

Clarity of vision: On eye drops for presbyopia and 'claims'

A useful drug is **undone** by fantastic claims about its **efficacy**

The casual **exaggeration** of claims in medicine, **unsubstantiated** by science and facts, **has** long been a **plague** in the health sector. The **promise** of **spectacular** cures advertised in the media from time to time, in fact, **prompted** separate **legislation** to **curb** such claims: the Drugs And Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act. Last week, **controversy** over the claims over the **pro prowess** of eye drops prescribed for presbyopia (progressive loss of the near focusing ability of the eye due to **ageing**), **led to** the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) suspending a pharma company's permission to manufacture and market the product. The CDSCO said that the company had made claims, for which it had not been authorised (that using the drops could **lead to** reading glasses not being needed for presbyopia). "**In view of** public interest, and due to the **likelihood** of the public being **misled** by these claims," permission had been **suspended**. The **company**, ENTOD Pharmaceuticals, **held** that approval for the drug was based upon a **valid** controlled clinical trial that **demonstrated** efficacy and safety in 234 patients. It **ladled** the **blame** for the 'claims' on to media reports on the new product "which went viral and public imagination [that] led to an unusual **escalation** for which ENTOD Pharmaceuticals is not responsible". Despite these **protestations**, the company had posted a message on X (since deleted) tagging Prime Minister Narendra Modi: "PresVu is the first DCGI-approved **proprietary** prescription eye drops to **eliminate** the need for reading glasses".

The main **ingredient** in the drops, pilocarpine, **works** by causing the pupils to **constrict**, creating a **pinhole effect**. This would enable someone with presbyopia to see better. Pilocarpine, itself, is not a new **application** in **ophthalmology**, or even, presbyopia. It has been used to treat **glaucoma**, though its use **waned** because of the side effects, and has since been replaced by better drugs. The U.S. FDA had, in 2021 and 2023, approved pilocarpine-based eye drops for use in presbyopia. While the **announcement** of these approvals **was** publicised at the time, the **communiqués** mentioned the advantages of using the eye drops, along with the side effects, a **measured** claim about offering another option for presbyopes, **in addition to** glasses, contact lenses and surgery. The **intervention** of the CDSCO in this case, clearly **is** an attempt to **reinforce** the Drugs and Magic Remedies Act. This is a valid **intervention** in India today, where frequent advertisements for fantastic cures indicate the presence of an industry that **thrives on** cheating **gullible** patients. It is the duty of the government to **set store** entirely **by** scientific data, and **rein in unsubstantiated** claims about drugs, no matter who makes them.

[Practice exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Measured** (adjective) – guarded, thoughtful, careful, considered सोचा-समझा

Vocabulary

1. **Presbyopia** (noun) – Progressive loss of the ability to focus on near objects due to aging उम्र के कारण निकट की दृष्टि का कमजोर होना
2. **Undo** (verb) – Reverse, cancel, negate, nullify, invalidate उलटना
3. **Efficacy** (noun) – Effectiveness, efficiency, success, potency, usefulness प्रभावकारिता
4. **Exaggeration** (noun) – Overstatement, amplification, magnification, embellishment, hyperbole बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना
5. **Unsubstantiated** (verb) – Unsupported, unproven, unfounded, baseless, unjustified बिना प्रमाणित
6. **Plague** (noun) – Problem, affliction, scourge, trouble, nuisance संकट
7. **Spectacular** (adjective) – Remarkable, impressive, striking, stunning, amazing शानदार
8. **Prompt** (verb) – Trigger, cause, provoke, induce, incite प्रेरित करना
9. **Legislation** (noun) – Law, statute, act, rule, regulation विधेयक
10. **Curb** (verb) – Control, restrict, limit, contain, suppress रोकना
11. **Prowess** (noun) – Skill, ability, expertise, talent, proficiency कुशलता
12. **Ageing** (noun) – Growing old, maturing, getting older, senescence, declining उम्र बढ़ना
13. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, result in, bring about, give rise to, contribute to कारण बनना
14. **In view of** (phrase) – Considering, because of, due to, in light of, taking into account ध्यान में रखते हुए
15. **The likelihood** (noun) – Probability, possibility, chance, prospect, potential संभावना
16. **Mislead** (verb) – Deceive, misinform, misguide, delude, confuse गुमराह करना
17. **Suspend** (verb) – Halt, stop, pause, discontinue, interrupt निलंबित करना
18. **Valid** (adjective) – Legitimate, legal, acceptable, genuine, authentic मान्य
19. **Demonstrate** (verb) – Show, prove, illustrate, exhibit, explain प्रदर्शित करना
20. **Ladle** (verb) – Assign, attribute, apportion, distribute, deal out थोपना
21. **Blame** (noun) – Fault, responsibility, accusation, criticism, charge दोष

