

Nothing alarming: on China's HMPV cases

Reports of many HMPV cases in China **are** reflection of heightened surveillance

Five years after the SARS-CoV-2 virus **overwhelmed** hospitals in Wuhan, China, **acute** respiratory **diseases** caused by viruses including the human metapneumovirus (HMPV) in children and the elderly, and influenza and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), **are** increasing in the country, especially in its northern **provinces**. However, the sharp **rise** in acute respiratory diseases **is** not **unusual** during this time of the year, and as per a Chinese official, the overall number of cases in 2024 would be “smaller” than in 2023. Surprisingly, while the World Health Organization and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have not raised a **red flag so far** and there is almost nil reporting in the international media, the Indian media is **awash with** reports of an HMPV “**outbreak**” in China. A recent **meeting** of the Joint Monitoring Group **under the aegis of** the Union Health Ministry **noted** that the situation in China is “not unusual **in view of** the ongoing flu season”, and the “usual **pathogens** that are expected during the season” are causing the present **surge** in respiratory diseases. The HMPV virus was first identified in children in 2001 in the Netherlands. **Infection** with HMPV usually **occurs** by the age of five years with **reinfection** occurring **throughout** life as **immune** protection induced by the virus is too weak to prevent repeated infections. The virus causes upper and/or lower respiratory **tract** infections, with lower respiratory tract infections being among the most common. While the virus often causes only **mild** disease, it can **lead to severe** illness requiring **hospitalisation** in children, **immunocompromised** populations and the elderly.

Globally, **3%-10%** of hospital admissions and **1%** of acute lower respiratory infection-related deaths in children under age five in 2018 **are attributed to** HMPV, as per a 2021 paper. The study also found that children younger than six months, especially those in low- and lower-middle-income countries, are at greater risk of death caused by the HMPV virus. **Detection** of a large number of HMPV cases among children aged less than 14 years in China **is** a reflection of the heightened surveillance and testing for the virus. **On the contrary**, India does not have any approved inexpensive tests that are widely available for diagnosing the virus. When **testing** for HMPV in patients with acute respiratory disease **should** be routine, as the virus has been in **circulation** for years globally, including India, and **fatality** is 1% in young children, India is only now **expanding** the number of laboratories testing for HMPV beyond the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) network due to the **spike** in HMPV cases in China. What is also urgently needed is a regulatory framework that **facilitates** a rapid approval of diagnostic tests **in the context of** local and global outbreaks of **novel** and less known pathogens.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Alarming** (adjective) – Worrying, frightening, concerning, distressing, unsettling; चिंताजनक
2. **Reflection** (noun) – Indication, representation, sign, mirror, portrayal; प्रतिबिंब
3. **Heightened** (adjective) – Increased, intensified, elevated, amplified, escalated; बढ़ा हुआ
4. **Surveillance** (noun) – Monitoring, observation, oversight, inspection, supervision; निगरानी
5. **Overwhelm** (verb) – To overpower or affect someone strongly दबा देना या प्रभावित करना
6. **Acute** (adjective) – Severe, sharp, intense, critical, urgent; तीव्र
7. **Province** (noun) – Region, area, territory, state, district; प्रांत
8. **Unusual** (adjective) – Rare, uncommon, exceptional, atypical, unique; असामान्य
9. **Red flag** (noun) – Warning, alert, caution, signal, indication; चेतावनी
10. **So far** (phrase) – Until now, up to this point, till date, thus far, as yet; अब तक
11. **Awash** (with) (adjective) – Flooded, filled, brimming, saturated, inundated; भरा हुआ
12. **Outbreak** (noun) – Eruption, occurrence, flare-up, surge, epidemic; प्रकोप
13. **Under the aegis of** (phrase) – Under the protection of, supported by, overseen by, under the auspices of, managed by; संरक्षण में
14. **In view of** (phrase) – Considering, in light of, taking into account, because of, given; के दृष्टिगत
15. **Pathogen** (noun) – Germ, microbe, microorganism, bacterium, virus; रोगजनक
16. **Surge** (noun) – Increase, rise, spike, escalation, upsurge; उछाल
17. **Reinfection** (noun) – Reoccurrence, repeated infection, return of illness; पुनः संक्रमण
18. **Throughout** (adverb) – All over, everywhere, across, in every part, consistently; हर जगह
19. **Immune** (adjective) – Resistant, protected, impervious, safe, unaffected; प्रतिरक्षित
20. **Tract** (noun) – Area, region, part, zone, system; मार्ग
21. **Mild** (adjective) – Gentle, moderate, slight, soft, not severe; हल्का
22. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, produce; कारण बनना

