

Cybercrime surge

Focus on **persistent vigil**, **collaborative** efforts

INDIA is **grappling** with an **exponential** surge in cybercrime, with the **perpetrators** becoming more aggressive and technically **proficient**. The **mandated guidelines** for tackling cybercrime — **pursue**, prevent, protect and prepare — **are** being tested on a daily basis. **Sensational revelations** of online fraud and **deception are** now commonplace. In cybercrime hotspot Mewat, white-label **ATMs** — operated by non-banking entities as part of the plan to **expand** the ATM network — **have** been fraudulently installed in villages. The FIRs followed **sustained** police **monitoring** of cash withdrawals in **obscure** locations. **Connivance** of non-banking finance company employees **is suspected**. In Rajasthan, banks have been **alerted** about the **rampant** misuse of ATMs installed inside houses and small shops without verification. An **advisory stresses** connecting CCTV systems directly to the police control rooms.

A **report** by non-profit Future Crime Research Foundation, **incubated** at IIT-Kanpur, **says** online financial fraud **accounted for** 77.4 per cent of the total reported cybercrimes from January 2020 to June 2023. It **calls for enhanced** security measures and increased awareness among individuals and organisations. An analysis of the top 10 cybercrime-prone districts reveals common factors like **proximity** to major urban centres such as Gurugram and Bengaluru, limited cybersecurity infrastructure, **socioeconomic** challenges and low digital literacy. These are **insightful takeaways**.



The usual **methods** of fighting crime **do** not work against cybercriminals as they are constantly evolving new ways of cheating **gullible** people. Reducing the risks has to be the priority. Professional counselling is **vital** for the victims. Their disclosures can help **potential** victims. The changing **contours** of cybercrime **demand** a persistent vigil. Law **enforcement** agencies have to **forge collaborative** plans with individuals, businesses and **policymakers**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Cybercrime** (noun) – Internet Crime, Online Fraud, E-crime, Digital Crime, Electronic Crime साइबर अपराध
2. **Surge** (noun) – Increase, Upswing, Uptick, Boom, Rise वृद्धि
3. **Persistent** (adjective) – Continuing, constant, incessant, relentless, लगातार
4. **Vigil** (noun) – Watchfulness, Alertness, Attention, Wakefulness, Surveillance निगरानी
5. **Collaborative** (adjective) – Cooperative, Joint, Combined, Unified, Collective सहयोगी
6. **Grapple** (with) (verb) – Struggle, Wrestle, Battle, Contend, Deal से जूझना
7. **Exponential** (adjective) – Growing or increasing very rapidly at a constant rate, often used to describe something that is increasing or expanding in an unlimited way. बढ़ता हुआ
8. **Perpetrator** (noun) – Culprit, Offender, Criminal, Wrongdoer अपराधी
9. **Proficient** (adjective) – Skilled, Competent, Capable, Expert, Accomplished कुशल
10. **Mandated** (adjective) – Authorized, Ordained, Commanded, Directed, Ordered आदेशित
11. **Pursue** (verb) – Follow, Chase, Track, Hunt, Trail पीछा करना
12. **Sensational** (adjective) – Thrilling, Exciting, Remarkable, Startling सनसनीखेज
13. **Revelation** (noun) – Disclosure, Expose, Unveiling, Divulgence प्रकटीकरण
14. **Deception** (noun) – Trickery, Fraud, Deceit, Dupery, Subterfuge कपट
15. **Expand** (verb) – Enlarge, Extend, Increase, Broaden, Widen विस्तार करना
16. **Sustained** (adjective) – Continuous, Ongoing, Steady, Uninterrupted, Unceasing निरंतर
17. **Monitoring** (noun) – Observation, Supervision, Surveillance, Watchfulness निगरानी
18. **Obscure** (adjective) – Unclear, Indistinct, Vague, Ambiguous, Nebulous अस्पष्ट
19. **Connivance** (noun) – Complicity, Collaboration, Conspiracy, Collusion मिलीभगत
20. **Suspected** (adjective) – Doubted, Questioned, Mistrusted, Disbelieved संदिग्ध
21. **Alert** (verb) – Warn, Inform, Notify, Alarm, Apprise सतर्क करना

