The challenge for Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary in relocating the cheetah

Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh **is** set to be the second home for cheetahs in India. An **assessment** of the carrying capacity of Kuno National Park **has** revealed that the animal's current **habitat** in the country has exceeded its carrying capacity. The **overabundance** of cheetahs in the protected area (PA), also in Madhya Pradesh, **has led to** a 25 per cent loss in the big cat's main **prey** base — the chital. The **animals** from Africa, and their **offspring**, **are** not the only **predators** in the national park. Kuno's leopards **compete** with the cheetahs for **herbivores**.

In an open savannah, the African animals can **outrun** the leopards, but **the latter** seems to have made the most of its home advantage. The forest department believes that **translocating surplus** cheetahs to Gandhi Sagar could **restore** Kuno's **ecological equilibrium**. However, the two **feline** predators will continue to compete for prey — now in two PAs. Project Cheetah will have to ensure that past mistakes are not repeated and **translocation** is not **band aid**.

At Gandhi Sagar, the cheetahs will initially be housed in a 64 sq km **enclosure**. The first challenge will be to remove leopards from this area. Project Cheetah's **long-term plan**, to develop a longer **stretch** of the 3,600 km sanctuary as habitat for the feline, **will** **pose** greater challenges. An insufficient prey base **reportedly** continues to be an issue at the sanctuary in Western MP. A 2021 study revealed that, despite the reasonably good health of the sanctuary, **ungulate** densities are extremely low.

Apart from leopards, the sanctuary has other co-predators including sloth bears, striped hyenas, gray wolves, golden jackals, jungle cats, Indian foxes, and marsh crocodiles. The PA authorities will also be challenged in **monitoring** the health of a species that went **extinct** in the country more than seven **decades** ago. Last year, the Supreme Court had **admonished** the government after a **string** of **fatalities** in Kuno. Gandhi Sagar's authorities would do well to learn from Project Cheetah's experiences — and **setbacks** — in the past two years.

Project Cheetah's Steering Committee is reportedly considering a proposal for introducing a larger cat **in the Kuno mix** to reduce leopard activities. This could, on paper, reduce the pressure on the National Park. However, this could also push leopards out of the park, increasing chances of human-animal conflict. Project Cheetah has **spurred** conversations on **longstanding** problems of Indian conservation. It's up to policymakers to **seize the moment.**   [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Relocate** (verb) – Move, transfer, shift, resettle, reposition स्थानांतरित करना

2. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, appraisal, analysis, estimation, judgment मूल्यांकन

3. **Habitat** (noun) – Environment, natural home, ecosystem, territory, dwelling आवास

4. **Overabundance** (noun) – Excess, surplus, plethora, profusion, overstock अत्यधिक मात्रा

5. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, induce कारण बनना

6. **Prey** (noun) – Victim, quarry, hunted animal, game, target शिकार

7. **Offspring** (noun) – Progeny, descendants, young, children, brood संतान

8. **Predator** (noun) – Hunter, carnivore, beast of prey, raptor, pursuer शिकारी

9. **Compete** (with) (verb) – Vie, contend, struggle, rival, challenge मुक़ाबला करना

10. **Herbivore** (noun) – Plant-eater, vegetarian animal, grazer, browser शाकाहारी प्राणी

11. **Outrun** (verb) – Run faster than, outpace, outstrip, leave behind, outdistance आगे निकलना

12. **The latter** (noun) – Here it refers to 'Leopard'.

13. **Translocate** (verb) – Transfer, relocate, move, displace, shift स्थानांतरण करना

14. **Surplus** (adjective) – Excess, extra, additional, spare, leftover अतिरिक्त

15. **Restore** (verb) – Replenish, revive, reinstate, bring back, recover बहाल करना

16. **Ecological** (adjective) – Environmental, biological, natural, green, eco-friendly पारिस्थितिकीय

17. **Equilibrium** (noun) – Balance, stability, symmetry, poise, steadiness संतुलन

18. **Feline** (adjective) – Cat-like, pertaining to cats, relating to cats, leonine बिल्ली जैसा

19. **Translocation** (noun) – Transfer, relocation, movement, shifting, dislocation स्थानांतरण

20. **Band aid** (noun) – Temporary solution, quick fix, stopgap measure, short-term remedy अस्थायी समाधान

21. **Enclosure** (noun) – Enclosed area, compound, pen, cage, corral घेराबंदी

22. **Stretch** (noun) – Extent, length, area, span, distance फैलाव

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23. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, cause, bring about, raise प्रस्तुत करना

24. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, apparently, rumoredly, as stated कथित तौर पर

25. **Ungulate** (noun) – any animal that has hoofs, such as a cow or horse खुरदार जानवर

26. **Monitor** (verb) – Observe, watch, oversee, supervise, track निगरानी करना

27. **Extinct** (noun) – Nonexistent, vanished, wiped out, lost, dead विलुप्त

28. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten year दशक

29. **Admonish** (verb) – Rebuke, reprimand, scold, caution, warn डाँटना

30. **String** (noun) – Series, sequence, chain, succession, line श्रृंखला

31. **Fatality** (noun) – Death, casualty, mortality, loss of life, demise मृत्यु

32. **Setback** (noun) – Reversal, hindrance, obstacle, blow, misfortune असफलता

33. **In the mix** (phrase) – involved, in effect, or part of a situation

34. **Spur** (verb) – Encourage, stimulate, provoke, incite, motivate प्रेरित करना

35. **Longstanding** (adjective) – Established, enduring, long-term, long-lasting, age-old दीर्घकालिक

36. **Seize the moment** (phrase) – Take advantage, act now, capitalize, grasp the opportunity, make the most of अवसर का लाभ उठाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Second Home for Cheetahs: Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh is set to become the second habitat for cheetahs in India.

2. Carrying Capacity Exceeded: Kuno National Park's current habitat has surpassed its carrying capacity, leading to a significant impact on the cheetah's main prey base.

3. Prey Base Decline: There has been a 25% loss in the chital population, the primary prey for cheetahs in Kuno National Park.

4. Competition with Leopards: Cheetahs in Kuno face competition from leopards for herbivores, adding pressure on their survival.

5. Savannah Advantage: In open savannahs, cheetahs can outrun leopards, but leopards have a home advantage in Kuno.

6. Translocation to Restore Balance: Moving surplus cheetahs to Gandhi Sagar aims to restore ecological balance in Kuno.

7. Continued Competition: Even in Gandhi Sagar, cheetahs and leopards will compete for prey.

8. Initial Housing: Cheetahs will be housed in a 64 sq km enclosure in Gandhi Sagar initially, with plans for a larger habitat.

9. Removing Leopards: The first challenge is to remove leopards from the initial enclosure area.

10. Prey Base Issues: Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary has a low density of ungulates, posing a challenge for sustaining cheetahs.

11. Co-predators: The sanctuary hosts other predators, including sloth bears, striped hyenas, gray wolves, and more, complicating cheetah management.

12. Monitoring Health: Authorities face the challenge of monitoring the health of cheetahs, a species that went extinct in India over 70 years ago.

13. Supreme Court Admonishment: The Supreme Court criticized the government after a series of cheetah fatalities in Kuno last year.

14. Lessons from Project Cheetah: Gandhi Sagar authorities should learn from the successes and setbacks of Project Cheetah over the past two years.

15. Larger Cat Proposal: The Steering Committee is considering introducing a larger cat in Kuno to reduce leopard activities, which could reduce park pressure but increase human-animal conflict.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage about Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary's challenge in relocating the cheetah?**   **[Editorial page]**
   A. Optimistic
   B. Concerned
   C. Sarcastic
   D. Indifferent

2. **What is the primary reason for the planned relocation of cheetahs to Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary from Kuno National Park?**
   A. To introduce cheetahs to a new geographical area for experimental purposes.
   B. To increase the tourist attractions in Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary.
   C. To restore ecological equilibrium in Kuno National Park due to overabundance.
   D. To facilitate genetic research on the cheetahs relocated from Africa.

3. **What is the initial step mentioned in the plan for accommodating cheetahs in Gandhi Sagar?**
   A. Expanding the total area of the sanctuary.
   B. Introducing a larger predator to discourage leopards.
   C. Implementing a breeding program for cheetahs.
   D. Removing leopards from a 64 sq km enclosure within the sanctuary.

4. **Which of the following is a significant concern that continues to affect the suitability of Gandhi Sagar as a habitat for cheetahs?**
   A. The presence of multiple competing predators.
   B. Extremely low ungulate densities.
   C. Lack of water sources.
   D. Excessive human interference.

5. **What potential risk is associated with introducing a larger predator to Kuno National Park, as considered by Project Cheetah's Steering Committee?**
   A. Increased risk of diseases among native species.
   B. Reduced biodiversity due to dominance by a single species.
   C. Increased chances of human-animal conflict.
   D. Disruption of the existing ecological research programs.

