New crimes, old tools: On holding cyber fraudsters accountable

Fraudsters **thrive** when they do not fear **prosecution**; it is time to put them on notice

At the Conference of Director Generals of Police last weekend, Prime Minister Narendra Modi **addressed** the growing **menace** of cybercrime in India, particularly digital frauds and **non-consensual intimate** deepfakes. **Unlike** traditional crimes like **petty** theft, organised digital frauds are not **merely** the work of financially **desperate** individuals; they represent a new class of criminals **equipped with** a variety of tools. **Vulnerable** telecom **infrastructure** — **ill-prepared** for the **overwhelming** volume of calls and messages from **malicious** fraudsters — **creates** fertile ground for cybercrime. These criminals also **employ ingenious** techniques that constantly stay a step ahead of underprepared law **enforcement** and security systems. More troubling is the strong network of relationships these fraudsters **cultivate** with local police in key **hotspots**, which enables them to **carry out** their activities with a sense of **impunity**. The **consequences** of this **rampant** cybercrime **are** grave. Thousands of ordinary citizens face the constant threat of losing their life savings after a single ill-advised phone call or message. It is therefore encouraging that the highest levels of government are addressing this critical issue and pushing for action from those most equipped to **combat** it.

But talk alone will not solve the problem. It is crucial to pursue **aggressive** prosecutions with **integrity**, **transparency**, and wide publicity. The growing number of these criminals is both a threat and an opportunity: while their continued operations **reflect poorly on** the law enforcement and public safety **apparatus**, it also provides a **window** for significant **breakthroughs** in investigations and successful **convictions**. **Holding** these fraudsters accountable **sends** an important message — this is not a simple "call centre job" with questionable **ethics**, but a serious crime that is not worth the risk. Public awareness is another powerful tool in combating cybercrime. Cyber fraudsters constantly **evolve** their methods and adopt new **personas** to **deceive** unsuspecting victims. **Alerting** the public — repeatedly, creatively, and patiently — that they are at risk of losing money to fraudsters **is** an essential policy intervention. A little healthy **scepticism** could prevent many people from **falling prey to** scams. As the government **pushes for** universal banking and greater access to digital services, it is critical that these advances do not become **vulnerabilities** for ordinary people. The **issue** of non-consensual intimate imagery **is** also **pressing**. With advances in artificial intelligence, criminals can now use deepfake technology to place ordinary individuals' faces into pornographic content, causing great harm. But it is a matter of some comfort that though these crimes are new, the tools to **combat** them remain familiar: a mix of awareness and **preventive** measures.   **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Hold accountable** (phrase) – Make responsible, hold liable, demand answers from, require to answer for जिम्मेदार ठहराना

2. **Thrive** (verb) – Prosper, flourish, succeed, grow strongly पनपना

3. **Prosecution** (noun) – Legal proceedings, trial, legal action, indictment कानूनी कार्यवाही

4. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, attend to, confront समाधान करना, निपटना

5. **Menace** (noun) – Threat, danger, hazard, peril खतरा

6. **Non-consensual** (adjective) – Without agreement, without consent, unauthorized, involuntary बिना सहमति के

7. **Intimate** (adjective) – Private, personal, confidential, close निजी

8. **Unlike** (preposition) – Different from, in contrast to, dissimilar to, not like के विपरीत

9. **Petty** (adjective) – Minor, trivial, insignificant, small-scale छोटा-मोटा

10. **Merely** (adverb) – Only, just, simply, nothing more than मात्र

11. **Desperate** (adjective) – Hopeless, distressed, frantic, in dire need हताश

12. **Equip with** (verb) – Provide, furnish, supply, arm with सुसज्जित करना

13. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Exposed, susceptible, defenseless, at risk कमजोर

14. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Basic systems, framework, foundation, facilities बुनियादी ढांचा

15. **Ill-prepared** (adjective) – Unprepared, inadequately prepared, underprepared, poorly equipped अपर्याप्त रूप से तैयार

16. **Overwhelming** (adjective) – Enormous, immense, overpowering, excessive अत्यधिक

17. **Malicious** (adjective) – Harmful, spiteful, malevolent, evil-minded दुर्भावनापूर्ण