22. **Rampant** (adjective) – Uncontrolled, Unrestrained, Wild, Out of control
अनियंत्रित
23. **Advisory** (noun) – Warning, Counsel, Recommendation, Suggestion सलाह
24. **Stress** (verb) – Emphasize, Highlight, Accentuate, Underline जोर देना
25. **Incubate** (verb) – Nurture, Develop, Hatch, Foster, Cultivate विकसित करना, पैदा करना
26. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Constitute, represent, comprise, make up, form के लिये उत्तरदायी होना
27. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, require, necessitate, warrant, entail मांग करना
28. **Enhanced** (adjective) – Improved, amplified, heightened, augmented, boosted बढ़ाया हुआ
29. **Proximity** (noun) – Closeness, nearness, adjacency, vicinity, immediacy निकटता
30. **Socioeconomic** (adjective) – Definition: Relating to or concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors. सामाजिक-आर्थिक
31. **Insightful** (adjective) – Perceptive, discerning, intuitive, shrewd, astute
अंतर्दृष्टि युक्त
32. **Takeaway** (noun) – A important point
33. **Gullible** (adjective) – Naive, credulous, unsuspecting, trusting, innocent भोला-भाला
34. **Vital** (adjective) – Crucial, critical, essential, indispensable, fundamental अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण
35. **Potential** (adjective) – Possible, prospective, latent, budding, promising संभावित
36. **Contour** (noun) – Outline, shape, form, profile, silhouette रूपरेखा
37. **Enforcement** (noun) – Implementation, execution, imposition, application प्रवर्तन
38. **Forge** (verb) – Create, form, fashion, mold, shape तैयार करना
39. **Collaborative** (adjective) – Cooperative, joint, combined, united, shared सहयोगी
40. **Policymaker** (noun) – Regulator, legislator, decision-maker, planner नीति निर्माता

