

## Perfunctory panacea: On the Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar

Scientists need greater funding for research, not national awards

Later this month, 33 scientists will be awarded the Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar (RVP), the current government's **revamped** approach to independent India's long tradition of annually awarding scientists with promise. The **re jig** is in **doing away with** the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar (SSB) awards, once awarded to scientists under 45 by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). It comprised a certificate, a cash prize and some additional **monetary** benefits. The RVP replaces it with a medal and a certificate and, renaming it the Vigyan Yuva-SSB. There are also other RVP awards — the Vigyan Shri, Vigyan Ratna and Vigyan Team awards. **The latter** will be for scientists over 45 who have made **distinguished** contributions in science and technology over their entire career as well, as for teams of scientists and technologists with exceptional contributions.

In theory **the total number** of awards, under all categories, **is capped** at 56, though those selected for this year are fewer than the **ceiling**. The team award has been **conferred on** the Indian Space Research Organisation's 'Chandrayaan-3 team', which **certainly** has over three members. These may well be **technicalities** and, being the first edition of the prizes, could be **transitional**. The list of awardees **spans** a wide range of fields from astrophysics to agriculture, and this is not unique to the RVP, the awardees are **overwhelmingly** from centrally funded and the most **elite** of India's scientific and research institutions such as the Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, CSIR and atomic energy institutions. The RVP awards were **instituted** after the Ministry of Home Affairs and heads of science departments **concluded** in 2022 that there were too many awards being given out by individual scientific departments and that it was necessary to **trim** them and raise their '**stature**' to national awards. While distinguished scientists have always received the Padma awards, just as those in other fields, the original **schema** for scientist-specific awards **was** to encourage them to stick to research, whose **outcomes** are not always immediately **tangible** and whose impact is not immediately **assessed**. Much like Olympic medals, Nobel Prizes continue to **elude** Indian scientists and this has been a **touchy** topic for many governments. The national awards are not a **substitute** or **catalyst** for the Nobels. The government should not assume that scientists only **crave honour** and **recognition**. Too many scientists in India **labour** with **minimal** funds, **substandard** equipment and a **discouraging milieu**, forcing them to **compete** at the **cutting edge** of research with **their hands tied**. **Raising** the budgetary **allocation** and making scientific research more rewarding in India **will** do greater service to science than **tokenism**. [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

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



## Vocabulary

1. **Perfunctory** (adjective) – (used about an action) done quickly as a duty without any interest or feeling (कार्य) कर्तव्य के रूप में किया गया (बिना रुचि, ध्यान आदि के)
2. **Panacea** (noun) – Cure-all, universal remedy, elixir, magic bullet, solution रामबाण उपाय
3. **Revamp** (verb) – Renovate, overhaul, renew, refurbish, modernize पुनर्निर्माण करना
4. **Rejig** (noun) – Reorganization, reshuffle, rearrangement, modification, restructuring पुनर्संयोजन; बदलाव
5. **Do away with** (phrase) – Abolish, eliminate, discard, remove, get rid of समाप्त करना
6. **Monetary** (adjective) – Financial, fiscal, economic, pecuniary, cash-related मौद्रिक
7. **The latter** (noun) – Here it refers to 'Vigyan Team awards'
8. **Distinguished** (adjective) – Eminent, renowned, celebrated, prestigious, esteemed प्रतिष्ठित
9. **Cap** (verb) – Limit, restrict, set a maximum, confine, put a ceiling on सीमा निर्धारित करना
10. **Ceiling** (noun) – Upper limit, cap, maximum, restriction, boundary ऊपरी सीमा
11. **Confer** (on) (verb) – Bestow, award, grant, present, endow प्रदान करना
12. **Certainly** (adverb) – Definitely, undoubtedly, surely, unquestionably, assuredly निस्संदेह
13. **Technicality** (noun) – Detail, fine point, minor point, formality, specification तकनीकी बारीकी
14. **Transitional** (adjective) – Interim, temporary, provisional, changeover, shifting परिवर्ती/ अस्थायी
15. **Span** (verb) – Extend, cover, stretch, range, bridge विस्तार करना
16. **Overwhelmingly** (adverb) – In a very great degree, predominantly, largely, extensively अत्यधिक
17. **The Elite** (noun) – The select few, the privileged, the upper echelon, the best, the cream of society अभिजात वर्ग
18. **Institute** (verb) – Establish, set up, initiate, inaugurate, create स्थापित करना
19. **Conclude** (verb) – Decide, determine, finalize, deduce, infer निष्कर्ष निकालना
20. **Trim** (verb) – Reduce, cut down, diminish, pare down, prune घटाना
21. **Stature** (noun) – Status, standing, reputation, prestige, eminence कद/ ओहदा

