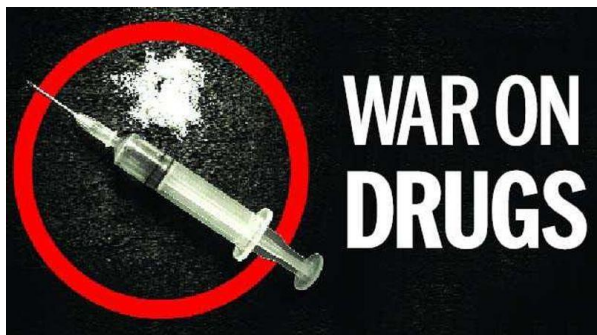


## Addicts not demons

INDIA **aspires** to be drug-free ('Nasha Mukta') by 2047. A lot of things must **fall into place** for the nation to come anywhere near achieving that **lofty target**. An **attitudinal change**, in particular, **can** make a big difference **on the ground**. The Supreme Court has rightly observed that **demonising victims of drug abuse** is a wrong approach — the focus should be on **rehabilitating** them. Various **stakeholders** — Central and state governments, civil society, families, educational institutions — **should pay heed to** the suggestion of **holding** frank discussions to tackle this **scourge**. The drug users have to be **brought out of the shadows**. Otherwise, **stigma** and **ostracisation** will make them **sink** deeper into the **mire**.

**At stake** is the nation's future as the youth are most **vulnerable** to the **lure** of substance abuse. **Handling** young addicts with sensitivity and **compassion can** make them see reason. In any case, they are only **the small fry**. The **big fish** are the drug traders and **traffickers** who are part of a **thriving** international network. They have to be targeted **incessantly** by the law **enforcement** agencies. This is especially true for Punjab, which is **bearing the brunt of** cross-border narcotic smuggling. The **state**, which was **rocked** by a **spate** of drug overdose deaths earlier this year, **is** struggling to **combat** the **menace**.



The **initiative** to involve mothers and sisters of youngsters in the battle against drugs **is praiseworthy**. The emotional support of family members can prevent many **juveniles** from **going astray**. The recent **murder** of a Barnala sarpanch, who **reportedly** took a **firm** stand against drug dealers, **shows** that the noble path is **fraught** with dangerous consequences. However, such an incident should not **deter** people from **holding firm**. Nothing less than a mass movement can **stem the rot**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Demon** (noun) – Evil spirit, devil, fiend, monster, wicked being दानव
2. **Aspire** (verb) – Aim for, strive, desire, hope, pursue महत्वाकांक्षा रखना
3. **Fall into place** (phrase) – Happen smoothly, come together, work out, fit in सही दिशा में होना
4. **Lofty** (adjective) – Ambitious, high, elevated, grand, noble उच्च
5. **Attitudinal** (adjective) – Related to mindset, mental outlook, perspective, belief-driven मानसिकता संबंधी
6. **In particular** (phrase) – Specifically, especially, notably, particularly विशेष रूप से
7. **On the ground** (phrase) – In reality, practically, at the grassroots जमीन स्तर पर
8. **Demon** (verb) – Vilify, malign, blame, condemn, defame दुष्प्रचार करना
9. **Victim** (noun) – Sufferer, casualty, target, prey, injured person पीड़ित
10. **Drug abuse** (noun) – Substance misuse, drug addiction, narcotic dependence मादक पदार्थ दुरुपयोग
11. **Rehabilitate** (verb) – Restore, reintegrate, reform, heal, treat पुनर्वास करना
12. **Stakeholder** (noun) – Participant, party involved, interested party, beneficiary हितधारक
13. **Pay heed to** (phrase) – Consider, listen to, take notice, pay attention ध्यान देना
14. **Hold** (verb) – Conduct, organize, arrange, convene, host आयोजित करना
15. **Scourge** (noun) – Curse, plague, affliction, menace, calamity अभिशाप
16. **Bring out of the shadows** (phrase) – Expose, reveal, disclose, bring to light उजागर करना
17. **Stigma** (noun) – Shame, disgrace, dishonor, taint, blemish कलंक
18. **Ostracisation** (noun) – Exclusion, isolation, banishment, shunning बहिष्कार
19. **Sink** (verb) – Fall deeper, decline, submerge, collapse, deteriorate गिरना
20. **Mire** (noun) – Mess, trouble, difficulty, entanglement, swamp संकट
21. **At stake** (phrase) – At risk, in danger, in jeopardy, on the line दांव पर
22. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Exposed, defenseless, susceptible, weak, prone असुरक्षित
23. **Lure** (noun) – Attraction, temptation, bait, allurement प्रलोभन

