

## India, a war zone for foreign travellers

**Abysmal** air quality has to be the worst advertisement for India as a travel destination. No amount of government PR can stop foreign travellers from seeing our country as a 'war zone' that is best avoided, at least until the smog of war clears. This week, **severe air pollution** across northern India **pulled off** a **Houdini act**, making the Taj Mahal in Agra **'vanish'**. But focusing on Agra or Delhi **misses the point**. As does the disaster management line that pollution has affected only parts of 'our wonderful country', so visitors have **plenty** of other places within India to go to. Most Indians seem to be **blase** about their own **well-being**. But outsiders are not. Reputational damage is serious.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) is among India's most polluted regions, and air quality across northern India has **worsened** this past week. Flight disruptions were **inevitable**. Yet, administrative inaction remains a constant challenge, as does an **apathetic citizenry**. While **stubble-burning** as winter **approaches** gets the **lion-share** of the blame, pollution is not a seasonal **menace** but a year-round crisis for IGP, **fuelled** by polluting factories, an increasing number of vehicles and weak **enforcement** of green laws. Cooler temperatures and slow-moving winds worsen the situation by trapping deadly pollutants each winter.



Last month, after years of **dithering**, GoI finally **set up** a panel to develop an **airshed approach**, a much-needed step to **address** this **scourge**. But will it deliver results, or **merely shuffle** papers? If the Taj's disappearing into a smoggy **abyss** isn't a **wake-up call**, what is? The stakes - health, economy and India's global **standing** - demand action, not more **bureaucratic tiptoeing**. Those hopeful of visiting India can only hope this happens **sooner than later**. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Abysmal** (adjective) – Extremely bad, terrible, dreadful, appalling, atrocious बेहद खराब
2. **Pull off** (phrasal verb) – Achieve, accomplish, succeed in doing, manage, carry off सफल होना
3. **Houdini act** (noun) – An act of disappearing or escaping skillfully and unexpectedly अचानक गायब होना या बच निकलना
4. **Vanish** (verb) – Disappear, fade away, evaporate, dissipate, go missing गायब होना
5. **Miss the point** (phrase) – Fail to understand, misunderstand, not grasp, overlook the main idea मुद्दा समझने में चूकना
6. **Plenty** (noun) – Abundance, a lot, ample amount, many, numerous प्रचुर मात्रा
7. **Blasé** (adjective) – Unconcerned, indifferent, unimpressed, apathetic, nonchalant उदासीन
8. **Well-being** (noun) – Welfare, health, happiness, prosperity, comfort खैरियत
9. **Worsen** (verb) – Deteriorate, decline, get worse, aggravate, exacerbate बिगड़ना
10. **Inevitable** (adjective) – Unavoidable, certain, inescapable, bound to happen, predictable अपरिहार्य
11. **Apathetic** (adjective) – Indifferent, uninterested, unconcerned, unresponsive, dispassionate उदासीन
12. **Citizenry** (noun) – Citizens, populace, public, residents, people नागरिकों
13. **Stubble-burning** (noun) – The practice of setting fire to crop residues after harvest पराली जलाना
14. **Approach** (verb) – Come near, move toward, draw close, advance, reach निकट आना
15. **Lion's share** (noun) – Majority, most, bulk, largest part, main portion सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा
16. **Menace** (noun) – Threat, danger, hazard, risk, peril खतरा
17. **Fuel** (verb) – Stimulate, provoke, intensify, feed, incite भड़काना
18. **Enforcement** (noun) – Implementation, execution, application, imposition, upholding प्रवर्तन
19. **Dithering** (noun) – Hesitation, indecision, wavering, vacillation, delay दुविधा
20. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Establish, create, form, initiate, start स्थापित करना

21. **Airshed approach** (noun) – A strategy to manage air quality over a specific geographic area where pollutants share common sources वायु क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण
22. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, attend to, confront, handle समाधान करना
23. **Scourge** (noun) – Plague, curse, affliction, bane, torment अभिशाप
24. **Merely** (adverb) – Only, just, simply, solely, nothing more than मात्र
25. **Shuffle** (verb) – Move papers around, rearrange, reorganize, reshuffle, handle carelessly कागज़ों को इधर-उधर करना
26. **Abyss** (noun) – Chasm, void, bottomless pit, deep hole, gulf गहन गर्त
27. **Wake-up call** (noun) – Warning, alert, cautionary signal, eye-opener, alarm सावधान करने वाला संकेत
28. **Standing** (noun) – Reputation, status, position, prestige, rank प्रतिष्ठा
29. **Bureaucratic** (adjective) – Administrative, governmental, procedural, official, red-tape related नौकरशाही संबंधी
30. **Tiptoeing** (noun) – Moving carefully or cautiously to avoid attention or causing disturbance आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता चलना
31. **Sooner than later** (phrase) – Before too long, soon, in the near future, promptly, without delay जल्द से जल्द