22. **Schema** (noun) – Plan, blueprint, structure, design, outline योजना/ रूपरेखा
23. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, effect, end result, aftermath परिणाम
24. **Tangible** (adjective) – Concrete, real, palpable, substantial, measurable ठोस
25. **Assess** (verb) – Evaluate, appraise, judge, analyze, estimate आकलन करना
26. **Elude** (verb) – Escape, evade, avoid, dodge, slip away from हाथ न आना
27. **Touchy** (adjective) – Sensitive, delicate, controversial, prickly, problematic संवेदनशील
28. **Substitute** (noun) – Replacement, alternative, proxy, surrogate, stand-in विकल्प
29. **Catalyst** (noun) – Stimulus, spur, trigger, enabler, facilitator उत्प्रेरक
30. **Crave** (verb) – Desire, yearn, long for, hunger for, covet तरसना
31. **Honour** (noun) – Respect, recognition, accolade, distinction, esteem सम्मान
32. **Recognition** (noun) – Acknowledgment, appreciation, credit, validation, endorsement पहचान
33. **Labour** (verb) – Work, toil, strive, struggle, exert मेहनत करना/ कार्य करना
34. **Minimal** (adjective) – Smallest, least, negligible, meager, slight न्यूनतम
35. **Substandard** (adjective) – Inferior, low-quality, inadequate, shoddy, deficient निम्नस्तरीय
36. **Discouraging** (adjective) – Demoralizing, disheartening, disappointing, dispiriting, depressing निराशाजनक
37. **Milieu** (noun) – Environment, setting, background, surroundings, atmosphere परिवेश
38. **Compete** (at) (verb) – Contend, vie, strive, rival, challenge प्रतिस्पर्धा करना
39. **Cutting edge** (phrase) – Forefront, leading edge, vanguard, avant-garde, state-of-the-art अत्याधुनिक
40. **Someone's hand tied** (phrase) – Limited, constrained, restricted, unable to act, powerless हाथ बंधे होना
41. **Allocation** (noun) – Distribution, assignment, allotment, apportionment, dispensation आवंटन
42. **Tokenism** (noun) – Symbolic effort, superficial action, half-hearted measure, pretense, formality प्रतीकात्मकता

