

A Korean win: On the 2024 Nobel Prize in Literature

A Nobel raises Korean **prose** to success levels of its drama and music

By awarding the Nobel Prize in Literature to South Korean poet and novelist Han Kang this year, the Swedish Academy has done two things. It has looked eastwards, after going with European writers Jon Fosse and Annie Ernaux in the past two years; and it celebrates an “innovator in **contemporary prose**”. While announcing the name, the academy **lauded** the 53-year-old writer, the first Korean to win the Nobel Prize in Literature, “for her **intense** poetic prose that **confronts** historical **traumas** and **exposes** the **fragility** of human life”. With the human condition as her **muse**, specifically the question why and how **humanity encompasses** unspeakable **depravity** as well as **indisputable** acts of **dignity** and **kindness**, Han Kang has experimented with form and style to tell her stories. Her best-known **work** available in English **is** her 2007 novel, *The Vegetarian*, translated by Deborah Smith, and released in 2015. Winning the International Booker Prize in 2016, a **decade** after it was first published in Korean, the **radical** story, about a woman who **gives up** eating meat and finds **solidarity** only in the plant world, **paved the way for** her other novels to be translated into English and many other languages. **Han Kang**, who was born in the South Korean city of Gwangju, **moved** to Seoul when she was nine years old and studied Korean literature at university.

Growing up **amid** books — her father is a novelist — she decided to **follow in his footsteps** but her artistic **forays** include art and music, which she uses in her **narratives** and word images. This is **evident, for instance**, in her 2016 novel, *The White Book*, where an unnamed narrator talks about **grief** — the death of an older sister “less than two hours into life” — through white objects including snow, salt, moon-shaped rice cake, fog and breast milk. **Her latest novel**, *We Do Not Part*, to be published in English early next year, **is** the story of a friendship between two women **in the backdrop of** the 1948 **massacre** in South Korea’s Jeju Island. A **massacre** from the 1980s of students and **dissenters is** also the **setting** for her most political novel, *Human Acts* (2016), in which souls of the dead are allowed to “**witness** their own **annihilation**”. Ever since the prize was **handed out** to American singer-songwriter Bob Dylan in 2016, the academy has been trying to pull itself back to **purists**. By picking Han Kang, the academy has a winner who, in her experimental style, **conveys** the power of literature to break barriers. The prize will **invariably** draw more attention to Korean literature — its dramas, cinema and music have been already ruling the **globe** ever since South Korean singer Psy **burst forth** with ‘Gangnam Style’ in 2012. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **Massacre** (noun) – mass murder, mass killing, slaughter, annihilate, execute हत्याकांड/
नरसंहार

Vocabulary

1. **Prose** (noun) – Written or spoken language in its ordinary form, without metrical structure; writing, text, composition, narrative गद्य
2. **Contemporary** (adjective) – Modern, present-day, current, up-to-date, of the time आधुनिक
3. **Laud** (verb) – Praise, commend, extol, acclaim, celebrate प्रशंसा करना
4. **Intense** (adjective) – Strong, deep, powerful, passionate, extreme तीव्र
5. **Confront** (verb) – Face, tackle, challenge, encounter, address सामना करना
6. **Trauma** (noun) – Psychological injury, distress, emotional shock, agony, suffering आघात
7. **Expose** (verb) – Reveal, uncover, disclose, lay bare, show उजागर करना
8. **Fragility** (noun) – Delicacy, weakness, vulnerability, brittleness, frailty नाजुकता
9. **Muse** (noun) – Inspiration, guiding spirit, creative influence, source of inspiration प्रेरणा
10. **Humanity** (noun) – Mankind, people, human race, compassion, kindness मानवता
11. **Encompass** (verb) – Include, cover, contain, embrace, involve शामिल करना
12. **Depravity** (noun) – Corruption, immorality, wickedness, vice, evil पतन
13. **Indisputable** (adjective) – Unquestionable, undeniable, certain, irrefutable, incontestable अविवादित
14. **Dignity** (noun) – Respect, self-respect, honor, esteem, nobility गरिमा
15. **Kindness** (noun) – Compassion, generosity, benevolence, goodwill, warmth दया
16. **Decade** (noun) – A period of ten years दशक
17. **Radical** (adjective) – Revolutionary, innovative, extreme, groundbreaking, progressive आधारभूत
18. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – Stop, quit, abandon, relinquish, forgo छोड़ देना
19. **Solidarity** (noun) – Unity, support, cohesion, togetherness, mutual support एकजुटता
20. **Pave the way for** (phrase) – Prepare for, make possible, lead to, lay the foundation for रास्ता तैयार करना
21. **Amid** (preposition) – In the middle of, surrounded by, during, in the midst of के बीच