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial highlights how India's severe air pollution is harming its image as a travel destination for foreign tourists.
2. The worsening air quality, especially in northern India, makes travelers perceive the country as a 'war zone' to be avoided.
3. The recent pollution surge made iconic monuments like the Taj Mahal nearly invisible, signaling a critical problem.
4. Authorities' reassurances that only parts of India are affected by pollution fail to convince or reassure potential visitors.
5. The editorial points out that most Indians seem indifferent to the pollution crisis, unlike foreign tourists who are deeply concerned.
6. The Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) remains one of the most polluted regions, experiencing year-round air quality issues.
7. The worsening air pollution disrupts flights and daily activities, demonstrating its severe impact on travel and the economy.
8. The editorial criticizes the government's slow and inadequate response to the persistent pollution crisis.
9. Factors contributing to pollution include stubble burning, polluting factories, vehicular emissions, and poor enforcement of environmental laws.
10. The winter season exacerbates pollution problems, with cooler temperatures and stagnant winds trapping pollutants.
11. The government recently set up a new panel to address the pollution crisis through an airshed approach.
12. However, skepticism remains about whether this panel will bring real change or merely engage in bureaucratic formalities.
13. The disappearance of the Taj Mahal in smog serves as a potent symbol of India's environmental challenges.
14. The editorial stresses the high stakes of the issue, which affect public health, the economy, and India's international reputation.
15. There is a call for immediate and decisive action to combat pollution, as continued inaction could worsen the country's image and detour tourism.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best describes the impact of severe air pollution on India's global image as a travel destination?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. It is seen as a temporary problem that does not affect tourism.
  - B. It severely damages India's reputation, causing travelers to avoid the country.
  - C. It has no effect on the country's global standing because of other attractions.
  - D. It makes tourists prefer to visit only places with less pollution.
2. **Why does the passage emphasize that pollution is not just a seasonal menace in the Indo-Gangetic Plain?**
  - A. To highlight that it is a crisis worsened by various year-round factors.
  - B. To claim that pollution is only a concern during winter.
  - C. To explain that pollution improves significantly in the summer months.
  - D. To suggest that stubble-burning is the only cause of pollution.
3. **What is the purpose of mentioning the government's recent action of setting up a panel for an airshed approach?**
  - A. To show that the government is making genuine efforts to solve the problem.
  - B. To question whether it will bring effective results or remain ineffective.
  - C. To praise the government's immediate and effective response to pollution.
  - D. To highlight the success of the airshed approach in reducing pollution so far.
4. **What can be inferred about the response of the Indian government and citizens towards the pollution crisis from the passage?**
  - A. The government and citizens are highly proactive in tackling the pollution crisis.
  - B. The government and citizens have shown a lack of urgency in addressing the pollution crisis.
  - C. The government has successfully implemented measures to control pollution.
  - D. The citizens are more concerned about their well-being than the government is.
5. **Which of the following can be inferred about the long-term effects of pollution in the Indo-Gangetic Plain from the passage?**
  - A. Pollution in the Indo-Gangetic Plain is a seasonal problem that will reduce in severity over time.
  - B. Efforts to control pollution are highly effective, and the situation is improving rapidly.
  - C. The long-term effects of pollution are likely to remain unless significant changes are made.
  - D. The problem of pollution in the region is exaggerated and does not require immediate action.
6. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The teenager delivered the speech.

  - A. The speech was being delivered by the teenager.
  - B. The speech was delivered by the teenager.
  - C. The speech has been delivered by the teenager.
  - D. The speech is delivered by the teenager.
7. **The given sentence is divided into four segments. Select the option that has the segment with a grammatical error.**

Two of the world's / best forwards / has played alongside / David Beckham.