   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.

   Self-analysis is _____1_____ for attaining success in one's professional and spiritual lives, as it _____2_____virtually all spiritual practices. Swami Sivananda laid great emphasis _____3_____this aspect and prescribed it as an important chapter in his '20 Spiritual Instructions'. He advocated recording one's daily sadhana in a spiritual diary and reviewing one's progress periodically.

   Self-inspection, also known as 'first party audit', is an important part of any modern management system. Here, selected personnel of different departments, ____4_____one department being audited, serve as auditors. Any nonconformance is recorded; root cause

investigation _____5_____ made and appropriate corrective and preventive actions (CAPA) are initiated.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
   A. Unpredictable
   B. Favorable
   C. Indispensable
   D. Unseasonable

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
   A. touches upon
   B. count on
   C. commence upon
   D. lights on

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
   A. By
   B. For
   C. In
   D. On

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
   A. Accept
   B. Barring
   C. Endure
   D. Taking

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
    A. is
    B. are
    C. was
    D. were

11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
    She is the **least reliablest** person of all.
    A. leastest reliable
    B. less reliable
    C. least reliable
    D. lesser reliable

12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Ravishing' from the given sentence.**
    The architect designed a stunning skyscraper with a sophisticated structural system.
    A. Sophisticated
    B. Skyscraper
    C. Stunning
    D. System

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

The young artist spent countless hours perfecting her craft, **trying with various methods** and mediums, and honing her creative vision until she had produced a stunning collection of works that showcased her unique talent and perspective.

A. exploring with different factors

B. experimenting with different techniques

C. merging with different variations

D. researching with different types

14. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

A. Calendr

B. Conscientious

C. Colleague

D. Conspicuous

15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

By whom was this poem written?

A. Who had wrote this poem?

B. Who has written this poem?

C. Who writes this poem?

D. Who wrote this poem?

16. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

Everything in the mansion was in **great confusion** after the robbery.

A. Pick holes

B. Pell-mell

C. Turn over a new leaf

D. Damp squib

17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the following sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

The students were **restored** to complete the assignment by Friday.

A. declared

B. expected

C. designed

D. No substitution required

18. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

There was a sudden esklation of violent acts which led to the starting of the second world war.

A. Esklation

B. Starting

C. Violent

D. Sudden

19. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

P. a man in a maroon colour flannel shirt

Q. rounded a corner and walked into the middle of the main street of Yellow Sky

R. which had been purchased for purposes of decoration

S. and made principally by some Jewish women on the East side of New York.
A. PRQS
B. PRSQ
C. PSRQ
D. PQRS

20. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
He wore a **bizarre** outfit for the party
A. Normal
B. Usual
C. Weird
D. Familiar

21. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
She **detests** capsicum so much that she would prefer going empty stomach.
A. prompts
B. marvels
C. rebels
D. Loathes

22. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined words in the given sentence.**
He was alone and knew the dangers ahead during his journey, but he **tried to keep up his confidence**
A. whistled in the dark
B. made a sterner stuff
C. stepped up his game
D. wouldn't be caught dead

23. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Timid
A. Magical
B. Honest
C. Fearless
D. 4. Nervous

24. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.
This route cannot get more _____ (simplified) than it already is.
A. uniform
B. convoluted
C. homogenous
D. Unvaried

25. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group.
A. Singular
B. Slang
C. Dialect
D. Referendum

Answers

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

Explanations

1. B) **Concerned**
   A) Optimistic: Incorrect because the passage does not express a hopeful or positive outlook; instead, it highlights various challenges and issues.
   B) Concerned: Correct as the passage discusses the difficulties and potential problems associated with relocating cheetahs, showing a tone of worry about the outcomes and processes.
   C) Sarcastic: Incorrect as there is no use of irony or mocking tone; the passage is serious in discussing conservation issues.
   D) Indifferent: Incorrect because the passage clearly shows engagement with and concern for the conservation efforts and challenges, rather than a lack of interest.

2. **C) To restore ecological equilibrium in Kuno National Park due to overabundance.**
   The passage states that there is an overabundance of cheetahs in Kuno National Park, which has led to a significant loss in their main prey base, making it necessary to relocate them to restore ecological balance.