24. **Compassion** (noun) – Kindness, sympathy, empathy, care, understanding सहानुभूति
25. **The small fry** (noun) – Minor players, less significant people, lesser individuals छोटे स्तर के लोग
26. **Big fish** (noun) – Important person, key figure, major player, prominent individual प्रमुख व्यक्ति
27. **Trafficker** (noun) – Smuggler, dealer, trader, black marketer, illicit supplier तस्कर
28. **Thrive** (verb) – Flourish, prosper, succeed, grow, expand फलना-फूलना
29. **Incessantly** (adverb) – Continuously, constantly, relentlessly, unceasingly, endlessly निरंतर
30. **Enforcement** (noun) – Implementation, application, regulation, policing, execution प्रवर्तन
31. **Bear the brunt of** (phrase) – Suffer most, endure the worst, take the main impact खामियाजा भुगतना
32. **Rock** (verb) – Shake, shock, disturb, unsettle, jolt झकझोर देना
33. **Spate** (noun) – Series, outbreak, flood, surge, succession झड़ी
34. **Combat** (verb) – Fight, counter, tackle, confront, resist मुकाबला करना
35. **Menace** (noun) – Threat, danger, peril, hazard, risk खतरा
36. **Praiseworthy** (adjective) – Admirable, commendable, worthy of praise, honorable सराहनीय
37. **Juvenile** (noun) – Young person, teenager, adolescent, minor, youth किशोर
38. **Go astray** (phrase) – Lose direction, go wrong, deviate, stray, misbehave भटक जाना
39. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, apparently, as claimed, according to reports कथित तौर पर
40. **Firm** (adjective) – Strong, resolute, determined, steadfast, unwavering दृढ़
41. **Fraught** (adjective) – Full of, loaded with, filled with, burdened with भरा हुआ
42. **Deter** (verb) – Discourage, prevent, restrain, dissuade, inhibit रोकना
43. **Hold firm** (phrase) – Stand strong, remain steadfast, resist pressure, stay resolute दृढ़ रहना
44. **Stem the rot** (phrase) – Stop the decline, halt deterioration, curb decay, prevent worsening बुराई को रोकना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. **Drug-Free India Goal:** India aims to be drug-free by 2047, requiring extensive efforts and attitudinal changes.
2. **Focus on Rehabilitation:** The Supreme Court emphasized rehabilitating drug users instead of demonizing them.
3. **Collaborative Approach:** Central and state governments, civil society, families, and educational institutions must work together.
4. **Breaking the Stigma:** Reducing stigma can help drug users come forward for treatment and reintegration.
5. **Youth Vulnerability:** Young people are particularly at risk, necessitating compassionate handling to prevent addiction.
6. **Targeting Traffickers:** Law enforcement must focus on catching major drug traffickers involved in international smuggling.
7. **Punjab's Challenge:** Punjab faces severe drug smuggling issues due to its proximity to international borders.
8. **Overdose Crisis:** The state has witnessed several drug overdose deaths, highlighting the urgency of action.
9. **Family Involvement:** Engaging mothers and sisters can provide emotional support and prevent juvenile drug abuse.
10. **Community Resistance:** Community leaders opposing drug dealers face dangers, as seen in the Barnala sarpanch's murder.
11. **Courageous Action Needed:** Despite risks, community resistance must continue to fight the drug menace.
12. **Education and Awareness:** Educational institutions should hold open discussions to raise awareness about substance abuse.
13. **Mass Movement Required:** Only a collective societal effort can effectively combat the drug problem.
14. **Policy Support:** Comprehensive policies and enforcement are essential to sustain anti-drug campaigns.
15. **Hope for the Future:** With consistent efforts, India can move closer to its dream of being drug-free by 2047.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
  - A. Empathetic and reformative
  - B. Condemnatory and scornful
  - C. Satirical and mocking
  - D. Neutral and detached
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. Strict legal measures against drug users
  - B. Compassionate rehabilitation and community involvement in tackling drug abuse
  - C. Indifference of society towards narcotics smuggling
  - D. Economic implications of drug trade
3. **According to the passage, which Indian state is significantly affected by cross-border narcotic smuggling?**
  - A. Haryana
  - B. Punjab
  - C. Rajasthan
  - D. Uttar Pradesh
4. **What can be inferred about the role of families in tackling drug addiction?**
  - A. Families should avoid involvement to stay safe.
  - B. Families should only provide financial support.
  - C. Families' emotional support can help prevent addiction.
  - D. Families have no significant role in controlling addiction.
5. **Why does the Supreme Court advise against demonizing drug abuse victims?**
  - A. To protect the drug trade
  - B. To avoid negative media attention
  - C. To reduce legal complications
  - D. To focus on rehabilitating victims
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Leisure activities can improve an individual's physical and mental health by \_\_\_\_\_ stress, and offering a pleasurable experience.