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Award Changes:** The Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar (RVP) will honor 33 scientists, replacing the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar (SSB) awards with new categories.
2. **New Structure:** The RVP introduces new awards: Vigyan Yuva-SSB, Vigyan Shri, Vigyan Ratna, and Vigyan Team, targeting different age groups and team efforts.
3. **Award Components:** The new awards feature a medal and certificate, differing from the SSB's certificate, cash prize, and additional benefits.
4. **Coverage:** The awards cover a range of scientific fields from astrophysics to agriculture, with a cap of 56 awards across categories.
5. **Team Award:** The Indian Space Research Organisation's Chandrayaan-3 team has been recognized, though the number of awardees might exceed the cap.
6. **Focus on Elite Institutions:** Awardees are mainly from elite institutions like IITs, IISERs, CSIR, and atomic energy institutions.
7. **Motivation Behind RVP:** The RVP aims to consolidate and elevate individual scientific awards to a national level, following recommendations from 2022.
8. **Historical Context:** While distinguished scientists have always received Padma awards, the new awards are not a substitute for Nobel Prizes, which remain elusive for Indian scientists.
9. **Research Incentives:** National awards were initially meant to encourage scientists to remain dedicated to research despite its intangible outcomes.
10. **Criticism of Tokenism:** The editorial criticizes the RVP as a form of tokenism that fails to address fundamental issues in scientific research funding and infrastructure.
11. **Funding Concerns:** Many Indian scientists face challenges due to insufficient funding, outdated equipment, and inadequate research conditions.
12. **Impact on Science:** The editorial argues that increasing the budgetary allocation for research and improving the research environment would be more beneficial than just offering awards.
13. **Comparison with Olympic Medals:** Like Olympic medals, Nobel Prizes are seen as prestigious but out of reach for Indian scientists, leading to a focus on national awards.
14. **Call for Action:** There is a call for the government to prioritize substantial support for scientific research rather than merely providing awards.
15. **Long-Term Benefit:** The editorial suggests that meaningful financial support and improved research conditions would contribute more significantly to scientific advancement in India than the current award system.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary reason behind the replacement of the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar (SSB) awards with the Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar (RVP)?** [Editorial page]
  - A. To provide greater monetary benefits to young scientists.
  - B. To recognize and reward scientists of all ages and teams.
  - C. To reduce the number of awards given annually.
  - D. To eliminate the need for awarding scientists under 45.
2. **Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?**
  - A. The RVP awards are only for scientists under 45 years of age.
  - B. The RVP awards completely eliminate cash prizes.
  - C. The RVP awards aim to recognize contributions throughout a scientist's entire career.
  - D. The SSB awards were less prestigious than the RVP awards.
3. **What is the key difference between the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar (SSB) awards and the Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar (RVP) according to the passage?**
  - A. The SSB awards were given annually, while the RVP awards are not.
  - B. The RVP includes awards for entire teams, which was not a feature of the SSB awards.
  - C. The SSB awards had a larger cash prize compared to the RVP.
  - D. The RVP focuses only on scientists who have recently started their careers.
4. **What does the passage suggest is a more effective way of supporting scientific research in India?**
  - A. Instituting more national awards for scientists.
  - B. Raising budgetary allocations and improving research conditions.
  - C. Encouraging scientists to pursue Nobel Prizes.
  - D. Increasing the number of international collaborations.
5. **According to the passage, what is a significant issue faced by scientists in India?**
  - A. Minimal funds and substandard equipment.
  - B. Lack of national recognition for their achievements.
  - C. Difficulty in winning international awards.
  - D. Limited access to elite institutions like IITs and IISERs.
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**  
Great leaders don't ignore trivial things.
  - A. Small
  - B. Serious
  - C. Informal
  - D. Urgent
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**  
Her judicious act made him popular overnight.
  - A. Criminal
  - B. Unwise
  - C. Loyal
  - D. Lawful
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

The jovial host welcomed his guests with a warm smile and a hearty laugh.

- A. Cheerful
- B. Petulant
- C. Buoyant
- D. Convivial

9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**

I am trying to study, if it is impossible with all this noise.

- A. that it is impossible
- B. but it is impossible
- C. while it is impossible
- D. unless it is impossible

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

Suresh stole my book.

- A. My book is being stolen by Suresh.
- B. My book got stolen by Suresh.
- C. My book was stolen by Suresh.
- D. My book was being stolen by Suresh.

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

Having a chip on one's shoulder

- A. Having an unnecessary feeling of guilt
- B. Having an irritated and unfriendly attitude
- C. Having a proud and self-centred arrogance
- D. Showing great resistance to any adversities

12. **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) he has been
- B) everyone he knows
- C) so upset about his
- D) him so rude to
- E) divorce and that made

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

13. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**

She is painfully introverted, but an intelligent girl.