3. **D) Removing leopards from a 64 sq km enclosure within the sanctuary.**
   The passage explicitly mentions that the first challenge in Gandhi Sagar involves removing leopards from a 64 sq km enclosure to make space for the cheetahs.

4. **B) Extremely low ungulate densities.**
   According to the passage, despite the reasonably good health of the sanctuary, ungulate densities are extremely low, which is a concern for sustaining a cheetah population that primarily preys on these animals. Options A, C, and D, while plausible concerns, are not highlighted as ongoing issues affecting habitat suitability.

5. **C) Increased chances of human-animal conflict.**
   The passage mentions that introducing a larger predator might push leopards out of the park, which could increase the chances of human-animal conflict. Options A, B, and D, though conceivable risks, are not discussed in relation to the introduction of a larger predator in the passage.

6. C) 'Indispensable' का use होगा क्योंकि "indispensable" का अर्थ होता है अनिवार्य या अत्यावश्यक। passage के अनुसार, self-analysis को सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए जरूरी माना गया है, जो कि व्यावसायिक और आध्यात्मिक जीवन दोनों में महत्वपूर्ण है। अतः 'indispensable' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Unpredictable' का अर्थ है अनिश्चित, 'Favorable' का अर्थ है अनुकूल, और 'Unseasonable' का अर्थ है असमय, जो कि इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
   'Indispensable' will be used because it means absolutely necessary or essential. According to the passage, self-analysis is deemed essential for achieving success, which is crucial in both

professional and spiritual lives, making 'indispensable' fitting here. Whereas, 'Unpredictable' means not able to be predicted, 'Favorable' means advantageous, and 'Unseasonable' refers to something not in season or out of time, which don't fit in this context.

7. A) 'Touches upon' का use होगा क्योंकि "touches upon" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय पर छूना या संक्षेप में चर्चा करना। passage में mention है कि self-analysis लगभग सभी आध्यात्मिक प्रथाओं को प्रभावित करता है, जिससे 'touches upon' सही विकल्प बनता है क्योंकि यह उस प्रभाव को दिखाता है जो self-analysis इन प्रथाओं पर डालता है। जबकि 'Count on' का अर्थ है भरोसा करना, 'Commence upon' का अर्थ है शुरुआत करना पर किसी चीज पर, और 'Lights on' का उपयोग आमतौर पर प्रकाश डालने के लिहाज से नहीं होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Touches upon' will be used because it means to mention or deal with a subject in a brief or slight way. The passage states that self-analysis impacts virtually all spiritual practices, making 'touches upon' the appropriate choice as it reflects the influence of self-analysis on these practices. Whereas, 'Count on' means to rely on someone or something, 'Commence upon' means to begin something on a specific subject, and 'Lights on' is not commonly used to mean shed light on in a figurative sense, which don't fit in this context

8. D) On' का use होगा क्योंकि "on" इस संदर्भ में एक विशेष विषय या बिंदु पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का इशारा करता है। passage में mention है कि Swami Sivananda ने इस पहलू पर महत्वपूर्ण जोर दिया, जिससे 'on' यहाँ उपयुक्त option है, क्योंकि यह उस विशिष्ट बिंदु पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के संदर्भ को सही तरीके से दर्शाता है। 'By' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के द्वारा, 'For' का अर्थ होता है किसी उद्देश्य के लिए, और 'In' का उपयोग स्थानिक संदर्भ में अधिक होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'On' will be used because it indicates focusing on a specific subject or point. The passage mentions that Swami Sivananda laid great emphasis on this aspect, making 'on' the appropriate choice here as it correctly represents the focus on that particular point. 'By' indicates a method or means, 'For' is used for the purpose of something, and 'In' is typically used for spatial contexts, which are not suitable here.

9. B) 'Barring' का use होगा क्योंकि "barring" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज या व्यक्ति को छोड़कर। passage में mention है कि चुने हुए कर्मचारी विभिन्न विभागों से, जिनमें से एक विभाग का ऑडिट किया जा रहा है, ऑडिटर के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। इसलिए 'barring' यहाँ सही option है, जो इंगित करता है कि जिस विभाग का ऑडिट किया जा रहा है, उसे छोड़कर अन्य विभाग के लोग ऑडिटर के रूप में सेवा करते हैं। 'Accept' का अर्थ होता है स्वीकार करना, 'Endure' का अर्थ है सहन करना, और 'Taking' का अर्थ होता है लेना या ग्रहण करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Barring' will be used because it means excluding. The passage states that selected personnel from different departments, except for the one being audited, serve as auditors. Therefore, 'barring' is the correct choice here, indicating that personnel from departments other than the one being audited are involved. 'Accept' means to agree to receive, 'Endure' means to suffer something painful or difficult patiently, and 'Taking' means to begin to hold or use, which are not appropriate in this context.