22. **Follow in someone's footsteps** (phrase) – Imitate, emulate, take after, pursue the same path किसी के नक्शेकदम पर चलना
23. **Foray** (noun) – Attempt, venture, experiment, endeavor, effort प्रयास
24. **Narrative** (noun) – Story, account, tale, description, chronicle कथा
25. **Evident** (adjective) – Clear, obvious, apparent, noticeable, visible स्पष्ट
26. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, such as, to illustrate उदाहरण के लिए
27. **Grief** (noun) – Sorrow, sadness, heartache, pain, anguish शोक
28. **In the backdrop** (phrase) – Against the background, in the context, behind, as a setting की पृष्ठभूमि में
29. **Massacre** (noun) – Slaughter, killing, carnage, genocide, bloodbath नरसंहार
30. **Dissenter** (noun) – Opponent, protester, nonconformist, objector, rebel विरोधी
31. **Setting** (noun) – Scene, backdrop, environment, context, surroundings पृष्ठभूमि
32. **Witness** (verb) – See, observe, watch, experience, perceive गवाह बनना
33. **Annihilation** (noun) – Destruction, obliteration, eradication, elimination, extinction विनाश
34. **Hand out** (phrasal verb) – Distribute, give, present, award, pass out प्रदान करना
35. **Purist** (noun) – Traditionalist, perfectionist, stickler, conservative, formalist रूढ़िवादी
36. **Convey** (verb) – Communicate, express, deliver, pass on, impart व्यक्त करना
37. **Invariably** (adverb) – Always, consistently, unfailingly, without exception, regularly हमेशा
38. **Globe** (noun) – World, earth, planet, international stage, global community विश्व
39. **Burst forth** (phrasal verb) – Emerge, appear suddenly, erupt, come out forcefully प्रकट होना

Summary of the Editorial

1. South Korean poet and novelist Han Kang was awarded the 2024 Nobel Prize in Literature.
2. The Swedish Academy shifted its focus to East Asia, following previous awards to European writers Jon Fosse and Annie Ernaux.
3. The Academy recognized Han Kang for her "intense poetic prose" that explores historical traumas and the fragility of human life.
4. Han Kang's works question humanity's capacity for both depravity and acts of dignity.
5. She is known for experimenting with form and style in her storytelling.
6. Her most famous novel, *The Vegetarian* (2007), won the International Booker Prize in 2016 and brought global recognition to her work.
7. *The Vegetarian* tells the radical story of a woman who stops eating meat and finds solace in plants.
8. Han Kang was born in Gwangju, South Korea, and moved to Seoul at the age of nine.
9. She studied Korean literature and grew up in a literary household, as her father was also a novelist.
10. Han Kang's artistic interests extend beyond literature, incorporating art and music into her narratives.
11. Her novel *The White Book* (2016) uses white objects to convey themes of grief, particularly the death of her older sister.
12. Her latest novel, *We Do Not Part*, explores a friendship amidst the 1948 Jeju Island massacre and will be published in English in 2024.
13. Her most political novel, *Human Acts* (2016), is set against the 1980s massacre of students and dissenters in South Korea.
14. Since awarding the Nobel Prize to Bob Dylan in 2016, the Academy has sought to return to more traditional literary figures.
15. Han Kang's win is expected to elevate the profile of Korean literature, building on the global success of Korean dramas, cinema, and music.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Critical
 - B. Celebratory
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Pessimistic
2. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about Han Kang's work?**
 - A. Han Kang's writing primarily focuses on political issues in South Korea.
 - B. Han Kang explores the complexity of the human condition through her writing.
 - C. Han Kang's work gained international recognition due to its focus on cultural heritage.
 - D. Han Kang's success is mainly attributed to her early education in Gwangju.
3. **Which of the following best completes the sentence:**
"By awarding Han Kang the Nobel Prize in Literature, the Swedish Academy has acknowledged _____."
 - A. the significance of Korean folklore in literature.
 - B. the growing importance of the vegetarian lifestyle in modern society.
 - C. the role of South Korean politics in global literature.
 - D. the innovative and experimental prose in contemporary writing.
4. **Why did Han Kang's latest novel, "We Do Not Part," gain attention even before its English release?**
 - i. It touches on a historical massacre in South Korea.
 - ii. It explores the artistic fusion of art and music in narrative style.
 - iii. The Nobel Prize in Literature has historically favored works with experimental styles.
 - A. Only i
 - B. Only ii
 - C. i and iii
 - D. i, ii, and iii
5. **What role does the 1980s massacre play in Han Kang's literary work?**
 - (i) It is the primary setting of her novel Human Acts.
 - (ii) It is symbolic of societal annihilation witnessed by souls of the deceased.
 - (iii) It highlights political oppression, making it her most politically charged work.
 - A. Only i
 - B. Only ii
 - C. i and iii
 - D. i, ii, and iii
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. At that time, I was not fully aware of the differences
 - b. Onam was just a festival celebrated down south
 - c. in the traditions, culture, and festivals of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh — it was all simply "South India" to me then