- A. Shy
- B. Outspoken
- C. Social
- D. Bold

14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No correction required'.**  
Everyone sincerely and positively were ready to find the solution for the serious issue of sewage system
- A. Everyone were sincerely and positively
  - B. Everyone was sincerely and positively
  - C. No correction required.
  - D. Everyone had sincerely and positively
15. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. what to tell you and how to say it
  - B. and there is darkness everywhere
  - C. and I do not quite know
  - D. the light has gone out of our lives
- A. BCAD
  - B. DBCA
  - C. ABCD
  - D. CABD
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**  
The idea of investing all of his life savings in a risky startup seemed like an act of lunacy to his financial advisor.
- A. Sanity
  - B. Dismay
  - C. Delusion
  - D. Insanity
17. **Select the meaningful and correctly spelt word from the given options to fill in the blank.**  
Whenever Susan received letters from the police, she \_\_\_\_\_ ignored them.
- A. intantienally
  - B. intoningly
  - C. indentionally
  - D. Intentionally
18. **Select the sentence that has the correct use of spellings from the given options.**
- A. In spite of the challenges possed by the pandamic, the company adapted to remote work and successfully maintained productivity levels.
  - B. In spite of the challenges posed by the pandamic, the company adapted to remote work and successfully maintained productivity levels.
  - C. In spite of the challenges posed by the pandemic, the company adapted to remote work and successfully maintained productivity levels.
  - D. In spite of the challenges possed by the pandemic, the company adapted to remote work and sucesfully maintained producteivity levels
19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**



The **person who dislikes and distrusts other people** lived alone in a secluded cabin deep in the woods, far away from the hustle and bustle of society.

- A. misanthrope
- B. pessimist
- C. hermit
- D. Recluse

20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.

The gentle lapping of waves \_\_\_\_\_ (for) the shore was the only thing that could be heard.

- A. across
- B. beneath
- C. pro
- D. Against

**Comprehension:**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Teenage is a (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of life that everyone goes through between childhood and adulthood. During this time, teenagers go through many changes both physically and emotionally. They may experience mood swings, have difficulty expressing their feelings, and sometimes (2)\_\_\_\_\_ impulsively. Teenagers are also trying to figure out their place in the world and may face pressure from peers, parents and society to (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to certain expectations. It is important for teenagers to have a support system that allows them to explore their interests, develop their own identity and make healthy choices. Despite the challenges that come with being a teenager, it can also be an exciting and transformative time. Teenagers have the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to learn new skills, make lifelong friends and explore new experiences that can shape their future. It is important for parents, educators and other adults to provide teenagers with guidance, support and resources that can help them (5)\_\_\_\_\_ the challenges of adolescence

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. transition
- B. phase
- C. feeling
- D. Milestone

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. pretend
- B. run
- C. play
- D. Act

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. certify
- B. match
- C. conform

D. Appeal

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

A. possibility

B. captivity

C. opportunity

D. Ability

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

A. correlate

B. propagate

C. conclude

D. reduce

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise](#)

## Explanations

1. **B) To recognize and reward scientists of all ages and teams.**

The passage explains that the RVP is a revamped approach that includes various categories of awards like the Vigyan Shri, Vigyan Ratna, and Vigyan Team awards, which recognize not just young scientists under 45, as was the case with the SSB awards, but also older scientists and teams. This broadens the scope of recognition to include scientists of all ages and collaborative teams.

A: Incorrect. The passage does not mention an increase in monetary benefits with the RVP; it states that the awards consist of a medal and certificate.

C: Incorrect. The passage doesn't suggest that the number of awards is being reduced; rather, it introduces new categories of awards.

D: Incorrect. The passage mentions the replacement of the SSB awards, not the elimination of awards for scientists under 45. The Vigyan Yuva-SSB still recognizes younger scientists.

2. **C) The RVP awards aim to recognize contributions throughout a scientist's entire career.**

The passage clearly states that the RVP includes awards like the Vigyan Shri and Vigyan Ratna, which are for scientists over 45 who have made distinguished contributions over their entire career. This indicates that the awards are designed to acknowledge long-term achievements in science and technology.

A: Incorrect. The passage mentions that the RVP awards include categories for both younger and older scientists, not just those under 45.