18. **Fertile** (adjective) – Productive, conducive, fruitful, rich अनुकूल

19. **Employ** (verb) – Use, utilize, apply, make use of प्रयोग करना

20. **Ingenious** (adjective) – Clever, inventive, resourceful, innovative चतुर

21. **Enforcement** (noun) – Implementation, execution, imposition, upholding प्रवर्तन, लागू करना

22. **Cultivate** (verb) – Develop, foster, nurture, build विकसित करना

23. **Hotspot** (noun) – High-activity area, hub, center of activity, trouble spot केंद्र

24. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Execute, perform, conduct, implement अंजाम देना

25. **Impunity** (noun) – Exemption from punishment, immunity, freedom from consequences सज़ा से छूट

26. **Rampant** (adjective) – Widespread, uncontrolled, unchecked, unrestrained अनियंत्रित

27. **Grave** (adjective) – Serious, severe, critical, alarming गंभीर

28. **Combat** (verb) – Fight, battle, confront, tackle मुकाबला करना

29. **Aggressive** (adjective) – Forceful, assertive, vigorous, intensive आक्रामक

30. **Integrity** (noun) – Honesty, moral uprightness, probity, ethical conduct निष्ठा, ईमानदारी

31. **Transparency** (noun) – Openness, clarity, accountability, lack of secrecy पारदर्शिता

32. **Reflect poorly on** (phrase) – Show unfavorably, give a bad impression of, discredit, tarnish बुरा प्रभाव डालना

33. **Apparatus** (noun) – System, structure, organization, machinery यंत्रणा, संगठन

34. **Window** (noun) – Opportunity, chance, opening, period अवसर, मौका

35. **Breakthrough** (noun) – Significant advancement, discovery, progress, leap forward प्रगति

36. **Conviction** (noun) – Declaration of guilt, sentence, judgment, verdict दोषसिद्धि

37. **Ethic** (noun) – Moral principles, values, code of conduct, standards नैतिकता, आचार संहिता

38. **Evolve** (verb) – Develop, progress, change, adapt विकसित होना

39. **Persona** (noun) – Character, identity, image, role छवि

40. **Deceive** (verb) – Mislead, trick, dupe, cheat धोखा देना

41. **Scepticism** (noun) – Doubt, disbelief, questioning attitude, suspicion संदेह

42. **Fall prey to** (phrase) – Become a victim of, be harmed by, succumb to शिकार होना

43. **Push for** (verb) – Advocate, promote, encourage, urge प्रयास करना

44. **Vulnerability** (noun) – Susceptibility, weakness, exposure, risk कमजोरी

45. **Pressing** (adjective) – Urgent, critical, immediate, important जरूरी

46. **Combat** (verb) – Fight against, oppose, counter, tackle मुकाबला करना

47. **Preventive** (adjective) – Protective, precautionary, preemptive, deterrent रोकथाम करने वाला

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Cybercrime Growth**: Cybercrime in India, including digital frauds and non-consensual deepfakes, is a growing menace requiring immediate attention.

2. **New Class of Criminals**: Unlike traditional crimes, organized digital frauds involve sophisticated criminals equipped with advanced tools.

3. **Vulnerable Infrastructure**: Weak telecom infrastructure is a key enabler, allowing fraudsters to exploit high volumes of calls and messages.

4. **Innovative Techniques**: Cybercriminals stay ahead of law enforcement by constantly evolving their methods.

5. **Local Police Collusion**: Fraudsters often establish relationships with local police in key hotspots, enabling their operations.

6. **Economic Consequences**: Cybercrime puts citizens at risk of losing their life savings through deceptive phone calls or messages.

7. **Government Attention**: The issue has gained priority at the highest levels, with Prime Minister Modi addressing the threat at the recent DGP Conference.

8. **Need for Aggressive Prosecution**: Solving the problem requires transparent, high-integrity prosecutions and publicizing convictions to deter offenders.

9. **Window for Breakthroughs**: The widespread nature of these crimes offers opportunities for successful investigations and convictions.

10. **Serious Crime Awareness**: Fraudsters must be seen as serious criminals rather than unethical call-center workers.

11. **Public Awareness Campaigns**: Repeated and creative public awareness efforts are vital to warn citizens about potential scams.

12. **Promoting Scepticism**: Encouraging healthy scepticism among citizens can significantly reduce the risk of falling victim to fraud.

13. **Safe Digital Access**: As the government promotes universal banking and digital services, ensuring security is paramount to protect citizens.