Summary of the editorial

1. **Exponential Increase:** India is experiencing a rapid increase in cybercrime, with criminals becoming more skilled and aggressive.
2. **Guideline Challenges:** The four key strategies to combat cybercrime - pursue, prevent, protect, and prepare - are constantly being challenged.
3. **Common Occurrence:** Instances of online fraud and deception have become regular, indicating a need for stronger preventive measures.
4. **White-label ATM Fraud:** In Mewat, fraudulent white-label ATMs, operated by non-banking entities, have been installed in villages, leading to increased crime.
5. **NBFC Employees' Connivance:** There is a suspicion that employees of non-banking finance companies are involved in these fraudulent activities.
6. **ATM Misuse in Rajasthan:** There have been alerts on the misuse of ATMs, particularly those installed in residential areas and small shops without adequate verification.
7. **CCTV Integration:** Advisories have emphasized the need for connecting CCTV systems directly to police control rooms to enhance monitoring and response.
8. **Financial Fraud Dominance:** A report by Future Crime Research Foundation noted that online financial fraud constitutes 77.4% of total reported cybercrimes from Jan 2020 to June 2023.
9. **Need for Enhanced Security:** The report underscores the importance of improved security measures and increased awareness among individuals and organisations.
10. **Common Factors in Crime-Prone Areas:** Analysis shows that proximity to urban centres, inadequate cybersecurity infrastructure, socioeconomic challenges, and low digital literacy are common traits in cybercrime-prone districts.
11. **Inadequacy of Usual Methods:** Traditional crime-fighting techniques are ineffective against evolving cybercrime tactics.
12. **Victim Support:** Professional counselling for victims is essential, and their disclosures can be instrumental in alerting and protecting potential victims.
13. **Persistent Vigilance Required:** There is a need for ongoing vigilance to adapt to the changing nature of cybercrime.
14. **Collaborative Efforts:** Law enforcement agencies must collaborate with individuals, businesses, and policymakers to develop comprehensive strategies to counter cybercrime.
15. **Preventive Priority:** Emphasis should be placed on reducing the risks of cybercrime by addressing the identified common factors and enhancing security and awareness measures.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following strategies are mentioned in the passage for tackling cybercrime?
 - A. Punish, protect, pursue and predict.
 - B. Pursue, prevent, protect and prepare.
 - C. Protect, prevent, plan and punish.
 - D. Pursue, prevent, plan and punish.
2. Which of the following can be inferred about the situation in Mewat and Rajasthan from the passage?
 - A. White-label ATMs are being legally installed to increase the network.
 - B. Only Mewat has seen fraudulent installation of ATMs.
 - C. Banks in Rajasthan are concerned about unverified ATM installations inside private properties.
 - D. Police have no role in monitoring cash withdrawals.
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the report by Future Crime Research Foundation?
 - A. Proximity to major urban centres is the only factor contributing to cybercrime-prone districts.
 - B. Traditional methods of tackling crime are effective against cybercriminals.
 - C. A higher percentage of cybercrimes reported from January 2020 to June 2023 were not related to online financial fraud.
 - D. Cybercrime-prone districts have multiple contributing factors including limited cybersecurity infrastructure and low digital literacy.
4. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - A. The Future Crime Research Foundation is an independent organization not associated with any institution.
 - B. Online financial fraud represented over 85% of the total reported cybercrimes from January 2020 to June 2023.
 - C. The usual methods of fighting crime are effective against cybercriminals.
 - D. Proximity to major urban centres like Gurugram and Bengaluru is one of the common factors in the top 10 cybercrime-prone districts.
5. What tone is predominantly conveyed in the given passage?
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Humorous
 - C. Critical
 - D. Informative
6. Consider the following two statements:

Statement 1: In Mewat, white-label ATMs have been genuinely installed by banking entities to prevent cybercrime.

Statement 2: In Rajasthan, banks have been alerted about the misuse of ATMs installed inside houses and small shops without verification.

 - A. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true.
 - B. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are false.
 - C. Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
 - D. Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.

7. What is the closest synonym for the word "**rapprochement**"?
- A. Deterioration
 - B. Renewal
 - C. Reconciliation
 - D. Estrangement
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Pass the buck
- A. Providing essential services
 - B. Trying to calm down
 - C. Blaming another person
 - D. Saying something unpleasant
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The lizard's light brown skin acts as camouflage in the desert sand.
- A. clothed
 - B. mask
 - C. reveal
 - D. Vanishing
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
We have always been told retaliation is not the key to resolving problems.
- A. revenge
 - B. outcome
 - C. realization
 - D. Pamper
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**
His charismatic speech seemed to cast spells on the audience, making them hang on to his every word.
- A. To make clothes
 - B. To predict future events
 - C. To enchant or mesmerize
 - D. To write down
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. It must go beyond this and provide for, in unequivocal terms, the 'best interests of child' principle in all custody disputes.
 - Q. It must deny absolute rights of biological parents vis-à-vis adoptive parents.
 - R. A UCC cannot confine itself to merely changing the rule of the father being the natural guardian.
 - S. At a time when the government may bring in a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) by holding a special session of Parliament on September 18-22, 2023, there is a need to think beyond polygamy and divorce and other such issues.
- A. SPQR B.SRPQ C.PSQR D.PRQS
13. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. Though the Jaipur Literature Festival may be at the top
- Q. Of the carnival of books, through the year, there are literary festivals in several cities including Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhubaneswar, Dehradun, and Dumka
- R. In India, the literary festival cycle begins at Jaipur, which hosts one of the country's biggest literary events
- S. Literature apart, there is music, art, theatre and a host of other activities, which add to the festive atmosphere
- A. RPQS B.RSPQ C.SRQP D.SPRQ

