

GI tag for Dodol: Moving beyond the authenticity debate

Dodol, with its rich, **caramelly** sweetness, **may** not be as well-known outside Goa as its multi-layered **distant** cousin Bebinca, but that may just change with the state government's **application** to get the **dessert** a Geographical Indication (GI) tag. The All Goa Bakers and Confectioners **Association**, which has filed the application, **hopes** that the GI tag will help **standardise** the recipe and technique for preparing Dodol, **safeguard** its cultural identity as a "unique" dish of Goa and ensure its "authenticity". This is **certainly** a **worthwhile** goal from the **perspective** of those in the business of making and selling the sweet, but it also **brings up** questions about what terms like "authenticity" and "cultural identity" mean when it comes to something as **migratory** and **adaptable** as food.

The **idea** of GI, in the original European sense, **is** connected to the idea of "**terroir**" — a term most often used in the context of wine, but which broadly means that a food grown or developed in a particular region **draws** its unique flavour and texture from the natural environment (soil, water, climate) of its origin. The GI **lens** thus becomes a helpful way of tracing the **provenance** of certain kinds of **comestibles**, like wine and cheese. But what this approach, with its narrow focus on the idea of "origin", **often** misses is that food, like language, grows richer at the **intersections** where different cultures meet, whether now or in the past.



Take Dodol: **The sweet** — even the word "Dodol" itself — **can** be traced all along the route from South to Southeast Asia, **popping up** in India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Indonesia. Who took it where? How? **One food**, in other words, **has** so much to say about the currents of history and the people, words and food that travelled on them. **Food** as a product **is** served well by things like GI tags, but food as culture needs a wider lens.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Authenticity** (noun) – Genuineness, legitimacy, originality, realness, veracity
प्रामाणिकता
2. **Debate** (noun) – Discussion, argument, dispute, dialogue, deliberation बहस
3. **Caramelly** (adjective) – Sugary, toffee-like, sweet, syrupy, honeyed कारमेल जैसा
4. **Distant** (adjective) – Remote, far-off, faraway, removed, detached दूर
5. **Application** (noun) – Request, petition, appeal, submission, proposal आवेदन
6. **Dessert** (noun) – Sweet dish, confection, afters, pudding, treat मिठाई
7. **Standardise** (verb) – Regulate, normalize, unify, systematize, codify मानकीकृत करना
8. **Safeguard** (verb) – Protect, shield, defend, secure, preserve रक्षा करना
9. **Certainly** (adverb) – Definitely, surely, unquestionably, undoubtedly, indeed निश्चय ही
10. **Worthwhile** (adjective) – Valuable, beneficial, useful, rewarding, meaningful सार्थक
11. **Perspective** (noun) – Viewpoint, outlook, standpoint, angle, position दृष्टिकोण
12. **Bring up** (phrasal verb) – Raise, mention, introduce, present, broach लाना
13. **Migratory** (adjective) – Nomadic, itinerant, roving, wandering, traveling प्रवासी
14. **Adaptable** (adjective) – Flexible, adjustable, versatile, modifiable, resilient अनुकूलनीय
15. **Terroir** (noun) – the complete natural environment in which a particular wine is produced, including factors such as the soil, topography, and climate.
16. **Draw** (verb) – Attract, pull, entice, lure, derive खींचना
17. **Lens** (noun) – Perspective, viewpoint, focus, angle, outlook दृष्टिकोण
18. **Provenance** (noun) – Origin, source, birthplace, derivation, background उत्पत्ति
19. **Comestible** (noun) – Edible, foodstuff, nourishment, aliment, victuals खाद्य पदार्थ
20. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, repeatedly, habitually, commonly अक्सर
21. **Intersection** (noun) – A group of items that belong to two different sets.
22. **Pop up** (phrasal verb) – Appear, emerge, arise, surface, crop up प्रकट होना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Dodol, a rich and caramel-like dessert from Goa, is less known outside the region compared to Bebinca.
2. The Goan government has applied for a Geographical Indication (GI) tag for Dodol.
3. The All Goa Bakers and Confectioners Association hopes the GI tag will standardize Dodol's recipe and technique.
4. The GI tag aims to safeguard Dodol's cultural identity and ensure its authenticity as a unique Goan dish.
5. The concept of authenticity in food raises questions, given the migratory and adaptable nature of culinary traditions.
6. The European idea of GI is connected to the concept of "terroir," where a food's unique flavor comes from its specific region's natural environment.
7. GI helps trace the provenance of foods like wine and cheese but focuses narrowly on the idea of origin.
8. This approach often overlooks how food evolves and becomes richer through cultural intersections.
9. Dodol can be found across South and Southeast Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, and Indonesia.
10. The spread of Dodol highlights the historical movement of people, cultures, and culinary traditions.
11. While GI tags benefit food as a product, understanding food as culture requires a broader perspective.
12. The history and migration of Dodol reflect the diverse influences that shape culinary practices.
13. Authenticity in food is complex, as dishes adapt and change when exposed to different cultures and environments.
14. The GI tag for Dodol aims to preserve its traditional form but should also acknowledge its diverse heritage.
15. Recognizing the cultural significance of foods like Dodol involves appreciating both their origins and their evolutionary journeys.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