10. A) 'Is' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर "root cause investigation" एक व्यक्ति या घटना के बजाय एक process का वर्णन करता है, जो एकवचन (singular) है। इसलिए, 'is' इस के लिए सही verb है। 'Are' का use बहुवचन (plural) के लिए होता है, और 'was' और 'were' past tense के लिए होते हैं, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Is' will be used because "root cause investigation" describes a process rather than a person or event, and is singular. Therefore, 'is' is the appropriate verb for this process. 'Are' is used for plural subjects, and 'was' and 'were' are past tense, which are not suitable here as the sentence describes a process that is currently ongoing.

11. C) 'least reliablest' **के बदले** 'least reliable' **का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि** double superlative degree of adjective **का साथ में प्रयोग करना सही नहीं है। सही तरीका है** — She is the least reliable person of all.

- 'least reliable' will be used instead of 'least reliablest' because using a double superlative degree of adjective together is not correct. The correct way is — She is the least reliable person of all.

12. C) **Ravishing** (adjective) – Extremely attractive, delightful, stunning, beautiful. सम्मोहक

Synonym: **Stunning** (adjective) – Extremely impressive or attractive, striking, ravishing. अद्भुत

- **Sophisticated** (adjective) – (of a machine, system, or technique) developed to a high degree of complexity. जटिल/ परिष्कृत
- **Skyscraper** (noun) – A very tall building of many stories/floor. गगनचुम्बी इमारत
- **System** (noun) – A set of things working together as parts of a mechanism or an interconnecting network. प्रणाली

13. B) '**trying with various methods'** के बदले 'experimenting with different techniques' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में युवा कलाकार अपनी कला को सिद्ध करने के लिए विभिन्न तरीकों का प्रयास कर रही थी, इसलिए 'experimenting with different techniques' इस संदर्भ में सबसे उचित है।

The young artist spent countless hours perfecting her craft, experimenting with different techniques and mediums, and honing her creative vision until she had produced a stunning collection of works that showcased her unique talent and perspective.

- 'experimenting with different techniques' will be used instead of 'trying with various methods' because in the sentence, the young artist is trying different ways to perfect her art, so 'experimenting with different techniques' is the most appropriate in this context.
Like— The young artist spent countless hours perfecting her craft, experimenting with different techniques and mediums, and honing her creative vision until she had produced a stunning collection of works that showcased her unique talent and perspective.

14. A) The correct spelling of 'Calendr' is 'Calendar' which means "a system of organizing days for social, religious, commercial, or administrative purposes" कैलेंडर

15. D) Who wrote this poem?

16. B) **Pell-mell** (idiom) - In a confused, rushed, or disorderly manner; helter-skelter. **अव्यवस्थित तरीके से**

   - **Pick holes** (idiom) - To find faults or flaws in something. दोष निकालना
   - **Turn over a new leaf** (idiom) - To begin again or make a fresh start, especially with an improved character or behavior. नई शुरुआत करना
   - **Damp squib** (idiom) - An event which is much less impressive than expected; a disappointment. आशा से कम प्रभावशाली घटना

17. B) 'restored' **के बदले** 'expected' **का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का अर्थ है कि छात्रों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे शुक्रवार तक अभियान समाप्त कर दें।**

   - 'expected' will be used instead of 'restored' because the meaning of the sentence is that students are anticipated to finish the assignment by Friday. 'Restored' doesn't fit well here.

18. A) The incorrect spelling in the given sentence is 'Esklation'. The correct spelling is 'Escalation' which means "a rapid increase or rise." तेजी से वृद्धि होना।

19. B) **PRSQ**
   A man in a maroon colour flannel shirt. which had been purchased for purposes of decoration and made principally by some Jewish women on the East side of New York rounded a corner and walked into the middle of the main street of Yellow Sky

20. C) **Bizarre** (adjective) – Very strange, unusual, atypical, eccentric. अजीब

   Synonym: **Weird** (adjective) – Unusual, strange, uncanny, supernatural. अजीब

   - **Normal** (adjective) – Standard, usual, typical, ordinary. **सामान्य**
   - **Usual** (adjective) – Habitual, customary, traditional, typical. **सामान्य**
   - **Familiar** (adjective) – Well-known, common, customary, recognized. **परिचित**