  - A. two of the world's
  - B. david Beckham.
  - C. has played alongside

- D. best forwards
8. **Select the option that contains all the MISSPELT words in the following sentences.**
- A. The new restraunt offers a wide variety of delicious dishes.  
B. I can't beleive he made such a silly mistake in his presentation.  
C. The teacher asked the students to complete the assigment by Friday.  
D. She felt utterly embarassed by her colleague's comments.
- A. restraunt, silly, assigment, colleague  
B. restraunt, beleive, assigment, embarassed  
C. delicious, beleive, assigment, utterly  
D. delicious, silly, assigment, colleague
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
I have booked an apartment in the new residential colony
- A. An apartment had been booked by me in the new residential colony.  
B. An apartment is been booked by me in the new residential colony.  
C. An apartment has been booked by me in the new residential colony.  
D. An apartment have been booked by me in the new residential colony.
10. **Select the most appropriate homonyms from the given alternatives to fill in the blanks.**  
The rowing instructor commanded them to \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. row (verb)  
B. roe  
C. row (sequence)
- A. A, B  
B. B, C  
C. A, C  
D. C, A
11. **Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank.**  
My mother said that every relationship must have some amount of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. flaxibility  
B. flexibility  
C. phflexibility  
D. flexebelity
12. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**
- A. These are responsible for producing the major fuel used across the globe.  
B. The country has 100 major oil and gas fields.  
C. The economy of Saudi Arabia is based on petroleum.  
D. The chief oil field is Ghawar Field having an estimated 70 billion reserve resource
- A. DCAB  
B. ABCD  
C. CBAD  
D. BACD
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Material
- A. Temporary  
B. Cheap  
C. Concrete

- D. Abstract
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
At a low ebb
- A. In an unemployed mode
  - B. In a critical moment
  - C. In a depressed or weak state
  - D. In a happy state
15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Brittle
- A. Fragile
  - B. Furtive
  - C. Fatal
  - D. Fickle
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Cherish
- A. Afflict
  - B. Nurture
  - C. Breach
  - D. Neglect
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Off and on
- A. Remind
  - B. Know something thoroughly
  - C. Now and then
  - D. Object to
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Adequate
- A. Sufficient
  - B. Hidden
  - C. Evaluate
  - D. Reconcile
19. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined word segment in the given sentence.**  
Sanat has just arrived in Mysore on transfer; he requests his friend Raghu to help him find an appropriate location
- A. an allocation recommendation
  - B. a rented accommodation
  - C. a suitable elevation
  - D. a proper junction
20. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
The food intolerance industry has grown dramatically in the previous decade, chiefly because of a boost in Coeliac and Crohn's disease cases, as well as increasing awareness among health-conscious clients
- A. pretty much entirely because of a boil-down
  - B. contextually because of a spark
  - C. owing primarily to a rise

D. casually due to a growth

**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.**

Culture is (1)\_\_\_\_\_, understanding, and protecting, like the cultivation of a garden, not the destruction or eradication of its roots. Understanding the roots and seeds, taking much care and providing instructed nourishment (2)\_\_\_\_\_ important for good gardening. Culture also is similar; understanding its acquaintance (3)\_\_\_\_\_ literature and art and careful protection are required. Culture is the way of life of a particular society in which a group of people live together in one place. The society's culture is visible in its literature, arts, social system, language and religion. It is a combination of traditions, customs, institutions, food habits, manners, morals, thoughts, tastes, views and beliefs. Usually, families (4)\_\_\_\_\_ culture to the younger generations. As family system is becoming weak, schools, colleges and universities should take up this responsibility as education should promote potential values of its culture. The role of universities (5)\_\_\_\_\_ only to issue course completed certificates.

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

- A. create
- B. to create
- C. creation
- D. creating

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

- A. were
- B. are
- C. is
- D. was

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

- A. with
- B. on
- C. for
- D. in

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

- A. transmitted
- B. transmit
- C. transmits
- D. transmitting

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

- A. should restricted
- B. restrict
- C. should be restricted
- D. should not be restricted



## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanation

1. B) The passage states that abysmal air quality is the "worst advertisement for India" as a travel destination, causing reputational damage and making the country seem like a "war zone" that tourists want to avoid. Hence, the correct answer is B.
2. A) The passage indicates that pollution is a continuous issue exacerbated by factors like polluting factories, vehicles, and inadequate enforcement of green laws, even though winter conditions worsen it. Hence, the correct answer is A.
3. B) The passage mentions the government's action but then poses a rhetorical question about whether the panel will deliver results or merely shuffle papers, indicating skepticism about its effectiveness. Hence, the correct answer is B.
4. B) The passage mentions "administrative inaction" and describes citizens as "apathetic," indicating a general lack of urgency and proactive behavior in dealing with pollution. Therefore, the correct inference is B.
5. C) The passage emphasizes that pollution is a "year-round crisis" exacerbated by multiple factors and suggests that serious action is required. It implies that the situation will not improve without substantial intervention. Hence, the correct inference is C.
6. **B) The speech was delivered by the teenager**

