

Southern sojourn: On the 46th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in India

India must continue to oppose unregulated tourism in Antarctica

Delegates from over 60 countries **have convened** in Kochi, Kerala to attend the 46th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) that is expected to **go on** until the month end. An annual affair, this is **in essence** a meeting of the ‘Consultative Parties,’ or the 29 countries that have a right to vote on affairs **concerning** the management of the continent. Other **attendees** are countries with a non-voting ‘observer’ status as well as independent experts and invited **functionaries**. **One** of the interesting points on the agenda this time **relates** to tourism. **A group** of ‘like-minded’ countries, that includes India, **pressed for** a proposal to introduce a **regulatory framework governing** tourism in the continent. **Unlike** other continents, the Antarctica does not have its own **indigenous** population.

With millions of hectares of **untrammelled** ice and its **geographical isolation**, it is not a tourist’s everyday **jamboree** or the **elite’s** regular private-jet **getaway**. This makes it **irresistibly alluring**. In this day and age, where every **navigable** square inch of land is up for **fleeting**, visual consumption, the Antarctica is the only continent that can be described as wild, its secrets buried under kilometres-thick blankets of ice. **Given** that the creation, capture and marketing of the ‘**exotic**’ experience is an industry that guarantees **exponential** returns, the Antarctica is now the ‘wild south’ that the wealthy traveller **aspires** to. A recent joint **study** by universities in Tasmania, the U.K. and Australia **said** that the number of tourists rose from 8,000 in 1993 to 1,05,000 in 2022. This does not include all the scientific **expeditions** and the long-term presence of scientific personnel at research stations maintained by different countries. Reports now suggest that the number of tourists exceeds scientists. **To be sure**, **concerns** about rising tourists **have** been expressed since 1966 at the consultative meets, with the attendant worries that more ships and more people mean more man-made **pollutants** and rising **instances** of accidents and disasters that **lead to upsetting** the unique **biodiversity** of the region. This **urge** to **preserve** the **pristine** purity of the continent — estimated to be the size of the United States and Mexico combined — however **conceals** the **underlying anxiety** of all nations. Will, despite the treaty’s **commitment** to disallowing territorial claims, unexpected future circumstances **effect** a change in terms? Will the presence of more people from one country influence terms in their favour? Though India’s Antarctica-bound tourists are **minimal**, this could very well change in the days to come, **thanks to** growing **lop-sided prosperity**. While a **proponent** of the proposal, India must **be wary of** any deal that could **undercut** future opportunities from tourism. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **Conceal** (verb) – Hide, cover up, obscure, mask, disguise छिपाना

Vocabulary

1. **Sojourn** (noun) – a temporary stay. थोड़े समय के लिये कहीं पर ठहरना
2. **Delegate** (noun) – Representative, envoy, emissary, agent, commissioner प्रतिनिधि
3. **Convene** (verb) – Assemble, gather, summon, call together, meet बुलाना
4. **Go on** (phrasal verb) – Continue, proceed, persist, carry on, last जारी रखना
5. **In essence** (phrase) – Basically, fundamentally, essentially, primarily, in substance मूल रूप से
6. **Concerning** (preposition) – Regarding, about, with respect to, pertaining to, in relation to के बारे में
7. **Attendee** (noun) – Participant, guest, visitor, member, visitor उपस्थित व्यक्ति
8. **Functionary** (noun) – Official, officer, bureaucrat, administrator, representative अधिकारी
9. **Press for** (phrasal verb) – Urge, advocate, push for, demand, insist जोर देना
10. **Regulatory** (adjective) – Supervisory, administrative, governing, controlling, managerial नियामक
11. **Framework** (noun) – Structure, system, skeleton, arrangement, scheme ढांचा
12. **Govern** (verb) – Rule, administer, control, regulate, manage नियंत्रित करना
13. **Unlike** (preposition) – Different from, not similar to, dissimilar to, contrary to, distinct from के विपरीत
14. **Indigenous** (adjective) – Native, aboriginal, local, original, endemic स्वदेशी
15. **Untrammelled** (adjective) – Unrestricted, unfettered, unrestrained, free, uncontrolled बिना रोक-टोक
16. **Geographical** (adjective) – Topographical, spatial, earthly, terrestrial, physical भौगोलिक
17. **Isolation** (noun) – Separation, solitude, seclusion, segregation, quarantine अलगाव
18. **Jamboree** (noun) – a large organized event that many people go to, or a busy, noisy occasion or period उत्सव, जशन
19. **Elite** (noun) – Upper class, aristocracy, high society, the best, crème de la crème अभिजात वर्ग
20. **Getaway** (noun) – a place where you go for a vacation छुट्टी स्थल
21. **Irresistibly** (adverb) – Unavoidably, compellingly, overwhelmingly, unpreventably, inevitably अपरिहार्य रूप से