14. **Deepfake Threats**: Advances in AI technology enable the creation of harmful non-consensual deepfake imagery, causing serious harm to individuals.

15. **Familiar Solutions**: Though the crimes are new, combating them requires tried-and-tested tools: awareness, preventive measures, and robust law enforcement.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
   A. Sarcastic and dismissive
   B. Urgent and cautionary
   C. Humorous and light-hearted
   D. Indifferent and neutral

2. **Which of the following statements is TRUE based on the passage?**
   i. Cybercriminals primarily operate due to financial desperation.
   ii. Vulnerable telecom infrastructure contributes significantly to the rise of cybercrime.
   iii. Law enforcement is fully equipped to handle cybercrime.
   iv. Cybercriminals rely on outdated methods for fraud.
   A. i and iii
   B. ii only
   C. ii and iv
   D. iii and iv

3. **What inference can be drawn about the role of government in combating cybercrime?**
   i. The government has remained indifferent to the issue of cybercrime.
   ii. High-level government officials are pushing for action to tackle cybercrime.
   iii. Local police are receiving complete support to combat cybercrime.
   iv. The government is actively focusing on addressing telecom vulnerabilities.
   A. i and iii
   B. ii only
   C. ii and iv
   D. i and iv

4. **What role does public awareness play in combating cybercrime, as discussed in the passage?**
   A. It provides criminals with more innovative methods.
   B. It ensures that law enforcement agencies are better trained.
   C. It helps prevent people from falling victim to scams.
   D. It eliminates the need for digital services.

5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The advancement of artificial intelligence in India
   B. The relationship between fraudsters and local police
   C. The benefits of universal banking and digital services
   D. The need for aggressive action against cybercrime and raising public awareness

6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
   Derogatory
   A. Salutary
   B. Delegation
   C. Derivative
   D. Insulting

7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
   Comic play was performed by the comedian

    A. The comedian do perform a comic play.

    B. The comedian performed a comic play.

    C. The comedian performs a comic play.

    D. The comedian performance a comic play

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

    The company specialises at / designing, crafting and manufacturing / exquisite, high quality furniture / of exceptional craftsmanship

    A. exquisite, high-quality furniture

    B. of exceptional craftsmanship

    C. designing, crafting and manufacturing

    D. the company specialises at

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

    Raj is very interested in studying human psychology, so he decided to pursue his master's degree in _____.

    A. Psychology

    B. Philosophy

    C. Anatomy

    D. Archaeology

10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word to fill in the blank**.

    Ram **failed** initially but after a few years, he _____ in every field.

    A. enjoyed

    B. succeeded

    C. reserved

    D. elevated

11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

    The research team is conducting experiments on a new drug that could revolutionise the treatment of the disease.

    A. Experiments are conducted on a new drug that could revolutionise the treatment of the disease from the research team.

    B. Experiments were being conducted on a new drug that could revolutionise thetreatment of the disease by the research team.

    C. Experiments have been conducted on a new drug that could have revolutionised the treatment of the disease through the research team.

    D. Experiments are being conducted on a new drug that could revolutionise the treatment of the disease by the research team.

12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word**.

    Our university is **affiliated** with various institutes all over the world.

    A. unalike

    B. diverse

    C. disparate

    D. allied

13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

    A performer's first public appearance

    A. Foundation

B. Debut

C. Premise

D. Dawn

14. **Select the option that can substitute/replace the bracketed word correctly and complete the sentence**.

If he runs, he (get) there in time

A. has to get

B. is getting

C. got there in time

D. will get

15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined part in the following sentence.**

The entire speech of the revivalist **fell flat with** the crowd that was present there

A. had somewhat of a result on

B. had no effect on

C. had moderate influence on

D. had a great impact on

16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

We went to a **legitimate** Mexican restaurant for my birthday, where they served cuisine like you would find in Mexico.

A. falsified

B. fictitious

C. productive

D. genuine

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

Dissolve

A. Appear

B. Vanish

C. Fade

D. Solve

18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words**.

To go through an area making a lot of noise and causing damage

A. Brutality

B. Cacophony

C. Rampage

D. Violence

19. **The following sentence contains a word with a spelling error. Rectify the sentence by selecting the correct spelling of the identified word from the given options.**

Later on, he was truely apologetic for his misconduct in the meeting.

A. Truily

B. Treuly

C. Trooly

D. Truly

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

My dog / barks / very louder / at night

A. at night
B. my dog
C. barks
D. very louder

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.