23. **Severe** (adjective) – Harsh, extreme, serious, grave, critical; गंभीर
24. **Hospitalisation** (noun) – Admission, confinement, treatment, medical care, stay in hospital; अस्पताल में भर्ती
25. **Immunocompromised** (adjective) – Weak immune system, immunodeficient, susceptible, vulnerable; प्रतिरक्षा-कमजोर
26. **Attributed** (to) (adjective) – Credited to, ascribed to, assigned to, linked to, connected with; जिम्मेदार ठहराना
27. **On the contrary** (phrase) – Conversely, on the other hand, instead, rather, oppositely; इसके विपरीत
28. **Circulation** (noun) – Distribution, flow, movement, dissemination, spread; प्रवाह
29. **Fatality** (noun) – Death, casualty, mortality, loss of life, demise; मृत्यु
30. **Expand** (verb) – Increase, broaden, enlarge, extend, grow; विस्तार करना
31. **Spike** (noun) – Sharp increase, rise, surge, escalation, upturn; वृद्धि
32. **Facilitate** (verb) – Ease, assist, make possible, simplify, enable; सुविधा देना
33. **In the context of** (phrase) – In relation to, with reference to, regarding, considering, in terms of; के संदर्भ में
34. **Novel** (adjective) – New, original, unique, innovative, fresh; नया

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Rising Respiratory Diseases in China:** Cases of respiratory illnesses caused by human metapneumovirus (HMPV), influenza, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) are increasing in northern China, especially during the flu season.
2. **Seasonal Surge:** The rise in respiratory diseases is typical for this time of year, and officials report fewer cases in 2024 compared to 2023.
3. **Media Discrepancy:** While international organizations like the WHO and U.S. CDC have not flagged concerns, Indian media has exaggerated reports of an HMPV "outbreak" in China.
4. **Government Assessment:** India's Joint Monitoring Group under the Union Health Ministry considers the situation in China consistent with the seasonal flu patterns and usual respiratory pathogens.
5. **HMPV Background:** Identified in 2001 in the Netherlands, HMPV primarily infects children under five, with reinfections occurring throughout life due to weak immunity.
6. **Severity of HMPV:** While typically mild, HMPV can cause severe illness requiring hospitalization, particularly in children, the elderly, and immunocompromised individuals.
7. **Global Impact of HMPV:** In 2018, HMPV contributed to 3%-10% of hospital admissions and 1% of lower respiratory infection-related deaths in children under five globally, as per a 2021 study.
8. **Vulnerable Populations:** Infants under six months, especially in low-income countries, are at higher risk of death from HMPV.
9. **China's Surveillance Efforts:** The detection of many HMPV cases in China reflects heightened surveillance and increased testing capacity.
10. **India's Testing Challenges:** India lacks widely available, inexpensive diagnostic tests for HMPV and is expanding testing facilities beyond the ICMR network only now due to reports from China.
11. **Routine Testing Importance:** Routine testing for HMPV in patients with acute respiratory diseases should be standard as the virus circulates globally, including in India.
12. **Fatality Rates:** Despite the focus on HMPV, its fatality rate in young children is low, at approximately 1%.
13. **Regulatory Needs in India:** India requires a regulatory framework to expedite approval of diagnostic tests for emerging and less-known pathogens.
14. **Preparedness Lessons:** The heightened surveillance in China underscores the need for better preparedness and diagnostic capacity in India.
15. **No Cause for Alarm:** The current HMPV situation in China is a reflection of routine seasonal patterns, not an unusual outbreak, and does not warrant panic.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- 1. What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Alarmist
 - B. Mocking
 - C. Uncertain
 - D. Reassuring
- 2. According to the passage, despite the rise in HMPV cases, neither the World Health Organization (WHO) nor the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has raised any alerts. Which of the following is the most reasonable inference?**
 - A. They have decided to ignore the situation in China.
 - B. The current surge is not deemed globally alarming by these health agencies.
 - C. There is a complete absence of respiratory infections in China.
 - D. International organizations are unaware of the rising cases in China.
- 3. Which of the following statements about the human metapneumovirus (HMPV) is supported by the passage?**
 - A. HMPV was first identified in the Netherlands in 2001.
 - B. HMPV infections occur only once in a lifetime.
 - C. HMPV causes only severe illness that always requires hospitalization.
 - D. HMPV is unrelated to any respiratory tract infections in children.
- 4. Which aspect does the passage highlight as urgently needed to better handle outbreaks of novel pathogens in India?**
 - A. Increased reliance on private hospital admissions
 - B. A regulatory framework to rapidly approve diagnostic tests
 - C. Wider use of expensive tests for HMPV
 - D. Reduced testing for respiratory infections
- 5. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "acute," as used in the passage?**
 - A. Chronic
 - B. Slight
 - C. Severe
 - D. Obsolete