B: Incorrect. The passage does not state that the RVP awards eliminate cash prizes completely; it simply describes the awards as consisting of a medal and a certificate.

D: Incorrect. The passage doesn't compare the prestige of the SSB and RVP awards, only mentioning that the RVP is a revamped version.

3. **B) The RVP includes awards for entire teams, which was not a feature of the SSB awards.**

The passage mentions that the RVP introduces categories such as the Vigyan Team awards, which recognize teams of scientists and technologists, a feature that was not part of the SSB awards, which focused on individual scientists.

A: Incorrect. There is no information in the passage suggesting that the frequency of the awards has changed.

C: Incorrect. The passage does not have details about the comparative cash prizes of the SSB and RVP.

D: Incorrect. The RVP includes awards for scientists of all ages, not just those who have recently started their careers.

4. **B) Raising budgetary allocations and improving research conditions.**

B is correct because the passage suggests that raising the budgetary allocation and making scientific research more rewarding in India will do greater service to science than tokenism, implying that improving research conditions is a more effective support mechanism.

A is incorrect because the passage criticizes the idea of merely instituting more awards, implying that it is not an effective solution.

C is incorrect because the passage mentions that the government should not assume scientists crave only honour and recognition, implying that pursuing Nobel Prizes is not the focus.

D is incorrect because the passage does not discuss increasing international collaborations as a primary solution to support scientific research.

5. **A) Minimal funds and substandard equipment.**

A is correct because the passage explicitly mentions that many scientists in India labor with minimal funds, substandard equipment, and a discouraging milieu, which hinders their ability to compete in research.

B is incorrect because the passage indicates that there are already many awards, suggesting that lack of recognition is not the main issue.

C is incorrect because, while the passage mentions the difficulty of winning Nobel Prizes, it does not identify this as the significant issue faced by scientists in India.

D is incorrect because the passage highlights that most awardees are from elite institutions, but it does not suggest that limited access to these institutions is the significant issue faced by scientists.

6. A) **Trivial** (adjective) – Insignificant, minor, unimportant, petty, frivolous. तुच्छ

**Synonym:** **Small** (adjective) – Limited in size or amount, little, minor, slight. छोटा

- **Serious** (adjective) – Concerned with important rather than trivial matters, grave, somber. गंभीर
- **Informal** (adjective) – Casual, relaxed, unofficial. अनौपचारिक
- **Urgent** (adjective) – Requiring immediate attention, pressing, crucial, critical. अत्यावश्यक

7. B) **Judicious** (adjective) – Showing good judgement, wise, sensible, prudent. समझदार

**Antonym:** **Unwise** (adjective) – Lacking wisdom or judgement, foolish, imprudent. असमझदार

- **Criminal** (adjective) – Relating to crime, unlawful, illegal. अपराधी
- **Loyal** (adjective) – Showing firm and constant support or allegiance to a person or institution, faithful, dedicated. वफादार
- **Lawful** (adjective) – Conforming to, permitted by, or recognized by law or rules, legal, legitimate. कानूनी

8. B) **Jovial** (adjective) – Cheerful, full of high-spirited merriment, good-humored, merry. हंसमुख, खुश

**Antonym:** **Petulant** (adjective) – Irritable, peevish, grumpy, easily annoyed. चिड़चिड़ा

- **Cheerful** (adjective) – Showing or causing joy and happiness; bright and pleasant. प्रसन्न
- **Buoyant** (adjective) – Cheerful and optimistic; able to float or rise. उत्साही
- **Convivial** (adjective) – Friendly, lively, and enjoyable; sociable. मिलनसर

9. B) 'if it is impossible' के बदले 'but it is impossible' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य एक विरोधाभास प्रकट कर रहा है, जिसमें पहला भाग कोशिश कर रहा है और दूसरा भाग सम्भावना की संभावना को नकार रहा है; जैसे— I am trying to study, but it is impossible with all this noise.