22. **Alluring** (adjective) – Attractive, enticing, captivating, charming, fascinating आकर्षक
23. **Navigable** (adjective) – deep and wide enough for a ship to go through नौचालन योग्य
24. **Fleeting** (adjective) – Brief, short-lived, momentary, transient, ephemeral क्षणिक
25. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of, bearing in mind, in light of देखते हुए
26. **Exotic** (adjective) – unusual and specially interesting because of coming from a country that is far away अनोखा
27. **Exponential** (adjective) – Rapid, explosive, dramatic, fast-growing, multiplicative तीव्र
28. **Aspire** (to) (verb) – Aim, strive, desire, yearn, seek आकांक्षा रखना
29. **Expedition** (noun) – Journey, voyage, exploration, trek, mission अभियान
30. **To be sure** (phrase) – Certainly, undoubtedly, surely, indeed, definitely निश्चित रूप से
31. **Pollutant** (noun) – Contaminant, impurity, toxin, waste, pollutant प्रदूषक
32. **Instance** (noun) – Example, case, occurrence, event, illustration उदाहरण
33. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, produce वजह बनना
34. **Upset** (verb) – Disturb, disrupt, unsettle, agitate, perturb बिगाड़ना
35. **Biodiversity** (noun) – Ecological variety, ecosystem diversity, biological variety, species variety, environmental diversity जैव विविधता
36. **Urge** (noun) – Desire, impulse, drive, need, compulsion आग्रह
37. **Preserve** (verb) – Protect, conserve, maintain, safeguard, uphold संरक्षित करना
38. **Pristine** (adjective) – Unspoiled, untouched, pure, immaculate, unpolluted बेदाग/ असली
39. **Underlying** (adjective) – Fundamental, basic, essential, primary, root मौलिक
40. **Anxiety** (noun) – Worry, concern, apprehension, unease, nervousness चिंता
41. **Commitment** (noun) – Dedication, obligation, promise, duty, responsibility प्रतिबद्धता
42. **Effect** (verb) – Bring about, achieve, accomplish, cause, produce कार्यान्वित करना
43. **Minimal** (adjective) – Least, smallest, slightest, negligible, minor न्यूनतम