- d. Back when I was in school, college, or even newly married,
A. d, b, a, c
B. c, a, b, d
C. a, b, c, d
D. a, c, b, d
7. Select the correct option to form a meaningful sentence.
highlights (a)/ volatile Indo-Pacific region (b) / Quad Summit (c)/ The latest (d)/ in
Wilmington, (e) / USA, (f) / the four member nations – (g) / of cooperation between (h) / the
growing importance (i) / especially in a politically (j) / India, the United States, Japan, and
Australia, (k)
A. d, c, e, f, a, i, h, g, k, j, b
B. d, e, k, f, i, h, b, g, j, c, a
C. d, b, e, f, i, h, c, g, k, j, a
D. d, c, e, g, f, i, h, b, k, j, a

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.

Organic agriculture offers a means to substitute costlier agricultural inputs such as HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides with locally produced organic inputs that are cheaper and thereby generate good returns on _____1_____. Organic agriculture also generates income through exports as the demand for organically grown crops is on a _____2_____. Studies across countries have shown that organically grown food has more nutritional value than chemical farming, thus providing us with healthy foods. Since organic farming requires more labour input than _____3_____ farming, India will find organic farming an attractive _____4_____. Finally, the produce is pesticide-free and produced in an environmentally _____5_____ way.

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
A. expenditure
B. investment
C. loss
D. profit
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. rise
B. stagnation
C. decline
D. growth
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. conventional
B. mechanical
C. rigorous
D. insipid
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
A. obstacle

- B. proposition
C. burden
D. challenge
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
A. destructive
B. harmful
C. sustainable
D. innovative
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
The film was made in Botswana, whose wildlife parks is larger to those in Kenya
A. No substitution required
B. are larger than
C. are large than
D. as large than
14. **Select the correctly spelt word.**
A. Quientessential
B. Quintessential
C. Quintesimal
D. Quintessintial
15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Anxiety
A. Ease
B. Serenity
C. Dilemma
D. Distress
16. **Select the most appropriate homophones to fill in the blanks.**
I _____ that he has been promoted to the post of _____ officer
A. herd; ceiling
B. heard; ceiling
C. heard; sealing
D. herd; sealing
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
I left the job because of a hostile working environment
A. Violent
B. Friendly
C. Rustic
D. Morose
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The guard did not want anything bad to happen, so he ordered the group to step back to avoid anything _____.
A. diplomatic

