

Express View: Two years of cheetahs in Kuno

Two years after cheetahs were introduced in Kuno National Park, Madhya Pradesh, the country has at least 24 of the big cats. These **striped** animals were declared **extinct** from India in the early 1950s and the population in Kuno could **herald** the revival of the species in the country. These, however, are still early days for Project Cheetah. Many glitches will need to be **ironed out** and lessons of the past two years put to good use before the project can be called a success. Today, all the surviving African **animals**, introduced to **kick-start** the project, and their **progeny**, **live** in **acclimatising enclosures**. Cheetahs are **free-ranging predators**. The test of their survival is in the wild. Creating a self-sustaining population will require **weaning away** a significant number from protective care. Kuno's last free-ranging cheetah, seven-year-old Pawan, **reportedly drowned** in **mysterious** circumstances in August — the eighth adult animal, brought from Africa, to die since the project **commenced**.

Questions about **breeding** the big cat in **alien** conditions **have dogged** Project Cheetah since its **inception** — India was home to Asiatic cheetahs, and not the African subspecies that were introduced in 2022. The **criticism** was **amplified** after Pawan's death. **A Special Investigation Team** (SIT) **constituted** to **probe** the incident **was disbanded** in less than a day. The National Tiger Conservation Agency (NTCA), the project's **nodal** body, has not yet given a convincing answer for this **hasty** decision. Experts have **alleged** that the episode **testifies** to the **persistent** lack of **transparency** around Project Cheetah. NTCA has also been **called out** for **shifting goalposts** in the past two years. Project Cheetah's **original goal**, "to **establish** a free-ranging breeding population of cheetahs in and around Kuno", **for instance**, **has** been **diluted** to "managing" a **metapopulation** through **assisted dispersal**.

Course corrections should **be par for the course** in any project that aims to create a **sustainable** population of animals **from scratch**. But the **problems** **ailing** Project Cheetah **cannot** always be **termed** as **teething troubles**. A large measure of these **stems from** the authorities not giving adequate respect to expert opinion. Last year, for instance, a report in this paper **highlighted** the NTCA's **reluctance** to **take on board** the views of the South African and Namibian scientists behind the **translocation**. Studies have also revealed that the forest department is under-prepared to **deal with** the ways of the African animal. In the coming months, as Project Cheetah plans to move beyond Kuno to Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary, also in MP, the NTCA **has its task cut out**. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Stripped** (adjective) – Marked with stripes, having stripes, banded, patterned धारीदार
2. **Extinct** (noun) – No longer existing, vanished, gone, wiped out विलुप्त
3. **Herald** (verb) – Announce, signal, proclaim, foreshadow, indicate संकेत करना
4. **Iron out** (phrasal verb) – Resolve, settle, smooth over, sort out, fix सुलझाना
5. **Kick-start** (verb) – Initiate, jumpstart, begin, launch, activate शुरुआत करना
6. **Progeny** (noun) – Offspring, descendants, children, next generation संतान
7. **Acclimatise** (verb) – Adjust, adapt, get used to, become accustomed, habituate अनुकूल बनाना
8. **Enclosure** (noun) – Fenced area, compound, pen, cage, bounded space घेराव
9. **Free-ranging** (adjective) – Roaming freely, not confined, wild, unrestricted स्वतंत्र रूप से घूमने वाला
10. **Predator** (noun) – Hunter, carnivore, animal of prey, beast of prey शिकारी
11. **Wean away** (phrasal verb) – Detach, disconnect, separate, disengage दूर करना
12. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, as stated, according to reports कथित तौर पर
13. **Drown** (verb) – Suffocate in water, submerge, sink, be engulfed डूबना
14. **Mysterious** (adjective) – Enigmatic, puzzling, cryptic, inexplicable, secretive रहस्यमय
15. **Commence** (verb) – Begin, start, launch, initiate, set out प्रारंभ करना
16. **Breed** (verb) – Reproduce, multiply, raise, propagate प्रजनन करना
17. **Alien** (adjective) – Foreign, unfamiliar, strange, unusual, different विदेशी
18. **Dog** (verb) – Trouble, plague, bother, haunt, hound परेशान करना
19. **Inception** (noun) – Beginning, start, initiation, outset, commencement शुरुआत
20. **Criticism** (noun) – Disapproval, censure, critique, fault-finding, evaluation आलोचना
21. **Amplify** (verb) – Increase, intensify, magnify, expand, heighten बढ़ाना
22. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, establish, create, set up, compose गठन करना
23. **Probe** (verb) – Investigate, examine, explore, inquire, scrutinize जांच करना