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 Sun is about 1.4 million kilometres (1)_____diameter, while the Earth is about 13,000 kilometers wide. This indicates that the Sun's width would need to be filled by more than one hundred Earths. Sunspots are dreary (2)_____ on the Sun's surface that are two thousand degrees Celsius cooler than the rest of the surface. The coolest piece of the sunspot is the dim focus called the umbra. The penumbra surrounds it. On the Sun's surface, some sunspots are

just specks. Additionally, they appear in groups up to ten times larger than Earth. They can sometimes reach 200,000 miles in length. As the Sun rotates, these groups (3)_____ to travel across the Sun over two weeks. Every 11 years, the number of sunspots reaches its maximum. The solar or sunspot cycle (4)_____ to this. The Earth's weather may become more extreme and warm during the peak of sunspot activity. According to the (5)_____ made by satellites like Nimbus 7, when sunspots are at their largest, less heat reaches Earth.

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

- A. at
- B. of
- C. in
- D. on

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

- A. province
- B. regions
- C. section
- D. belt

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

- A. shape
- B. act
- C. show
- D. appear

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

- A. entrust
- B. cite
- C. refers
- D. pass

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

- A. inspections
- B. invalidations
- C. observations
- D. perceptions

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

Mrs. Lakshmi's purchases add around to ₹2,650

- A. purchases add for to
- B. purchases add out to
- C. purchases add up to
- D. purchases add from to

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

Appalled

- A. Disgusted
B. Allied
C. Clap
D. Applied
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She went on a shopping spree with her friend and made him _____ the fat bill.
A. do
B. give
C. paid
D. Pay
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Cramped
A. Spacious
B. Crammed
C. Filthy
D. Tight
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
To cost an arm and a leg
A. Someone does not have money to buy something
B. Someone has borne losses
C. Someone is badly hurt
D. Something is very expensive
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word segment in the following sentence.**
They are leaving there coats there
A. their coats there
B. their coats their
C. they're coats there
D. there coats their
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Transient
A. Transparent
B. Irregular
C. Permanent
D. Transitory
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The hotel room, / which we / booked, / isn't enough big
A. which we
B. The hotel room
C. isn't enough big

- D. booked
19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Even in cold weather, the reliable car always started on the first try.
- A. flaky
B. erratic
C. inaccurate
D. dependable
20. **Identify the incorrectly spelt word and select its correct spelling.**
You shall recieve proper pay for your work.
- A. resieve
B. receive
C. propper
D. propeer
21. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word.**
He is one of the most underated players in the team.
- A. Underrated
B. Underreted
C. Undereted
D. Underatted
22. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Innocent
- A. Guilty
B. Righteous
C. Unfair
D. Mischievous
23. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Swap' from the given sentence.**
The original buyer attempted to resell the tickets online because there was no option to exchange them for a new date.
- A. resell
B. option
C. original
D. exchange
24. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
To be at daggers drawn
- A. Ready to fight
B. To be under control
C. To be about to collapse
D. Under suspicion
25. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the underlined word in the given sentence.**
He feels that wealthy people view him with contempt because he is poor.

- A. Scorn
- B. Admiration
- C. Obscurity
- D. Derision

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. D) Reassuring

The passage provides facts and context about rising HMPV cases but repeatedly emphasizes that the situation is "not unusual", highlighting existing surveillance and the routine nature of such respiratory illnesses. It concludes with a call for better diagnostic frameworks rather than alarm, reflecting a reassuring tone.

A: The passage explicitly states there is "nothing alarming" and does not use fear-based language.