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

- P. With five states going to the polls later this year, the Union Government has slashed the prices of domestic cooking gas by Rs 200 per cylinder
- Q. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has called it 'a gift to crores of my sisters of the country
- R. And benefit the poor and the middle class
- S. On the occasion of Raksha Bandhan', adding that the government will always do everything possible to improve the people's quality of life
- A. QSPR B.PRQS C.QSRP D.PQSR

15. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. Jolted by such incidents in the exam-preparation hub, the local administration has directed coaching institutes to suspend routine tests for two months.
- Q. What's clear is that it is a crisis situation and there are no easy answers.
- R. The death by suicide of two teenagers, who were living in Kota while preparing for the medical entrance test, adds to the grim tally.
- S. How much the hurried order helps is difficult to assess.
- A. RQSP B.PSRQ C.RPSQ D.PQSR

16. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

- P. Neeraj received after his Tokyo triumph in 2021 could have easily gone to his head
- Q. Two years ago, when Neeraj Chopra scripted history by becoming the first Indian Olympic track and field gold medallist, it seemed that he had done enough to rest on his laurels for a lifetime
- R. But the young man retained his focus amid all the distractions and has now become the first Indian to win a gold medal in the World Athletics Championships
- S. In a sporting success-starved country like India, the fame, adulation and money that
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.QPSR

Comprehension

Words are like hammers, one can either swing them around recklessly and break stuff or use them to build something _____1_____. In the words of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe "Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must do." Since childhood, we have all been told by our elders to never hurt the person using harsh words and instead be kind and give respect for we will be showered with the same. The power of words is beyond expression, it defines what the person wants to express. Words form an important part of an individual's life. Different people use different words to communicate with their friends and family. They are used to conduct business and to discipline children. Politicians use words to convince others that they're the best candidate. Words form a huge part of every aspect of our lives. They carry an enormous weight that can either make the

other feel good or humiliated. Words do _____ 2 _____ energy, evoke emotions and set the tone for back-and-forth conversation. However, words form one of the reasons that one person lives a life of _____ 3 _____ while another lives a life of lack. Words can open doorways that hands cannot. They can _____ 4 _____ invisible boundaries.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

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

- A. Supremacy
- B. Smugness
- C. Common
- D. Worthwhile

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

- A. Break out
- B. Make up
- C. Point out
- D. Give out

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

- A. Assertion
- B. Abundance
- C. Ambitious
- D. Endorse

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

- A. Pin down
- B. Break down
- C. Ramp up
- D. Lie down

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

France is a largest country

- A. smaller
- B. larger
- C. smallest
- D. Large

22. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**

Mr Sharma would have left / the station / by this time / tomorrow.

- A. tomorrow
- B. by this time
- C. the station
- D. Mr Sharma would have left

23. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the following sentence.**

“Do not turn a blind eye to all the mischief your child is up to”, the teacher told the young parent.

- A. Close the door
- B. Take pride in
- C. Give rewards
- D. Pretend not to notice

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The mother _____ the chips because they were soggy.

- A. saved
- B. wasted
- C. discarded
- D. Recovered

25. Identify the most appropriate meaning of the given word.

Hope

- A. Caution
- B. Realism
- C. Cynicism
- D. Wish

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)**Explanations****1. B) Pursue, prevent, protect and prepare.**

The passage clearly states that the mandated guidelines for tackling cybercrime are "pursue, prevent, protect, and prepare."

2. C) Banks in Rajasthan are concerned about unverified ATM installations inside private properties.

The passage mentions that in Mewat, white-label ATMs have been "fraudulently installed in villages." It also mentions that in Rajasthan, banks have been alerted about the "rampant misuse of ATMs installed inside houses and small shops without verification." Hence, it can be inferred that banks in Rajasthan are concerned about these unverified installations.