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'The teenager delivered the speech' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'the speech' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'delivered' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'was delivered' किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह Simple Past Tense का वाक्य है। Subject 'the teenager' को अंत में 'by the teenager' के रूप में रखा जाता है।

- To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'The teenager delivered the speech', the object 'the speech' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'delivered' is changed to 'was delivered' in the Simple Past Tense. The subject 'the teenager' is placed at the end as 'by the teenager'. Therefore, the correct answer is (The speech was delivered by the teenager).

7. C) 'has played' के बदले **'have played'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject 'Two of the world's best forwards' Plural है और Plural Subject के साथ Verb का Plural रूप 'have' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Two of the world's best forwards have played alongside David Beckham.  
 'have played' will be used instead of 'has played' because the subject of the sentence 'Two of the world's best forwards' is plural, and with a plural subject, the plural form of the verb 'have' is used; Like— Two of the world's best forwards have played alongside David Beckham.
8. **B) restraint, believe, assignment, embarrassed**

restraunt: The correct spelling is "restaurant."  
 beleive: The correct spelling is "believe."  
 assignment: The correct spelling is "assignment."  
 embarassed: The correct spelling is "embarrassed."

9. C) **An apartment has been booked by me in the new residential colony.**

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'I have booked an apartment in the new residential colony' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'an apartment' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'have booked' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'has been booked' किया जाता है, क्योंकि Object 'an apartment' Singular है। Subject 'I' को अंत में 'by me' के रूप में रखा जाता है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'I have booked an apartment in the new residential colony', the object 'an apartment' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'have booked' is changed to 'has been booked' to match the singular object. The subject 'I' is placed at the end as 'by me'.

10. C) **'Row'** (verb) का use होगा क्योंकि "row" का अर्थ होता है नाव को पानी में चलाना या चप्पू चलाना। यहां पर बोटिंग की बात की जा रही है, इसलिए "row" (verb) उपयुक्त है। दूसरा "row" (sequence) का use होगा क्योंकि यह एक अनुक्रम या पंक्ति को संदर्भित करता है। यहां 'sequence' का अर्थ एक क्रमबद्ध पंक्ति में होने से है। जबकि 'roe' का अर्थ मछली के अंडे से है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Row' (verb) will be used because it means to propel a boat using oars. In the sentence, the context is about a rowing activity, making 'row' (verb) appropriate. The second 'row' (sequence) refers to a line or an ordered arrangement. The word 'roe' refers to fish eggs, which doesn't fit in this context.

11. B) The correct spelling of the word is **'flexibility'** (Option B), which means "the quality of bending easily without breaking; adaptability" (लचीलेपन की क्षमता).

12. C) **CBAD**

C starts the sequence: "The economy of Saudi Arabia is based on petroleum," introducing the main idea about Saudi Arabia's economy and establishing the context.

B follows "C" with: "The country has 100 major oil and gas fields," providing specific details about the oil resources mentioned in the economy's context.

A comes next: "These are responsible for producing the major fuel used across the globe," explaining the global significance of the oil and gas fields introduced in the previous statement.

D concludes the sequence: "The chief oil field is Ghawar Field having an estimated 70 billion reserve resource," offering a specific example and additional detail about the most significant oil field, which ties back to the importance of petroleum in Saudi Arabia's economy.

13. D) **Material** (adjective) – Relating to physical objects or substances, tangible, substantial. भौतिक  
 Antonym: **Abstract** (adjective) – Existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence, conceptual. अमूर्त

- **Temporary** (adjective) – Lasting for only a limited period of time, not permanent. अस्थायी
- **Cheap** (adjective) – Low in price, inexpensive. सस्ता
- **Concrete** (adjective) – Existing in a material or physical form, real, solid. ठोस