22. **Protestation** (noun) – Declaration, assertion, claim, statement, objection
विरोध
23. **Proprietary** (adjective) – Patented, exclusive, owned, protected, private
स्वामित्व
24. **Eliminate** (verb) – Remove, eradicate, abolish, discard, get rid of समाप्त करना
25. **Ingredient** (noun) – Component, element, part, substance, constituent घटक
26. **Constrict** (verb) – Tighten, compress, squeeze, contract, shrink सिकुड़ना
27. **Pinhole effect** (noun) – Narrowed vision caused by small pupil opening, sharp vision through limited light entry पिनहोल प्रभाव
28. **Application** (noun) – Use, utilization, employment, implementation, practice उपयोग
29. **Ophthalmology** (noun) – The branch of medicine dealing with the eyes and vision
नेत्र विज्ञान
30. **Glaucoma** (noun) – An eye condition that causes damage to the optic nerve due to pressure buildup ग्लूकोमा
31. **Communiqué** (noun) – Official statement, announcement, message, declaration, bulletin आधिकारिक सूचना
32. **In addition to** (phrase) – Along with, besides, as well as, furthermore, plus के अलावा
33. **Reinforce** (verb) – Strengthen, support, bolster, fortify, intensify सुदृढ़ करना
34. **Intervention** (noun) – Interference, involvement, mediation, action, step हस्तक्षेप
35. **Thrive** (on) (verb) – Flourish, prosper, succeed, grow, develop फलना-फूलना
36. **Gullible** (adjective) – Naive, easily deceived, trusting, credulous, unsuspecting आसानी से धोखा खाने वाला
37. **Set store by** (phrase) – Value, prioritize, rely on, depend on, trust महत्व देना
38. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) – Control, curb, restrain, limit, check काबू करना
39. **Unsubstantiated** (adjective) – Unsupported, unverified, unfounded, baseless, unjustified बिना प्रमाण

Summary of the Editorial

1. The health sector has long struggled with exaggerated and unscientific claims about medical treatments.
2. Spectacular cures advertised in media prompted the creation of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act.
3. Recently, eye drops for presbyopia were at the center of a controversy regarding misleading claims.
4. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) suspended a pharma company's license to manufacture and market the product due to these claims.
5. The company, ENTOD Pharmaceuticals, claimed that their eye drops could eliminate the need for reading glasses, which CDSCO deemed unauthorized.
6. CDSCO stated that public interest and the likelihood of misleading claims prompted the suspension of the drug's permission.
7. ENTOD Pharmaceuticals maintained that its approval was based on valid clinical trials showing efficacy in 234 patients.
8. The company attributed the exaggerated claims to viral media reports rather than its own responsibility.
9. Despite their defense, the company had posted a since-deleted message on X (formerly Twitter) claiming the eye drops would eliminate the need for reading glasses.
10. The main ingredient in the eye drops, pilocarpine, works by constricting the pupils to improve near vision in presbyopia patients.
11. Pilocarpine is not new to ophthalmology, as it has been used to treat glaucoma, though its use decreased due to side effects.
12. The U.S. FDA approved pilocarpine-based eye drops for presbyopia in 2021 and 2023, making measured claims about their efficacy.
13. FDA approvals presented the drops as an alternative to glasses, contact lenses, or surgery, with a balance of benefits and side effects.
14. The CDSCO's intervention aims to reinforce the Drugs and Magic Remedies Act and prevent misleading medical claims.
15. The government must rely on scientific data to curb unverified claims about drugs and protect patients from false hopes.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why did the CDSCO suspend the pharma company's permission to manufacture and market the eye drops for presbyopia?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The company had not conducted clinical trials for the product.
 - B. The public had already stopped using the product.
 - C. The company made unauthorized claims about the eye drops' efficacy.
 - D. ENTOD Pharmaceuticals violated a new law passed in 2022.
2. **What was ENTOD Pharmaceuticals' defense regarding the misleading claims?**
 - A. The drug was approved by the Prime Minister.
 - B. Media reports and public imagination exaggerated the claims.
 - C. The product had passed all government health regulations.
 - D. The company intentionally misled the public for profit.
3. **What does the phrase "In view of public interest" in the passage imply about the CDSCO's decision?**
 - A. The CDSCO wanted to protect the public from potential harm.
 - B. The public had requested the suspension of the product.
 - C. The decision was made due to the company's high-profit margin.
 - D. ENTOD Pharmaceuticals had failed all clinical trials.
4. **What can be inferred about the government's intervention in advertising pilocarpine-based eye drops?**
 - A. The government wants to ban all drugs with side effects.
 - B. The government is trying to enforce the Drugs and Magic Remedies Act to prevent misleading claims.
 - C. The government encourages the promotion of drugs with side effects.
 - D. The government is indifferent to false advertisements in the medical industry.
5. **Which of the following is the best antonym for the word "reinforce" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Strengthen
 - B. Enforce
 - C. Support
 - D. Weaken
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - A. Domestic entrepreneurs and foreign companies shall make investments and be able to function profitably only if peace and normalcy prevail
 - B. Thus, if progress is to be achieved on all fronts and our country is to advance rapidly towards the attainment of its avowed goals, it is of the highest importance that clean and efficient governance is delivered and an environment of trust, safety and security prevails across the land.
 - C. Experience in the post-Independence period has demonstrated that, other things being equal, meaningful growth and development is achieved when there is political stability and public order is maintained in the country.