24. **Disband** (verb) – Break up, dissolve, disperse, disassemble, terminate भंग करना
25. **Nodal** (adjective) – Central, pivotal, key, focal, primary केंद्रीय
26. **Hasty** (adjective) – Quick, hurried, rushed, impulsive, rash जल्दबाजी
27. **Allege** (verb) – Claim, assert, accuse, charge, contend आरोप लगाना
28. **Testify** (verb) – Confirm, affirm, declare, bear witness, certify गवाही देना
29. **Persistent** (adjective) – Continuous, constant, enduring, unrelenting, lasting निरंतर
30. **Transparency** (noun) – Openness, clarity, honesty, straightforwardness, accountability पारदर्शिता
31. **Call out** (phrasal verb) – Criticize, challenge, confront, accuse, highlight आलोचना करना
32. **Move the goalpost** (phrase) – Change the rules, shift the target, alter expectations नियम बदलना
33. **Establish** (verb) – Set up, form, create, found, build स्थापित करना
34. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, as an illustration, to give an example उदाहरण के तौर पर
35. **Dilute** (verb) – Weaken, reduce, lessen, diminish, water down कमजोर करना
36. **Metapopulation** (noun) – A group of populations that interact, connected populations, interbreeding populations आबादी का समूह
37. **Assisted** (adjective) – Supported, helped, aided, facilitated सहायक
38. **Dispersal** (noun) – Distribution, scattering, spread, diffusion, dissemination फैलाव
39. **Course correction** (noun) – Adjustment, modification, change of direction, revision मार्ग सुधार
40. **Be par for the course** (phrase) – Be expected, be normal, be standard, be routine सामान्य होना
41. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Viable, long-lasting, enduring, maintainable, eco-friendly टिकाऊ
42. **From scratch** (phrase) – From the beginning, from nothing, from the ground up, afresh शुरू से
43. **Ail** (verb) – Trouble, afflict, bother, distress, affect पीड़ित करना
44. **Term** (verb) – Label, call, designate, describe, refer to कहना