14. C) **At a low ebb** (idiom) – In a depressed or weak state (कमज़ोर या उदास स्थिति में होना)

15. A) **Brittle** (adjective) – easily broken, fragile, delicate, weak. नाजुक  
 Synonym: **Fragile** (adjective) – easily damaged or broken, delicate, weak. नाजुक
- **Furtive** (adjective) – secretive, stealthy, sneaky. गुप्त
  - **Fatal** (adjective) – causing death, deadly, lethal. घातक
  - **Fickle** (adjective) – changeable, inconsistent, capricious. अस्थिर
16. B) **Cherish** (verb) – To protect and care for lovingly, to hold dear, treasure, nurture. प्रेमपूर्वक देखभाल करना  
 Synonym: **Nurture** – To care for, protect, or support growth, foster, raise. पोषण करना
- **Afflict** (verb) – To cause pain or suffering, to trouble, torment. पीड़ा देना
  - **Breach** (noun/verb) – To break or violate (a law or contract), gap, rupture. उल्लंघन करना
  - **Neglect** (verb) – To fail to care for properly, disregard, ignore. उपेक्षा करना
17. C) **Off and on** (idiom) – **Now and then** कभी कभी
18. A) **Adequate** (adjective) – Satisfactory or acceptable in quantity or quality, enough, sufficient. पर्याप्त  
 Synonym: **Sufficient** (adjective) – Enough, adequate, plenty, ample. पर्याप्त
- **Hidden** (adjective) – Concealed, not visible, secret. छुपा हुआ
  - **Evaluate** (verb) – Assess, judge, measure, examine. मूल्यांकन करना
  - **Reconcile** (verb) – Restore friendly relations, harmonize, settle. सुलह करना
19. B) 'an appropriate location' के बदले '**a rented accommodation**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ एक स्थान की बात हो रही है जो किराए के रूप में लिया जा सकता है। 'a rented accommodation' इस संदर्भ में सही option है। जैसे— Sanat has just arrived in Mysore on transfer; he requests his friend Raghu to help him find a rented accommodation.  
 'a rented accommodation' will be used instead of 'an appropriate location' because the sentence refers to finding a place that can be rented. 'A rented accommodation' is the correct option in this context. Like— Sanat has just arrived in Mysore on transfer; he requests his friend Raghu to help him find a rented accommodation.
20. C) 'chiefly because of a boost' के बदले '**owing primarily to a rise**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'owing primarily to a rise' का अर्थ होता है "मुख्य रूप से वृद्धि के कारण," जो इस वाक्य के अर्थ के साथ बेहतर मेल खाता है। 'boost' शब्द यहाँ सही संदर्भ में नहीं है, क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "बढ़ावा देना," जबकि यहाँ रोग के मामलों की वृद्धि की बात हो रही है।  
 'owing primarily to a rise' will be used instead of 'chiefly because of a boost' because 'owing primarily to a rise' means "mainly due to an increase," which aligns better with the sentence's context. The word 'boost' is not appropriate here, as it implies an act of giving a push or support, whereas the sentence is referring to an increase in disease cases.
21. D) '**Creating**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को लगातार बनाना या विकसित करना, जैसे एक बगीचे की देखभाल की जाती है। Sentence में बताया गया है कि "Culture" का nurturing या development हो रहा है, इसलिए 'creating' सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'Create' एक base form है और यहाँ grammatically fit नहीं है, 'To create' एक infinitive phrase है, जो इस sentence के flow में सही नहीं है, और 'Creation' noun है, जो यहाँ continuous action को दर्शाने के लिए गलत है।

**Creating'** will be used because it refers to the ongoing process of making or developing something, much like the nurturing of a garden. The sentence talks about culture being nurtured and developed, so 'creating' is the correct answer. On the other hand, 'Create' is the base form and doesn't fit grammatically here, 'To create' is an infinitive, which breaks the flow of the sentence, and 'Creation' is a noun that doesn't suit the continuous action needed here.

22. B) **'are'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में "care" और "nourishment" दोनों की बात की जा रही है, जो plural subject हैं। Plural subjects के लिए plural verb "are" का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए यहाँ 'are' सही है। वहीं, 'were' और 'was' past tense के रूप में प्रयोग होते हैं, और context present tense में है। 'is' singular subject के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहाँ subject plural है, इसलिए ये सही नहीं है।

**'are'** will be used because the sentence refers to both "care" and "nourishment," which form a plural subject. Plural subjects require the plural verb "are," making it correct here.

On the other hand, 'were' and 'was' are used in the past tense, but the context is in the present. 'is' is used for singular subjects, but here the subject is plural, so it doesn't fit.