44. **Thanks to** (phrase) – Because of, due to, owing to, on account of, as a result of के कारण
45. **Lop-sided** (adjective) – Uneven, unbalanced, skewed, asymmetrical, one-sided असंतुलित
46. **Prosperity** (noun) – Wealth, success, affluence, abundance, opulence समृद्धि
47. **Proponent** (noun) – Advocate, supporter, promoter, enthusiast, champion समर्थक
48. **Be wary of** (phrase) – Be cautious of, be careful of, be alert to, beware of, be watchful for सावधान रहना
49. **Undercut** (verb) – Undermine, weaken, sabotage, erode, diminish कमजोर करना/ काटकर अलग कर देना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Delegates from over 60 countries are attending the 46th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) in Kochi, Kerala.
2. The ATCM involves 29 'Consultative Parties' with voting rights and countries with non-voting 'observer' status.
3. The agenda includes a proposal by a group of 'like-minded' countries, including India, to regulate tourism in Antarctica.
4. Antarctica, with its untrammelled ice and geographical isolation, is an irresistible attraction for tourists.
5. Unlike other continents, Antarctica has no indigenous population.
6. The continent remains wild, with secrets buried under thick ice, making it a sought-after destination for wealthy travelers.
7. A study noted that tourist numbers rose from 8,000 in 1993 to 105,000 in 2022.
8. This increase does not account for scientific expeditions and long-term research personnel.
9. Reports indicate that tourists now outnumber scientists in Antarctica.
10. Concerns about rising tourism have been discussed since 1966, focusing on pollution and accidents affecting biodiversity.
11. The continent's pristine purity must be preserved, though nations have underlying anxieties about territorial claims.
12. Despite the treaty's commitment to disallowing territorial claims, more people from one country could influence terms in their favor.
13. India currently has minimal Antarctica-bound tourists, but this could change with growing prosperity.
14. India must be cautious of any tourism regulation deal that could limit future opportunities.
15. The editorial emphasizes the need for India to continue opposing unregulated tourism in Antarctica to protect the continent's unique environment.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the primary motivation behind the 'like-minded' countries' proposal for a regulatory framework governing tourism in Antarctica?**
 - A. The 'like-minded' countries aim to increase revenue from tourism by making Antarctica a controlled and exclusive travel destination. [Editorial Page]
 - B. The 'like-minded' countries are primarily concerned with preserving the unique and pristine environment of Antarctica from the potentially harmful impacts of unregulated tourism.
 - C. The 'like-minded' countries wish to ensure that the local communities in Antarctica benefit economically from the influx of tourists.
 - D. The 'like-minded' countries believe that Antarctica's isolation makes it an ideal place for scientific research and therefore tourism should be minimized.
2. **What can be inferred about the trend in Antarctic tourism based on the passage?**
 - A. The number of tourists visiting Antarctica has been declining due to its harsh environmental conditions and geographical isolation.
 - B. There has been a steady but slow increase in the number of tourists visiting Antarctica since the early 1990s.
 - C. The number of tourists visiting Antarctica has seen a significant increase, highlighting its growing appeal as a unique travel destination.
 - D. The increase in tourist numbers has led to the establishment of numerous tourist facilities and infrastructure in Antarctica.
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Cautionary
 - B. Nostalgic
 - C. Optimistic
 - D. Indifferent
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The historical significance of the Antarctic Treaty
 - B. The rapid increase in Antarctic tourism
 - C. The importance of regulating tourism in Antarctica
 - D. The scientific research opportunities in Antarctica
5. **What is one of the primary concerns regarding the increase in tourism to Antarctica, as discussed in the passage?**
 - A. The potential for new territorial claims by countries due to increased presence.
 - B. The possibility of Antarctica becoming a common destination for private jet getaways.
 - C. The lack of exotic experiences available for wealthy travelers in other parts of the world.
 - D. The economic benefits that tourism could bring to the continent.

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 April 1 attack on an annex of the Iranian embassy in Damascus was a major point of escalation in the _____1_____ conflict that has been spreading across West Asia since October

7, 2023. Iran blamed Israel for the strike, in which 13 Iranians, including Mohammed Reza Zahedi, a top commander who was in charge of the Quds Force's Syria operations, were killed. Israel neither confirms nor denies claims that it was behind such attacks, but it is an open secret that it has been _____ 2 _____ operations across the region targeting Iranian military and nuclear figures. On December 25, a suspected Israeli strike killed Razi Mousavi, senior adviser in Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), in Syria. What makes the April 1 attack different from Israel's past strikes is that an embassy complex was targeted this time. Embassy and other diplomatic _____ 3 _____ have a protected status under international law. Even during the Second World War, diplomatic premises were _____ 4 _____ by hostile powers. When the Chinese embassy in Belgrade was bombed in May 1999 by the U.S., the then U.S. President Bill Clinton issued a public apology, stating it to be an accident. But in the case of Damascus, the attacker's precision strike was aimed at killing a group of IRGC figures. Many in Iran see this as an act of war.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. hearted
 - B. Intersected
 - C. Multifaceted
 - D. Unexpected
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. drawing Out
 - B. pointing out
 - C. stretching out
 - D. carrying out
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. Premises
 - B. Distresses
 - C. Causes
 - D. Reassess
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
 - A. Spared
 - B. Suffered
 - C. Scattered
 - D. Manufactured
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Cutting corners