- What primary benefit is expected from obtaining a Geographical Indication (GI) tag for Dodol according to the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - Increase its sweetness
 - Enhance its international fame
 - Standardize its preparation
 - Change its traditional recipe
- According to the passage, what is a broader implication of assigning a Geographical Indication (GI) tag to food products?**
 - It guarantees a boost in economic benefits.
 - It helps in tracing the food's provenance.
 - It immediately improves the food's taste.
 - It restricts the food's distribution.
- What is the main critique of using the GI (Geographical Indications) approach for tracing the provenance of food items like Dodol?**
 - It overemphasizes the current popularity of food items.
 - It ignores the cultural exchanges that enrich food traditions.
 - It limits the geographical spread of food items.
 - It prioritizes economic benefits over cultural significance.
- How does the passage describe the movement of Dodol geographically?**
 - It spread from Southeast Asia to South Asia only.
 - It originated in Goa and spread worldwide.
 - It traveled along the route from South to Southeast Asia.
 - It is confined to Indian and Sri Lankan cuisines.
- Which of the following words is a synonym for "migratory" in the context of this passage?
 - Nomadic
 - Static
 - Permanent
 - Stationary

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.

Today, we were going on a school trip to the Adalaj stepwell (baoli), about eighteen kilometres from Ahmedabad. We began counting the vehicles on the road. Some of us counted the bicycles, others counted the buses, cars, and motorcycles. Abraham, who was counting bicycles, soon ___1___ bored. There were ___2___ any bicycles ___3___ this highway. Screeeech! The driver suddenly braked ___4___ the red light. It was a big crossing, and we could see the traffic ___5___ on all sides. Honk, honk, the sound of loud horns, and smoke coming out of the vehicles! May be that is why a little boy in a rickshaw was coughing so much. I smelt something, familiar. I remembered this smell – it came from Baba's tractor in the village.

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

- A. Getting
B. Get
C. Gets
D. Got
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. Hardly
B. Boldly
C. Definitely
D. Surely
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. On
B. In
C. Of
D. At
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
A. In
B. Of
C. By
D. At
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
A. Put up
B. leading up
C. lined up
D. set up
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Despite being his competitor, John was generous and forgiving in defeat and congratulated his opponent on his well-deserved victory.
A. altruistic
B. magnanimous
C. fainthearted
D. Venomous
12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words/ phrase.**
A person who has features of extrovert and introvert
A. Stoic
B. Ambivert
C. Ambiguous
D. Dual
13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Something which cannot be easily conquered

- A. Frightening
B. Invincible
C. Reciprocal
D. Stable
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the following sentence.
Bhagat Singh was a young firebrand, whose militant activism and revolutionary fervour made him a symbol of resistance against the British Raj.
- A. Violent
B. Radical
C. Moderate
D. Ultra
15. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.
The security cameras can automatically _____ (rotate) to monitor the entire hallway.
- A. evolve
B. resolve
C. revolve
D. Devolve
16. **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. as some 71 per cent of Earth’s surface is covered by saltwater oceans, and
B. notwithstanding that Europa and Enceladus (moons of Jupiter and Saturn, respectively)
C. the continents themselves possess lakes, rivers, and, in some cases, seas
D. are both covered in ice, Earth is the true water world of the solar system
- A. B, D, A, C
B. B, C, A, D
C. A, B, D, C
D. A, B, C, D
17. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
He lives in 45 Church Street with his family.
- A. in 45 Church Street
B. with his family
C. lives
D. He
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word ‘Scrutiny’ from the given sentence.**
The company's strategic plan included a comprehensive analysis of market trends and consumer behaviour.
- A. Behaviour
B. Comprehensive