The Kuno Palpur National Park, located in Madhya Pradesh's Chambal (1)_____, has an area of 750 square kilometres. It now has leopards, jackals, spotted deer, sambhar, neelgai, chinkara, wild boar, and four-horned antelope, making it a perfect (2)_____ base for felids. Despite strong objections from Gujarat, which (3)_____ that lions were part of the state's heritage, that MP had a poor (4)_____ in wildlife management, and that

Kuno Palpur had other big cat species that would (5)_____ lion relocation, the sanctuary was chosen for the lion reintroduction project in 2013.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    A. region
    B. river
    C. reign
    D. reason

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    A. guard
    B. fun
    C. prey
    D. aid

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
    A. accused
    B. claimed
    C. restricted
    D. adjourned

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
    A. loss
    B. record
    C. summary
    D. gaze

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
    A. Jeopardise
    B. channelise
    C. Innocuous
    D. safeguard

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **B) Urgent and cautionary.**

   The passage adopts an urgent and cautionary tone, emphasizing the immediate need for aggressive action against cybercrime and raising public awareness. It warns about the grave consequences of digital frauds and deepfakes, urging both law enforcement and the public to take proactive measures.

   A is incorrect because the passage is serious and does not use sarcasm or dismiss the issue.

   C is incorrect as there is no humor or light-heartedness; the topic is treated with gravity.

   D is incorrect because the passage is neither indifferent nor neutral; it conveys concern and urgency.

2. **B) ii only**

   ii is true: The passage explicitly mentions that vulnerable telecom infrastructure creates fertile ground for cybercrime, making this statement correct.

   i is false: The passage clearly states that cybercriminals are not merely desperate individuals but belong to a new class equipped with advanced tools.

   iii is false: It is stated that law enforcement is underprepared to tackle cybercrime, making this statement incorrect.

   iv is false: The passage highlights that cybercriminals use ingenious and advanced techniques, not outdated methods.

3. **C) ii and iv**

   ii is correct: The passage explicitly mentions that the highest levels of government, including the Prime Minister, are addressing the issue and pushing for action.

   iv is correct: The passage highlights vulnerabilities in telecom infrastructure, implying the government is focusing on this issue as part of combating cybercrime.

   i is incorrect: The government is actively addressing cybercrime, so the claim of indifference is false.

   iii is incorrect: While local police are mentioned, the passage points out their complicity in aiding cybercriminals in key hotspots, not their complete support for combating the issue.

4. **C) It helps prevent people from falling victim to scams.**

   The passage clearly states that public awareness, combined with healthy skepticism, is essential in preventing people from falling prey to cyber scams.

   A: Public awareness is aimed at countering fraudsters, not aiding them in innovation.

   B: Training law enforcement is not directly linked to public awareness in the passage.

   D: The passage suggests ensuring digital services are safe, not eliminating them

5. **D) The need for aggressive action against cybercrime and raising public awareness.**

The main theme centers on combating the growing threat of cybercrime in India through aggressive prosecutions and enhanced public awareness. The passage highlights the urgency of addressing digital frauds and non-consensual deepfakes by leveraging familiar tools like legal action and education.

A is incorrect because, while AI is mentioned, it's in the context of deepfakes, not general advancement.

C is incorrect as the passage discusses digital services in terms of potential vulnerabilities, not benefits.

B is incorrect because, although the relationship between fraudsters and local police is mentioned, it's a supporting point, not the main theme.

6. D) **Derogatory** (adjective) – Showing a critical or disrespectful attitude, demeaning, belittling, insulting. अपमानजनक

Synonym: **Insulting** (adjective) – Disrespectful, offensive, demeaning. अपमानजनक

Salutary (adjective) – Beneficial, advantageous, producing good effects. लाभकारी

Delegation (noun) – A group of representatives or the act of assigning responsibility. प्रतिनिधिमंडल

Derivative (adjective) – Something that is based on another source, not original. व्युत्पन्न

7. **B) The comedian performed a comic play**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject (जो वाक्य के शुरू में होता है) Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "A comic play" Subject है, "was performed" Verb (Past Simple Passive) है, और "by the comedian" Agent है। Active में बदलने पर Agent "The comedian" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "performed" (Past Simple Active) में बदला गया है, और Object "A comic play" वही रहता है।

To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence, and the agent becomes the subject. The verb is transformed from the passive form to the active form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "A comic play" (Subject), "was performed" (Verb in Past Simple Passive), and "by the comedian" (Agent) from the passive voice have been transformed into "The comedian" (Subject), "performed" (Verb in Past Simple Active), and "a comic play" (Object)..