- 'but it is impossible' will be used instead of 'if it is impossible' because the sentence is presenting a contradiction, where the first part is attempting and the second part is negating the possibility; Like— I am trying to study, but it is impossible with all this noise.

10. C) My book was stolen by Suresh.

11. B) **Having a chip on one's shoulder** (idiom) – Having an irritated and unfriendly attitude चिड़चिड़ा और अमैत्रीपूर्ण रवैया रखना

12. C) A, C, E, D, B

He has been so upset about his divorce and that made him so rude to everyone he knows

13. A) **Introverted** (adjective) – Inclined to turn inward or avoid social interaction, reserved, reticent, inward-looking. अंतर्मुखी

**Synonym:** **Shy** (adjective) – Being reserved or having or showing nervousness or timidity in the company of other people, bashful, diffident, reticent. शरमीला

- **Outspoken** (adjective) – Speaking one's mind freely, forthright, direct, candid. स्पष्टवादी
- **Social** (adjective) – Relating to society or its organization, gregarious, outgoing, sociable. सामाजिक
- **Bold** (adjective) – Showing an ability to take risks, confident, courageous, brave. साहसी

14. B) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Everyone' एक Singular Subject है और इसके लिए Singular Verb की आवश्यकता है; जैसे— Everyone was happy.

- 'was' will be used instead of 'were' because 'Everyone' is a Singular Subject and requires a Singular Verb; Like— Everyone was happy.

15. B) **DBCA**

the light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere and I do not quite know what to tell you and how to say it

16. A) **Lunacy** (noun) – Madness, insanity, craziness, folly. पागलपन

**Antonym:** **Sanity** (noun) – Soundness of mind, reasonableness, sensibleness. समझदारी

- **Dismay** (noun) – Consternation, shock, surprise, alarm, distress. चिंता/ निराशा
- **Delusion** (noun) – Misconception, misbelief, illusion, false impression. भ्रान्ति

- **Insanity** (noun) – Madness, lunacy, mental illness, craziness. पागलपन

17. D) **Intentionally** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'जानबूझकर'. sentence में बताया गया है कि Susan जब भी पुलिस से पत्र प्राप्त करती थी, वह उन्हें जानबूझकर अनदेखा करती थी। इसलिए, 'Intentionally' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'Intentionally'** should be used because it means 'deliberately' or 'with knowledge'. The sentence indicates that whenever Susan received letters from the police, she would deliberately ignore them. Thus, 'Intentionally' would be the most appropriate choice.

18. C) In spite of the challenges posed by the pandemic, the company adapted to remote work and successfully maintained productivity levels

19. A) **misanthrope** (noun) – A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. मानव द्वेषी

- **Pessimist** (noun) – A person who tends to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen. निराशावादी
- **Hermit** (noun) – A person living in solitude as a religious discipline. सन्यासी
- **Recluse** (noun) – A person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people. एकान्तप्रिय

20. D) **For** (preposition) – Pro, in support of, in favour of, on behalf of के लिए

**Antonym: Against** (preposition) – In opposition to, contrary to, adverse to. के विरुद्ध

- **Across** (preposition) – From one side to the other side of. उस पार
- **Beneath** (preposition) – Under, below, underneath. नीचे
- **Pro** (preposition) – In favor of, supporting. समर्थन में

21. B) **'Phase'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "phase" का अर्थ होता है जीवन का एक खास अवधि या समय जिसमें विशेष परिवर्तन होते हैं। जबकि 'Transition' का अर्थ होता है परिवर्तन या बदलाव, 'Feeling' का अर्थ होता है भावना, और 'Milestone' का अर्थ होता है महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव या घटना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Phase'** should be used because it refers to a specific duration or period in life characterized by particular changes. Whereas, 'Transition' means a change or shift, 'Feeling' denotes emotion, and 'Milestone' signifies a significant stage or event, which don't fit in this context.