- C. Trends
D. Analysis
19. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the word 'Capable' from the given sentence.
Jayesh was competent and the best candidate for the post of clerk in the interview, whereas others were inefficient and irritating.
- A. best
B. irritating
C. competent
D. Inefficient
20. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
Your mother teaches us English literature.
- A. English literature is taught to us by your mother.
B. English literature has been taught to us by your mother.
C. Your mother is taught to us English literature.
D. English literature taught to us by your mother.
21. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
He sang / beautifully but / the judges were / unimpress at the end.
- A. the judges were
B. unimpress at the end
C. He sang
D. beautifully but
22. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Stationary
- A. Moving
B. Immobile
C. Permanent
D. Stable
23. **Select the correct spelling from the given options to fill in the blank.**
The civil engineers are trying to _____ the bridge using the new technology.
- A. elevate
B. ilivate
C. alivate
D. Elivait
24. Select the most appropriate **homonym** in the context of the following sentence to fill in the blank.
My birthday will _____ on a Friday this year
- A. fall: to go down onto the ground suddenly
B. fall: to come at a particular time or happen in a particular place
C. fall: to change to a particular condition

D. fall: to be beaten or defeated

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

Play it by ear

A. Obey the rules blindly

B. Act as suggested

C. Discontinue impulsively

D. Perform without any rehearsals

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) Standardize its preparation

The passage explicitly states that the GI tag aims to "standardize the recipe and technique for preparing Dodol." This is directly related to maintaining consistency and quality in its preparation, making option C correct.

A. Incorrect because there is no mention of increasing the sweetness of Dodol through the GI tag.

B. Incorrect because although gaining a GI tag could indirectly increase fame, the primary focus mentioned in the passage is on standardization and safeguarding cultural identity, not specifically enhancing international fame.

D. Incorrect as the GI tag aims to safeguard the authenticity and cultural identity by standardizing the existing recipe, not changing it.

2. B) It helps in tracing the food's provenance.

The passage explains that the GI tag is a tool that helps in "tracing the provenance of certain kinds of comestibles, like wine and cheese," which applies generally to foods like Dodol. This makes option B the correct answer as it aligns with the purpose of GI tags described in the passage.

A. Incorrect because there is no direct mention of guaranteed economic benefits from GI tags in the passage. While economic benefits could be a result, it's not specified as a primary focus here.

C. Incorrect as there is no mention that a GI tag will improve the taste of food; it's more about authenticity and origin.

D. Incorrect because the GI tag does not restrict distribution; it more so identifies the origin and maintains standards related to that origin.

3. B) It ignores the cultural exchanges that enrich food traditions.

A is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the current popularity of food items in relation to GI tags.

B is correct as the passage critiques the GI approach for focusing narrowly on the origin and missing the enrichments from cultural intersections.

C is incorrect because GI tags do not necessarily limit the geographical spread but focus on the origin, which is different.

D is incorrect as the passage critiques the narrow focus on origin, not an economic prioritization over cultural significance.

4. C) It traveled along the route from South to Southeast Asia.

A is incorrect because the passage specifies the route from South to Southeast Asia, not just from Southeast to South Asia.

B is incorrect as the passage does not claim Dodol originated in Goa but mentions it in the context of its spread along a broader route.

C is correct as it aligns with the passage's description of Dodol's movement along the route from South to Southeast Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

D is incorrect because Dodol's reach is described as more extensive than just Indian and Sri Lankan cuisines, including other regions like Malaysia and Indonesia.

5. A) **Nomadic**

In the passage, "migratory" describes the nature of food as something that travels or moves from one culture to another. "Nomadic" is a suitable synonym, capturing the sense of moving or wandering inherent in the term "migratory."