8. D) specialises at' के बदले **'specialises in'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'specialise' के साथ हमेशा preposition 'in' का प्रयोग होता है जब किसी विशेष क्षेत्र या गतिविधि का उल्लेख होता है; जैसे— The company specialises in making electronic gadgets.

'specialises in' will be used instead of 'specialises at' because 'specialise' always takes the preposition 'in' when referring to a particular area or activity; Like— The company specialises in making electronic gadgets.

9. A) **'Psychology'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Psychology' का अर्थ होता है मानव मस्तिष्क और व्यवहार का अध्ययन करना, और यहाँ sentence में mention है कि राज को मानव मनोविज्ञान में गहरी रुचि है, इसलिए उन्होंने मनोविज्ञान में अपनी मास्टर डिग्री करने का निर्णय लिया। जबकि 'Philosophy' का अर्थ है दर्शन, 'Anatomy' का अर्थ है शरीर की संरचना का अध्ययन, और 'Archaeology' का अर्थ है प्राचीन सभ्यताओं का अध्ययन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

    'Psychology' will be used because it refers to the study of the human mind and behavior. The sentence mentions that Raj is very interested in human psychology, so he decided to pursue his master's degree in this field, making 'Psychology' the most appropriate choice. Whereas 'Philosophy' means the study of knowledge and existence, 'Anatomy' refers to the study of body structure, and 'Archaeology' is the study of ancient civilizations, which are not suitable here.

10. B) **Succeeded** (verb) – Achieve the desired aim or result, accomplish, triumph, win. सफल होना

    Antonym: **Failed** (verb) – Be unsuccessful in achieving one's goal, collapse, lose. विफल होना

    Enjoyed (verb) – Take delight or pleasure in something. आनंद लिया

    Reserved (adjective) – Slow to reveal emotions or opinions, withdrawn, shy. संकोची

    Elevated (verb) – Raised or lifted up, promoted, uplifted. उन्नत

11. **D) Experiments are being conducted on a new drug that could revolutionise the treatment of the disease by the research team.**

    Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "The research team" Subject है, "is conducting" Verb (Present Continuous) है और "experiments" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "Experiments" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "are being conducted" (Present Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by the research team" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

    To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "The research team" (Subject), "is conducting" (Verb in Present Continuous), and "experiments" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "Experiments" (Subject), "are being conducted" (Passive Verb in Present Continuous), and "by the research team" (Agent).

12. D) **Affiliated** (adjective) – Officially attached or connected to an organization, associated, linked. संलग्न

    Synonym: **Allied** (adjective) – Joined by or related to an alliance, united, associated. सहयोगी

    Unalike (adjective) – Different from each other, dissimilar. अलग

    Diverse (adjective) – Showing a great deal of variety, different, varied. विविध

Disparate (adjective) – Essentially different in kind, distinct, contrasting. विपरीत

13. B) **Debut** (noun) – A performer's first public appearance पहली सार्वजनिक प्रस्तुति

    Foundation (noun) – the basis or groundwork of anything; आधार

    Premise (noun) – a previous statement or proposition from which another is inferred; प्रस्तावना

    Dawn (noun) – the first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise; प्रभात

14. D) **will get'** का प्रयोग 'get' के बदले होगा क्योंकि 'if' Clause में Future का संकेत मिल रहा है, इसलिए मुख्य Clause में Future Tense का प्रयोग उचित होगा; जैसे— If he runs fast, he will reach the station on time.

    'will get' will be used instead of 'get' because the 'if' clause indicates the Future, so it is appropriate to use the Future Tense in the main clause; Like— If he runs fast, he will reach the station on time.

15. B) fell flat with' के बदले **'had no effect on'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का अर्थ यह बताता है कि पुनरुद्धारक का भाषण वहां उपस्थित भीड़ पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं डाल पाया। 'fell flat with' का अर्थ होता है कि किसी चीज़ ने अपेक्षित प्रभाव नहीं डाला, और यह संदर्भ स्पष्ट रूप से यही बता रहा है। इस प्रकार, 'had no effect on' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

    'had no effect on' will be used instead of 'fell flat with' because the sentence indicates that the revivalist's speech did not have any impact on the crowd present. The phrase 'fell flat with' means that something did not have the expected impact, and this context clearly suggests the same. Therefore, 'had no effect on' is the most appropriate option.

