

By another name: On misleading advertisements, fake medicine

Courts should act against fake medicine, not just control advertising

On August 27, a **Bench** of the Supreme Court of India **found** itself reaching, once again, for idioms over a matter involving misleading advertisements of ayurveda, siddha, and unani products. Earlier this year, another Bench had **concluded proceedings** against Patanjali Ayurved over its **defiance** of an order to not **publicise** unproven or unprovable medicinal **claims** attached to its products. Towards the end of that matter, various State-level regulatory agencies were finally **roused** to act against Patanjali Ayurved over these claims while the Court ordered it to publish media advertisements **apologising** for its actions. While the **responses** of the State bodies to the company **are** still evolving, the Court's own **verdict** seemed to **embody** a belief that nothing more could be done — and this belief **casts** the Court's current **ire** against the Ministry of AYUSH in a particular **light**. India's drug manufacturers and regulators are caught between ensuring high quality, which **leads to** higher manufacturing costs, while keeping consumer prices down so that patients can access the drugs they need. Unfortunately, neither regulators nor manufacturers have **navigated** this tension in the patients' favour. The AYUSH Ministry's actions have further **complicated** this **scenario** by allowing businesses to register **all sorts of** products as "Ayurvedic" (as **illustrated** in the case of its licence, and later cancelled, to a Bengaluru-based company to sell milk as "Ayurvedic proprietary medicine") and by attempting to **evade existing** quality rules, **presumably** to **grease the wheels of** businesses.

With the Ministry's **cynical** attempt now to **sidestep** Rule 170 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945, which **penalises** misleading advertisements of ayurveda, siddha, and unani products, the Court **confronts** an old **tendency** in a new **disguise**. Public apologies and **post facto action** by regulatory bodies **may** have been **the end of the line** against one company. The Court may also seem **sated** by a demand, as it **spelled out** in its May 7 order, that all advertisers self-declare that they will not publish misleading advertisements. But similar **concessionary** measures will **falter** against a Ministry. Medicine quality and manufacturer inspections are **disuniform**, more so in the alternative medicines **space**, and regulating advertisements has **emerged** as a **last-ditch backstop** against bad products entering the market. **In the face of** progressively weakening protections against what is **ultimately** fake medicine, the most preferred **outcome** in the present matter **would** be for the Court to look at past declarations — self-made or otherwise — and into rectifying the quality-control **regime**, particularly to **empower** it, protect it from political capture, and bring alternative medicines **under its purview**.

[Practice exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Sated** (adjective) – satisfy (a desire or an appetite) to the full. तृप्त
- **Spell out** (phrasal verb) – to make clear, distinct, or explicit; clarify in detail. बताना

Vocabulary

1. **Misleading** (adjective) – Deceptive, false, confusing, ambiguous, misrepresentative
भ्रामक
2. **Bench** (noun) – Panel of judges, court, judiciary, tribunal, judicial body न्यायपीठ
3. **Conclude** (verb) – Finish, end, wrap up, complete, close समाप्त करना
4. **Proceeding** (noun) – Legal action, lawsuit, trial, litigation, case कार्यवाही
5. **Defiance** (noun) – Resistance, disobedience, rebellion, noncompliance, insubordination अवज्ञा
6. **Publicise** (verb) – Advertise, promote, broadcast, make public, announce प्रचार करना
7. **Claim** (noun) – Assertion, statement, declaration, allegation, demand दावा
8. **Rouse** (verb) – Awaken, stir, provoke, incite, motivate जगना
9. **Apologise** (verb) – Say sorry, express regret, make amends, offer an apology, atone माफ़ी माँगना
10. **Verdict** (noun) – Judgment, decision, ruling, resolution, conclusion फैसला
11. **Embody** (verb) – to include or contain something समाए होना/ समाविष्ट करना
12. **Cast something in light** (phrase) – Present in a certain way, portray, reveal, show, interpret एक दृष्टि में रखना
13. **Ire** (noun) – Anger, wrath, fury, rage, indignation क्रोध
14. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, contribute to, produce कारण बनना
15. **Navigate** (verb) – Maneuver, steer, guide, direct, find a way संचालन करना
16. **Complicate** (verb) – Make difficult, confuse, entangle, complicate matters, make complex जटिल बनाना
17. **Scenario** (noun) – Situation, circumstance, context, condition, setting परिदृश्य
18. **All sorts of** (phrase) – Various kinds, multiple types, many varieties, different kinds, diverse तरह-तरह के
19. **Illustrate** (verb) – Show, demonstrate, exemplify, depict, clarify उदाहरण देना
20. **Evade** (verb) – Avoid, escape, dodge, elude, circumvent बचना
21. **Existing** (adjective) – Current, present, prevailing, in place, operating मौजूदा
22. **Presumably** (adverb) – Probably, likely, apparently, supposedly, seemingly संभवतः

