 10 a.m. and won't end until 1 p.m.

16. A) **Tedious** (adjective) – Too long, slow, or dull; tiresome or monotonous. थकाऊ

Synonym: Tiresome (adjective) – Causing one to feel bored or annoyed. थकानेवाला/ कष्टकर

- **Wholesome** (adjective) – Conducive to or suggestive of good health and physical well-being. हितकारी
- **Repetitive** (adjective) – Containing or characterized by repetition, especially when unnecessary or tiresome. उबाऊ
- **Threescore** (adjective) – Sixty. साठ

17. B) **Calm Down** (verb phrase) – To become more relaxed and less emotional, or to cause someone to do this; to settle, become less intense. शांत होना

Antonym: Agitate (verb) – To make someone feel worried, nervous, or angry; to disturb or excite emotionally. व्याकुल करना

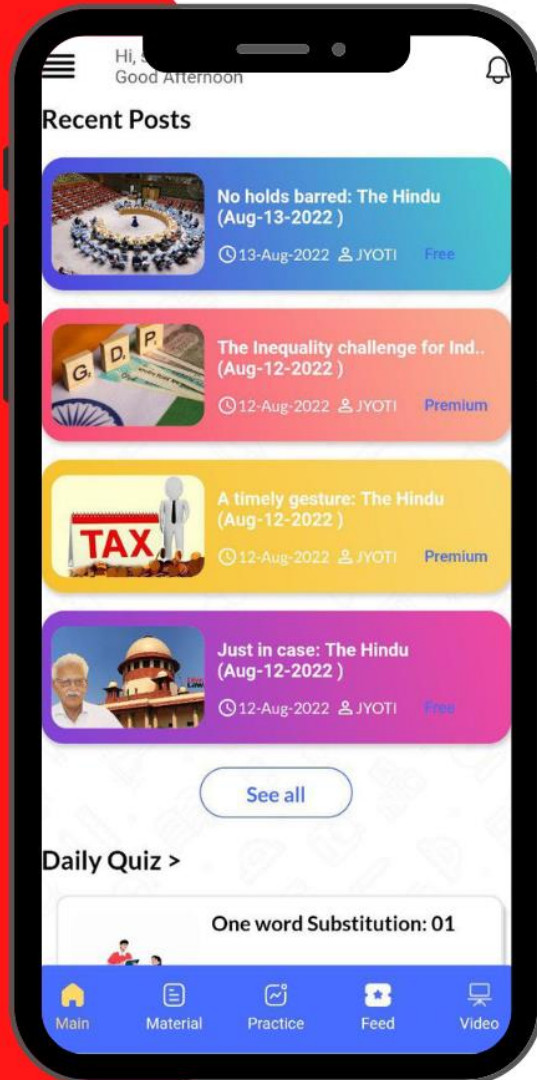
- **Understand** (verb) – To know the meaning of something that someone says; to comprehend, grasp. समझना
- **Question** (verb) – To ask someone questions about something. सवाल करना
- **Dissipate** (verb) – To (cause to) gradually disappear or waste. नष्ट होना

18. A) **Benevolent** (adjective) – Kind, well-meaning, altruistic, compassionate. दयालु

Synonym: Generous (adjective) – Showing a readiness to give more of something, especially money, than is necessary or expected; liberal, charitable. उदार

- **Sombre** (adjective) – Dark or dull in color or tone; gloomy. उदासीन
- **Numb** (adjective) – Deprived of the power of sensation; unfeeling. सुन्न
- **Sober** (adjective) – Serious, sensible, and solemn. संयमी/ सौम्य

19. B) **Eager** (adjective) – Having or showing keen interest or intense desire or impatient expectancy. उत्सुक
Synonym: Keen (adjective) – Having a strong or intense desire; eager, enthusiastic, passionate. तैवर
- **Irksome** (adjective) – Annoying, irritating, bothersome, tedious. कष्टकर
 - **Dubious** (adjective) – Hesitating or doubting; not to be relied upon, suspect. संदिग्ध
 - **Unconcerned** (adjective) – Not involved or interested, indifferent, unresponsive. अपर्वाहित
20. B) A new product is being launched by the company next month.
21. D) **Get into a scrape** (idiom) – Involved in a problem समस्या में शामिल
22. B) **Traitor** (noun) – A person who betrays his or her own country or cause and sides with the enemy. देशद्रोही
- **Mascot** (noun) – A person, animal, or object adopted by a group as a symbolic figure, especially to bring them good luck.
 - **Icon** (noun) – A person or thing regarded as a representative symbol or as worthy of veneration. प्रतीक
 - **Paragon** (noun) – A person or thing regarded as a perfect example of a particular quality. आदर्श
23. A) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Devide'. The correct spelling is '**Divide**' which means “to separate or be separated into parts” विभाजित करना, बाँटना.
24. A) **DACB**
It is found that when one knows a genre and its structure and rules, it may often not make us enjoy a piece of literary work in the same manner as one usually does. But at the same time, this is also true that when one reads a few works of the same genre, one naturally comes to know a rough structure of that genre. This leads to a different kind of approach to understanding literature in general and detective fiction in particular. The essence of suspense is whether the reader will be able to gauge the criminal before the detective tells who he is.
25. C) 'via various forms' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "via various forms" का अर्थ होता है कई तरह के माध्यमों के माध्यम से। जबकि 'with quite enough of mechanisms' का अर्थ होता है बहुत अधिक तंत्रों के साथ, 'through any strategies' का अर्थ है किसी भी रणनीति के माध्यम से, और 'among many techniques' का अर्थ है बहुत सारी तकनीकों में से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'via various forms' should be used because it means through different types of mediums. Whereas, 'with quite enough of mechanisms' implies having ample systems, 'through any strategies' suggests using any method, and 'among many techniques' means from among several methods, which don't fit in this context.



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