 - A. To take the long way around
 - B. To do something quickly or cheaply, often at the expense of quality or safety
 - C. To follow the rules strictly
 - D. To be honest and fair
11. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

He was that angry that he slammed the book on the table.

- A. that he slammed the book
- B. that angry
- C. He was
- D. on the table

12. Select the most appropriate idiom for the given situation.

Shayam was accused of bribery, but he submitted proofs for his innocence.

- A. Buying the pig in a poke
- B. Cast pearls before they swine
- C. Chapter and verse
- D. Beating about the bush

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

Requirement

- A. Essential
- B. Serious
- C. Vague
- D. Importance

14. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word

- A. Mischievous
- B. Monologue
- C. Maintenance
- D. Millionaire

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

Callous

- A. Inordinate
- B. Compassionate
- C. Insensitive
- D. Unshackle

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

Sujata has not and can never in the good books of her principal as she lacks honesty.

- A. has not been and can never be
- B. has not been and can never been
- C. has not be and can never be
- D. has not be and can never been

17. Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence.

The old building was damolished to make way for a new building

- A. demolished
- B. demoleished
- C. demonlised
- D. Demolaished

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

A lover of mankind

- A. Misanthrope
- B. Philanthropist
- C. Narcissist
- D. Lexicographer

19. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.

The integration of cutting-edge technologies into the healthcare industry have the prospect of revolutionising the way medical professionals provide patient care.

- A. were the potential
- B. have the potential
- C. has the prospect
- D. will have potential

20. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

The tiger was killed on an unfortunate day by a hostile hunter.

- A. A hostile hunter had killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.
- B. A hostile hunter kills the tiger on an unfortunate day.
- C. The tiger is killed by a hostile hunter on an unfortunate day.
- D. A hostile hunter killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.

21. Select the option that correctly expresses the following sentence in passive voice.

Are you delivering the pizza?

- A. Has the pizza delivered by you?
- B. Were the pizza being delivered by you?
- C. Will you deliver the pizza?
- D. Is the pizza being delivered by you?

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

Our economies and societies as a whole need to become resilient to climate impacts

- A. intricate
- B. lint
- C. lapse
- D. Weak

23. Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.

- A. Between renunciation of the social world
- B. The first point to note
- C. And asceticism
- D. Is the intimate link

- A. A, C, B, D
- B. B, D, A, C
- C. A, B, C, D
- D. B, C, D, A

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

Deterioration

- A. Retrogression
- B. Demonstration
- C. Malfunction
- D. Ramification

25. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. The fact that all members of the family were exposed
 - B. The waste of human resources and
 - C. To each other's capricious minds had a debasing effect
 - D. On the vitality of society as a whole
- A. A, C, D, B
 - B. B, A, D, C
 - C. D, A, C, B
 - D. B, A, C, D

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- B) The passage indicates that the concern of the 'like-minded' countries, which includes India, is to introduce a regulatory framework governing tourism in Antarctica. This implies that their primary motivation is to preserve the continent's unique and pristine environment from the potentially harmful impacts of unregulated tourism. This is further supported by the description of Antarctica as the only continent that can be described as wild, with its secrets buried under thick ice, making it a target for the creation, capture, and marketing of the 'exotic' experience.