- B. customary
C. terrible
D. habitual
19. **Rectify the sentence by selecting the correct spelling from the options.**
Psychology developed as a significant discipline of study in the twentieth century
A. Psychology
B. Pychology
C. Pscichology
D. Pscycology
20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
To throw dust in one's eyes
A. To make someone blind forever
B. To hit someone with stone
C. To mislead someone by tricks
D. To talk in an abusive language
21. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
Neither Janki or I am to receive the award
A. either
B. nor
C. not
D. no
22. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
He has recovered now and is feeling too strong to walk.
A. strong enough to walk
B. strong to walk
C. too weak to walk
D. weak enough to walk
23. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'Contaminate' from the given sentence.**
Crews were requested to purify the system since a brain-eating amoeba was discovered in the drinking water.
A. purify
B. discovered
C. system
D. requested
24. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Peter was the last to know that she had been cheating of him.
A. cheating in him
B. cheating up him
C. cheat of him
D. cheating on him

25. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.

Every piece of furniture in her house is in apple-pie order.

- A. Very neatly arranged
- B. Painted in light colours
- C. Very delicately arranged
- D. Kept in a disorganised way

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Celebratory

The tone of the passage is celebratory because it highlights the achievements of Han Kang, particularly focusing on the significance of her winning the Nobel Prize in Literature. The passage praises her innovative prose, her exploration of human fragility, and the growing global recognition of Korean literature.

A. This is incorrect because the passage does not express disapproval or critique of Han Kang or her work. Instead, it lauds her contributions to literature.

C. This is incorrect as the passage is not written in a detached or objective manner; it is emotionally engaged in celebrating Han Kang's achievement.

D. This is incorrect because the passage does not express a negative or gloomy view; rather, it conveys a positive, hopeful perspective about her success and its impact on Korean literature.

2. B) Han Kang explores the complexity of the human condition through her writing.

B is correct because the passage explicitly states that Han Kang's works confront historical traumas and explore "the fragility of human life," with a focus on the human condition, including themes of depravity, dignity, and kindness.

A is incorrect because, although historical traumas are mentioned, the passage does not suggest that her writing focuses specifically on political issues.

C is incorrect as there is no mention of her work gaining recognition due to cultural heritage; instead, it discusses her unique prose style and themes.

D is incorrect because the passage mentions her education in Korean literature but does not attribute her success to her early education in Gwangju.

3. D) the innovative and experimental prose in contemporary writing.

D is correct because the passage mentions that Han Kang is recognized as an "innovator in contemporary prose" and her radical style contributed to her award.

A is incorrect because the passage does not mention Korean folklore as a reason for her recognition.

C is incorrect because there is no direct reference to South Korean politics being acknowledged in her Nobel Prize win.

B is incorrect because, while "The Vegetarian" is a key work of hers, the focus of the award is on her prose style and storytelling, not the promotion of a vegetarian lifestyle.

4. C) i and iii

Han Kang's "We Do Not Part" gained attention due to its historical context (i.e., the 1948 Jeju Island massacre), which is a crucial element of the novel. Additionally, the passage mentions that her experimental style, which the Nobel committee valued, contributed to her recognition. Therefore, options i and iii are correct, while option ii, which focuses on artistic fusion, is unrelated to the specific novel "We Do Not Part."

5. **D) i, ii, and iii**

All three statements correctly describe the significance of the 1980s massacre in Human Acts. It serves as the setting (i), allows the souls of the dead to "witness their own annihilation" (ii), and reflects her most political work (iii), as indicated in the passage. Thus, all options are correct.

6. **A) d, b, a, c**

d starts the paragraph by introducing the narrator's past perspective during school, college, or early married life. This sets the time frame and context for the rest of the paragraph.

b follows d because it continues with the narrator's perception of Onam as just a festival celebrated in the southern part of India. This logically builds on the introduction in d.

a comes after b as it indicates that, at that time, the narrator was not fully aware of the differences in the southern states. This sentence elaborates on the narrator's limited understanding, expanding on what was said in b.

c concludes the paragraph by specifying the differences the narrator was unaware of, mentioning traditions, culture, and festivals across various southern states.