45. **Teething problem** (phrase) – Initial difficulty, early issue, startup trouble, growing pains
प्रारंभिक समस्या
46. **Stem from** (phrasal verb) – Arise from, result from, originate in, come from से उत्पन्न होना
47. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, stress, draw attention to, showcase जोर देना
48. **Reluctance** (noun) – Hesitation, unwillingness, disinclination, resistance, doubt अनिच्छा
49. **Take on board** (phrase) – Consider, accept, acknowledge, listen to, include ध्यान में लेना
50. **Translocation** (noun) – Relocation, movement, transfer, shifting, repositioning
स्थानांतरण
51. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, cope with, address, tackle निपटना
52. **Have one's task cut out** (phrase) – Face a difficult task, have a challenge ahead, be up against it कठिन कार्य करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Introduction of Cheetahs: Two years after their reintroduction into Kuno National Park, Madhya Pradesh, there are now 24 cheetahs in India.
2. Extinction and Revival: Cheetahs were declared extinct in India in the 1950s, and this project could mark the revival of the species in the country.
3. Early Stages of Project: The project is still in its early phases, with many challenges to address before success can be declared.
4. Cheetahs in Acclimatisation: All surviving African cheetahs, along with their offspring, are currently in acclimatisation enclosures.
5. Need for Free-Ranging Cheetahs: To establish a self-sustaining population, cheetahs need to survive in the wild, not in protective care.
6. Death of Pawan: Pawan, the last free-ranging cheetah, died under mysterious circumstances, raising concerns about the project's progress.
7. Criticism Over Breeding Conditions: There has been ongoing criticism about breeding African cheetahs in India's alien conditions, especially after Pawan's death.
8. SIT Disbanded: A Special Investigation Team formed to probe Pawan's death was disbanded quickly, raising transparency concerns.
9. Lack of Transparency: Experts have criticized the lack of transparency in Project Cheetah, particularly regarding decision-making by the NTCA.
10. Shift in Project Goals: The original goal of establishing a free-ranging cheetah population has been diluted to managing a metapopulation through assisted dispersal.
11. Course Corrections Necessary: Course corrections are expected in any conservation project, but some issues in Project Cheetah go beyond mere teething problems.
12. Ignoring Expert Opinion: Authorities have been accused of not adequately considering expert opinions, especially from South African and Namibian scientists involved in the translocation.
13. Forest Department's Unpreparedness: Studies suggest that the forest department is not fully prepared to manage the unique challenges of handling African cheetahs.
14. Expansion Plans: The project aims to expand beyond Kuno to Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh.
15. NTCA's Challenges: The NTCA faces significant challenges in ensuring the successful establishment of a sustainable cheetah population in India

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred as a potential challenge for Project Cheetah?** [Editorial Page]
- A. The introduction of cheetahs from Africa has been entirely successful.
 - B. The cheetahs introduced are breeding well in Kuno National Park.
 - C. The survival of cheetahs in the wild is still uncertain.
 - D. The breeding of cheetahs in acclimatising enclosures has resolved all issues.
2. **What is the meaning of the word dogged in the context of the passage?**
- A. Persisted
 - B. Chased
 - C. Annoyed
 - D. Supported
3. **Which idiom from the options below best describes the current situation of Project Cheetah, as mentioned in the passage?**
- A. At a crossroads
 - B. A storm in a teacup
 - C. On thin ice
 - D. Bite the bullet.
4. **Which of the following is a FALSE statement based on the passage?**
- A. Project Cheetah originally aimed to establish a free-ranging breeding population in and around Kuno.
 - B. NTCA has fully incorporated expert opinions from South African and Namibian scientists.
 - C. The project is currently planning to expand to Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh.
 - D. The NTCA has been criticized for its lack of transparency in Project Cheetah.
5. **Which of the following is a fact stated in the passage?**
- A. The NTCA has not made any changes to Project Cheetah in two years.
 - B. The forest department is adequately prepared to handle African cheetahs.
 - C. NTCA's current goal is to establish a metapopulation without assistance.
 - D. Course corrections are part of any project aiming to create sustainable animal populations.
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. India, Japan and the United States hope to convey as they prepare for a summit (September 21-23) in U.S. President Joe Biden's home State of Delaware on Saturday.
 - B. The Quad is wobbly.
 - C. A united group of democracies, standing firm in the face of regional challengers.
 - D. As a piece of diplomatic furniture, four legs imply steadiness, and that is certainly what the leaders of Australia,
 - A. BDAC
 - B. CABD
 - C. BCAD
 - D. ABCD

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.

Trees are _____ 1 _____ best gift of nature for us. They make the environment beautiful and clean. Water and sunlight are very important to helping trees grow. Human beings get food from trees. Trees also give us wood and shade. Houses, chairs, and toys _____ 2 _____ from wood we receive from trees. Trees can be called the best friends of mankind. Many animals get their food from leaves, vegetables, and fruits grown _____ 3 _____ trees. They also live in the shadows of trees. We _____ 4 _____ cutting trees to save nature. Children and adults need to plant more trees and teach each other to stop causing harm to _____ 5 _____. One tree can save many lives.