  - A. relieving
  - B. irritating
  - C. upsetting
  - D. reconstructing
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Conscious

  - A. Secure
  - B. Unaware
  - C. Sentimental

- D. Sensible
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**  
The rivals in the institution \_\_\_\_\_ (fabricated) evidence and manipulated the whole dataset
- A. fluctuated  
B. forged  
C. destroyed  
D. wrecked
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
In what ways do you find technological advancements beneficial to your daily life?
- A. unfathomable  
B. unapproachable  
C. unfavourable  
D. unwarranted
10. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
My friend, / Priya looks more cheerful today / as she celebrates her birthday
- A. No error  
B. My friend,  
C. as she celebrates her birthday  
D. PriyaT looks more cheerful today
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**  
He gnashed his teeth at his son's actions.
- A. expressed rage  
B. expressed disappointment  
C. expressed sadness  
D. expressed joy
12. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Unambiguous  
B. Endangered  
C. Intransigence  
D. Spouse
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank**  
School classrooms have \_\_\_\_\_ very little over the last century
- A. unconcerned  
B. freed  
C. changed  
D. Startled
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

He is waiting / at airport to receive / Mr. Smith, who is / coming from South Africa.

- A. Mr. Smith, who is
- B. at airport to receive
- C. He is waiting
- D. coming from South Africa

15. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**

Arun asks Smita to copy the contents of the document word by word.

- A. word for word
- B. word par word
- C. word to word
- D. word with word

16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error in phrasal verb.**

Tina dropped behind of / college and / went straight / into a good job.

- A. Tina dropped behind of
- B. went straight
- C. into a good job
- D. college and

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

He cheated in the [A] / examination, making his [B] / already-falling academic [C] / credentials worst. [D]

- A. B
- B. C
- C. A
- D. D

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

Our \_\_\_\_\_ conducted a \_\_\_\_\_ to get everyone's opinion

- A. principal; poll
- B. principal; pole
- C. principle; poll
- D. principle; pole

19. **Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank.**

We are entering a point where technology will change at \_\_\_\_\_ speeds

- A. extreme
- B. supprime
- C. modarate
- D. inferior

20. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**

The new almirah is big than this one.