21. D) **Detest** (verb) – Dislike intensely; feel aversion to or profound loathing for. **घृणा करना**

Synonym: **Loathe** (verb) – Feel intense dislike or disgust for. **नफ़रत करना**

- **Prompts** (verb) – Cause or bring about (an action or feeling); inspire, provoke. **प्रेरित करना**
- **Marvels** (noun) – A wonderful or astonishing person or thing. **अद्भुत**
- **Rebels** (verb) – Rise in opposition or armed resistance to an established government or ruler; revolt, mutiny. **विद्रोह करना**

22. A) **whistled in the dark** (idiom) – tried to keep up his confidence **आत्मविश्वास में बने रहना**

- **Made of sterner stuff** (idiom) – to be emotionally or mentally stronger than other people; to be tough or determined.
- **Stepped up his game** (idiom) – to begin to perform at a higher level of competence or enthusiasm.
- **Wouldn't be caught dead** (idiom) – used to express strong dislike for something or a situation; to be unwilling to do something under any circumstances.

23. D) **Timid** (adjective) – Showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. **डरपोक**

Synonym: **Nervous** (adjective) – Anxious, edgy, jumpy, apprehensive. **चिंतित**

- **Magical** (adjective) – Relating to or using magic. **जादुई**
- **Honest** (adjective) – Free of deceit; truthful and sincere. **ईमानदार**
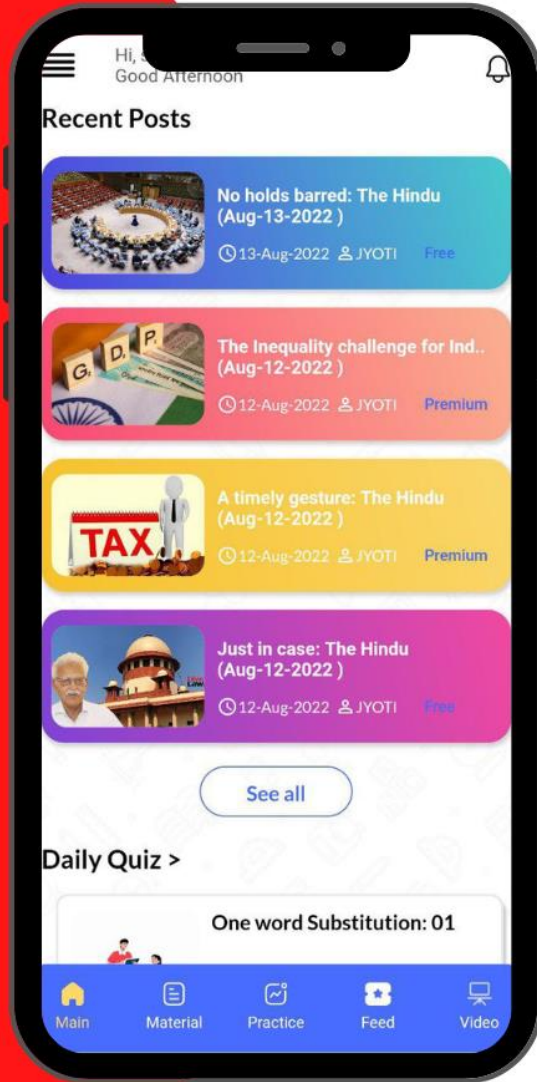- **Fearless** (adjective) – Lacking fear; brave. **निर्भीक**

24. B) **Simplified** (adjective) – Made simpler or easier, clear, straightforward, uncomplicated. **सरल**

Antonym: **Convoluted** (adjective) – Complex, intricate, complicated. **जटिल**

- **Uniform** (adjective) – Consistent; the same in all cases and at all times. **समान**
- **Homogenous** (adjective) – Of the same kind, alike. **समरूपी**
- **Unvaried** (adjective) – Not changing or different in any way. **अपरिवर्तित**

25. C) **Dialect** (noun) – A particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group. **उपभाषा**

- **Singular** (adjective) – Exceptionally good or great; remarkable. **अद्वितीय**
- **Slang** (noun) – A type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing, and are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people. **अशिष्ट भाषा**
- **Referendum** (noun) – an occasion when all the people of a country can vote on a particular political question **जनमत संग्रह**

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