22. D) **Act** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "act" का अर्थ होता है किसी तरीके से प्रतिक्रिया करना या कार्य करना। जबकि 'Pretend' का अर्थ होता है बहाना करना या नाटक करना, 'Run' का अर्थ है दौड़ना, और 'Play' का अर्थ है खेलना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Act'** should be used because it means to behave in a certain way or take action. Whereas, 'Pretend' means to simulate or feign, 'Run' means to dash or move swiftly, and 'Play' means to engage in a game or fun activity, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) '**Conform**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "conform" का अर्थ होता है किसी निर्धारित मानक या उम्मीद के अनुसार अनुपालन करना। जबकि 'Certify' का अर्थ है प्रमाणित करना, 'Match' का अर्थ है मेल खाना, और 'Appeal' का अर्थ है प्रलोभन या आकर्षण, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

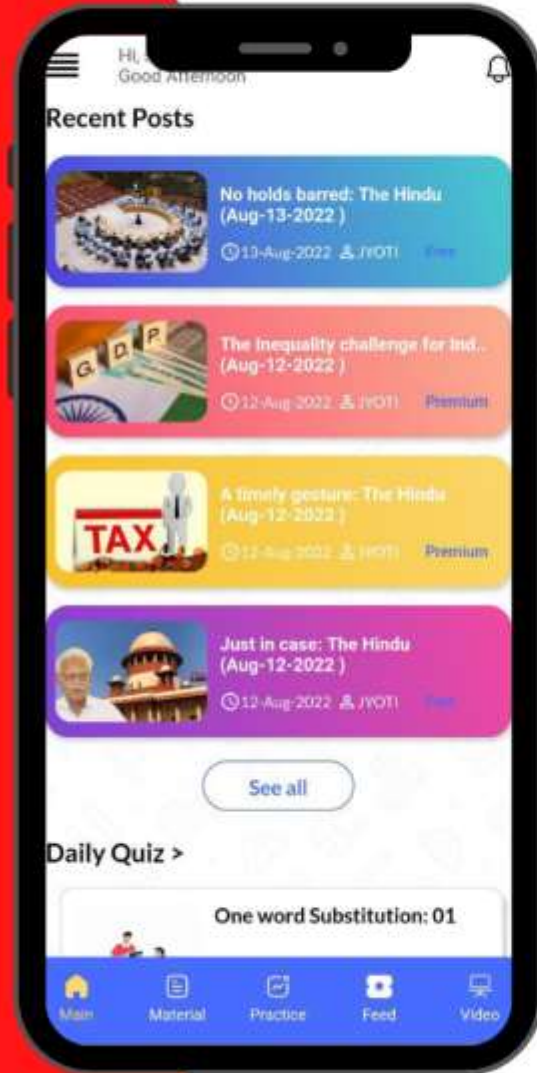
- '**Conform**' should be used because it means to act in accordance with established standards or expectations. Whereas, 'Certify' means to verify or confirm, 'Match' means to align or coincide with, and 'Appeal' implies attraction or allure, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) '**Opportunity**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "opportunity" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष समय पर किसी कार्य को करने का मौका। जबकि 'Possibility' का अर्थ है संभावना, 'Captivity' का अर्थ है बंधन में होना या बंधक होना, और 'Ability' का अर्थ है किसी कार्य को करने की क्षमता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Opportunity**' should be used because it means a favorable time or occasion to do something. Whereas, 'Possibility' implies a chance something might happen, 'Captivity' means the condition of being imprisoned or confined, and 'Ability' implies the capacity to do something, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) '**Reduce**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "reduce" का अर्थ होता है घटाना या कम करना। इस संदर्भ में, किशोरावस्था की चुनौतियों को कम करने के लिए संसाधनों और समर्थन की जरूरत होती है। जबकि 'Corelate' का अर्थ है संबंधित करना, 'Propagate' का अर्थ है प्रसारित करना और 'Conclude' का अर्थ है निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Reduce**' should be used because it means to lessen or decrease. In this context, there's a need for resources and support to decrease the challenges of adolescence. Whereas, 'Corelate' means to relate, 'Propagate' means to spread, and 'Conclude' means to reach an end or a decision, which don't fit in this context.



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