6. D) 'Got' का use होगा क्योंकि "got" का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थिति में आना या किसी अवस्था में पहुंचना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Abraham, जो bicycles की गिनती कर रहा था, जल्दी ही ऊब गया क्योंकि highway पर बहुत कम bicycles थे। इसलिए 'Got' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Getting' का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे किसी स्थिति में आना, 'Get' और 'Gets' अनुपयुक्त हैं क्योंकि यह sentence past tense में है।

'Got' will be used because it means to come into a condition or state. The sentence mentions that Abraham, who was counting bicycles, soon became bored as there were hardly any bicycles on this highway. Thus, 'Got' is appropriate here. Whereas, 'Getting' implies a gradual entering into a state, and 'Get' and 'Gets' are inappropriate as the sentence is in past tense.

7. A) 'Hardly' का use होगा क्योंकि "hardly" का अर्थ होता है कुछ न के बराबर या बहुत कम। Sentence में कहा गया है कि इस highway पर bicycles बहुत कम थे, इसलिए 'Hardly' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह बहुत कम संख्या को इंगित करता है। 'Boldly' का अर्थ होता है साहस के साथ, 'Definitely' का अर्थ होता है निश्चित रूप से, और 'Surely' का अर्थ होता है अवश्य ही, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Hardly' will be used because it means scarcely or very little. The sentence says there were hardly any bicycles on this highway, thus 'Hardly' is appropriate here as it conveys a very small number. 'Boldly' means with courage, 'Definitely' means certainly, and 'Surely' implies without doubt, none of which fit in this context.

8. A) 'On' का use होगा क्योंकि "on" यहाँ सड़क या highway के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि बहुत कम bicycles इस highway पर थे, जिससे 'On' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'In' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के भीतर होना, 'Of' का अर्थ होता है संबंधित होना, और 'At' का उपयोग स्थान के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'On' will be used because it is appropriate in the context of a road or highway. The sentence says there were hardly any bicycles on this highway, making 'On' fitting here. Whereas, 'In' implies being inside something, 'Of' denotes belonging or relating to, and 'At' is used for location, none of which are suitable here.

9. D) 'At' का use होगा क्योंकि "at" यहाँ एक स्थान या घटना की विशिष्टता को इंगित करने के लिए उपयुक्त है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि ड्राइवर ने अचानक लाल बत्ती पर ब्रेक लगाया, इसलिए 'At' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह उस सटीक स्थान का संकेत देता है। 'In' का उपयोग आमतौर पर अधिक सामान्य संदर्भों में होता है, 'Of' का उपयोग स्वामित्व या संबंधित होने के लिए होता है, और 'By' आमतौर पर एजेंट या कारण द्वारा की गई क्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'At' will be used because it appropriately indicates the specificity of a location or event. The sentence mentions that the driver suddenly braked at the red light, thus 'At' is correct here as it refers to the exact location. 'In' is generally used for more general contexts, 'Of' is used for ownership or relation, and 'By' typically denotes an action done by an agent or cause, none of which are appropriate here.

10. C) lined up' का use होगा क्योंकि "lined up" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यवस्थित या संरेखित क्रम में होना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि ट्रैफिक सभी तरफ दिखाई दे रहा था, जिससे 'lined up' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह यातायात के वाहनों की संरेखित अवस्था का संकेत देता है। 'Put up' का अर्थ होता है स्थापित करना या प्रस्तुत करना, 'leading up' का उपयोग घटनाओं के एक क्रम को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, और 'set up' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को तैयार करना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'lined up' will be used because it means to be in an organized or aligned order. The sentence mentions that traffic could be seen on all sides, making 'lined up' appropriate here as it implies a state of vehicles being aligned in traffic. 'Put up' means to establish or present, 'leading up' is used to denote a sequence of events leading to something, and 'set up' means to arrange something, none of which are suitable here.

11. B) **Magnanimous** (adjective) – Showing or suggesting a lofty and courageous spirit; generous in forgiving an insult or injury. उदार
- **Altruistic** (adjective) – Showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others; unselfish. परोपकारी
 - **Fainthearted** (adjective) – Lacking courage or resolution; timid. कायर
 - **Venomous** (adjective) – Full of malice or spite. विषैला
12. B) **Ambivert** (noun) – A person whose personality has a balance of extrovert and introvert features. उभयवर्ती
- **Stoic** (noun) – A person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining. उदासीन, साहसी, अडिग
 - **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning. अस्पष्ट

