

## Undoing the undoing: On the Competency-Based Medical Education Curriculum guidelines

The **withdrawal** of the new **curriculum** by the NMC **is** welcome

Education **lays the path** for progress, but not everything that passes for education is a universal good. Immediate **corrective** measures are needed when it **strays** from its path, and the government's **decision** to withdraw the Competency-Based Medical Education Curriculum guidelines published by the National Medical Commission (NMC) rich with **blundering** interpretations, **jerks** a **retrograde** move back within law, and reason. Published on August 31, the curriculum specified that **sodomy** and **lesbianism** were "unnatural sexual offences", including them under the category 'sexual offences'. It also **slotted transvestism** or **cross-dressing** under the category of **sexual perversion**. The mandatory seven hours of disability **competencies** that students earlier had to **undergo** were excluded from the foundation course too. In doing so, the NMC did not **merely** attempt to take medical students back centuries, but it did so in **violation** of at least a couple of **laws of the land**, and **overlooked** the guidelines it had set earlier. In mentioning sodomy, lesbianism and transvestism as offences/perversions, the NMC was in violation of the **Transgenderpersons** (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. **Notably, following admonition** by the Madras and Kerala High Courts, **the NMC**, in October 2021, **instructed** all medical universities to not approve unscientific, **derogatory** and discriminatory information on the **LGBTQIA+** community. With the removal of mandatory disability competencies from the foundation course, the NMC violated the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. It **mandates** the inclusion of the rights of persons with disabilities in the curriculum of universities, colleges and schools and further requires the integration of disability as a component in all educational courses for university teachers, doctors, nurses, and paramedical personnel. Again, it was the NMC that introduced the competencies in 2019, as a response to years of **advocacy**. The competencies would provide students a rights-based approach to removing barriers to health care, and ensuring **equitable** access to quality care.

Naturally, transgender and disability rights groups protested **vehemently** against the revised **curriculum**. **Incensed** by this **regressive** move, that **erased** all the progress achieved in the curriculum after **decades** of advocacy, they said they would write to the World Federation for Medical Education to temporarily suspend the NMC's recognition status if the errors were not immediately **rectified**. While the crisis is past for the moment, the incident has **eroded** the faith of the public, and **marginalised** groups, that the government always has their best interests **at heart**. **Progress**, particularly in changing perceptions and **pre-conceived notions**, **is hard-won** in **incremental doses**. For an arm of the government itself to **undermine** these small advances is a shameful act. The withdrawal is a matter of great relief. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Undo the undoing** (phrase) – Reverse the damage, correct mistakes, set things right, rectify wrongs गलतियों को सुधारना
2. **Withdrawal** (noun) – Removal, retraction, revocation, cancellation वापसी
3. **Curriculum** (noun) – Syllabus, course of study, educational program, academic framework पाठ्यक्रम
4. **Lay the path** (phrase) – Set the stage, create a foundation, pave the way मार्ग प्रशस्त करना
5. **Corrective** (adjective) – Remedial, rectifying, restorative, curative सुधारात्मक
6. **Stray** (verb) – Deviate, drift, wander, digress भटकना
7. **Blunder** (verb) – Make a mistake, err, misstep, stumble गलती करना
8. **Jerk** (verb) – Pull, jolt, yank, tug खींचना
9. **Retrograde** (adjective) – reverting to an earlier and inferior condition. पतित
10. **Sodomy** (noun) – Sexual acts considered unnatural, traditionally between people of the same sex. समलैंगिक यौन क्रिया।
11. **Lesbianism** (noun) – Sexual attraction or relations between women. समलैंगिकता (महिलाओं के बीच)।
12. **Slot** (verb) – Classify, assign, categorize, place श्रेणी में रखना
13. **Transvestism** (noun) – The practice of dressing and acting in a style associated with the opposite gender परिधान परिवर्तन
14. **Cross-dressing** (noun) – Wearing clothes of the opposite gender विपरीत लिंग के वस्त्र पहनना
15. **Sexual Perversion** (noun) – A term used to describe abnormal or deviant sexual behavior. यौन विकृति।
16. **Competency** (noun) – Capability, skill, proficiency, expertise क्षमता
17. **Undergo** (verb) – Experience, go through, endure, face गुज़रना
18. **Merely** (adverb) – Only, simply, just, purely सिर्फ
19. **Violation** (noun) – Breach, infringement, transgression, contravention उल्लंघन
20. **Law of the land** (phrase) – Legal framework, national laws, regulations देश का कानून
21. **Overlook** (verb) – Ignore, miss, disregard, neglect नज़रअंदाज़ करना
22. **Transgenderperson** (noun) – An individual whose gender identity differs from their assigned sex at birth ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति

23. **Notably** (adverb) – Especially, significantly, particularly, prominently विशेष रूप से
24. **Following** (preposition) – After, in the wake of, subsequent to के बाद
25. **Admonition** (noun) – Warning, reprimand, caution, rebuke चेतावनी
26. **Derogatory** (adjective) – Disparaging, insulting, defamatory, belittling अपमानजनक
27. **LGBTQIA+** (noun) – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, and other sexual identities एलजीबीटीक्यूआईए+ समुदाय
28. **Mandate** (verb) – Order, require, command, direct आदेश देना
29. **Advocacy** (noun) – Support, promotion, backing, endorsement समर्थन
30. **Equitable** (adjective) – Fair, just, impartial, unbiased निष्पक्ष
31. **Vehemently** (adverb) – Passionately, forcefully, strongly, fiercely जोशीले तरीके से
32. **Incense** (verb) – Anger, enrage, provoke, infuriate क्रोधित करना
33. **Regressive** (adjective) – Backward-looking, reactionary, retrogressive, declining प्रतिगामी
34. **Erase** (verb) – Remove, obliterate, delete, wipe out मिटाना
35. **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years दशक
36. **Rectify** (verb) – Correct, fix, amend, remedy सुधारना
37. **Erode** (verb) – Undermine, wear away, weaken, diminish खोखला करना
38. **Marginalised** (adjective) – Disadvantaged, underprivileged, neglected, वंचित लोग
39. **At heart** (phrase) – Essentially, fundamentally, deep down दिल से
40. **Pre-conceived** (adjective) – Prejudiced, preconceived notion, biased, preformed opinion पूर्वाग्रहित
41. **Notion** (noun) – Idea, belief, conception, opinion धारणा
42. **Hard-won** (adjective) – Hard-earned, achieved with effort, gained after a struggle कठिन संघर्ष से अर्जित
43. **Incremental** (adjective) – Gradual, progressive, step-by-step, successive क्रमिक
44. **Dose** (noun) – Amount, portion, quantity, measure मात्रा
45. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, erode, impair, sabotage कमजोर करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Education is essential for progress, but not all forms of education are beneficial or accurate.
2. The government's decision to withdraw the flawed Competency-Based Medical Education Curriculum guidelines issued by the National Medical Commission (NMC) is a positive step.
3. The curriculum, published on August 31, contained retrogressive and incorrect views on sexuality and disabilities.
4. Sodomy and lesbianism were wrongly categorized as "unnatural sexual offences," and transvestism as "sexual perversion" in the curriculum.
5. The NMC also excluded mandatory disability competencies from the foundation course.
6. These changes violated the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.
7. The Madras and Kerala High Courts had earlier instructed the NMC to remove unscientific and discriminatory content against the LGBTQIA+ community.
8. The removal of disability competencies also violated the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.
9. This Act mandates the inclusion of disability rights in educational curricula for various professions.
10. The competencies were introduced by the NMC in 2019 to promote equitable access to healthcare for marginalized groups.
11. Transgender and disability rights groups strongly protested the revised curriculum.
12. They threatened to appeal to the World Federation for Medical Education to suspend the NMC's recognition if the curriculum was not corrected.
13. While the flawed curriculum has been withdrawn, the incident damaged public trust, particularly among marginalized communities.
14. Progress in changing social attitudes and perceptions comes slowly, and such government actions undermine these gains.
15. The withdrawal of the curriculum is a welcome relief, but the faith in the system has been shaken.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

- What can be inferred about the NMC's curriculum with regard to the LGBTQIA+ community from the passage?** [Editorial page]
  - The NMC adhered to legal guidelines concerning LGBTQIA+ rights.
  - The NMC's curriculum conflicted with legal protections for the LGBTQIA+ community.
  - The NMC completely supported LGBTQIA+ inclusion in medical education.
  - The NMC was neutral toward LGBTQIA+ issues.
- The passage mentions that the removal of mandatory disability competencies from the curriculum violated the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, because the Act mandates the \_\_\_\_\_ of disability rights in educational programs.**
  - exclusion
  - modification
  - inclusion
  - restriction
- The phrase "years of advocacy" in the passage refers to efforts advocating for which of the following?**
  - The inclusion of disability competencies in medical education.
  - The exclusion of LGBTQIA+ issues from medical curricula.
  - The promotion of unscientific views in medical education.
  - The inclusion of discriminatory ideas regarding sexual minorities.
- Which of the following was the main reason for protests against the revised medical curriculum?**
  - The curriculum included outdated medical practices.
  - The curriculum excluded advancements in transgender and disability rights.
  - The curriculum was written without consultation from international medical bodies.
  - The curriculum lacked competency-based assessment guidelines.
- What does the passage suggest about the progress made regarding transgender and disability rights in the medical curriculum?**
  - The progress was easily achieved over a short period.
  - The progress had to be undone due to policy changes.
  - The progress was unnecessary and caused confusion.
  - The progress was difficult and achieved over time.

#### 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.

A question that is often asked is whether we can make this world a \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ peaceful place. Yes, it is a possibility and all it requires is a little intention, attention and commitment to \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ it. Each one of us \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the potential to create an \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of assurance and security around. When people exercise this power to be beacons of peace, then it can create waves of positivity, joy and celebration across the planet. The start of a year is the best time to make a new beginning. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ our despondency and look at

life with renewed energy, zeal and enthusiasm. We need to have the right tools to be happier and spread it to people around us.

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

- A. greater
- B. safe
- C. most
- D. more

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

- A. manifest
- B. protest
- C. manifestly
- D. unrest

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

- A. has
- B. have
- C. had
- D. have been

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

- A. Outlook
- B. Oasis
- C. Important
- D. Honor

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**

- A. set off
- B. fall off
- C. run off
- D. shake off

11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

The presence of vagrant children is a common sight in urban cities.

- A. Settled
- B. Vagabond
- C. Gallivanting
- D. Nomad

12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.**

The Colonel said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that evening

- A. The Colonel said, "It gave me great pleasure to be there that evening."
- B. The Colonel said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."
- C. The Colonel said, "It gave him great pleasure to be there that evening."
- D. The Colonel says, "It gives me great pleasure to be there that evening."

13. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

His old car has become a financial burden on him now.

- A. An apple of one's eye  
B. A white elephant  
C. A rare bird  
D. An eyesore
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the underlined word in the following sentence with its synonym.**  
Those who desert their families do not always become anchorites  
A. wanderers  
B. sailors  
C. pirates  
D. Hermits
15. **Identify the INCORRECT section of the given sentence.**  
Four people / were / witnesses of / that event  
A. Four people  
B. were  
C. witnesses of  
D. that event
16. **A word in the following sentence is INCORRECTLY spelt. Select that word from the given options.**  
Mesing up your laundry or being late for work is not very important when you consider your entire life  
A. laundry  
B. entire  
C. mesing  
D. Important
17. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**  
They will publish the research findings in a scientific journal next month  
A. The research findings will be published in a scientific journal by them next month.  
B. The research findings will have been published in a scientific journal by them next month.  
C. The research findings will be published in a scientific journal by them.  
D. The research findings will be being published in a scientific journal by them next month.
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
The smoke coming out of the factory chimneys was polluting the air, which was becoming a major \_\_\_\_\_ for the local residents  
A. concern  
B. idea  
C. law  
D. Area
19. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in direct speech.**  
His angry mother jeered and asked whether he supposed that he knew better than his own father  
A. Her mother supposed, "He knew better than his own father."

- B. Her mother jeeringly expressed , “He doesn’t know better than his own father.”  
C. “Do you know better than your father I suppose” jeered his angry mother.  
D. “Do you suppose you know better than your own father?” jeered his angry mother
20. **A word in the following sentence is INCORRECTLY spelt. Select that word from the given options.**  
SpaceX is an American aerospace manufacturer, space transportation services and communications corporation headquartered in Hawthorne, California  
A. headquartared  
B. transportation  
C. manufacturer  
D. Aerospace
21. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Provoke  
A. Aggravate  
B. Incite  
C. Agitate  
D. Pacify
22. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
(A) her suburbs, she was enthralled to see  
(B) one cold evening, when she went  
(C) autumn still attached to  
(D) the last golden leaf left from  
(E) out for a walk on the snowy paths of  
(F) an otherwise leafless tree  
A. CAFEDB  
B. BADECF  
C. BEADCF  
D. CABEDF
23. **Select the correct option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
This secret will remain between you and I  
A. between I and you  
B. between you  
C. among you and I  
D. between you and me
24. **The following sentence may have an error of article. Choose the correct sentence from the given options. Choose ‘No error’ if the sentence has no error.**  
The festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate the minds of people  
A. An festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate the minds of people.  
B. No error  
C. Festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate the minds of people.  
D. The festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate minds of people.



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

The Namesake was written by Jhumpa Lahiri.

- A. Jhumpa Lahiri written The Namesake.
- B. Jhumpa Lahiri has written The Namesake.
- C. Jhumpa Lahiri wrote The Namesake.
- D. Jhumpa Lahiri was writing The Namesake

## Answers

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

## Explanations

- B) B is correct because the passage explicitly mentions that the NMC violated the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, by labeling sodomy and lesbianism as "unnatural sexual offences," and it was admonished for derogatory content related to the LGBTQIA+ community.

A is incorrect because the NMC violated legal guidelines rather than adhering to them.

C is incorrect since the NMC did not support inclusion but rather introduced discriminatory content.

D is incorrect because the NMC's curriculum was not neutral; it actively classified certain sexual identities as offenses or perversions.
- C) C is correct because the passage specifically states that the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, mandates the "inclusion" of the rights of persons with disabilities in the curriculum, which the NMC failed to do by removing mandatory disability competencies.

A is incorrect because the Act requires inclusion, not exclusion.

B is incorrect since there is no indication of any required modification in the law.

D is incorrect because the Act does not seek to restrict but to promote disability rights.
- A) A is correct because the passage refers to the NMC's introduction of disability competencies in 2019 as a result of "years of advocacy" focused on improving access to healthcare for people with disabilities.

B is incorrect because advocacy was aimed at inclusion, not exclusion.

C is incorrect as the advocacy was not for promoting unscientific views but for removing barriers to quality healthcare.

D is incorrect since the passage explicitly condemns discriminatory ideas and does not associate them with advocacy efforts.
- B) The curriculum excluded advancements in transgender and disability rights.

B is correct because the passage clearly mentions that transgender and disability rights groups protested due to the removal of progress made in advocating for their rights over decades.

A is incorrect because there is no mention of outdated medical practices in the passage.

C is incorrect because the protest was not about the lack of consultation with international medical bodies, but rather about the rollback of rights.

D is incorrect because the issue was not related to competency-based assessment guidelines but to the exclusion of certain rights from the curriculum.
- D) The progress was difficult and achieved over time.**

D is correct because the passage explicitly states that progress in changing perceptions and pre-conceived notions is "hard-won in incremental doses," indicating it was achieved over time and with effort.

A is incorrect because the passage implies the opposite, saying progress was incremental and hard-won.

B is incorrect because although the revision temporarily undid the progress, the passage suggests the progress itself was not willingly undone.

C is incorrect because the passage portrays the progress as necessary and significant, not as a source of confusion.

6. D) 'More' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "world" को "peaceful" बनाने की बात हो रही है, और comparative degree की आवश्यकता है। 'More' का अर्थ है "अधिक", जो world को अधिक शांतिपूर्ण बनाने के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Greater' का उपयोग मात्रा या महत्व के लिए होता है, 'Safe' का अर्थ है "सुरक्षित", जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि विषय "peaceful" है, और 'Most' superlative degree में होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'More' will be used because the sentence talks about making the world a "more peaceful" place, requiring a comparative degree. 'More' means "additional or greater in degree," which fits the context of increasing peace. Whereas, 'Greater' refers to quantity or significance, 'Safe' means "secure," which is not the right fit here as the subject is "peaceful," and 'Most' is superlative, which doesn't suit this context.
7. A) 'Manifest' का use होगा क्योंकि "manifest" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रकट करना या उसे वास्तविकता में लाना। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि शांतिपूर्ण दुनिया बनाने के लिए केवल इरादे की आवश्यकता है, और 'manifest' का मतलब उस इरादे को वास्तविकता में बदलना है। जबकि 'Protest' का अर्थ है विरोध करना, 'Manifestly' एक adverb है जो यहाँ fit नहीं होता क्योंकि यहाँ verb की ज़रूरत है, और 'Unrest' का अर्थ है अशांति, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Manifest' will be used because it means to clearly show or bring something into reality. In the sentence, it talks about making the world peaceful, requiring intention and commitment to bring it into existence, so 'manifest' fits perfectly. 'Protest' means to oppose, 'Manifestly' is an adverb and doesn't fit as a verb is needed here, and 'Unrest' means disturbance, which doesn't fit the context.
8. A) 'Has' का use होगा क्योंकि 'each one of us' singular है, और singular subject के लिए 'has' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ बात की जा रही है कि हर व्यक्ति में यह क्षमता है, तो 'has' सही option है। जबकि 'Have' plural subjects के साथ प्रयोग होता है, 'Had' past tense को दर्शाता है जो इस sentence में आवश्यक नहीं है, और 'Have been' continuous tense के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ contextually सही नहीं है।
- 'Has' will be used because 'each one of us' is singular, and for singular subjects, 'has' is appropriate. The sentence refers to each person having the potential, making 'has' the correct option. 'Have' is used with plural subjects, 'Had' refers to the past tense which is not needed here, and 'Have been' is for continuous tense, which does not fit this context.
9. B) 'Oasis' का use होगा क्योंकि 'oasis' का अर्थ है एक शांतिपूर्ण और सुरक्षित स्थान, विशेष रूप से जहां चारों ओर अशांति हो। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि हर व्यक्ति अपने आसपास एक सुरक्षा और आश्वासन का क्षेत्र बना सकता है, इसलिए 'oasis' सबसे उपयुक्त option है। जबकि 'Outlook' का अर्थ है दृष्टिकोण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है, 'Important' एक

adjective है जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता, और 'Honor' का मतलब है सम्मान, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Oasis' will be used because 'oasis' means a peaceful and safe area, especially in the midst of chaos. The sentence talks about how each person can create an area of security and assurance around them, so 'oasis' is the most fitting choice. 'Outlook' means a viewpoint, which does not fit this context, 'Important' is an adjective and doesn't fit here, and 'Honor' means respect, which is not suitable in this context.

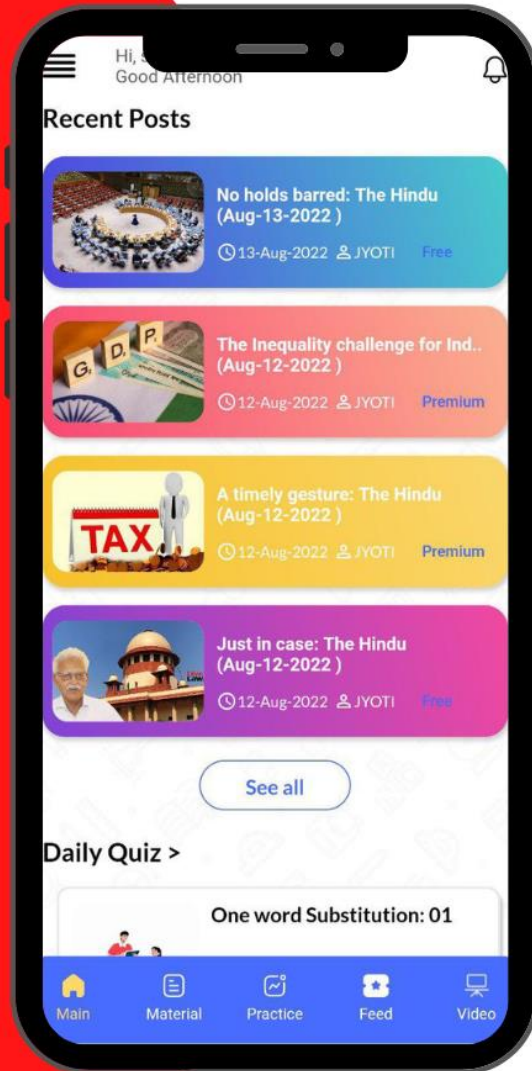
10. D) 'Shake off' का use होगा क्योंकि 'shake off' का अर्थ होता है किसी नकारात्मक भावना या स्थिति से छुटकारा पाना। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि हमें अपनी निराशा (despondency) से छुटकारा पाकर जीवन को नए उत्साह और ऊर्जा के साथ देखना चाहिए, इसलिए 'shake off' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Set off' का मतलब है किसी यात्रा या प्रक्रिया की शुरुआत करना, 'Fall off' का अर्थ है गिरना या कम हो जाना, और 'Run off' का अर्थ है भाग जाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Shake off' will be used because it means to get rid of a negative feeling or situation. The sentence suggests that we should get rid of our despondency and look at life with renewed energy, making 'shake off' the appropriate choice. 'Set off' means to start a journey or process, 'Fall off' means to decrease or fall, and 'Run off' means to flee, which don't fit the context here.

11. A) **Vagrant** (adjective) – Wandering without a settled home or regular work, living by begging. आवारा  
Antonym: **Settled** (adjective) – Established in a place, not likely to move or change. स्थायी
- **Vagabond** (adjective) – Having no settled home, roaming from place to place. आवारा
  - **Gallivanting** (verb) – Going around from one place to another in pursuit of pleasure or entertainment. घूमना
  - **Nomad** (noun) – A person who does not stay long in the same place; a wanderer. खानाबदोश
12. B) The Colonel said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."
13. B) 'a financial burden' के बदले 'a white elephant' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'a white elephant' का मतलब है 'महंगा और रख-रखाव में मुश्किल', जो 'a financial burden' को सही से substitute करता है; जैसे— His old car has become a white elephant on him now.
- 'a white elephant' will be used instead of 'a financial burden' because 'a white elephant' means 'expensive and difficult to maintain', which appropriately substitutes 'a financial burden'; Like— His old car has become a white elephant on him now
14. D) **Anchorites** (noun) – A person who has retired to a solitary place for a life of religious seclusion; a hermit. सन्यासी  
Synonym: **Hermits** (noun) – A person living in solitude as a religious discipline. सन्यासी
- **Wanderers** (noun) – People who travel aimlessly from place to place; drifters. आवारा
  - **Sailors** (noun) – People who work as a members of the crew of a commercial or naval ship or boat. नाविक
  - **Pirates** (noun) – People who attack and rob ships at sea; sea robbers. समुद्री लुटेरे

15. C) 'witnesses of' के बदले 'witnesses to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि English में 'witness' के बाद preposition 'to' का use किया जाता है, जब किसी घटना या घटना के साक्षी होने की बात की जाती है। जैसे— "They were witnesses to the accident."
- 'witnesses to' will be used instead of 'witnesses of' because in English, the preposition 'to' is used after 'witness' when referring to being a witness to an event or occurrence. For example— "They were witnesses to the accident."
16. C) The correct spelling of 'Mesing' is 'Missing' which means "not present or included when expected or supposed to be." गुम.
17. A) The research findings will be published in a scientific journal by them next month.
18. A) **Concern**' का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence स्थानीय निवासियों के लिए एक बड़ी समस्या की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "The smoke coming out of the factory chimneys was polluting the air, which was becoming a major (8)\_\_\_\_\_ for the local residents" के माध्यम से उस समस्या को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें फैक्ट्री की चिमनियों से निकलने वाला धुआं हवा को प्रदूषित कर रहा है और यह स्थानीय निवासियों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसलिए, "concern" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- '**Concern**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing a major problem for the local residents. Here, through "The smoke coming out of the factory chimneys was polluting the air, which was becoming a major (8)\_\_\_\_\_ for the local residents," it portrays that issue where the smoke from the factory chimneys is polluting the air and becoming a significant problem for the local residents. Thus, "concern" would be the most appropriate choice.
19. D) "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" jeered his angry mother
20. A) The correct spelling of '**headquartared**' is 'headquartered' which means "having its headquarters in a specified place" मुख्यालय स्थित।
21. D) **Provoke** (verb) – stimulate or give rise to (a reaction or emotion, typically a strong or unwelcome one) in someone; to incite, arouse, or stir up. उत्तेजित करना  
**Antonym: Pacify** (verb) – to calm down, soothe, or bring peace to; to make someone who is angry or upset become calm and quiet. शांत करना
- **Aggravate** (verb) – make (a problem, injury, or offense) worse or more serious; to annoy or exasperate (someone), especially persistently. बिगाड़ना, चिढ़ाना
  - **Incite** (verb) – encourage or stir up (violent or unlawful behavior); to urge or persuade someone to act in a violent or unlawful way. उकसाना
  - **Agitate** (verb) – make (someone) troubled or nervous; to stir up public concern or anger about an issue. उद्विग्न करना, उत्तेजित करना
22. C) **BEADCF**  
 B ("One cold evening, when she went") starts the sentence by introducing the time and context.  
 E ("out for a walk on the snowy paths of") logically follows as it describes where she went.  
 A ("her suburbs, she was enthralled to see") continues the action, connecting her walk with what she observed.  
 D ("the last golden leaf left from") adds detail to what she saw, introducing the leaf.  
 C ("autumn still attached to") specifies the connection of the leaf to autumn.  
 F ("an otherwise leafless tree") concludes the sentence by describing the tree.
23. D) 'I' के बदले 'me' का use होगा क्योंकि 'between' के बाद Pronoun का Objective Case 'me' का use होता है; जैसे— This secret will remain between you and me.

- 'me' will be used instead of 'I' because after 'between' the Objective Case of the Pronoun 'me' is used; Like— This secret will remain between you and me.
24. C) 'The' का use wrong है क्योंकि Festivals सामान्य रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है, अतः Article 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा; जैसे— Festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate the minds of people.
- 'The' is incorrect because Festivals is used in a general sense, so the Article 'the' will not be used; Like— Festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate the minds of people.
25. C) Jhumpa Lahiri wrote The Namesake.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**