3. D) Cybercrime-prone districts have multiple contributing factors including limited cybersecurity infrastructure and low digital literacy. This can be inferred from the line "An analysis of the top 10 cybercrime-prone districts reveals common factors like proximity to major urban centres such as Gurugram and Bengaluru, limited cybersecurity infrastructure, socioeconomic challenges and low digital literacy."**4. D) Proximity to major urban centres like Gurugram and Bengaluru is one of the common factors in the top 10 cybercrime-prone districts.**

The passage clearly mentions that "An analysis of the top 10 cybercrime-prone districts reveals common factors like proximity to major urban centres such as Gurugram and Bengaluru...".

5. D) Informative

The passage predominantly provides data, analysis, and suggestions regarding cybercrime and its prevention. It doesn't display optimism, humor, or an overly critical stance but mainly focuses on delivering information and insights. Thus, the tone is informative.

6. D) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.

Based on the passage, white-label ATMs in Mewat were fraudulently installed by non-banking entities, which makes Statement 1 false. The passage also mentions that banks in Rajasthan have been alerted about the misuse of ATMs installed inside houses and small shops, making Statement 2 true.

7. C) "rapprochement" refers to the restoration of harmonious relations. Thus, the synonym for "rapprochement" would be "Reconciliation" which means the restoration of friendly relations.**8. C) Pass the buck (idiom) – Blaming another person दूसरे पर दोष डालना****9. C) Camouflage (noun) – The use of any combination of materials, coloration, or illumination for concealment, either by making animals or objects hard to see, or by disguising them as something else.****छलावरण लगाना**

Antonym: Reveal (verb) – To make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others; to uncover, to show, to display. प्रकट करना

- **Clothed** (verb) – Dressed, covered with clothing. वस्त्रधारी
- **Mask** (noun) – A covering for all or part of the face that protects, hides, or decorates the person wearing it. मुखौटा
- **Vanishing** (verb) – Disappearing suddenly and completely. गायब

10. A) The correct meaning of the underlined word '**retaliation**' in the given sentence is 'revenge'.

11. C) **Cast spells** (phrase) – to enchant or mesmerize: जादू करना या मोहित करना

12. B) **SRPQ**

S: S sets the context of the UCC's potential introduction and the need to address more than just the usual topics (polygamy and divorce)

R: The acronym "UCC" is used, which ties this sentence to sentence S

P: "It" is a pronoun, which refers back to the subject discussed in the previous sentence (i.e., UCC from sentence R). This gives a hint that this sentence should follow R.

This sentence expands on the notion introduced in R about the UCC's limitations.

Q: The theme of "parents" and custody disputes (from P) logically leads into this discussion of rights between biological and adoptive parents.

13. A) **RPQS**

R: Sentence R establishes the context for the entire paragraph by introducing the concept of the literary festival cycle in India. The specific mention of Jaipur sets the stage for further details.

P: Sentence P starts with the word "Though," which indicates a contrast or an exception. After R establishes Jaipur as the beginning of the literary cycle, P introduces the idea that the Jaipur Literature Festival is significant. The word "top" at the end of sentence P also provides a hint that the next sentence will complete this idea.

Q: Sentence Q begins with "Of the carnival of books," which completes the sentence started in P. The word "Of" indicates continuation from the previous statement. Q gives us a broader view of literary festivals in India.

S: After detailing various cities with literary festivals in Q, sentence S provides additional information about what else occurs at these festivals beyond literature. The term "Literature apart" in S clearly indicates a continuation from the theme of literary festivals mentioned in the preceding sentences.

14. D) **PQSR**

P: Sentence P introduces an action taken by the Union Government ("...has slashed the prices of domestic cooking gas...").

Q: Sentence Q provides a reaction to the action described in sentence P. The pronoun "it" in Q refers to the action mentioned in P (i.e., the slashing of gas prices).

S: Sentence S continues the statement made by Narendra Modi in sentence Q. It elaborates on

what the Prime Minister said, providing more detail about the "gift" he mentioned.

R: Sentence R can be seen as an extension or a further elaboration of the government's intentions that were mentioned in S.