- A. biggest
- B. more big
- C. bigger
- D. more bigger

**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.

Dolphins 1\_\_\_\_\_ regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea, and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we 2\_\_\_\_\_ about dolphins, the more we realise that their society is more complex 3\_\_\_\_\_ people previously imagined. They look 4\_\_\_\_\_ other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant 5\_\_\_\_\_ and protect the weakest in the community, as we do.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. has
  - B. are
  - C. was
  - D. is
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
  - A. learn
  - B. learning
  - C. learns
  - D. learned
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. the
  - B. for
  - C. to
  - D. than
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
  - A. on
  - B. up
  - C. into
  - D. after
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
  - A. uncles
  - B. fathers
  - C. mothers
  - D. brothers



## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. A) Empathetic and reformative

The passage emphasizes understanding, compassion, and rehabilitation for drug addicts rather than demonizing them. It encourages reforms in attitudes and societal approaches, making the tone empathetic and reformative.

B (Condemnatory and scornful): The passage is not blaming or belittling victims; instead, it advocates a humane approach.

C (Satirical and mocking): There is no ridicule or humor at the expense of the subjects; the content is serious.

D (Neutral and detached): The writer clearly takes a stance urging compassion and action, not remaining neutral.

### 2. B) Compassionate rehabilitation and community involvement in tackling drug abuse

The passage stresses that drug addicts need support, understanding, and open discussions. It also highlights the importance of family, social stakeholders, and a united effort in combating drug menace, not just through law enforcement but through empathy and societal reform.

A: While legal action against traffickers is urged, the passage does not recommend harsh measures against users; it suggests rehabilitating them.

C: The passage advocates active societal involvement rather than indifference.

D: The passage focuses on social and moral dimensions rather than economic aspects.

### 3. B) Punjab

Correct, as the passage explicitly mentions that Punjab is suffering due to cross-border narcotic smuggling.

A: Incorrect, the passage does not reference Haryana concerning drug smuggling.

C: Incorrect, there is no mention of Rajasthan in the passage.

D: Incorrect, the passage does not connect drug issues with Uttar Pradesh.

### 4. C) Families' emotional support can help prevent addiction.

Correct, as the passage highlights the importance of mothers' and sisters' involvement in offering emotional support to prevent youngsters from falling into drug addiction.

Incorrect, as active family involvement is encouraged in the passage.

Incorrect, emotional rather than financial support is emphasized.

Incorrect, the passage clearly advocates for family involvement.

### 5. D) To focus on rehabilitating victims

Correct, the passage states that the Supreme Court believes focusing on rehabilitation rather than demonization is the right approach.

A: Incorrect, as the passage emphasizes targeting drug traffickers, not protecting them.

B: Incorrect, media attention is not mentioned in the context of the Supreme Court's advice.  
C: Incorrect, reducing legal complications is not suggested in the passage.

6. A) **relieving** का use होगा 'stress' को कम करने और खुशी प्रदान करने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त हो। 'relieving' का अर्थ है 'किसी अप्रिय चीज़ को कम करना या उसे दूर करना', जो इस वाक्य के लिए सही है। 'irritating' का मतलब है 'चिड़चिड़ा बनाना', जो वाक्य के सकारात्मक संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'upsetting' का अर्थ है 'परेशान करना', जो वाक्य में फिट नहीं होता। 'reconstructing' का अर्थ है 'फिर से बनाना', लेकिन यह वाक्य के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है

Correct answer is **relieving**, because the context of reducing stress and providing a pleasurable experience. The word "relieving" means "to reduce or alleviate something unpleasant, like stress," which is appropriate for this sentence. "Irritating" means "causing annoyance or discomfort," which does not match the positive context of the sentence. "Upsetting" means "causing distress or trouble," which does not align with the beneficial effects described in the sentence. "Reconstructing" means "building again," which is not relevant to the idea of relieving stress in this context.