- D. For securing such an environment, it is imperative that the governance apparatus works with speed and efficiency, law and order is maintained, corruption is controlled and the well-being and safety of all our people is safeguarded.
- A. DACB
 - B. ABDC
 - C. CADB
 - D. BCDA

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.

There is nothing more (1)_____ than when you sit down at your table to study with the most sincere of intentions and instead of being able to finish the task at hand you find your thoughts (2)_____. However, there are certain techniques that you can use to (3)_____ your concentration. To begin with, one should (4)_____ to create the physical environment that is conducive to (5)_____ thought.

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1**
- A. exciting
 - B. frustrating
 - C. interesting
 - D. surprising
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
- A. tiring
 - B. wandering
 - C. worrying
 - D. interesting
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
- A. commit
 - B. enhance
 - C. discover
 - D. convince
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
- A. lead
 - B. announce
 - C. imagine
 - D. attempt
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
- A. focussed
 - B. dazzling
 - C. joyful
 - D. cautious
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Please don't touch that, it's flammable

- A. Nonexplosive
B. Fire-resistant
C. Incendiary
D. Non-combustible
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
There is no way I can swallow the ghastly medicine
A. pleasant
B. agreeable
C. comforting
D. horrible
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
My sister's paintings were _____ at the national museum.
A. upon display
B. in display
C. on display
D. into display
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Stick to one's guns
A. To shoot at
B. To remain faithful to
C. To become unfaithful to
D. To become a rebel
16. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Relevant
B. Immigrete
C. Combat
D. Professional
17. **Select the option that can substitute the bracketed word segment meaningfully.**
The city of Hyderabad is located (on the heart from Telangana)
A. of the heart in Telangana
B. with the heart in Telangana
C. in the heart of Telangana
D. in the heart with Telangana
18. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
I was looking for a barren seat in the bus but could not find one
A. vacuous seat
B. hollow seat
C. vacant seat
D. deserted seat
19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Frivolity

- A. Meaningful
B. Insignificance
C. Substantial
D. Consequence
20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'Contaminate' from the given sentence.**
She spent the entire night working non-stop to clean the blood stains from the rug
A. working
B. spent
C. rug
D. clean
21. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the bracketed word segment in the following sentence.**
An (**imperfect positioning**) of the Sun, Earth and Moon results in the Moon passing through only part of Earth's umbra, resulting in a partial lunar eclipse
A. imperfect revolution
B. imperfect alliance
C. imperfect alignment
D. imperfect allegiance
22. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Have a bee in your bonnet
A. Unable to stay at a place for long
B. Having a cruel intention or grudge against someone
C. Be preoccupied or obsessed with something
D. To keep worrying about yourself
23. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The new chief is **gifted at** the power of eloquence
A. gifted among
B. gifted of
C. gifted with
D. gifted for
24. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Anthony Trollope was an **industrious** and disciplined writer
A. Lazy
B. Skittish
C. Exhausting
D. Dizzy
25. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Miserable
B. Literture
C. Schedule
D. Reformation

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise](#)

Explanations

- C) The CDSCO suspended the company's permission because the company made unauthorized claims regarding the efficacy of the eye drops, specifically that they could eliminate the need for reading glasses. This was not substantiated by the necessary approvals or scientific evidence.**

A is incorrect because the company did conduct clinical trials, which involved 234 patients, as mentioned in the passage.