23. **Grease the wheel** (phrase) – help something go smoothly. किसी चीज़ को सुचारू रूप से चलाने में मदद करना
24. **Cynical** (adjective) – Skeptical, distrustful, pessimistic, doubtful, disillusioned निंदक
25. **Sidestep** (verb) – Avoid, bypass, evade, circumvent, dodge टालना
26. **Penalise** (verb) – Punish, fine, sanction, discipline, reprimand दंडित करना
27. **Confront** (verb) – Face, tackle, address, deal with, challenge सामना करना
28. **Tendency** (noun) – Inclination, habit, propensity, trend, disposition प्रवृत्ति
29. **Disguise** (noun) – Mask, cover, camouflage, concealment, pretense भेष
30. **Post facto** (adjective) – After the fact, retrospective, done after, ex post facto बाद में
31. **The end of line** (phrase) – Conclusion, final stage, last phase, termination, endpoint अंतिम चरण
32. **Concessionary** (adjective) – Compromising, yielding, accommodating, lenient, favorable रियायती
33. **Falter** (verb) – Hesitate, stumble, waver, weaken, lose strength डगमगाना
34. **Disuniform** (adjective) – Inconsistent, uneven, irregular, not uniform, varied असंगत
35. **Space** (noun) – Area, field, domain, sector, realm क्षेत्र
36. **Emerge** (verb) – Appear, arise, come out, become known, surface उभरना
37. **Last-ditch** (adjective) – Final, desperate, ultimate, last-resort, critical अंतिम
38. **Backstop** (noun) – Support, safeguard, protection, fallback, defense समर्थन
39. **In the face of** (phrase) – despite having to deal with a difficult situation or problem के बावजूद
40. **Ultimately** (adverb) – Finally, eventually, in the end, after all, at last अंततः
41. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, effect, end result, conclusion परिणाम
42. **Regime** (noun) – System, structure, organization, administration, governance प्रणाली
43. **Empower** (verb) – Authorize, enable, give power to, strengthen, give authority सशक्त करना
44. **Under one's purview** (phrase) – Within one's scope, under one's jurisdiction, within one's responsibility, within the area of control के दायरे में