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

- A. an
- B. No article
- C. the
- D. a

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

- A. will made
- B. had make
- C. was make
- D. are made

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

- A. for
- B. out
- C. on
- D. of

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

- A. should stop
- B. may stopped
- C. have stop
- D. can stopped

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

- A. nurturing
- B. nature
- C. nurture
- D. natural

12. **Read the sentence carefully and select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined part.**

The sudden declaration of war between two countries led to a disarray

- A. disorderly situation
- B. refined argument

- C. peaceful treaty
- D. elusive situation

13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Chaste

- A. Flashy
- B. Pure
- C. Corrupt
- D. Sullied

14. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**

This gun should be handled with care and _____.

- A. kept at arm's length
- B. mince the matters
- C. nip in the bud
- D. shot for safety

15. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**

In all instances of frustrasion, / you will always find / the anger directed towards / a single person only.

- A. a single person only
- B. you will always find
- C. In all instances of frustrasion
- D. the anger directed towards

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

He tried to improve the working conditions in his office

- A. Specify
- B. Spoil
- C. Spatter
- D. Sprinkle

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

Delivering that furniture to the tenth floor without the lift and an incline is incredibly foolish and next to impossible

- A. like a tree known by its fruits
- B. like going between the bark and the tree
- C. like nailing jelly to the tree
- D. as tight as the bark of the tree

18. **Read the sentence carefully and select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined part.**

Greta Thunberg's tirade against environmental degeneration shocked the world leaders.

- A. innate liberal opinion
- B. debatable account

- C. long and angry speech
- D. minute observation

19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Cheerful

- A. Gloomy
- B. Joyful
- C. Hilarious
- D. Sunny

20. **Select the option that can substitute the bracketed word segment meaningfully.**

If you behave well and exhibit good manners, then (people will be likely to remember you) in a positive way.

- A. people are like remember you
- B. people likely you remember
- C. people are likely to remember you
- D. people will like in remember

21. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

This makes readers contemplate the motives people have for performing acts of charity

- A. follow up
- B. overlook
- C. understate
- D. deviate

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

It was her who first saw the criminal

- A. she
- B. him
- C. them
- D. Hers

23. **Select the most appropriate to fill in the blank.**

The boxer was knocked out cold by a powerful _____ punch to the jaw.

- A. rite
- B. write
- C. right
- D. wright

24. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'echoed' to fill in the blank.**

The thunderous applause _____ through the stadium.

- A. reverberated
- B. bounced
- C. pulsed
- D. recoiled

25. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Can I please request you all to stand up?

- A. plead
- B. claim
- C. require
- D. petition

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) The survival of cheetahs in the wild is still uncertain.

The passage highlights that the survival of cheetahs in the wild is the real test, and the project faces challenges in creating a self-sustaining population.

(A) is incorrect because the passage mentions glitches and the death of some cheetahs, indicating challenges.

(B) is incorrect because there's no mention of breeding success in the wild, only that they are living in enclosures.

(D) is incorrect because the passage states there are still lessons to be learned, suggesting not all issues have been resolved.

2. A) Persisted

A: In the passage, dogged means "persisted" or "continued to trouble" the project, referring to the ongoing challenges.

(B) is incorrect because "chased" refers to physically pursuing, which does not fit the context.

(C) is incorrect because "annoyed" is not a strong enough word for the challenges faced by the project.

(D) is incorrect because dogged doesn't mean supported; rather, it refers to difficulties persisting.

3. C) on thin ice

On thin ice (खतरे में होना) refers to being in a delicate or risky situation, perfectly describing the condition of Project Cheetah.

4. B) B is incorrect (and thus the correct answer) because the passage explicitly states that the NTCA has been reluctant to take on board expert opinions from South African and Namibian scientists, which shows that they haven't fully incorporated these views.