7. B) **Conscious** (adjective) – Aware of and responding to one's surroundings; awake; aware, alert, mindful. होश में रहना, सचेत, जागरूक

Antonym: **Unaware** (adjective) – Not knowing or realizing something; oblivious, ignorant, unconscious. अज्ञानता, अचेत

- **Secure** (adjective) – Safe, protected, free from danger or harm. सुरक्षित
- **Sentimental** (adjective) – Emotional, nostalgic, tender-hearted. भावुक, भावनात्मक
- **Sensible** (adjective) – Showing good sense or judgment; practical, reasonable. समझदार, व्यावहारिक

8. B) **Fabricated** (verb) – To invent, concoct, or falsify something, typically with deceitful intent. गढ़ा हुआ, झूठा बनाया हुआ

Synonym: **Forged** (verb) – To falsify, counterfeit, or create something with dishonest intent. जाली बनाना

- **Fluctuated** (verb) – To rise and fall irregularly; to vary or change continuously. अस्थिर रहना
- **Destroyed** (verb) – To damage or ruin something completely. नष्ट करना
- **Wrecked** (verb) – To destroy, ruin, or damage something. विनाश करना

9. C) **Beneficial** (adjective) – Meaning: Producing good results or helpful effects, advantageous, favorable. लाभदायक, फ़ायदेमंद

Antonym: **Unfavourable** (adjective) – Meaning: Not helpful, harmful, adverse, disadvantageous. प्रतिकूल, हानिकर

- **Unfathomable** (adjective): Incapable of being fully understood or measured; incomprehensible. समझ से बाहर
- **Unapproachable** (adjective): Difficult to talk to or access; aloof, inaccessible. पास न पहुंचा जा सके
- **Unwarranted** (adjective): Not justified or necessary; baseless, unjustifiable. अनुचित, अनावश्यक

10. B) No error

11. A) **Expressed rage** – (**Gnashed his teeth (idiom)**- to grind one's teeth together, or to show anger, frustration, or annoyance) – गुस्सा व्यक्त करना

12. B) The incorrect spelling in the given options is "**Endangered.**" The correct spelling is Endangered "संकटग्रस्त"

13. C) "**Changed**" का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है परिवर्तन या संशोधन। sentence में बताया गया है कि स्कूल की कक्षाओं में पिछले सौ वर्षों में बहुत कम परिवर्तन हुए हैं, इसलिए "changed" सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। "Unconcerned" का अर्थ है उदासीन या चिंतामुक्त, जो कक्षाओं के परिवर्तन से संबंधित नहीं है। "Freed" का अर्थ है स्वतंत्र करना, जो कक्षाओं के संशोधन से मेल नहीं खाता। "Startled" का अर्थ है चौंकाना या हैरान करना, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

The word "**changed**" fits because it refers to a transformation or modification. The sentence highlights that school classrooms have undergone minimal transformation over the last century, making "changed" the most appropriate word. "Unconcerned" means indifferent or not worried, which doesn't relate to classrooms transforming. "Freed" means liberated, which doesn't align with the idea of transformation or modification of classrooms. "Startled" means surprised or shocked, which is irrelevant in this context

14. B) **at airport to receive** में error है क्योंकि, स्थानवाचक शब्द 'airport' से पहले definite article '**the**' का use अनिवार्य है।

The error lies in the phrase 'at airport to receive' because, a definite article 'the' is required before location nouns such as 'airport'.

15. A) 'word by word' के बदले 'word for word' का use होगा क्योंकि

'word for word'(phrase) - एक सही phrase है जिसका अर्थ है "शब्दशः" या "शब्द दर शब्द" (exactly as written or spoken)

जैसे— She repeated the speech word for word.

'word for word' will be used instead of 'word by word' because 'word for word' is the correct phrase meaning "exactly as written or spoken"; Like— She repeated the speech word for word.