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court of India is once again dealing with issues related to misleading advertisements of ayurveda, siddha, and unani products.
2. Earlier this year, Patanjali Ayurved was involved in a legal case for promoting unproven medicinal claims, leading to a court order for public apologies and regulatory action.
3. State-level regulatory agencies have been slow to act against Patanjali Ayurved, reflecting a broader issue with enforcement of advertising rules.
4. The Court's recent focus on the Ministry of AYUSH highlights concerns over the ministry's role in allowing dubious products to be marketed as "Ayurvedic."
5. There is a tension between maintaining high drug quality, which increases costs, and keeping prices low for consumers, but neither regulators nor manufacturers have managed this well.
6. The AYUSH Ministry has been criticized for permitting a wide range of products to be registered as "Ayurvedic," which can lead to the marketing of low-quality or misleading products.
7. A notable example includes the Ministry allowing a Bengaluru-based company to market milk as "Ayurvedic proprietary medicine," which was later revoked.
8. The Ministry's attempt to sidestep Rule 170 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945, which penalizes misleading advertisements, has drawn the Court's attention.
9. Public apologies and regulatory actions have been used as measures against misleading claims, but these are seen as insufficient in addressing the broader issue.
10. The Court's order from May 7, requiring advertisers to self-declare against publishing misleading advertisements, is unlikely to be effective against a ministry.
11. Medicine quality control and inspections are inconsistent, particularly in the alternative medicine sector, making advertising regulation a key line of defense.
12. The weakening of protections against fake medicine is a growing concern, with the need for stronger enforcement of quality standards.
13. The most desirable outcome would be for the Court to revisit previous declarations and strengthen the quality-control regime for medicines.
14. Empowering the quality-control system, protecting it from political influence, and bringing alternative medicines under its purview are essential steps.
15. The case underscores the need for courts to take a firm stance not just on advertising but also on ensuring the quality and safety of all medicines, including alternative remedies.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the effectiveness of State-level regulatory agencies in handling misleading advertisements of alternative medicine products?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. They have consistently taken strong action against misleading advertisements.
 - B. They have only acted after being prompted by the Court.
 - C. They have successfully prevented the sale of all misleading products.
 - D. They have refused to act against major companies like Patanjali Ayurved.
2. **According to the passage, why does the author criticize the Ministry of AYUSH's actions regarding alternative medicines?**
 - A. For failing to promote alternative medicine effectively.
 - B. For imposing overly strict regulations on Ayurvedic products.
 - C. For compromising quality standards to benefit businesses.
 - D. For ignoring the increasing popularity of alternative medicines.
3. **What does the author suggest as the most preferred outcome in the present matter regarding the regulation of alternative medicine products?**
 - A. The Court should impose fines on all manufacturers of alternative medicine products.
 - B. The Ministry of AYUSH should be dissolved.
 - C. The quality-control regime should be empowered and protected from political influence.
 - D. Alternative medicine products should be banned from the market.
4. **Which of the following is a fact mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. The Court fully trusts self-declarations by advertisers.
 - B. The Ministry is effectively implementing Rule 170 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945.
 - C. Alternative medicines are proven to be more effective than conventional medicine.
 - D. Regulating advertisements has become a critical measure against fake products.
5. **What is the synonym of the word "sated" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Satisfied
 - B. Uninterested
 - C. Overwhelmed
 - D. Confused
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Frisky
 - A. Transient
 - B. Memorable
 - C. Playful
 - D. Loose
7. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Unreasonable
 - B. Complimentary
 - C. Despondent
 - D. Impertinent
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Seclusion

- A. Tactics
B. Readiness
C. Solitude
D. Involvement
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**
'I have been to Australia,' Amritha told me
A. Amritha told me that she had been to Australia.
B. Amritha told me that she had being to Australia.
C. Amritha tell me that she has being to Australia.
D. Amritha told me that she has be to Australia
10. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**
The insect bit the little baby
A. The little baby has bitten by the insect.
B. The little baby was bitten by the insect.
C. The little baby had bitten by the insect.
D. The little baby is bitten by the insect
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Felicity
A. Function
B. Happiness
C. Anguish
D. Fellow being
12. **Select the word which is INCORRECTLY spelt in the given sentence.**
The opertunity cost of going with parents back to the village made Naman upset for almost the entire month
A. parents
B. opertunity
C. almost
D. Village
13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
To move into or through something
A. Transparent
B. Cross
C. Perpetuate
D. Penetrate
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Renewable energy is energy that is environment-friendly because it is _____ from renewable resources, that are naturally replenished
A. deduced
B. derived
C. construed
D. Found

15. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word

- A. Connoisseur
- B. Haphazard
- C. Diffusion
- D. Appropriate

16. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Bold

- A. Gallant
- B. Heroic
- C. Timid
- D. Valiant

17. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

All Greek to me

- A. Something that is harmful to all
- B. Something that is not understandable
- C. Something that is ancient and classic
- D. Something that is fancy and classy

18. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Troublesome

- A. Soulful
- B. Curious
- C. Planless
- D. Obedient

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

The reasons or intentions that cause a particular set of beliefs or actions

- A. Motive
- B. Practical
- C. Thinkable
- D. Rationale

20. Select the sentence that uses the given idiom correctly.

Eat like a bird

- A. The colonial powers colonised small countries by exploiting them and stealing their resources.
- B. Overeating is the most obvious reason for gaining weight quickly.
- C. Nobody can eat with Jerry at the same table as he is so messy.
- D. Pinky is on a diet so she is too picky about the food she eats

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

The internet has (1) _____ reshaped the way information is accessed and shared. With a vast array of websites and social media platforms, individuals can (2) _____ connect with others globally. However, this digital age also brings (3) _____ challenges. The spread of

misinformation has become a (4) _____ issue, as false content can quickly gain traction. It is essential for users to (5) _____ assess the credibility of sources before believing and sharing information. In this era of rapid data dissemination, cultivating media literacy is of utmost importance

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. occasionally
 - B. discreetly
 - C. gradually
 - D. Significantly
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. hesitantly
 - B. periodically
 - C. seamlessly
 - D. Scarcely
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. abstract
 - B. intriguing
 - C. numerous
 - D. Irrelevant
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. dormant
 - B. pressing
 - C. soothing
 - D. Negligible
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. meticulously
 - B. impulsively
 - C. hesitantly
 - D. Reluctantly

Answers

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

Explanations

1. B) They have only acted after being prompted by the Court.

B is correct because the passage mentions that State-level regulatory agencies were "finally roused to act" against Patanjali Ayurved after the Court's involvement. This indicates that their actions were reactive rather than proactive.