7. **A) d, c, e, f, a, i, h, g, k, j, b**

d. The latest: The sentence starts by introducing "The latest", referring to a recent event.

c. Quad Summit: Following "The latest", we specify the event being discussed, which is the Quad Summit.

e. in Wilmington: This provides the location where the Quad Summit took place, "in Wilmington".

f. USA: This clarifies that Wilmington is in the USA.

a. highlights: Now, we introduce the main verb of the sentence: "highlights", indicating the importance of the summit.

i. the growing importance: This phrase explains what the summit highlights: "the growing importance" of something.

h. of cooperation between: This continues the thought by specifying the growing importance of "cooperation between" certain entities.

g. the four member nations –: This phrase introduces who is involved in the cooperation, i.e., "the four member nations".

k. India, the United States, Japan, and Australia: This lists the four member nations participating in the cooperation.

j. especially in a politically: This provides context for the region, explaining that it is "especially in a politically" charged situation.

b. volatile Indo-Pacific region: This completes the sentence by specifying the "volatile Indo-Pacific region", where the cooperation is particularly significant.

8. **B) Investment'** का use होगा क्योंकि "investment" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ में पैसे या संसाधन डालना ताकि भविष्य में उससे लाभ मिल सके। sentence में बताया गया है कि जैविक कृषि महंगे कृषि इनपुट्स को सस्ते जैविक इनपुट्स से बदल कर अच्छी return उत्पन्न कर

सकती है। इसलिए 'investment' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'expenditure' का अर्थ है खर्च, 'loss' का अर्थ है नुकसान, और 'profit' का अर्थ है लाभ जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Investment'** will be used because it means putting money or resources into something to gain future benefits. The sentence indicates that organic agriculture can generate good returns by substituting costlier agricultural inputs with cheaper organic inputs. Thus, 'investment' fits here. Whereas, 'expenditure' means expense, 'loss' means a reduction in value, and 'profit' means the gain achieved, which don't fit in this context.

9. A) **Rise'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "rise" का अर्थ होता है वृद्धि होना। वाक्य में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि जैविक खेती की मांग बढ़ रही है, इसलिए 'rise' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'stagnation' का अर्थ है ठहराव, 'decline' का अर्थ है गिरावट, और 'growth' का अर्थ भी वृद्धि है लेकिन 'rise' की तुलना में यह कम उपयुक्त है क्योंकि वाक्य में 'on a rise' का प्रयोग सही बैठता है।

- **'Rise'** will be used because it means an increase. The sentence mentions that the demand for organically grown crops is increasing, making 'rise' appropriate here. Whereas, 'stagnation' means no change or standing still, 'decline' means a decrease, and 'growth' also means an increase but is less suitable compared to 'rise' in this context as 'on a rise' fits perfectly.

10. A) **Conventional'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'conventional' का अर्थ होता है पारंपरिक या परंपरागत। यह farming के उस तरीके को दर्शाता है जो रासायनिक खाद और कीटनाशकों का उपयोग करता है। sentence में organic farming की तुलना conventional farming से की जा रही है, इसलिए 'conventional' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'mechanical' का अर्थ है मशीनों से जुड़ा, 'rigorous' का अर्थ है कठोर या कठिन, और 'insipid' का अर्थ है बेस्वाद या नीरस, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Conventional'** will be used because 'conventional' means traditional or usual. It refers to farming methods that use chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The sentence is comparing organic farming to conventional farming, making 'conventional' fitting here. Whereas, 'mechanical' means related to machines, 'rigorous' means strict or severe, and 'insipid' means tasteless or dull, which don't fit in this context.

11. D) **Challenge'** का use होगा क्योंकि "challenge" का अर्थ होता है कठिनाई या समस्या जिसे सामना करने की आवश्यकता होती है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि जैविक खेती में अधिक श्रम की आवश्यकता होती है, इसलिए भारत के लिए यह एक आकर्षक चुनौती हो सकती है। जबकि 'Obstacle' का अर्थ है बाधा, 'Proposition' का अर्थ है प्रस्ताव या योजना, और 'Burden' का अर्थ है बोझ, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Challenge'** will be used because it means a difficulty or problem that requires effort to overcome. The sentence states that organic farming requires more labor input, making it

an attractive challenge for India. Whereas, 'Obstacle' means barrier, 'Proposition' means proposal or plan, and 'Burden' means load, which don't fit in this context.