A is incorrect because there is no mention of increasing revenue from tourism; the focus is on regulation. **C is incorrect** as there is no indigenous population in Antarctica to benefit economically. **D is incorrect** because while Antarctica is indeed a place for scientific research, the passage does not indicate that the proposal aims to minimize tourism specifically for this reason.
- C) The passage states that a recent joint study reported that the number of tourists rose from 8,000 in 1993 to 1,05,000 in 2022, indicating a significant increase. This underscores the growing appeal of Antarctica as a unique travel destination, as it offers an 'exotic' experience that the wealthy traveler aspires to.

A is incorrect because the passage does not mention a decline in tourism; in fact, it mentions a significant increase. B is incorrect because the increase is described as significant rather than slow. D is incorrect because the passage does not mention the establishment of tourist facilities and infrastructure, but focuses on the need for regulation to manage tourism impacts.
- A) **Cautionary**

The passage discusses the need for regulating tourism in Antarctica to preserve its unique environment. It highlights the rising number of tourists and the potential negative impacts on the continent's pristine purity. The tone is cautionary as it warns about the dangers of unregulated tourism and the need for careful management to avoid ecological disasters and preserve Antarctica's biodiversity.
- C) **The importance of regulating tourism in Antarctica**

The passage centers around the 46th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and emphasizes the need for a regulatory framework to govern tourism in Antarctica. It discusses the rapid increase in the number of tourists, the environmental concerns associated with this rise, and the efforts by countries, including India, to push for regulations to preserve the continent's unique ecosystem. The main theme is the necessity of regulating tourism to protect Antarctica's pristine environment.
- A) **The potential for new territorial claims by countries due to increased presence.**

The passage highlights the worry that despite the Antarctic Treaty's commitment to disallowing territorial claims, the increasing number of tourists could influence terms in favor of countries with a greater presence. This concern is rooted in the fear that the unique biodiversity and pristine condition of Antarctica might be compromised due to human activities and pollution, which could ultimately affect future territorial agreements.
- C) 'Multifaceted' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "multifaceted" का अर्थ होता है कई पहलुओं या आयामों वाला। sentence में mention है कि संघर्ष का प्रसार हो रहा है, और इसे कई पहलुओं वाला (multifaceted) कहना सही है क्योंकि यह विभिन्न कारकों और क्षेत्रों को शामिल करता है। जबकि

'hearted' का अर्थ है दिल से संबंधित, 'Intersected' का अर्थ है एक-दूसरे को काटना, और 'Unexpected' का अर्थ है अप्रत्याशित, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Multifaceted' will be used because it means having many aspects or dimensions. The sentence describes the spread of the conflict, and calling it multifaceted is appropriate as it involves various factors and regions. Whereas, 'hearted' relates to the heart, 'Intersected' means to cross, and 'Unexpected' means unforeseen, which do not fit in this context.

7. D) 'Carrying out' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "carrying out" का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य या योजना को अमल में लाना। sentence में mention है कि इजराइल क्षेत्र भर में ऑपरेशनों को अमल में ला रहा है, इसलिए 'carrying out' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'drawing out' का अर्थ है खींचना, 'pointing out' का अर्थ है इंगित करना, और 'stretching out' का अर्थ है फैलाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Carrying out' will be used because it means to execute or implement an action or plan. The sentence states that Israel has been implementing operations across the region, making 'carrying out' fitting here. Whereas, 'drawing out' means to pull out, 'pointing out' means to indicate, and 'stretching out' means to extend, which don't fit in this context.

8. A) 'Premises' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "premises" का अर्थ होता है संपत्ति या स्थान, विशेष रूप से किसी विशेष उद्देश्य के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले भवन और उसके आसपास का क्षेत्र। sentence में mention है कि राजनयिक परिसरों का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के तहत संरक्षित स्थिति होती है, इसलिए 'premises' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'distresses' का अर्थ है पीड़ा, 'causes' का अर्थ है कारण, और 'reassess' का अर्थ है पुनः मूल्यांकन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Premises' will be used because it means property or location, particularly the buildings and surrounding areas used for a specific purpose. The sentence mentions that diplomatic premises have a protected status under international law, making 'premises' fitting here. Whereas, 'distresses' means suffering, 'causes' means reasons, and 'reassess' means to reevaluate, which don't fit in this context.