A is correct because the passage mentions that the original goal was to establish a free-ranging breeding population of cheetahs in Kuno.

C is correct because the passage indicates that Project Cheetah is planning to move beyond Kuno to the Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary in MP.

D is correct as the passage highlights criticism towards NTCA regarding a lack of transparency in handling Project Cheetah.

5. D) D is correct as the passage clearly states that course corrections should be expected in any project that aims to create a sustainable population of animals from scratch.

A is incorrect because the passage does not state that no changes have been made; in fact, it suggests shifting goalposts and changes in strategy.

C is incorrect because the passage indicates that the current goal of NTCA is managing a metapopulation through assisted dispersal, not without assistance.

B is incorrect because the passage highlights that the forest department is under-prepared to handle the African cheetahs, as revealed by certain studies.

6. **A) BDAC**

B is first because it introduces the central theme of the Quad and creates a sense of instability ("wobbly").

D follows because it continues with an analogy related to steadiness and stability, reinforcing the idea of balance that needs to be restored.

A follows D as it introduces specific nations and their efforts to project unity at the upcoming summit.

C concludes the paragraph by providing the overall purpose and message that the Quad wants to send out — unity and firmness in the face of challenges.

7. C) 'The' will be used because the superlative degree of the adjective, i.e., 'best,' is used in the sentence, and such a degree requires the article 'the'; like— The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world.
8. D) 'are made' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Passive Voice का प्रयोग हो रहा है और Subject 'Houses, chairs, and toys' Plural हैं, इसलिए Verb भी Plural होगी; जैसे— Houses, chairs, and toys are made from wood we receive from trees.
- 'are made' will be used because Passive Voice is being used here, and the subject 'Houses, chairs, and toys' is plural, so the verb will also be plural; Like— Houses, chairs, and toys are made from wood we receive from trees.
9. C) 'On' का use होगा क्योंकि 'on' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की सतह पर। जबकि 'for' का अर्थ है किसी उद्देश्य के लिए, 'out' का अर्थ है बाहर, और 'of' का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु का हिस्सा होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'On' should be used because it means on the surface of something. Whereas, 'for' means for a purpose, 'out' means outside, and 'of' implies being a part of something, which don't fit in this context.
10. A) 'should stop' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ सलाह दी जा रही है कि हमें पेड़ काटने को रोकना चाहिए। 'should/would/can/could/must/will' के बाद हमेशा Base Form (V1) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— We should stop cutting trees to save nature.
- 'should stop' will be used because it suggests advice that we should stop cutting trees. 'should/would/can/could/must/will' is always followed by the base form (V1) of the verb; Like— We should stop cutting trees to save nature.
11. B) 'Nature' का use होगा क्योंकि "nature" का अर्थ है प्रकृति, जो इस संदर्भ में सही बैठता है। जबकि 'Nurturing' का अर्थ है पोषण करना, 'Nurture' का अर्थ है देखभाल करना, और 'Natural' का अर्थ है प्राकृतिक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Nature'** should be used because it means the natural world or environment, which fits in this context. Whereas, 'Nurturing' means caring for, 'Nurture' means to take care of, and 'Natural' means something that is found in nature, which don't fit in this context.
12. A) **'disorderly situation'** होगा क्योंकि 'disarray' का अर्थ 'अव्यवस्था' होता है जो कि 'disorderly situation' के समानार्थक शब्द है; जैसे— The sudden declaration of war between two countries led to a disorderly situation.
- **'disorderly situation'** will be used because 'disarray' means 'a state of disorder,' which is synonymous with 'disorderly situation'; Like— The sudden declaration of war between two countries led to a disorderly situation.
13. B) **Chaste** (adjective) – Morally pure, free from sexual impropriety, simple, restrained. पवित्र
Synonym: **Pure** (adjective) – Free from any contamination, wholesome, clean, untainted. शुद्ध
- **Flashy** (adjective) – Ostentatious, showy, flamboyant. चमकदार
 - **Corrupt** (adjective) – Dishonest, immoral, unethical. भ्रष्ट
 - **Sullied** (adjective) – Made dirty or impure, tarnished, tainted. कलंकित
14. A) **kept at arm's length** (idiom) – to avoid being closely involved with someone or something
किसी से या किसी चीज़ से करीबी रूप से शामिल होने से बचना
- **Mince the matters** (idiom) – to speak indirectly or cautiously, avoiding the main issue.
मुख्य मुद्दे से बचकर, परोक्ष रूप से या सावधानी से बात करना।
 - **Nip in the bud** (idiom) – to stop something at an early stage before it becomes a problem. किसी समस्या के पनपने से पहले ही उसे समाप्त कर देना।
15. C) The correct spelling of 'frustrasion' is **'frustration'** which means "the feeling of being upset or annoyed as a result of being unable to change or achieve something" हताशा.
16. B) **Improve** (verb) – To make better, enhance, upgrade, refine. सुधारना
Antonym: Spoil (verb) – To damage, ruin, destroy, impair. बिगाड़ना
- **Specify** (verb) – To identify clearly and definitely, state, define. निर्दिष्ट करना
 - **Spatter** (verb) – To scatter or splash liquid or small particles. छींटे मारना
 - **Sprinkle** (verb) – To scatter or pour small drops or particles over something. छिड़कना
17. C) **Like nailing jelly to the tree** (phrase) – something that is very difficult or impossible to do—
एक ऐसा कार्य जो अत्यधिक कठिन या असंभव हो।
- **Like a tree known by its fruits** (phrase) – a person or thing is judged by the result of their actions or work. व्यक्ति या वस्तु को उसके कार्यों या परिणामों से जाना जाता है।