12. C) **Sustainable**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "sustainable" का अर्थ होता है पर्यावरण को हानि पहुँचाए बिना संसाधनों का दीर्घकालिक उपयोग। वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि यह उत्पादन पर्यावरण के अनुकूल तरीके से किया जाता है, इसलिए 'sustainable' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Destructive' का अर्थ है विनाशकारी, 'Harmful' का अर्थ है हानिकारक, और 'Innovative' का अर्थ है नवाचारी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Sustainable'** will be used because it means using resources in a way that does not harm the environment for the long term. The sentence mentions that the produce is created in an environmentally friendly way, making 'sustainable' fitting here. Whereas, 'Destructive' means causing great damage, 'Harmful' means causing harm, and 'Innovative' means introducing new ideas, which don't fit in this context.
13. B) 'is larger to' के बदले **'are larger than'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ तुलना (comparison) की जा रही है और 'parks' plural में हैं। अतः 'are' और 'than' का प्रयोग उचित होगा; जैसे— The wildlife parks in Botswana are larger than those in Kenya.
- **'are larger than'** will be used instead of 'is larger to' because a comparison is being made and 'parks' is plural. Hence, 'are' and 'than' are appropriate to use; Like— The wildlife parks in Botswana are larger than those in Kenya.
14. B) The correct spelling of 'Quintessential' is **'Quintessential'** which means "representing the most perfect or typical example of a quality or class" महत्वपूर्ण, उत्कृष्ट.
15. D) **Anxiety** (noun) – A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease, typically about an imminent event or something with an uncertain outcome. चिंता
- Synonym: **Distress** (noun) – Extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain. संकट/ दुःख
- **Ease** (noun) – Absence of difficulty or effort. आसानी
 - **Serenity** (noun) – The state of being calm, peaceful, and untroubled. शांति
 - **Dilemma** (noun) – A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives. दुविधा
16. 'C) **Heard**' का use होगा क्योंकि "heard" का अर्थ है सुना, और वाक्य में यह संदर्भित है कि किसी ने सुना है कि उसे पदोन्नति मिली है। 'Sealing' का use होगा क्योंकि "sealing" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को बंद करना या मुहर लगाना, और यहाँ यह यह बता रहा है कि अधिकारी के रूप में उसकी पदोन्नति की पुष्टि की गई है। जबकि 'Herd' का अर्थ है पशुओं का समूह, जो context में फिट नहीं होता है, और 'Ceiling' का अर्थ है छत, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है।
- **'Heard'** will be used because it means to have listened or been informed, and the sentence refers to someone being informed about a promotion. 'Sealing' will be used because it means to confirm or close something, and here it indicates the confirmation of

the promotion to the officer's post. Whereas, 'Herd' means a group of animals, which doesn't fit in the context, and 'Ceiling' means the upper interior surface of a room, which isn't correct here.

17. B) **Hostile** (adjective) – Unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive. शत्रुतापूर्ण

Antonym: **Friendly** (adjective) – Kind, pleasant, amiable, affable. मैत्रीपूर्ण

- **Violent** (adjective) – Using physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill. हिंसक
- **Rustic** (adjective) – Relating to the countryside; rural, simple. ग्रामीण
- **Morose** (adjective) – Sullen, gloomy, ill-tempered. उदास

18. C) **terrible**' का use होगा क्योंकि "terrible" का अर्थ होता है बहुत बुरा या भयानक। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि guard नहीं चाहता कि कुछ बुरा हो, इसलिए उसने समूह को पीछे हटने का आदेश दिया। 'terrible' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'diplomatic' का अर्थ है कूटनीतिक, 'customary' का अर्थ है प्रचलित, और 'habitual' का अर्थ है आदतवश, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **terrible**' will be used because it means very bad or dreadful. The sentence mentions that the guard did not want anything bad to happen, so he ordered the group to step back. 'terrible' is fitting here. Whereas, 'diplomatic' means related to diplomacy, 'customary' means usual, and 'habitual' means out of habit, which don't fit in this context.

19. A) The correct spelling of 'Psychology' is '**Psychology**' which means "the scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behavior in a given context" मनोविज्ञान.