9. A) 'Spared' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "spared" का अर्थ होता है बचाना या क्षति से बचाना। sentence में mention है कि दूसरे विश्व युद्ध के दौरान भी शत्रुतापूर्ण शक्तियों द्वारा राजनयिक परिसर बचाए गए थे, इसलिए 'spared' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'suffered' का अर्थ है पीड़ित होना, 'scattered' का अर्थ है बिखरना, और 'manufactured' का अर्थ है निर्माण करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Spared' will be used because it means to save or protect from harm. The sentence states that even during the Second World War, diplomatic premises were protected by hostile powers, making 'spared' fitting here. Whereas, 'suffered' means to endure pain, 'scattered' means to disperse, and 'manufactured' means to produce, which don't fit in this context.

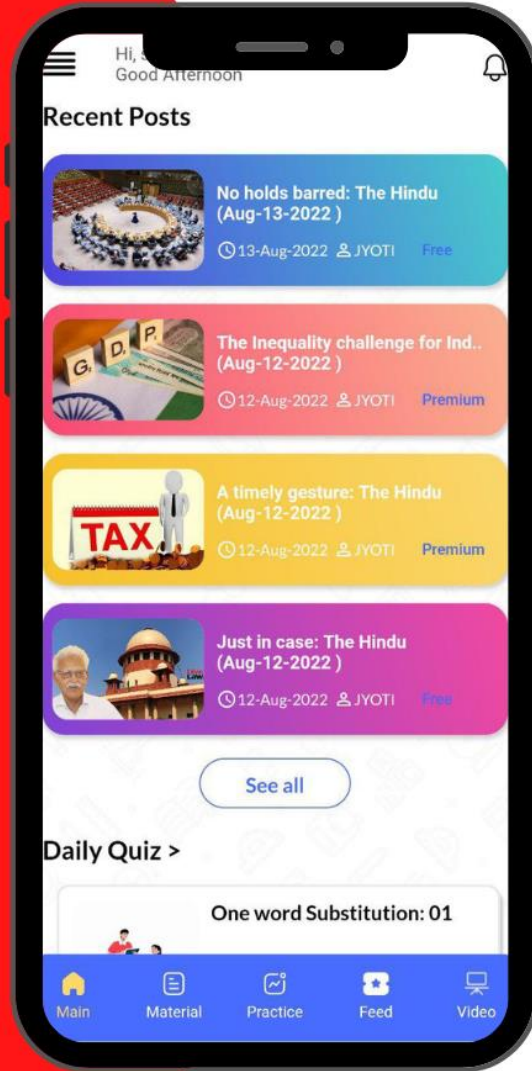
10. B) **Cutting corners** (idiom) – To do something quickly or cheaply, often at the expense of quality or safety गुणवत्ता या सुरक्षा की बाजी खाकर किसी चीज को तेजी से या सस्ते में करना

11. B) **'that angry that'** के बदले 'so angry that' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'so... that' structure सही है जब भाव की तीव्रता और उसका परिणाम बताया जाता है; जैसे— He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately.

- 'so angry that' will be used instead of 'that angry that' because the structure of 'so... that' is correct when expressing the intensity of an emotion and its consequence; Like— He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately.