- **Dual** (adjective) – Consisting of two parts, elements, or aspects. दोहरा
13. B) **Invincible** (noun) – Too powerful to be defeated or overcome. अजेय
- **Frightening** (adjective) – Making someone afraid or anxious; terrifying. डरावना
 - **Reciprocal** (adjective) – Given, felt, or done in return; mutual. पारस्परिक
 - **Stable** (adjective) – Not likely to change or fail; firmly established. स्थिर
14. C) **Revolutionary** (adjective) – Relating to or causing a dramatic change, groundbreaking, radical. क्रांतिकारी
- Antonym: **Moderate** (adjective) – Average in amount, intensity, or quality; not extreme, temperate, reasonable. संयमी
- **Violent** (adjective) – Using or involving physical force intended to hurt, harm, or damage. हिंसात्मक
 - **Radical** (adjective) – Relating to or affecting the fundamental nature of something; revolutionary, thoroughgoing. उग्र सुधारवादी
 - **Ultra** (adjective) – Going beyond what is usual or ordinary; extreme. अत्यन्त
15. C) **Rotate** (verb) – Turn or cause to turn in a circle, especially around a fixed point. घूमना
- Synonym: Revolve** (verb) – Move in a circle on a central axis. घूमना
- **Evolve** (verb) – Develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complex form. विकसित होना
 - **Resolve** (verb) – Settle or find a solution to a problem or contentious matter. समाधान करना
 - **Devolve** (verb) – Transfer or delegate (power) to a lower level, especially from central government to local or regional administration. अधिकृत करना
16. A) **B, D, A, C**
- Notwithstanding that Europa and Enceladus (moons of Jupiter and Saturn, respectively are both covered in ice, Earth is the true water world of the solar system as some 71 per cent of Earth's surface is covered by saltwater oceans, and the continents themselves possess lakes, rivers, and, in some cases, seas
17. A) 'in 45 Church Street' के बदले 'at 45 Church Street' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी स्थान का निर्देश करते हैं, खासकर जब वह एक ठोस पता होता है, हम 'at' का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।
- 'at 45 Church Street' will be used instead of 'in 45 Church Street' because when we indicate a location, especially when it is a specific address, we use 'at'.
18. D) **Scrutiny** (noun) – Critical observation or examination, close inspection, careful study. सूक्ष्म परीक्षण

Synonym: **Analysis** (noun) – Detailed examination, study, scrutiny, evaluation. विश्लेषण

- **Behaviour** (noun) – The way in which one acts or conducts oneself, mannerisms. व्यवहार
- **Comprehensive** (adjective) – Covering or including everything, thorough, inclusive. सम्पूर्ण
- **Trends** (noun) – A general direction in which something is developing or changing, tendency, shift. प्रवृत्ति

19. C) **Capable** (adjective) – Having the ability, fitness, or quality necessary to do or achieve a specified thing. सक्षम

Synonym: **Competent** (adjective) – Having the necessary ability, knowledge, or skill to do something successfully. समर्थ

- **Best** (adjective) – Of the most excellent, effective, or desirable type or quality. श्रेष्ठ
- **Irritating** (adjective) – Causing annoyance, impatience, or mild anger. चिढ़ानेवाला
- **Inefficient** (adjective) – Not achieving maximum productivity; wasting or failing to make the best use of time or resources. अक्षम

20. A) English literature is taught to us by your mother.

21. B) '**unimpress**' के बदले '**unimpressed**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**unimpress**' कोई वास्तविक रूप में verb या adjective नहीं है। सही रूप '**unimpressed**' है, जो एक adjective है।

- '**unimpressed**' will be used instead of '**unimpress**' because '**unimpress**' is not an actual verb or adjective. The correct form is '**unimpressed**', which is an adjective.

22. A) **Stationary** (adjective) – Not moving, not changing, fixed, static. स्थिर

Antonym: **Moving** (adjective) – In motion, mobile, on the move. चल

- **Immobile** (adjective) – Not moving, motionless, static. अस्थिर
- **Permanent** (adjective) – Lasting, enduring, constant, unchanging. स्थायी
- **Stable** (adjective) – Not likely to change or fail, steady, firmly established. स्थिर

23. A) '**Elevate**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'ऊंचा करना' या 'बढ़ाना'। यहाँ पर civil engineers पुल को ऊंचा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं नई प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके। शेष विकल्पों में सही spelling नहीं है, इसलिए '**elevate**' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