- **Like going between the bark and the tree** (phrase) – interfering in someone’s personal matters or being caught between two difficult choices. किसी के व्यक्तिगत मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करना या दो कठिन विकल्पों के बीच फंसना।
- **As tight as the bark of the tree** (phrase) – being extremely frugal or stingy. अत्यधिक कंजूस या मितव्ययी होना।

18. C) **Tirade** (noun) – long and angry speech निंदात्मक भाषण

19. A) **Cheerful** (adjective) – Happy, joyful, upbeat, merry. हंसमुख

Antonym: Gloomy (adjective) – Dark or poorly lit, especially so as to appear depressing or frightening; sad, unhappy. उदास

- **Joyful** (adjective) – Feeling, expressing, or causing great pleasure and happiness. आनंदमय
- **Hilarious** (adjective) – Extremely amusing, very funny. प्रफुल्ल
- **Sunny** (adjective) – Bright with sunlight; cheerful and happy. धूपदार

20. C) **people will be likely to remember you** के बदले 'people are likely to remember you' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसमें Conditional Clause 'if you behave well and exhibit good manners' है जो Present Simple में है और इसका सही Conditional Result 'are likely to remember' भी Present Simple में होना चाहिए; जैसे— If you work hard, you are likely to succeed.

- **'people are likely to remember you'** will be used instead of 'people will be likely to remember you' because the Conditional Clause 'if you behave well and exhibit good manners' is in Present Simple, and its correct Conditional Result 'are likely to remember' should also be in Present Simple; Like— If you work hard, you are likely to succeed.

21. B) **Contemplate** (verb) – Think about, consider, ponder, reflect upon. विचार करना/ सोचना

Antonym: Overlook (verb) – Fail to notice, ignore, neglect. नज़रअंदाज़ करना

- **Follow up** (verb) – To pursue or continue with something. अनुगमन करना
- **Understate** (verb) – To describe something as less important than it really is. कम महत्व देना
- **Deviate** (verb) – To depart from an established course. भटक जाना

22. A) 'she' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Pronoun 'her' Subject के रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है और

Subjective Case में Pronoun 'she' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— It was she who first saw the criminal.