20. C) **To throw dust in one's eyes** (idiom) – To mislead someone by tricks किसी को चालाकियों से गुमराह करना

21. B) **nor**' का प्रयोग 'or' के बदले होगा क्योंकि 'Neither' के साथ हमेशा 'nor' आता है। जैसे—
Neither Janki nor I am to receive the award.

- '**nor**' will be used instead of 'or' because 'Neither' is always paired with 'nor'; like—
Neither Janki nor I am to receive the award.

22. A) 'too strong to walk' के बदले 'strong enough to walk' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "strong enough to walk" का अर्थ है "इतना मजबूत कि चल सके," जो वाक्य में सही अर्थ व्यक्त करता है। "Too" का प्रयोग आमतौर पर नकारात्मक अर्थ में होता है, जैसे "too weak to walk," जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- 'strong enough to walk' will be used instead of 'too strong to walk' because "strong enough to walk" means "having sufficient strength to walk," which correctly conveys the intended meaning of the sentence. The word "too" is typically used in a negative context, as in "too weak to walk," which does not fit here.

23. **A) Contaminate** (verb) – To make something impure by exposure to or addition of a poisonous or polluting substance. दूषित करना

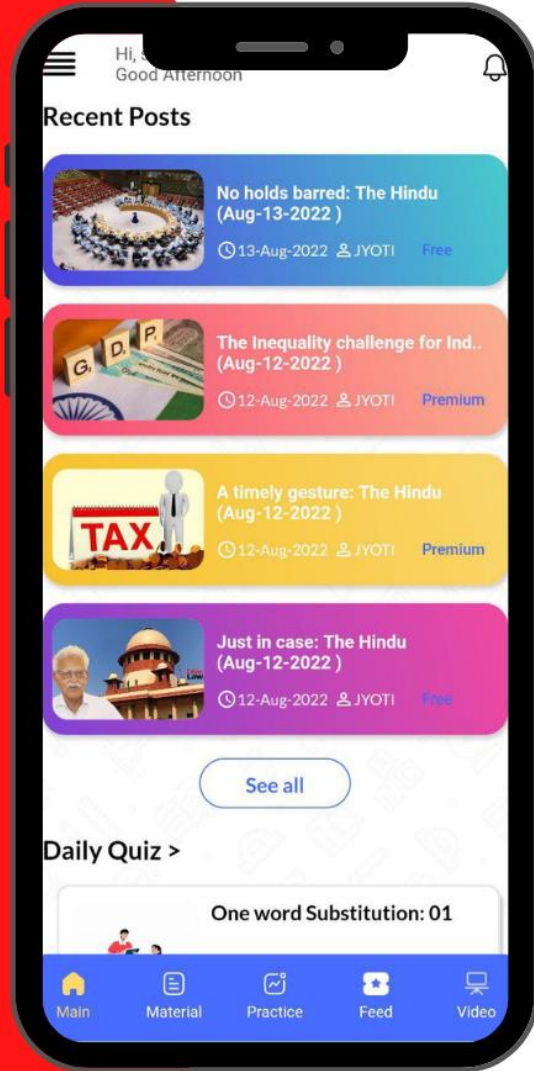
Antonym: **Purify** (verb) – To remove contaminants from, make clean or pure. शुद्ध करना

- **Discovered** (verb) – Found, detected, uncovered. खोजा गया
- **System** (noun) – A set of connected things or parts forming a complex whole. प्रणाली
- **Requested** (verb) – Asked for, called for, solicited. अनुरोध किया

24. D) 'cheating of him' के बदले 'cheating on him' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "cheating on someone" का अर्थ होता है किसी के प्रति धोखा देना, खासकर जब यह रोमांटिक संबंधों की बात हो। यह अंग्रेजी में सही और सामान्य अभिव्यक्ति है; जैसे— "She was cheating on him with another person."

- 'cheating on him' will be used instead of 'cheating of him' because "cheating on someone" means being unfaithful to someone, particularly in the context of romantic relationships. This is the correct and commonly used expression in English; Like— "She was cheating on him with another person."

25. A) **Apple-pie order** (idiom) – Very neatly arranged बहुत ही सुव्यवस्थित



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