15. **C) RPSQ**

R: This sentence introduces an incident that acts as the primary topic of discussion in the subsequent sentences. The incident is about the suicides of two teenagers in Kota

P: The phrase "such incidents" refers back to the suicides of the teenagers mentioned in Sentence R.

S: This sentence is a commentary on the action described in Sentence P. The "hurried order" refers to the local administration's direction mentioned in Sentence P to suspend routine tests.

Q: Sentence Q gives a summarizing remark about the entire situation.

16. **A) QSPR**

Q: The sentence introduces Neeraj Chopra and a significant event in his life. "Two years ago" indicates a starting point or origin, giving the reader context about when the event happened.

S: The ending "that" is a connector, suggesting that there is another sentence that provides details about what this "fame, adulation, and money" did or could have done. It prepares the reader for a specific event or situation related to Neeraj's success.

P: The sentence "Neeraj received after his Tokyo triumph in 2021" continues from where S left off and completes the idea that was started in S.

R: The "But" at the beginning of R contrasts with the idea in P. While P suggests that the fame could have distracted Neeraj, R counters that thought by highlighting his focus and a subsequent achievement.

17. D) 'Worthwhile' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "worthwhile" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को महत्वपूर्ण और मूल्यवान बनाना। जबकि 'Supremacy' का अर्थ है प्रधानता या श्रेष्ठता, 'Smugness' का अर्थ है आत्म-संतुष्टता, और 'Common' का अर्थ है सामान्य या साधारण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Worthwhile' should be used because it implies making something valuable or significant. Whereas, 'Supremacy' means superiority or dominance, 'Smugness' implies self-satisfaction, and 'Common' means ordinary or usual, which don't fit in this context

18. D) 'Give out' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "give out" का अर्थ होता है प्रकट करना या उत्सर्जन करना। यहां पर शब्दों की उर्जा की बात की जा रही है, जो अन्य विकल्पों से ज्यादा उपयुक्त है। 'Break out' का अर्थ होता है अचानक प्रकट होना, 'Make up' का अर्थ है बनाना या तैयार करना, और 'Point out' का अर्थ है सूचित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Give out' should be used because it means to emit or to release. In this context, the energy of words is being discussed, which fits better with 'give out' than with the other options. 'Break out' means to suddenly appear, 'Make up' means to construct or prepare, and 'Point out' means to indicate, which don't fit in this context.

19. B) 'Abundance' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "abundance" का अर्थ होता है अधिकता या प्रचुरता। यह उस जीवन की प्रचुरता को दर्शाता है जो शब्दों के सही उपयोग से प्राप्त होती है। 'Assertion' का अर्थ है स्थिरता या दावा करना, 'Ambitious' का अर्थ है महत्वाकांक्षी होना, और 'Endorse' का अर्थ है समर्थन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Abundance' should be used because it represents a plentiful or rich life, indicating the positive outcome of using words correctly. Whereas, 'Assertion' means firmness or claiming, 'Ambitious' means having a strong desire for success, and 'Endorse' means to support, which don't fit in this context.
20. B) 'Break down' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "break down" का अर्थ होता है तोड़ देना या पार पार करना। यह अनदृष्ट बाधाओं को दूर करने के context में उपयुक्त है। 'Pin down' का अर्थ है ठोस तरीके से निर्धारित करना, 'Ramp up' का अर्थ है वृद्धि करना, और 'Lie down' का अर्थ है लेट जाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Break down' should be used because it means to overcome or to surpass. It's apt in the context of overcoming invisible boundaries. 'Pin down' means to define in a definitive manner, 'Ramp up' means to increase, and 'Lie down' means to recline, which don't fit in this context.
21. D) 'largest' के बदले 'large' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां पर Specific Comparison नहीं हो रहा है, इसलिए Superlative Degree का प्रयोग सही नहीं है; जैसे— France is a large country.
- 'large' will be used instead of 'largest' because there is no specific comparison being made here, so the use of the superlative degree is not appropriate; Like— France is a large country.
22. D) 'Mr Sharma would have left' के बदले 'Mr Sharma will have left' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ भविष्य का समय 'tomorrow' के रूप में दिया गया है; जैसे— Mr Sharma will have left the station by this time tomorrow.
- 'Mr Sharma will have left' will be used instead of 'Mr Sharma would have left' because here the future time is given as 'tomorrow'; Like— Mr Sharma will have left the station by this time tomorrow
23. D) **Turn a blind eye** (idiom) – Pretend not to notice **नजरअंदाज करना**
24. C) **Discarded** इस blank के लिए सबसे उचित विकल्प है क्योंकि "discarded" का अर्थ होता है कुछ को फेंक देना या त्याग देना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि माँ ने चिप्स को _____ कर दिया क्योंकि वे सॉगी थी, तो 'Discarded' इस context में सही है। 'Saved' का अर्थ होता है बचा लेना, 'Wasted' का अर्थ होता है बेकार में खर्च कर देना, और 'Recovered' का अर्थ होता है पुनः प्राप्त कर लेना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **Discarded** should be used because it means to throw away or get rid of something. The sentence mentions that the mother _____ the chips because they were soggy, making 'discarded' fitting in this context. Whereas, 'Saved' implies keeping, 'Wasted' implies using