16. A) 'dropped behind of' के बदले 'dropped out of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'drop behind' का अर्थ है "पीछे रह जाना" (to fall behind in progress, speed, or level), जो इस sentence के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। sentence में यह स्पष्ट है कि टीना ने कॉलेज को बीच में छोड़ दिया, न कि अपनी पढ़ाई में पीछे रह गई।

**Incorrect:** Tina dropped behind of college.

**Correct:** Tina dropped out of college.

'dropped out of' will be used instead of 'dropped behind of' because 'drop behind' means "to fall behind in progress or speed," which doesn't fit the context. The sentence implies that Tina quit college, so the correct phrasal verb is 'drop out of,' meaning "to leave or quit something before completion."

**Example:**

He dropped behind in the race. (fell back)

She dropped out of school last year. (quit school)

17. D) 'worst' के बदले 'worse' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'worse' Comparative Degree है और वाक्य में तुलना हो रही है कि उसकी शैक्षणिक स्थिति और अधिक खराब हो गई। 'worst' Superlative Degree है, जिसका प्रयोग तब होता है जब तुलना तीन या अधिक चीजों के बीच हो।

**Incorrect:** credentials worst

**Correct:** credentials worse

'worse' will be used instead of 'worst' because 'worse' is the Comparative Degree, which is appropriate here since the sentence indicates a decline in academic credentials. 'Worst' is the Superlative Degree, used when comparing three or more things.

**Example:**

His health became worse after the accident. (Comparative)

This is the worst performance of his career. (Superlative)

18. A) 'Principal' का use होगा क्योंकि 'principal' का अर्थ होता है एक प्रमुख व्यक्ति या संस्थान का प्रमुख। यहाँ "conducted" क्रिया है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि कोई व्यक्ति, जैसे एक प्रधानाचार्य, ने कुछ कार्य किया है। 'Poll' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'poll' का अर्थ है सर्वेक्षण या राय जानने की प्रक्रिया। वाक्य कहता है कि हमारे प्रधान ने सभी की राय जानने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया।

**Principal; pole** गलत है क्योंकि 'pole' का अर्थ होता है खंभा, जो यहाँ सन्दर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं

है। **Principle; poll** गलत है क्योंकि 'principle' का अर्थ है नैतिक नियम या सिद्धांत, जो यहाँ व्याकरणिक और तात्पर्य के अनुसार सही नहीं है। **Principle; pole** गलत है क्योंकि दोनों शब्द संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Principal' will be used because it refers to a key person or the head of an institution. In this context, the sentence suggests that a person (likely a principal) is conducting an activity.

'Poll' is appropriate as it means a survey or a method to gather opinions. The sentence indicates that a survey was conducted to understand everyone's opinions. 'Principal; poll' is correct since the context aligns with a head conducting a survey. 'Principal; pole' is incorrect because 'pole' refers to a rod or post, which is irrelevant in this context 'Principle; poll' is incorrect as 'principle' refers to a moral rule or guideline, which doesn't align grammatically or contextually 'Principle; pole' is also incorrect as neither word fits the sentence meaningfully

19. A) '**Extreme**' का use होगा क्योंकि "extreme" का अर्थ होता है अत्यधिक या उच्चतम स्तर। sentence में यह कहा गया है कि तकनीक ऐसी गति से बदलने वाली है जो अत्यधिक तेज़ होगी। इसलिए 'extreme' सही है। 'Suprime' गलत है क्योंकि यह "supreme" का spelling गलत है। सही वर्तनी का अर्थ है "सर्वोच्च," जो गति के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Modarate' भी गलत है क्योंकि यह "moderate" का गलत वर्तनी है, जिसका अर्थ है "औसत।" यह वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Inferior' का अर्थ "निम्न श्रेणी या गुणवत्ता" है, जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

**Extreme**' will be used because it means "to a very high degree or the furthest point."

The sentence talks about technology changing at speeds, implying the fastest or highest possible speeds. Thus, 'extreme' is correct. 'Suprime' is incorrect as it is a misspelling of "supreme," which means "the highest authority or status," and does not fit the context of speeds. 'Modarate' is a misspelling of "moderate," meaning "average," which doesn't align with the idea of very high speeds. 'Inferior' means "lower in rank or quality," which is irrelevant to the context.