B is incorrect because there is no mention of the public stopping the use of the product; the suspension was due to misleading claims.

D is incorrect because the passage makes no reference to any specific law passed in 2022 being violated. The relevant law mentioned is the Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, not a recent law.
- B) ENTOD Pharmaceuticals defended itself by stating that the media and public imagination had exaggerated the claims about the product. The company claimed it was not responsible for the viral misinformation that led to the public believing the eye drops would eliminate the need for reading glasses.**

A is incorrect because there is no mention in the passage of the Prime Minister approving the drug.

C is incorrect because while the product was approved, the suspension was due to misleading claims made by the company.

D is incorrect because there is no evidence in the passage that the company intentionally misled the public for profit.
- A) The phrase "In view of public interest" suggests that the CDSCO made its decision to suspend the company's permission in order to protect the public from potential harm caused by misleading claims. The focus was on preventing the public from being misled.**

B is incorrect because the passage does not state that the public requested the suspension.

C is incorrect because the passage does not mention profit as a factor in the CDSCO's decision.

D is incorrect because the clinical trials were not mentioned as a failure, and the suspension was due to misleading claims, not clinical trial results.
- B) The government is trying to enforce the Drugs and Magic Remedies Act to prevent misleading claims.**

B is correct because the passage explicitly states that the government, through CDSCO, is reinforcing the Drugs and Magic Remedies Act to regulate misleading advertisements about miraculous cures.

A is incorrect because the passage does not suggest the government wants to ban all drugs with side effects, only that it aims to prevent false claims.

C is incorrect as the government is acting against misleading promotions, not encouraging them.

D is incorrect because the passage indicates the government is actively intervening, rather than being indifferent.

5. **D) Weaken**

B is correct because "reinforce" means to strengthen or support something, so its antonym would be "weaken."

6. **C) CADB**

C: This sentence acts as an independent clause introducing a broad concept about growth and stability. (Noun "Experience" + Verb "has demonstrated") introduces the topic.

A: This sentence explains a consequence of the political stability mentioned in Sentence C. (Nouns "Domestic entrepreneurs" + Conditional Clause "only if") explains the need for peace for investment.

D: Sentence D describes the necessary actions required to create the environment mentioned in Sentence A. (Prepositional Phrase "For securing such an environment" + Verbs "works," "is maintained") describes necessary actions.

B: The word "Thus" signals a conclusion or summary, making it a natural ending. (Adverb "Thus" + Conditional "if" clause) concludes with a summary.

7. B) **'Frustrating'** का use होगा क्योंकि "frustrating" का अर्थ होता है ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें आप असंतुष्ट या निराश महसूस करते हैं। जबकि 'Exciting' का अर्थ है उत्साहजनक, 'Interesting' का अर्थ है रुचिकर, और 'Surprising' का अर्थ है चौंकाने वाला, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Frustrating'** should be used because it means a situation that makes you feel dissatisfied or disappointed. Whereas, 'Exciting' means thrilling, 'Interesting' means engaging, and 'Surprising' means unexpected, which don't fit in this context.

8. B) **'Wandering'** का use होगा क्योंकि "wandering" का अर्थ होता है इधर-उधर भटकना। जबकि 'Tiring' का अर्थ है थकाने वाला, 'Worrying' का अर्थ है चिंताजनक, और 'Interesting' का अर्थ है रोचक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Wandering'** should be used because it means to move around aimlessly. Whereas, 'Tiring' means causing fatigue, 'Worrying' means causing concern, and 'Interesting' means engaging, which don't fit in this context.