A is incorrect because the passage suggests that the agencies were not consistently active and only responded after the Court's intervention.

C is incorrect because the passage does not mention that the agencies have successfully prevented the sale of all misleading products; rather, it suggests ongoing issues.

D is incorrect because the passage does not indicate that the agencies refused to act; instead, it highlights their delayed response.

2. C) For compromising quality standards to benefit businesses.

C is correct because the passage criticizes the Ministry of AYUSH for complicating the regulatory scenario by allowing businesses to register products as "Ayurvedic" and attempting to evade existing quality rules, which ultimately benefits businesses at the expense of quality standards.

A is incorrect because the passage does not criticize the Ministry for failing to promote alternative medicine, but for compromising on quality.

B is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that the Ministry imposed overly strict regulations; rather, it implies that the regulations were weakened.

D is incorrect because the passage does not criticize the Ministry for ignoring popularity, but for its leniency towards business interests.

3. C) The quality-control regime should be empowered and protected from political influence.

C is correct because the passage concludes by stating that the most preferred outcome would be to rectify the quality-control regime, particularly to empower it and protect it from political capture, ensuring better regulation of alternative medicines.

A is incorrect because the passage does not advocate for fines as the main solution.

B is incorrect because the passage does not suggest dissolving the Ministry of AYUSH but rather implies the need for better regulation and quality control.

D is incorrect because the passage does not call for banning alternative medicine products but for stricter regulation to ensure their quality.

4. D) Regulating advertisements has become a critical measure against fake products.

D is a fact mentioned in the passage. The passage clearly states that regulating advertisements has emerged as a crucial "last-ditch backstop" to prevent bad products from entering the market.

A is incorrect because the passage does not mention that the Court fully trusts self-declarations; it suggests the opposite, that such measures may fail.

B is incorrect because the passage criticizes the Ministry for attempting to sidestep Rule 170 rather than implementing it effectively.

C is incorrect because the passage does not claim that alternative medicines are more effective than conventional medicine; it focuses on the regulation and quality control of these medicines.

5. A) **Satisfied**

The word "sated" in the passage is used in the context of the Court potentially feeling that it has done enough by demanding advertisers to self-declare not to publish misleading advertisements. The synonym "Satisfied" fits this context as it conveys a sense of being content with what has been done.

6. C) **Frisky** (adjective) – Playful, lively, full of energy, high-spirited. चंचल

Synonym: **Playful** (adjective) – Fond of games and amusement, lighthearted, fun-loving, lively.

चंचल, खिलाड़ी

- **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time, temporary, brief, short-term.

क्षणिक

- **Memorable** (adjective) – Worth remembering, notable, remarkable, unforgettable.

यादगार

- **Loose** (adjective) – Not firmly or tightly fixed in place, relaxed, slack, free. ढीला

7. B) The correct spelling of '**Complimentary**' is '**Complimentary**' which means "expressing a compliment; praising or approving" तारीफ करने वाला.

8. C) **Seclusion** (noun) – The state of being private and away from other people; isolation, solitude, privacy. एकांत

Synonym: Solitude (noun) – The state of being alone, often by choice; isolation, privacy, withdrawal. एकांत

- **Tactics** (noun) – The art of arranging and maneuvering forces in combat; strategies, methods, plans. रणनीति

- **Readiness** (noun) – The state of being fully prepared for something; preparedness, willingness, promptness. तत्परता

- **Involvement** (noun) – The fact or condition of being involved with or participating in something; engagement, participation, association. संलिप्तता

9. A) Amritha told me that she had been to Australia

10. B) The little baby was bitten by the insect

11. B) **Felicity** (noun) – Intense happiness, joy, bliss, delight. खुशी

Synonym: Happiness (noun) – The state of being happy, contentment, joy, pleasure. खुशी

- **Function** (noun) – An activity or purpose natural to or intended for a person or thing, role, task. कार्य