irresponsibly or without purpose, and 'Recovered' means getting back, which are not correct in this context.

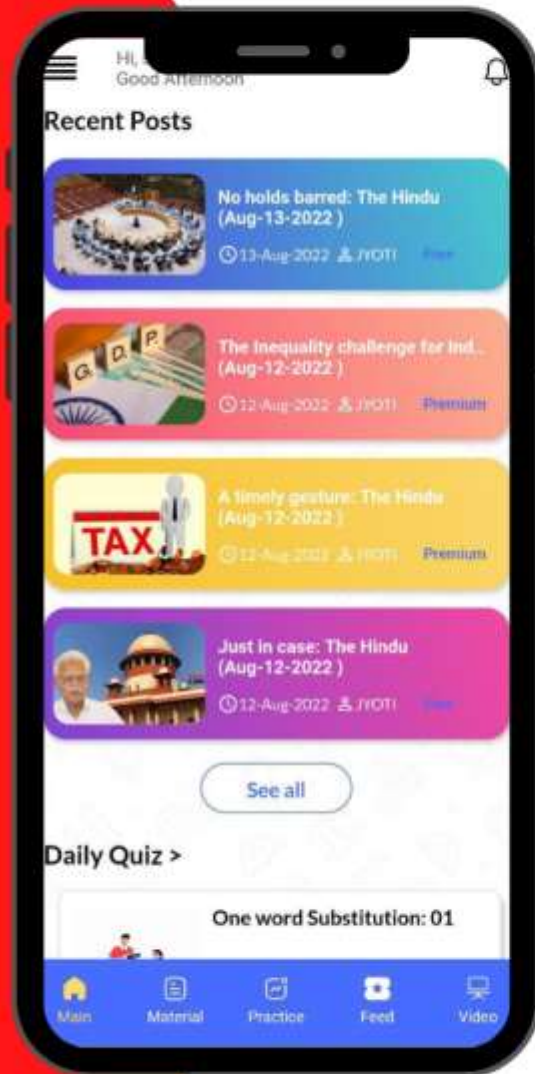
25. D) **Hope** (noun) – A feeling of expectation and desire for a particular thing to happen, trust, optimism.

आशा

Appropriate meaning -Wish (noun) – A desire or hope for something to happen, aspiration, longing.

इच्छा

- **Caution** (noun) – Care taken to avoid danger or risks, prudence, carefulness. **सतर्कता**
- **Realism** (noun) – The attitude or practice of accepting a situation as it is and being prepared to deal with it accordingly, practicality, pragmatism. **यथार्थवाद**
- **Cynicism** (noun) – An inclination to believe that people are motivated purely by self-interest; skepticism, distrust, doubt. **निंदनीय आलोचना**



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