20. C) 'big' के बदले '**bigger**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो वस्तुओं की तुलना में Adjective के Comparative Degree का प्रयोग होता है। Comparative Degree बनाने के लिए एक syllable वाले Adjective में '-er' जोड़ा जाता है; जैसे—This table is bigger than that one.

'**bigger**' will be used instead of 'big' because in the comparison of two objects, the Comparative Degree of the adjective is used. To form the Comparative Degree, '-er' is added to one-syllable adjectives; like—This table is bigger than that one.

21. B) "are" का use सही है क्योंकि "Dolphins" एक Plural Subject है और sentence एक सामान्य सत्य (General Truth) को व्यक्त कर रहा है। सामान्य सत्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए Present Simple Tense का उपयोग किया जाता है। has गलत है क्योंकि "has" Singular है और इसे अधिकार या वर्तमान पूर्णकालिक काल (Present Perfect Tense) के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। was गलत है क्योंकि "was" Past Tense में है, जबकि वाक्य एक वर्तमान सामान्य सत्य व्यक्त करता है। is गलत है क्योंकि "is" Singular है, जबकि Subject "Dolphins" Plural है।

**are** is used because the subject "Dolphins" is plural and the sentence conveys a general truth about dolphins' nature, which requires Present Simple Tense. Has Incorrect because "has" is

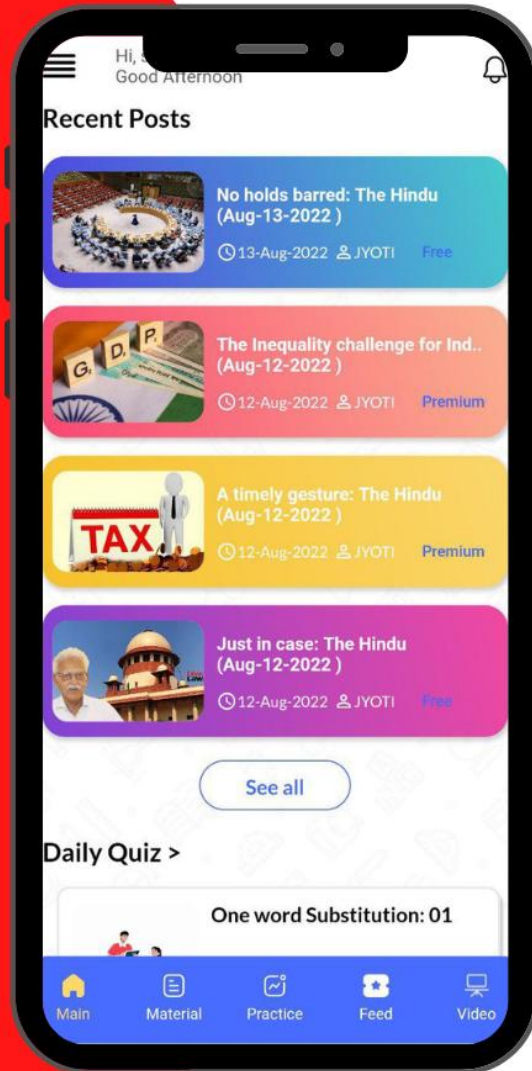
singular and used for possession or present perfect tense. Was Incorrect because "was" is in the Past Tense, but the sentence expresses a present general truth. Is Incorrect because "is" is singular, while the subject "Dolphins" is plural.