12. C) **Chapter and verse** (idiom) – Providing detailed evidence or proof **विस्तार से प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करना**
- **Buying the pig in a poke** (idiom) – To buy something without checking it or seeing it first; making a risky purchase without inspecting an item beforehand. **आंख मूंदकर सौदा करना**
 - **Cast pearls before they swine** (idiom) – To offer something valuable or good to someone who does not know its value.
 - **Beating about the bush** (idiom) – To avoid answering a question; to stall; to waste time. **घुमा-फिरा कर बातें करना**
13. A) **Requirement** (noun) – Something that is needed or wanted, necessity, stipulation. **आवश्यकता**
Synonym: Essential (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, fundamental, vital. **अत्यंत आवश्यक**
- **Serious** (adjective) – Grave, solemn, earnest, somber. **गंभीर**
 - **Vague** (adjective) – Unclear, ambiguous, uncertain, indistinct. **अस्पष्ट**
 - **Importance** (noun) – The state or fact of being of great significance or value, prominence, significance. **महत्व**
14. B) **'Monologe'** की सही spelling **'Monologue'** होती है।
- The correct spelling of **'Monologe'** is **'Monologue'**.
15. C) **Callous** (adjective) – Emotionally hardened, unfeeling, unsympathetic, insensitive. **संवेदनहीन**
Synonym: Insensitive (adjective) – Lacking sensitivity, unfeeling, uncaring. **असंवेदनशील**
- **Inordinate** (adjective) – Excessive, undue, unreasonable, unwarranted. **अत्यधिक**
 - **Compassionate** (adjective) – Showing sympathy and concern for others, caring, kind. **सहानुभूतिपूर्ण**
 - **Unshackle** (verb) – To release from shackles, set free, liberate. **मुक्त करना**
16. A) 'has not and can never' के बदले 'has not been and can never be' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in the good books of' के साथ सही Verb 'be' है और 'has not been' Present Perfect Tense और 'can never be' Modal Verb के साथ Base Form में होता है; जैसे— He has not been and can never be in the team due to his bad performance.
- 'has not been and can never be' will be used instead of 'has not and can never' because with 'in the good books of' the correct verb is 'be' and 'has not been' is in Present Perfect Tense while 'can never be' uses the base form of verb with Modal Verb; Like— He has not been and can never be in the team due to his bad performance.
17. A) The correct spelling to replace the underlined word **'damolished'** is **'demolished'** which means “to tear down or destroy.” **तोड़ना, नष्ट करना.**
18. B) **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, typically through the donation of money to good causes. **मानवता प्रेमी**
- **Misanthrope** (noun) – A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. **मानव द्वेषी**

- **Narcissist** (noun) – A person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves. आत्ममग्ध
 - **Lexicographer** (noun) – A person who compiles dictionaries. शब्दकोश रचने वाला
19. C) 'have the prospect of' के बदले 'has the prospect' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The integration' एक singular subject है, और इसलिए इसके साथ singular verb 'has' आएगा।
- 'has the prospect' will be used instead of 'have the prospect of' because 'The integration' is a singular subject, and therefore it should take the singular verb 'has'.
20. D) A hostile hunter killed the tiger on an unfortunate day.
21. D) Is the pizza being delivered by you?
22. D) **Resilient** (adjective) – Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions, robust, strong, tough. मजबूत
- Antonym: Weak** (adjective) – Lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; lacking physical strength and energy, frail, feeble. कमजोर
- **Intricate** (adjective) – Very complicated or detailed, complex, convoluted. जटिल/ पेचीदा
 - **Lint** (noun) – Fluffy fibers that separate from the surface of cloth or yarn, especially during processing. This word does not serve as an antonym for resilient in this context.
 - **Lapse** (noun/verb) – A temporary failure of concentration, memory, or judgment; a period of time passing between events. चूक
23. B) **B, D, A, C**
The first point to note is the intimate link Between renunciation of the social world And asceticism
24. A) **Deterioration** (noun) – The process of becoming progressively worse, decline, degeneration, decay. अवनति / विकृति
- Synonym: Retrogression** (noun) – The process of returning to an earlier state, typically a worse one, regression, backsliding, relapse. प्रतिगमन
- **Demonstration** (noun) – The action or process of showing the existence or truth of something, evidence, display, exhibition. प्रदर्शन
 - **Malfunction** (noun) – A failure to function in a normal or satisfactory manner, breakdown, fault, defect. खराब होना
 - **Ramification** (noun) – A complex or unwelcome consequence of an action, outcome, result, repercussion. फैलाव
25. D) **B, A, C, D**
The waste of human resources and the fact that all members of the family were exposed to each other's capricious minds had a debasing effect on the vitality of society as a whole



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