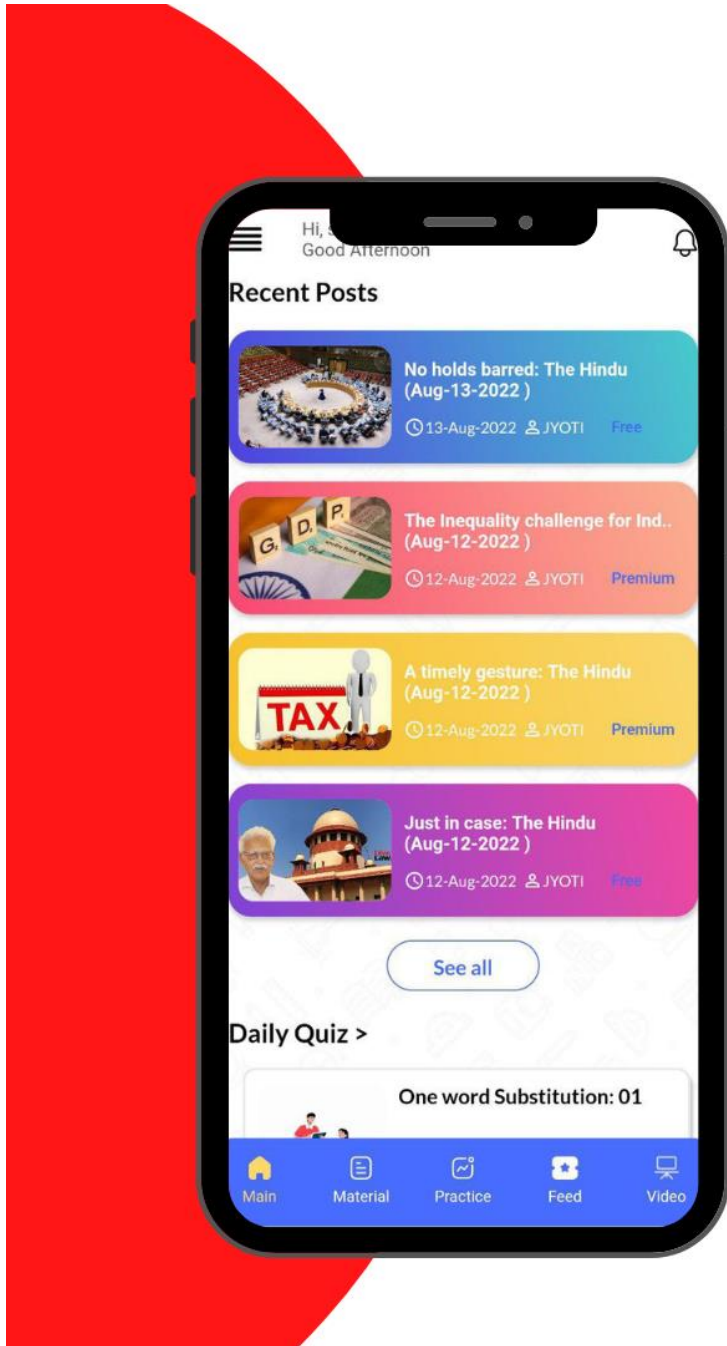
- '**Elevate**' should be used because it means 'to raise' or 'to lift up'. Here, the civil engineers are trying to raise the bridge using new technology. The remaining options do not have the correct spelling, thus '**elevate**' would be the most appropriate choice.

24. B) **fall: to come at a particular time or happen in a particular place**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह sentence जन्मदिन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में एक विशेष समय पर होने वाली घटना की चर्चा कर रहा है।

जब sentence में कह जाता है "My birthday will _____ on a Friday this year," तो यह समझा जा रहा है कि जन्मदिन इस वर्ष शुक्रवार को पड़ेगा। इसलिए, 'fall: to come at a particular time or happen in a particular place' सबसे appropriate choice होगा।

- **'fall: to come at a particular time or happen in a particular place'** should be used because the sentence is discussing an event occurring on a specific day in the context of a birthday. When the sentence states, "My birthday will _____ on a Friday this year," it implies that the birthday will take place on a Friday this year. Thus, 'fall: to come at a particular time or happen in a particular place' would be the most appropriate choice.

25. D) **Play it by ear** (idiom) – Perform without any rehearsals बिना अभ्यास के प्रदर्शन करना



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