B: The writing is formal, factual, and focused on passage; there is no ridicule or mocking tone.

C: The passage does not express indecision; it is quite clear and confident about the status of HMPV cases and the need for better testing.

2. B) The passage states that WHO and the U.S. CDC have not flagged the situation as unusual or alarming, suggesting that they do not see this surge as a global threat or outbreak.

A: The passage does not suggest they are ignoring the situation; rather, they have not found it alarming enough to issue warnings.

C: The surge in respiratory infections exists; the passage clearly mentions increasing cases of HMPV and other viruses.

D: The WHO and U.S. CDC are aware of global respiratory disease trends; they simply have not sounded an alarm.

3. A) The passage states that the HMPV virus "was first identified in children in 2001 in the Netherlands," confirming this as a factual detail.

B: The passage clarifies that reinfection can occur throughout life because the immune protection is often too weak to prevent repeated infections.

C: While HMPV can cause severe illness in certain groups (children, the elderly, and immunocompromised), it often leads to mild disease, so not all cases require hospitalization.

D: The passage explicitly mentions HMPV as one of the causes of respiratory infections in children, refuting any claim that it is unrelated.

4. B) A regulatory framework to rapidly approve diagnostic tests

The passage clearly states that India urgently needs a regulatory framework enabling rapid approval of diagnostic tests for novel and less known pathogens.

A: The passage does not mention increased reliance on private admissions as a key need.

C: The need is not for more expensive tests but for tests that are both widely available and quickly approved.

D: The passage actually emphasizes the importance of more (not fewer) tests, especially routine testing for HMPV.

5. C) **Severe**

In the passage, "acute" (as in "acute respiratory disease") refers to something severe, intense, or critical.

6. C) 'in' का use होगा क्योंकि यह सही preposition है जो Sun की diameter के संदर्भ में use होता है। sentence में यह बताया जा रहा है कि सूर्य का व्यास लगभग 1.4 मिलियन किलोमीटर है, इसलिए 'in diameter' सही है; जैसे—The Sun is about 1.4 million kilometres in diameter.

- 'in' will be used because it is the correct preposition used in the context of describing the diameter of the Sun. The sentence states that the Sun's diameter is about 1.4 million kilometers, so 'in diameter' is the appropriate expression; Like—The Sun is about 1.4 million kilometres in diameter.

7. B) 'regions' का use होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द सूर्य की सतह पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का वर्णन करने के लिए उपयुक्त है। sentence में सूरज की सतह पर मौजूद ठंडे हिस्सों को संदर्भित किया जा रहा है, जिन्हें "regions" कहा जा सकता है; जैसे—Sunspots are dreary regions on the Sun's surface that are two thousand degrees Celsius cooler than the rest of the surface.

- 'regions' will be used because this word is appropriate for describing different areas on the surface of the Sun. The sentence refers to cooler parts of the Sun's surface, which can be described as "regions"; Like—Sunspots are dreary regions on the Sun's surface that are two thousand degrees Celsius cooler than the rest of the surface.

8. D) 'appear' का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence के संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है जहां समूह सूर्य पर दो सप्ताह तक यात्रा करते प्रतीत होते हैं। वाक्य में यह बताया जा रहा है कि सूर्य के घूमने के साथ ही ये समूह दो सप्ताह तक सूर्य पर यात्रा करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं; जैसे—As the Sun rotates, these groups appear to travel across the Sun over two weeks.

- 'appear' will be used because it fits the context where groups seem to travel across the Sun over two weeks. The sentence indicates that as the Sun rotates, these groups are seen moving across the Sun; Like—As the Sun rotates, these groups appear to travel across the Sun over two weeks.

9. C) 'refers' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में बताई गई "solar or sunspot cycle" की प्रक्रिया को समझाने के लिए उपयुक्त है। sentence में mention है कि सूर्य पर धब्बों की संख्या हर 11 साल में अधिकतम होती है, और इसे "sunspot cycle" कहा जाता है; जैसे—The solar or sunspot cycle refers to this.

- 'refers' will be used because this word is appropriate for describing the reference made to the process mentioned in the sentence, which is the "solar or sunspot cycle." The

sentence explains that the number of sunspots peaks every 11 years, and this is referred to as the "sunspot cycle"; Like—The solar or sunspot cycle refers to this.