- **Anguish** (noun) – Severe mental or physical pain or suffering, distress, agony. पीड़ा
 - **Fellow being** (noun) – A person regarded as sharing a common humanity or membership of a group, compatriot, peer. सह मानव
12. B) The correct spelling of '**opertunity**' is 'opportunity,' which means "a set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something" अवसर.
13. D) **Penetrate** (verb) – To move into or through something प्रवेश करना
- **Transparent** (adjective) – allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen. पारदर्शी
 - **Cross** (verb) – to move across from one side to the other. पार करना
 - **Perpetuate** (verb) – to cause something to continue indefinitely. बनाए रखना
14. B) **Derived'** (from) का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और उसके स्रोतों के बारे में चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "renewable energy is energy that is environment-friendly because it is (9) _____ from renewable resources" के माध्यम से यह दिखाया जा रहा है कि नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा ऐसे स्रोतों से प्राप्त होती है जो स्वाभाविक रूप से पुनःपूर्ति किए जाते हैं। इसलिए, "derived" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- '**Derived' (from)** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing renewable energy and its sources. Here, through "renewable energy is energy that is environment-friendly because it is (9) _____ from renewable resources," it shows that renewable energy is obtained from sources that are naturally replenished. Thus, "derived" would be the most appropriate choice.
15. B) The correct spelling of '**Haphazard'** is 'Haphazard' which means "lacking any obvious principle of organization" अव्यवस्थित, अनियमित.
16. C) **Bold** (adjective) – Confident, courageous, daring, fearless, brave. निर्भीक
Antonym: **Timid** (adjective) – Lacking in courage or self-confidence, shy, fearful, faint-hearted.
डरपोक
- **Gallant** (adjective) – Brave, heroic, chivalrous, courteous. वीर
 - **Heroic** (adjective) – Brave, courageous, daring, valiant. वीर
 - **Valiant** (adjective) – Possessing or showing courage, brave, heroic, bold. वीर
17. B) **All Greek to me** (idiom) – Something that is not understandable समझ में न आने वाली चीज
18. D) **Troublesome** (adjective) – Causing difficulty or annoyance, bothersome, inconvenient.
परेशानी देने वाला
Antonym: **Obedient** (adjective) – Complying or willing to comply with orders or requests, dutiful, compliant. आज्ञाकारी

- **Soulful** (adjective) – Expressing deep feelings, emotional, heartfelt. भावपूर्ण
- **Curious** (adjective) – Eager to know or learn something, inquisitive, interested. जिज्ञासु
- **Planless** (adjective) – Without a plan, aimless, unorganized. योजनाविहीन

19. D) **Rationale** (noun) – The reasons or intentions that cause a particular set of beliefs or actions.
तर्क

- **Motive** (noun) – a reason for doing something, especially one that is hidden or not obvious. उद्देश्य
- **Practical** (adjective) – concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory and ideas. व्यावहारिक
- **Thinkable** (adjective) – capable of being thought of or imagined; conceivable.
विचारणीय

20. D) **Eat like a bird** (idiom) – Eat very little **बहुत कम खाना**

21. D) 'Significantly' का use होगा क्योंकि "significantly" का अर्थ है किसी बड़े या महत्वपूर्ण तरीके से। वाक्य में mention है कि इंटरनेट ने जानकारी तक पहुँचने और उसे साझा करने के तरीके को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से बदल दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, 'occasionally' (कभी-कभी), 'discreetly' (गोपनीय रूप से), और 'gradually' (धीरे-धीरे) सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये शब्द उस बड़े बदलाव को व्यक्त नहीं करते जो इंटरनेट ने लाया है।

- 'Significantly' will be used because it means in a large or important way. The sentence states that the internet has significantly reshaped the way information is accessed and shared. In this context, 'occasionally' (sometimes), 'discreetly' (in a discreet manner), and 'gradually' (slowly) do not capture the major change brought by the internet.

22. C) 'Seamlessly' का use होगा क्योंकि "seamlessly" का अर्थ है बिना किसी रुकावट या कठिनाई के।

वाक्य में mention है कि व्यक्ति बिना किसी रुकावट के ग्लोबल स्तर पर दूसरों से जुड़ सकते हैं।

'hesitantly' (संकोचपूर्वक), 'periodically' (समय-समय पर), और 'scarcely' (शायद ही कभी) इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये कनेक्शन के सहज होने को व्यक्त नहीं करते।

- 'Seamlessly' will be used because it means without any interruption or difficulty. The sentence mentions that individuals can connect with others globally without any hindrance. 'Hesitantly' (with hesitation), 'periodically' (from time to time), and 'scarcely' (barely) do not convey the smoothness of the connection in this context.