16. D) **Legitimate** (adjective) – Conforming to the law or rules, authentic, lawful, valid. वैध

    Synonym: **Genuine** (adjective) – Authentic, real, sincere, true. असली

    Falsified (adjective) – Altered or represented falsely, counterfeit, fake. झूठा

    Fictitious (adjective) – Imaginary, invented, unreal, made-up. काल्पनिक

    Productive (adjective) – Yielding positive results, fruitful, efficient. उत्पादक

17. A) **Dissolve** (verb) – To make or become liquid, to disintegrate, to disappear. घुलना, विलीन होना

    Antonym: **Appear** (verb) – To become visible, to come into sight, to be seen. प्रकट होना

    Vanish (verb) – To disappear suddenly or entirely, to fade away. गायब होना

    Fade (verb) – To gradually lose brightness, color, or clarity. मुरझाना, फीका पड़ना

    Solve (verb) – To find a solution or answer to a problem. हल करना

18. C) **Rampage** (noun) – To go through an area making a lot of noise and causing damage. उत्पात

    Brutality (noun) – savage physical violence; great cruelty. क्रूरता

    Cacophony (noun) – a harsh, discordant mixture of sounds. कर्कश ध्वनि

    Violence (noun) – behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something. हिंसा

19. D) The correct spelling of 'Truely' is **'Truly'** which means "in a truthful way; genuinely" (सच्चाई से, वास्तव में)
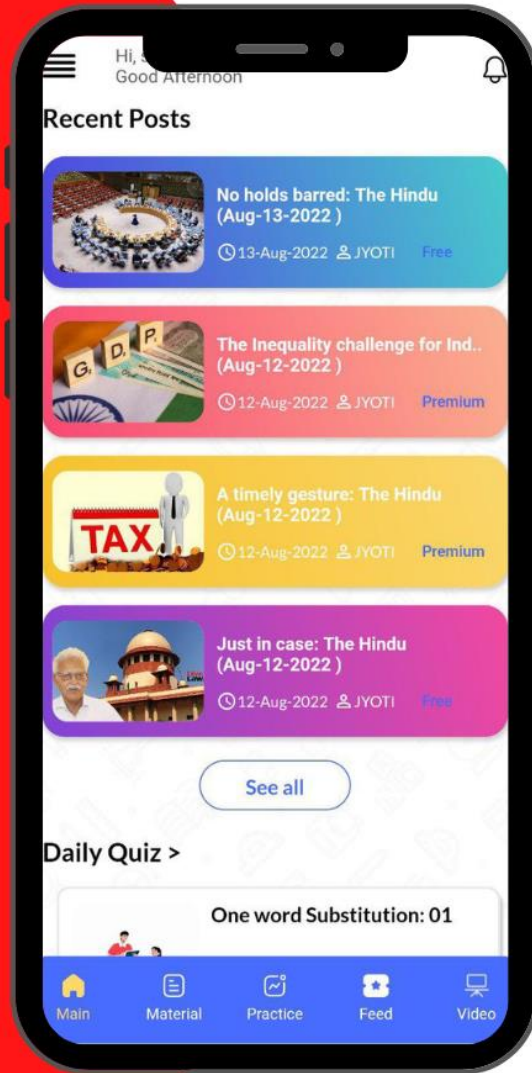
20. D) very louder' के बदले **'very loudly'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'louder' Comparative Adjective है, जबकि यहां Adverb की आवश्यकता है जो 'barks' (verb) को modify करे; जैसे— The child speaks very loudly.

'very loudly' will be used instead of 'very louder' because 'louder' is a Comparative Adjective, while here an Adverb is needed to modify the verb 'barks'; Like— The child speaks very loudly.

21. A) **Region'** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि "region" का अर्थ है एक भौगोलिक क्षेत्र। Sentence में Kuno Palpur National Park के स्थान का जिक्र किया गया है, जो एक विशेष भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में स्थित है, इसलिए 'region' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'river' का अर्थ है नदी, 'reign' का अर्थ है शासनकाल, और 'reason' का अर्थ है कारण, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Region' will be used because it means a geographical area. The sentence mentions the location of Kuno Palpur National Park, which is situated in a specific geographical region, making 'region' fitting here. Whereas, 'river' means a water body, 'reign' means the period of rule, and 'reason' means a cause, which don't fit in this context.

22. C) **'Prey'** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'prey' का अर्थ होता है शिकारी जानवरों द्वारा शिकार किए गए जानवर, और वाक्य में बताया गया है कि Kuno Palpur National Park में विभिन्न प्रकार के शिकार योग्य जानवर हैं जैसे तेंदुआ, सियार, चित्तीदार हिरण आदि, जो कि शिकारियों के लिए उपयुक्त शिकार का आधार बनाते हैं। इसलिए, 'prey' यहाँ पूरी तरह उपयुक्त है। जबकि: 'Guard' का अर्थ होता है रक्षा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल सही नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में किसी चीज़ की रक्षा की बात नहीं हो रही है। 'Fun' का अर्थ है मनोरंजन, और इस वाक्य में राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'fun' का कोई संबंध नहीं है। 'Aid' का अर्थ है सहायता करना, और यहाँ सहायता का कोई संदर्भ नहीं है

Prey' will be used because 'prey' means animals hunted by predators, and the sentence explains that Kuno Palpur National Park has animals like leopards, jackals, and others that provide a suitable base for felids (cats) to hunt. Therefore, 'prey' is the most appropriate word in this context. Whereas: 'Guard' means to protect, but there is no reference to protecting something in this context, so it is incorrect. 'Fun' refers to entertainment, which is irrelevant to the description of the national park. 'Aid' means help or assistance, which doesn't fit the context of describing animals in the park.

23. B) **'Claimed'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "claimed" का अर्थ होता है किसी अधिकार, संपत्ति या तथ्य पर अपना दावा करना। यहाँ sentence में गुजरात का दावा है कि शेर उस राज्य की धरोहर हैं, इसलिए 'claimed' इस context में सही बैठता है। जबकि 'Accused' का अर्थ है आरोप लगाना, 'Restricted' का अर्थ है प्रतिबंध लगाना, और 'Adjourned' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को स्थगित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Claimed' will be used because it means to assert a right, property, or fact. In this sentence, Gujarat claims that lions are part of the state's heritage, making 'claimed' the most appropriate option. Whereas 'Accused' means to charge someone with wrongdoing, 'Restricted' means to impose limitations, and 'Adjourned' means to postpone something, which don't fit this context.

24. B) **Record'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "record" का अर्थ है इतिहास या प्रदर्शन, जो यहां वन्यजीव प्रबंधन में मध्य प्रदेश की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन करने के संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है। वाक्य में राज्य के वन्यजीव प्रबंधन में प्रदर्शन पर चर्चा की गई है, इसलिए "record" सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'loss' का अर्थ है खो देना, 'summary' का अर्थ है सारांश, और 'gaze' का अर्थ है टकटकी लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'record' because "record" refers to a history or performance, which fits the context of evaluating MP's capability in wildlife management. The sentence discusses the state's performance in managing wildlife, making "record" the right choice. While 'loss' means something lost, 'summary' means a brief statement, and 'gaze' means to look steadily at something, which are not suitable here.

25. A) **Jeopardise'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को जोखिम में डालना। इस sentence में बताया गया है कि कूनो पालपुर में अन्य बड़ी बिल्लियों की मौजूदगी शेरों की पुनर्स्थापना में समस्या पैदा कर सकती है, इसलिए 'Jeopardise' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। यह इस बात को इंगित करता है कि दूसरे बिल्लियों की उपस्थिति शेरों की सुरक्षित पुनर्स्थापना के लिए जोखिमपूर्ण हो सकती है। Channelise' का अर्थ है दिशा में मोड़ना, 'Innocuous' का अर्थ है हानिरहित, और 'Safeguard' का अर्थ है सुरक्षित रखना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Jeopardise' will be used because it means to put something at risk. In the sentence, it is mentioned that the presence of other big cats in Kuno Palpur might pose a problem or risk to the relocation of lions, making 'jeopardise' the most appropriate option here. It conveys the idea that the presence of these animals could endanger or complicate the lion relocation. On the other hand, Channelise' means to direct, 'Innocuous' means harmless, and 'Safeguard' means to protect, none of which fit this context.