10. C) 'observations' का use होगा क्योंकि यह सही शब्द है जो उपग्रहों द्वारा किए गए निष्कर्षों को संदर्भित करता है। sentence में उपग्रहों द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षणों के बारे में बताया गया है, जो दिखाते हैं कि जब सूर्य के धब्बे अपने अधिकतम आकार में होते हैं, तो पृथ्वी पर कम गर्मी पहुंचती है; जैसे—According to the observations made by satellites like Nimbus 7, when sunspots are at their largest, less heat reaches Earth.

- 'observations' will be used because this is the correct word to refer to the findings made by satellites. The sentence discusses the findings from satellite observations, showing that when sunspots are at their largest, less heat reaches Earth; Like—According to the observations made by satellites like Nimbus 7, when sunspots are at their largest, less heat reaches Earth.

11. C) 'purchases add around to' के बदले 'purchases add up to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'add up to' का अर्थ है 'कुल मिलाकर' या 'संपूर्ण मात्रा में मिलाकर'; जैसे— Her expenses add up to a significant amount every month.

- 'purchases add up to' will be used instead of 'purchases add around to' because 'add up to' means 'to total' or 'to sum up'; Like— Her expenses add up to a significant amount every month.

12. A) **Appalled** (verb) – Shocked, horrified, dismayed, aghast. चकित

Synonym: **Disgusted** (verb) – Feeling or expressing revulsion, repelled, nauseated. घिन आना

- **Allied** (adjective) – United, joined, affiliated, associated. संबद्ध
- **Clap** (verb) – Applaud, pat, slap, strike together. ताली बजाना
- **Applied** (verb) – Put into practice, implemented, utilized, used. लागू किया गया

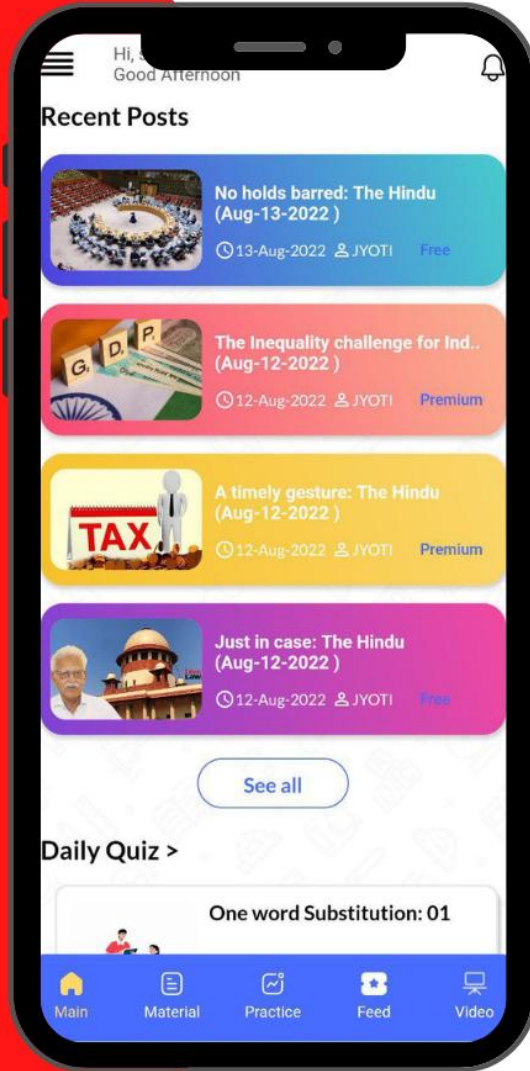
13. D) 'pay' का use होगा क्योंकि यह सही verb है जो इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठती है, जहां किसी को बिल का भुगतान करने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है। sentence में mention है कि उसने अपने दोस्त के साथ खरीदारी की और उसे बिल का भुगतान करने के लिए मजबूर किया; जैसे—She went on a shopping spree with her friend and made him pay the fat bill.

Note: After the verb "make," the bare infinitive (the base form of the verb without "to") is used.

- 'pay' will be used because it is the correct verb that fits the context where someone is being made to pay the bill. The sentence indicates that she went shopping with her friend and made him pay the bill; Like—She went on a shopping spree with her friend and made him pay the fat bill.