23. C) 'Numerous' का use होगा क्योंकि "numerous" का अर्थ है कई या बहुत सारे। वाक्य में mention है कि यह डिजिटल युग कई चुनौतियों को लेकर आता है। 'Abstract' (अमूर्त), 'Intriguing' (रोमांचक), और 'Irrelevant' (अप्रासंगिक) इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये चुनौतियों की मात्रा को नहीं दर्शाते।

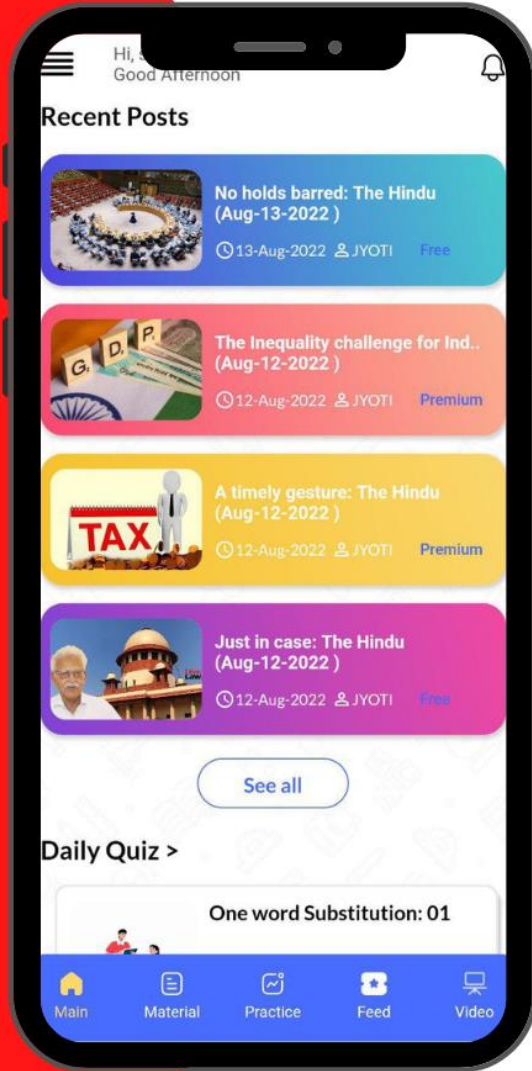
- 'Numerous' will be used because it means many or a large number. The sentence states that this digital age brings many challenges. 'Abstract' (conceptual), 'Intriguing' (interesting), and 'Irrelevant' (unrelated) do not convey the idea of a large number of challenges in this context.

24. B) 'Pressing' का use होगा क्योंकि "pressing" का अर्थ है कुछ ऐसा जो तत्काल ध्यान देने योग्य है। sentence में mention है कि गलत जानकारी फैलना एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा बन गया है। 'Dormant' (निष्क्रिय), 'Soothing' (सुकून देने वाला), और 'Negligible' (तुच्छ) इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये समस्या की गंभीरता को नहीं दर्शाते।

- 'Pressing' will be used because it means something that requires immediate attention. The sentence mentions that the spread of misinformation has become a significant issue. 'Dormant' (inactive), 'Soothing' (calming), and 'Negligible' (insignificant) do not reflect the seriousness of the problem in this context.

25. A) 'Meticulously' का use होगा क्योंकि "meticulously" का अर्थ है बहुत सावधानीपूर्वक। sentence में mention है कि उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वे जानकारी को मानने और साझा करने से पहले स्रोतों की विश्वसनीयता को सावधानी से जांचें। 'Impulsively' (आवेगपूर्वक), 'Hesitantly' (संकोचपूर्वक), और 'Reluctantly' (अनिच्छा से) इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये सावधानीपूर्वक जांच की भावना को व्यक्त नहीं करते।

- 'Meticulously' will be used because it means very carefully. The sentence mentions that it is essential for users to carefully assess the credibility of sources before believing and sharing information. 'Impulsively' (impulsively), 'Hesitantly' (with hesitation), and 'Reluctantly' (unwillingly) do not convey the careful scrutiny required in this context.



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