- 'she' will be used because the pronoun 'her' is used as a subject here, and in the subjective case, the pronoun 'she' is used; Like— It was she who first saw the criminal.

23. C) **Right**' का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence बॉक्सर और उसके प्रतिद्वंद्वी की लड़ाई का वर्णन कर रहा है। यहाँ "knocked out cold by a powerful _____ punch to the jaw" के माध्यम से उस शक्तिशाली मुक्के की चर्चा की जा रही है, जिसने बॉक्सर को बेहोश कर दिया। इसलिए, "right" सबसे उपयुक्त option होगा।

- '**Right**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the fight between the boxer and his opponent. Here, through "knocked out cold by a powerful _____ punch to the jaw," it portrays that powerful punch that knocked the boxer out. Thus, "right" would be the most appropriate choice.

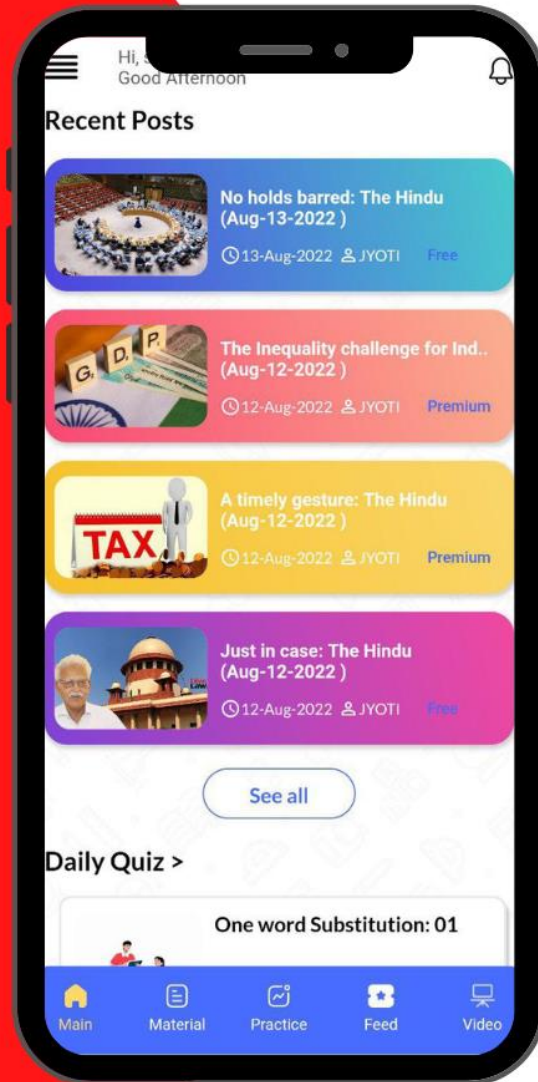
24. A) **Echoed** (verb) – Sound that is reflected off a surface and heard again, repeated sound. गूँजना
Synonym: **Reverberated** (verb) – Be repeated several times as an echo, resound, resonate. गूँज उठना

- **Bounced** (verb) – Spring back in a lively manner, rebound, ricochet. उछलना
- **Pulsed** (verb) – Throb or move rhythmically, beat, vibrate. धड़कना
- **Recoiled** (verb) – Suddenly spring or flinch back in fear, horror, or disgust, retreat, shrink. घबरा जाना

25. A) **Request** (verb) – Ask for something politely or formally. मांगना

Synonym: **Plead** (verb) – Make an emotional or earnest appeal, beg, entreat, implore. विनती करना

- **Claim** (verb) – State or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof. दावा करना
- **Require** (verb) – Need for a particular purpose. आवश्यक होना
- **Petition** (verb) – Make a formal request to an authority with respect to a particular cause. निवेदन करना



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