22. A) '**Learn**' का use होगा क्योंकि "The more we learn.....the more we.." एक common structure जो दर्शाती है कि जैसे-जैसे हम कुछ और अधिक जानते हैं, वैसे-वैसे कुछ और होता है। वाक्य present tense में है और 'we' बहुवचन (plural) subject है, इसलिए 'learn' सही विकल्प है। 'Learning' का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह present participle है, जो इस वाक्य संरचना में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Learns' गलत है क्योंकि यह एकवचन (singular) subject के साथ उपयोग होता है, जबकि यहाँ subject 'we' है, जो बहुवचन है। 'Learned' का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह भूतकाल (past tense) में है, जबकि वाक्य वर्तमान काल में है। '**Learn**' will be used because "The more we learn" is a common structure showing that as we understand something more, another action follows. The sentence is in the present tense, and 'we' is a plural subject, so 'learn' is correct. 'Learning' is incorrect because it is a present participle and does not fit this sentence structure. 'Learns' is incorrect because it is used with singular subjects, while 'we' is plural. 'Learned' is incorrect because it is in the past tense, while the sentence is in the present tense.
23. D) '**Than**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह comparison को दर्शाता है। यहाँ sentence में कहा गया है कि डॉल्फिन की समाज व्यवस्था पहले जितनी सरल समझी जाती थी, उससे कहीं अधिक जटिल है। '**Than**' तुलना के लिए सही है। 'The' गलत है क्योंकि यह comparison को नहीं दर्शाता और definite article के रूप में context से मेल नहीं खाता। 'For' का अर्थ 'के लिए' होता है, जो इस वाक्य में comparison दिखाने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'To' का उपयोग दिशा या उद्देश्य दिखाने के लिए होता है, लेकिन यह यहाँ comparison के लिए सही नहीं है। '**Than**' will be used because it denotes a comparison. The sentence compares the complexity of dolphin society to what people previously imagined, making 'than' correct here. 'The' is incorrect because it does not convey a comparison and is not contextually appropriate. 'For' means 'for the sake of,' which does not fit here for expressing comparison. 'To' implies direction or purpose, which is irrelevant in this context.
24. D) '**After**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'look after' एक phrase है जो किसी की देखभाल करने के लिए use होता है। sentence में कहा गया है कि dolphins अन्य dolphins की देखभाल करती हैं जब वे बीमार होती हैं, इसलिए 'after' यहाँ सही fit होता है। 'On' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के ऊपर, जो contextually सही नहीं है। 'Up' का अर्थ है ऊपर की ओर या प्रोत्साहित करना, लेकिन यहाँ देखभाल की बात हो रही है, न कि ऊपर उठाने की। 'Into' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के अंदर जाना या analyze करना, जो यहाँ dolphins के care context में fit नहीं होता।

'After' is chosen because 'look after' is a phrase meaning to take care of someone. The sentence mentions that dolphins take care of other dolphins when they are ill, making 'after' the correct fit here. 'On' implies position or surface, which is not contextually correct. 'Up' suggests direction or encouragement, which is not the intent here. 'Into' implies entering or investigating, which doesn't fit the idea of caring in this context.

25. C) '**Mothers**' का use होगा क्योंकि गर्भवती सदस्यों की देखभाल के संदर्भ में "माताएँ" ही उपयुक्त शब्द है। sentence यह दर्शाता है कि डॉल्फिन अपने समुदाय में गर्भवती सदस्यों की देखभाल करती हैं, जो केवल "mothers" से संबंधित हो सकता है। Uncles' का अर्थ पुरुष रिश्तेदार होता है, और यह गर्भावस्था या उसकी देखभाल के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। Fathers' का संबंध पिताओं से है। हालांकि पिता परिवार का हिस्सा होते हैं, लेकिन गर्भावस्था की देखभाल माताओं से संबंधित होती है। Brothers' का अर्थ पुरुष भाई है, और यह गर्भावस्था या देखभाल की बात से संबंधित नहीं है।

'Mothers' will be used because it directly relates to the care of pregnant members in the context of dolphins' community. The sentence mentions care for pregnant members, which logically fits "mothers." Uncles' means male relatives and doesn't fit the context of pregnancy care. 'Fathers' refers to male parents, but pregnancy care is more associated with mothers in this context. Brothers' signifies male siblings and does not align with the concept of pregnancy care, making it unsuitable.



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