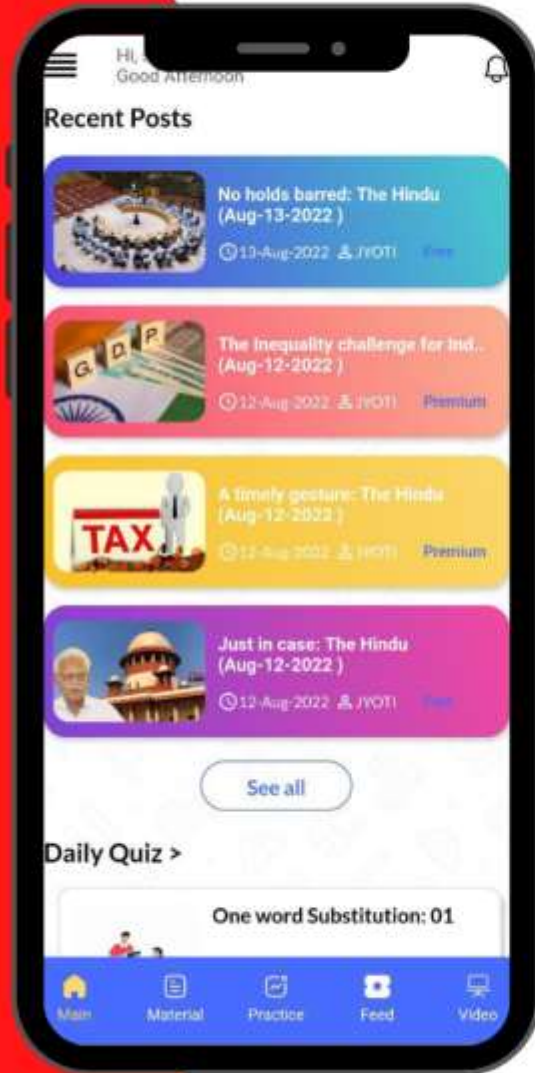
9. B) **'Enhance'** का use होगा क्योंकि "enhance" का अर्थ होता है सुधारना या बढ़ाना। जबकि 'Commit' का अर्थ है प्रतिबद्ध करना, 'Discover' का अर्थ है खोजना, और 'Convince' का अर्थ है समझाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Enhance'** should be used because it means to improve or increase. Whereas, 'Commit' means to pledge, 'Discover' means to find, and 'Convince' means to persuade, which don't fit in this context.

10. D) '**Attempt**' का use होगा क्योंकि "attempt" का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य को करने का प्रयास करना। जबकि 'lead' का अर्थ है नेतृत्व करना, 'announce' का अर्थ है घोषणा करना, और 'imagine' का अर्थ है कल्पना करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Attempt**' should be used because it means to try to do something. Whereas, 'lead' means to guide, 'announce' means to declare, and 'imagine' means to visualize, which don't fit in this context.
11. A) '**Focussed**' का use होगा क्योंकि "focussed" का अर्थ होता है एकाग्रचित्त या ध्यान केंद्रित करना। जबकि 'dazzling' का अर्थ है चमकदार, 'joyful' का अर्थ है आनंदित, और 'cautious' का अर्थ है सावधान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Focussed**' should be used because it means to concentrate or be attentive. Whereas, 'dazzling' means bright, 'joyful' means happy, and 'cautious' means careful, which don't fit in this context.
12. A) **Flammable** (adjective) – Easily set on fire, combustible, inflammable. ज्वलनशील
Antonym: Non-combustible (adjective) – Not able to catch fire and burn easily, fireproof.
 अग्निरोधक
- **Nonexplosive** (adjective) – Not likely to explode. गैर-विस्फोटक
 - **Fire-resistant** (adjective) – Able to withstand fire or great heat. आग-प्रतिरोधक
 - **Incendiary** (adjective) – Designed to cause fires, combustible. आग लगानेवाला
13. D) **Horrible** – Extremely unpleasant or causing horror भयानक
- **Ghastly** (adverb) – Frightening, shocking, upsetting, distressing, horrifying, भयानक रूप से
 - **Pleasant** – Giving a sense of enjoyment or satisfaction सुखद
 - **Agreeable** – Enjoyable and pleasurable; pleasant सहमत या सुखद
 - **Comforting** – Serving to alleviate a person's feelings of grief or distress आराम देने वाला
14. C) '**On display**' का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence किसी वस्तु को सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रदर्शित करने की बात कर रहा है। यहाँ "My sister's paintings were _____ at the national museum" के माध्यम से उस प्रदर्शनी के स्थान को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें पेंटिंग्स को दिखाया जा रहा है। इसलिए, "on display" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'On display' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the act of exhibiting something publicly. Here, through "My sister's paintings were _____ at the national museum," it portrays the location of the exhibition where the paintings are being shown. Thus, "on display" would be the most appropriate choice.
15. B) **Stick to one's guns** (idiom) – To remain faithful to वफ़ादार रहना