14. A) **Cramped** (adjective) – Restricted in size, confined, not having enough space. तंग
Antonym: **Spacious** (adjective) – Having ample space, large, roomy. विशाल/ लंबा-चौड़ा
- **Crammed** (adjective) – Filled tightly, crowded, packed. ठूस-ठूस कर भरा हुआ
 - **Filthy** (adjective) – Very dirty, unclean, foul. गंदा
 - **Tight** (adjective) – Firmly held, stretched, not loose. तंग
15. D) **To cost an arm and a leg** (idiom) – Something is very expensive बहुत महंगा
16. A) 'there coats' के बदले '**their coats**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'there' स्थानवाचक शब्द है जबकि 'their' possessive adjective है; अतः coats के लिए स्वत्ववाचक विशेषण 'their' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— They are leaving their coats there.
- **their coats**' will be used instead of 'there coats' because 'there' is a locative word whereas 'their' is a possessive adjective; therefore, for coats, the possessive adjective 'their' will be used; Like— They are leaving their coats there.
17. C) **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time, temporary, brief, fleeting. अस्थायी
Antonym: **Permanent** (adjective) – Lasting or intended to last indefinitely, enduring, everlasting, perpetual. स्थायी
- **Transparent** (adjective) – Allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen, clear, see-through. पारदर्शक
 - **Irregular** (adjective) – Not even or balanced in shape or arrangement, uneven, variable. अनियमित
 - **Transitory** (adjective) – Not permanent, temporary, fleeting, short-lived. अस्थायी
18. C) 'enough big' के बदले 'big enough' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "enough" एक adjective है और इसे adjective के बाद रखा जाता है। वाक्य में बताया जा रहा है कि होटल का कमरा पर्याप्त बड़ा नहीं है, इसलिए सही अभिव्यक्ति 'big enough' होगी; जैसे—The hotel room, which we booked, isn't big enough.
- 'big enough' will be used instead of 'enough big' because "enough" is an adjective, and it is placed after the adjective it is modifying. The sentence indicates that the hotel room is not sufficiently big, so the correct expression is 'big enough'; Like—The hotel room, which we booked, isn't big enough.
19. D) **Reliable** (adjective) – Consistently good in quality or performance; able to be trusted. विश्वसनीय
Substitute: **Dependable** (adjective) – Trustworthy and reliable. भरोसेमंद

- **Flaky** (adjective) – Unreliable, prone to breaking apart or failing. अस्थिर
 - **Erratic** (adjective) – Not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable. अनियमित
 - **Inaccurate** (adjective) – Not accurate; incorrect or untrue. गलत
20. B) The incorrectly spelt word in the sentence is "recieve." The correct spelling is "receive," which means "to get or be given something" प्राप्त करना, स्वीकार करना.
21. A) The correct spelling of 'underated' is '**underrated**' which means "not rated or valued highly enough" कम आंका गया, कम मूल्यांकित.
22. **A) Innocent** (adjective) – Free from guilt, sin, or wrongdoing, pure, blameless, naïve. निर्दोष
Antonym: Guilty (adjective) – Responsible for a specified wrongdoing, culpable, at fault. दोषी
- **Righteous** (adjective) – Morally right or justifiable, virtuous, ethical. धार्मिक
 - **Unfair** (adjective) – Not based on or behaving according to the principles of equality and justice, biased, unjust. अन्यायपूर्ण
 - **Mischievous** (adjective) – Causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way, naughty, roguish. शरारती
23. D) **Swap** (verb) – Exchange, trade, switch, substitute. अदला-बदली करना
Synonym: Exchange (verb) – Swap, trade, interchange, substitute. अदला-बदली करना
- **Resell** (verb) – Sell again, sell once more, put up for sale again. फिर से बेचना
 - **Option** (noun) – Choice, alternative, preference, selection. विकल्प
 - **Original** (adjective) – First, initial, primary, earliest. मूल
24. **A) To be at daggers drawn** (idiom) – Ready to fight लड़ाई के लिए तैयार होना
25. **B) Contempt** (noun) – The feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration, scorn, disdain. अवमानना
Antonym: Admiration (noun) – Respect and warm approval, appreciation, regard. प्रशंसा
- **Scorn** (noun) – The feeling or belief that someone or something is worthless or despicable, contempt. तिरस्कार
 - **Obscurity** (noun) – The state of being unknown, inconspicuous, or unimportant. अस्पष्टता
 - **Derision** (noun) – Contemptuous ridicule or mockery. उपहास



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