23. A) **With** का use होगा क्योंकि यह "acquaintance" (परिचय) के साथ सही रूप में मेल खाता है। "Acquaintance with" एक सही phrase है जो बताता है कि किसी चीज़ के साथ परिचय या जुड़ाव है। 'On' का use किसी चीज़ पर आधारित होने के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'For' का उपयोग किसी उद्देश्य या उद्देश्य के लिए होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'In' का उपयोग स्थान या स्थिति के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है।

**With** will be used because it fits correctly with "acquaintance." The phrase "acquaintance with" implies familiarity or connection with something. 'On' is used to indicate a basis for something, which doesn't fit here. 'For' is used to indicate a purpose, which is incorrect in this context. 'In' is used for location or position, which doesn't fit in this context either.

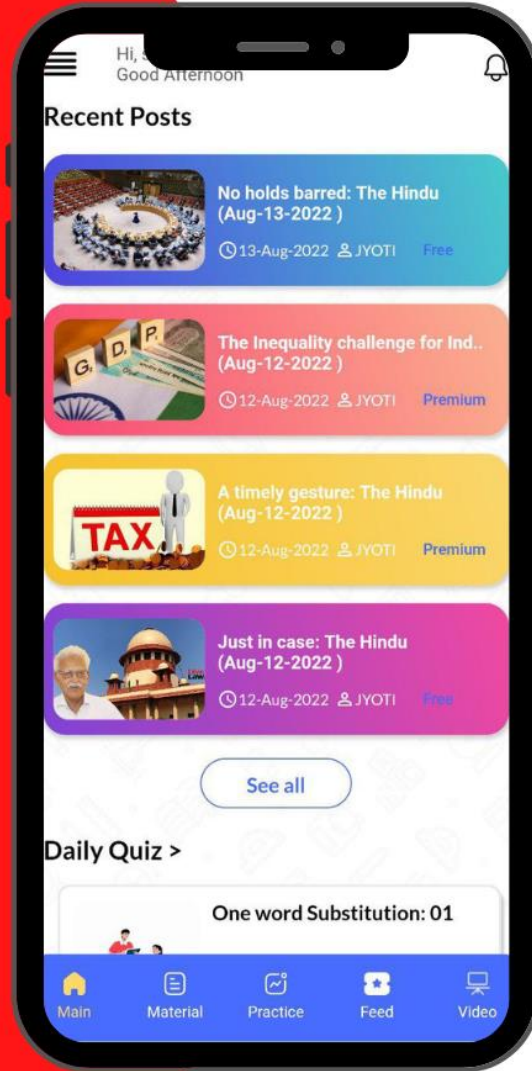
24. B) **Transmit** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह present tense में एक general fact या truth को व्यक्त करता है। sentence में बताया गया है कि families संस्कृति को अगली पीढ़ी तक पहुँचाती हैं, जो एक habitual action है, और present tense में इसे व्यक्त करने के लिए base form 'transmit' सही है। जबकि 'Transmitted' past tense में होता है, 'Transmits' third person singular form है, और 'Transmitting' continuous tense में होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

**Transmit** will be used because it expresses a general fact or truth in the present tense. The sentence conveys that families pass on culture to the younger generations, which is a habitual action. The base form 'transmit' is correct here to express this in the present tense. Whereas, 'Transmitted' is in the past tense, 'Transmits' is the third-person singular form, and 'Transmitting' is in the continuous tense, which don't fit this context.

25. D) **Should not be restricted** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यहाँ universities की जिम्मेदारियों को सीमित नहीं करने की बात हो रही है, यानी उनकी भूमिका केवल course completion certificates देने तक सीमित नहीं होनी चाहिए। Universities का काम शिक्षा को व्यापक रूप से बढ़ावा देना भी है। 'Should restricted' और 'restrict' grammatically incorrect हैं क्योंकि 'should' के साथ base verb या 'be' का इस्तेमाल होता है। 'Should be restricted' गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ universities की भूमिका को सीमित नहीं करने की बात की जा रही है, न कि उसे सीमित करने की।

- **'Should not be restricted'** will be used because the context suggests that universities' responsibilities should not be limited only to issuing course completion certificates; they should

promote broader educational values. 'Should restricted' and 'restrict' are grammatically incorrect since 'should' requires either a base verb or 'be' form. 'Should be restricted' is wrong because the sentence is suggesting universities' role should not be restricted, rather than limiting it.



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