16. B) The correct spelling of 'Immigrete' is '**Immigrate**' which means "to come to live permanently in a foreign country" विदेश में स्थायी रूप से रहने के लिए आना.
17. C) "in the heart of Telangana" correctly indicates the city's central location within the state. "In the heart" suggests a central position, and "of Telangana" shows possession, indicating that the heart belongs to Telangana. Other options use incorrect prepositions or phrasing that does not convey the intended meaning.
18. C) barren' के बदले '**vacant**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'barren' का अर्थ 'infertile' या 'unproductive' होता है, जो seat के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है; अतः 'vacant' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है, जो 'empty' या 'available' को दर्शाता है; जैसे— I was looking for a vacant seat in the bus but could not find one.
- '**vacant**' will be used instead of 'barren' because 'barren' means 'infertile' or 'unproductive', which is not appropriate in the context of a seat; therefore, 'vacant' is suitable, which indicates 'empty' or 'available'; like— I was looking for a vacant seat in the bus but could not find one.
19. B) **Frivolity** (noun) – Lack of seriousness, light-heartedness, silliness, triviality. छिछोरापन; बिना गंभीरता के
Synonym: **Insignificance** (noun) – Lack of importance, triviality, unimportance, worthlessness. महत्वहीनता
- **Meaningful (adjective)** – Having a serious, important, or useful quality or purpose. सार्थक
 - **Substantial (adjective)** – Of considerable importance, size, or worth, significant, sizeable. महत्वपूर्ण
 - **Consequence (noun)** – A result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant. परिणाम
20. D) **Contaminate** (verb) – To make something impure or unsuitable by contact or mixture with something unclean, bad, etc. दूषित करना.
Antonym: **Clean** (verb) – To make something free of dirt, marks, or mess, साफ करना.
- **Working** (verb) – Engaging in physical or mental activity in order to achieve a purpose or result, काम करना.
 - **Spent** (verb) – Having been used and no longer available for use, व्यय किया हुआ.
 - **Rug** (noun) – A floor covering of thick woven material or animal skin, typically not extending over the entire floor, गलीचा./ कम्बल

21. C) 'Imperfect alignment' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'alignment' का अर्थ होता है वस्तुओं का सीधी रेखा में होना। 'Revolution' का अर्थ होता है परिक्रमा करना, 'Alliance' का अर्थ होता है सहयोग या संधि, और 'Allegiance' का अर्थ होता है वफादारी या निष्ठा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Imperfect alignment' should be used because 'alignment' means the arrangement of things in a straight line. Whereas 'Revolution' means orbiting, 'Alliance' means partnership or treaty, and 'Allegiance' means loyalty or devotion, which don't fit in this context.
22. C) **Have a bee in your bonnet** (idiom) – Be preoccupied or obsessed with something किसी चीज़ के बारे में चिंता करना या जुनून में पड़ना
23. C) 'gifted at' के बदले 'gifted with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'gifted with' का अर्थ है 'किसी चीज से संपन्न होना'; जैसे— He is gifted with a talent for music.
- 'gifted with' will be used instead of 'gifted at' because 'gifted with' means 'to be endowed with something'; Like— He is gifted with a talent for music.
24. A) **Industrious** (adjective) – Hard-working, diligent, productive, assiduous. परिश्रमी
- Antonym: Lazy** (adjective) – Unwilling to work or use energy, idle, indolent, sluggish. आलसी
- **Skittish** (adjective) – Easily frightened or excited, nervous, jumpy, jittery. चंचल
 - **Exhausting** (adjective) – Draining of strength or energy, tiring, fatiguing. थकावट भरा
 - **Dizzy** (adjective) – Feeling or causing a whirling sensation, lightheaded, giddy. चक्कर आना
25. B) The correct spelling of 'Litrature' is '**Literature**' which means "written works, especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit" साहित्य.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam