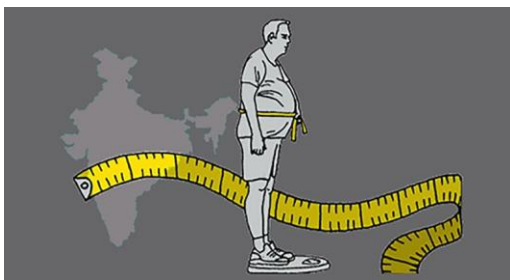


## Moving beyond BMI

### Obesity redefined for Indian realities

India has taken a transformative step by redefining obesity with guidelines **tailored** to its population's unique health challenges. The updated definition prioritises **abdominal** fat, which has stronger links to **metabolic disorders** among Indians. For **decades**, Body Mass Index (BMI) has been the **go-to metric** for **diagnosing** obesity. However, its **limitations**—such as failing to **account for** body composition—**render** it inadequate for Indians, whose **genetic predispositions** **differ** significantly from western populations. The new **guidelines**, introduced after 15 years, **are** a much-needed **overhaul**. Conditions like fatty liver disease, diabetes and cardiovascular disorders, which **disproportionately** affect Indians, **underscore** the need for this shift. A two-stage classification has been introduced: “pre-clinical” obesity, indicating increased health risks without symptoms, and “clinical” obesity, where excess fat **compromises** organ functions.

A clear, evidence-based definition is especially critical in **combating misinformation** on social media. Youngsters often **fall prey to** trends that prioritise appearance over health, engaging in extreme dieting or relying on **dubious** products. These **behaviours**, **driven** by the **pursuit** of social **validation**, **carry** significant physical and mental health risks. The updated norms can guide individuals toward safe, science-backed interventions, promoting **sustainable** health over **fleeting aesthetics**. The new **approach**, informed by research from the National Diabetes Obesity and Cholesterol Foundation and The Lancet Commission, **emphasises** metrics like waist **circumference** and waist-to-height ratio. This can **aid** healthcare providers in better identifying individuals at risk, ensuring personalised care.



By **advocating** a **holistic** approach that includes lifestyle changes, medical therapies and surgical options, the recommendations aim to **curb** the growing obesity **epidemic**. The redefinition of obesity is a much-needed **recalibration**, not only of diagnostic methods but also of cultural attitudes towards health. The **onus** is now on policymakers, healthcare professionals and citizens to **embrace** these changes and take a **decisive** step toward healthier futures. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Aid** (verb) – Help, support, abet, मदद पहुँचाना

## Vocabulary

1. **Obesity** (noun) – Overweight condition, excessive weight, fatness, corpulence, adiposity मोटापा
2. **Redefine** (verb) – Redesign, reconceptualize, revise, rethink, modify पुनर्परिभाषित करना
3. **Tailor** (to) (verb) – Customize, adapt, modify, adjust, fit अनुकूल बनाना
4. **Abdominal** (adjective) – Stomach-related, belly, midsection, visceral, core पेट से संबंधित
5. **Metabolic** (adjective) – Related to metabolism, biochemical, physiological, cellular, bodily चयापचय से संबंधित
6. **Disorder** (noun) – Disease, ailment, dysfunction, abnormality, condition विकार/अव्यवस्था
7. **Decade** (noun) – era of ten years, दशक
8. **Go-to-metric** (noun) – Standard measurement, primary indicator, reference point, default scale, benchmark प्रमुख मापदंड
9. **Diagnose** (verb) – Identify, determine, detect, recognize, pinpoint रोग पहचानना
10. **Limitation** (noun) – Restriction, shortcoming, flaw, drawback, constraint सीमा/सीमितता
11. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Constitute, form, comprise, make up, total, बनाना
12. **Render** (verb) – Make, cause, perform, deliver, provide बनाना/प्रदान करना
13. **Genetic** (adjective) – Hereditary, inherited, biological, genomic, chromosomal आनुवंशिक
14. **Predisposition** (noun) – Tendency, inclination, susceptibility, proclivity, bias प्रवृत्ति/झुकाव
15. **Differ** (verb) – Vary, contrast, deviate, diverge, be distinct अलग होना
16. **Overhaul** (noun) – Reform, revision, reorganization, update, improvement पुनर्नवीनीकरण
17. **Disproportionately** (adverb) – Unequally, excessively, overwhelmingly, asymmetrically, unbalanced रूप से असंतुलित
18. **Underscore** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, underline, accentuate बल देना
19. **Compromise** (verb) – Weaken, impair, endanger, harm, jeopardize कमजोर करना
20. **Combat** (verb) – Fight, tackle, address, counter, battle मुकाबला करना
21. **Misinformation** (noun) – False information, incorrect data, disinformation, lies, untruths गलत जानकारी
22. **Fall prey to** (phrase) – Become a victim, succumb to, be misled by, be deceived, suffer from शिकार होना
23. **Dubious** (adjective) – Doubtful, questionable, suspicious, unreliable, untrustworthy संदिग्ध

24. **Drive** (verb) – Propel, push, motivate, lead, influence प्रेरित करना
25. **Pursuit** (noun) – Quest, search, striving, chase, endeavor पीछा/प्रयास
26. **Validation** (noun) – Approval, recognition, affirmation, endorsement, confirmation मान्यता
27. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Eco-friendly, enduring, viable, long-lasting, renewable टिकाऊ
28. **Fleeting** (adjective) – Short-lived, temporary, momentary, brief, transitory क्षणिक
29. **Aesthetic** (noun) – Beauty, appearance, visual appeal, artistry, attractiveness सौंदर्य
30. **Circumference** (noun) – Perimeter, boundary, outer edge, girth, contour परिधि
31. **Advocate** (verb) – Support, promote, endorse, recommend, champion समर्थन करना
32. **Holistic** (adjective) – Comprehensive, integrated, all-encompassing, total, inclusive समग्र
33. **Curb** (verb) – Restrict, limit, control, restrain, reduce रोक लगाना
34. **Epidemic** (noun) – Widespread outbreak, prevalence, surge, plague, pandemic महामारी
35. **Recalibration** (noun) – Adjustment, correction, realignment, reconfiguration, reassessment पुनः समायोजन
36. **Onus** (noun) – Responsibility, duty, burden, obligation, accountability जिम्मेदारी
37. **Embrace** (verb) – Accept, adopt, welcome, integrate, include अपनाना
38. **Decisive** (adjective) – Conclusive, resolute, critical, definitive, pivotal निर्णायक

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Redefining Obesity:** India has updated its obesity guidelines to address its population's unique health challenges, focusing on abdominal fat, a key factor in metabolic disorders.
2. **Limitations of BMI:** The traditional Body Mass Index (BMI) metric is inadequate for Indians due to differences in genetic predispositions and body composition.
3. **Overdue Update:** The new guidelines, introduced after 15 years, offer a critical overhaul for diagnosing and managing obesity in India.
4. **Health Challenges:** Conditions like fatty liver disease, diabetes, and cardiovascular disorders, which disproportionately affect Indians, highlight the need for this redefinition.
5. **Two-Stage Classification:** Obesity is now categorized as "pre-clinical" (health risks without symptoms) and "clinical" (organ function impaired by fat).
6. **Combating Misinformation:** The guidelines aim to tackle social media-driven misinformation and unhealthy trends prioritizing appearance over health.
7. **Focus on Sustainable Health:** Updated norms encourage evidence-based, science-backed interventions rather than fleeting, appearance-based solutions.
8. **New Metrics:** Waist circumference and waist-to-height ratio replace BMI as more accurate indicators for assessing obesity-related health risks.
9. **Research Backing:** The guidelines are informed by findings from the National Diabetes Obesity and Cholesterol Foundation and The Lancet Commission.
10. **Personalized Healthcare:** Improved metrics enable healthcare providers to better identify at-risk individuals and provide tailored treatment plans.
11. **Holistic Approach:** The guidelines promote lifestyle changes, such as balanced diets and regular exercise, as foundational to obesity management.
12. **Medical and Surgical Interventions:** Options include medical therapies and surgeries for cases where lifestyle changes are insufficient.
13. **Cultural Shift:** The redefinition advocates for a cultural change, focusing on overall health rather than superficial body image concerns.
14. **Responsibility of Policymakers:** Policymakers must promote and implement the guidelines, ensuring widespread awareness and accessibility.
15. **Citizen Engagement:** Individuals are encouraged to adopt healthier habits and embrace the new approach to combat the growing obesity epidemic.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Alarmist
  - B. Apologetic
  - C. Humorous
  - D. Informative and constructive
2. **What is the primary reason India redefined obesity in its new guidelines?**
  - A. To prioritize aesthetics over health.
  - B. To address misinformation on social media.
  - C. To focus on the unique health risks faced by Indians.
  - D. To align with international standards.
3. **What is one significant update in India's new obesity guidelines?**
  - A. Introduction of a universal BMI standard.
  - B. Focus on abdominal fat linked to metabolic disorders.
  - C. Emphasis on extreme dieting for health improvement.
  - D. Classification of obesity into five distinct stages.
4. **According to the passage, why does the new guideline for obesity in India focus on abdominal fat rather than solely relying on BMI?**
  - A. To reduce the influence of genetic factors in diagnosing obesity
  - B. To prioritise healthy appearances on social media platforms
  - C. To account for body composition and metabolic risks common in Indians
  - D. To align with western standards for classifying obesity
5. **What is the primary reason for introducing the two-stage classification—"pre-clinical" and "clinical" obesity—according to the passage?**
  - A. To distinguish between individuals who are at risk and those who already have organ complications
  - B. To introduce more rigorous testing methods for obesity in Indian hospitals
  - C. To reduce the cost of obesity treatments and medications
  - D. To encourage people to focus on external appearance rather than health
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

Ramya is an ardent follower of secularism.

  - A. committed
  - B. forced
  - C. temporary
  - D. unhappy
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A deal of agreement done in a company or firm.

  - A. Concurrence
  - B. Acceptance

- C. Contract  
D. Conformity
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
The author's writing style is characterised by its poetic language  
A. lyrical language  
B. simple language  
C. lucid language  
D. prosaic language
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the given word.**  
Immune  
A. Resistant  
B. Asleep  
C. Variable  
D. Safe
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
It is a cheap reasonably / restaurant in this part of the town / where you can eat /delicious food  
A. delicious food  
B. restaurant in this part of the town  
C. It is a cheap reasonably  
D. where you can eat
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
The act or process of going from the simple or basic to the complex or advanced.  
A. Wither  
B. Ennoblement  
C. Evolution  
D. Flourishing
12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
One who believes in the existence of God  
A. Fatalist  
B. Atheist  
C. Theist  
D. Protagonist
13. **Based on the situation in the sentence, select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment.**  
After the Pandemic, his business crumbled and he is in a difficult situation  
A. Bolt from the blue  
B. Give a cold shoulder  
C. Pull the last straw

- D. Be in a tight corner
14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
An unpleasant mixture of loud sounds.
- A. Harmony
  - B. Hegemony
  - C. Irony
  - D. Cacophony
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
- A. Cheerfull
  - B. Tsunami
  - C. Efficient
  - D. Responsibilities
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Ignoring his father's warnings, he said, "an elephant in the room" to his mother.
- A. The elephant got stuck in the room
  - B. There is an obvious problem
  - C. Someone begins to suspect
  - D. Someone hiding in the room
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A story intended to teach moral lessons
- A. Parboil
  - B. Parable
  - C. Parole
  - D. Parasite
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Mighty
- A. Weak
  - B. Forcible
  - C. Forceful
  - D. Haughty
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**  
The islands of Japan were connected to the Asian landmass about 12,000 years ago the first Japanese travelled across the water in serch of animals to hunt.
- A. Landmass
  - B. Serch
  - C. Connected
  - D. Islands
20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Feeling of being in a place before having already experienced the present situation
- A. Deja-vu
  - B. Illusion

- C. Spirituality
- D. Delusion

**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.**

A series of \_\_\_1\_\_\_ of shell or ivory or thin metal clothed her left upper arm all the way down to her fingers. A necklace \_\_\_2\_\_\_ three pendants bunched together and a few bangles above the elbow and \_\_\_3\_\_\_ on the right hands display an almost modern art She speaks of the \_\_\_4\_\_\_, ever hopeful human spirit. She reminds us that it is important to visit museums in our country to experience the \_\_\_5\_\_\_ that a work of art leaves on our senses, to find among all the riches one particular vision of beauty that speaks to us alone.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. bangles
  - B. toe-rings
  - C. anklets
  - D. ear-rings
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2**
  - A. by
  - B. with
  - C. upon
  - D. In
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. toe
  - B. wrist
  - C. waist
  - D. ankle
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
  - A. unbelievable
  - B. ungrateful
  - C. unsafe
  - D. undaunted
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
  - A. affect
  - B. result
  - C. blow
  - D. impact



## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. D) Informative and constructive

The passage provides detailed information on India's new obesity guidelines and explains why they are needed. It presents a constructive viewpoint by emphasizing the importance of evidence-based health measures and guiding individuals toward a healthier future.

A: The passage does highlight health risks but does so by offering constructive advice rather than creating undue fear or panic.

C: There is no comedic or light-hearted element; the passage maintains a serious and factual tone.

B: The passage does not express regret or apology; instead, it focuses on solutions and guidelines.

### 2. C) To focus on the unique health risks faced by Indians.

The passage explains that the updated guidelines were introduced to address health challenges unique to Indians, such as their predisposition to metabolic disorders and the limitations of BMI for this population.

A: The guidelines prioritize health over aesthetics, contrary to what is suggested here.

B: While combating misinformation is mentioned, it is a secondary benefit, not the primary reason for redefining obesity.

D: The guidelines are tailored specifically to Indian realities, not international standards.

### 3. B) Focus on abdominal fat linked to metabolic disorders.

The passage highlights that the new guidelines prioritize abdominal fat due to its strong links to metabolic disorders among Indians.

A: The new guidelines move away from a universal BMI standard, highlighting its inadequacy.

C: Extreme dieting is discouraged as it is linked to health risks, not promoted by the guidelines.

D: The guidelines introduce a two-stage classification ("pre-clinical" and "clinical" obesity), not five stages.

### 4. C) To account for body composition and metabolic risks common in Indians

A: The passage does not suggest reducing the role of genetics; it acknowledges that Indian genetic predispositions differ from western populations. The focus on abdominal fat is due to higher metabolic risks, not to ignore genetics.

B: The passage warns against prioritising appearance over health. The guidelines focus on scientific metrics (waist circumference, waist-to-height ratio), not social media trends.

C: The passage clearly states that BMI alone is insufficient for Indians because it does not address body composition or specific metabolic risks. Abdominal fat is strongly linked to conditions like diabetes and cardiovascular disease, making it a better metric.

D: The new guidelines move away from western standards, recognising that Indian populations have different thresholds and health risks.

5. **A) To distinguish between individuals who are at risk and those who already have organ complications**

B (Incorrect): The passage does not mention any new laboratory tests; it discusses a classification approach based on health risk and organ function.

A (Correct): The passage explicitly states that “pre-clinical obesity” indicates increased risks without symptoms, while “clinical obesity” points to excess fat harming organ functions.

C (Incorrect): The passage does not mention cost reduction as a goal. The two-stage classification aims at better diagnosis and personalised care.

D (Incorrect): The guidelines actually discourage focusing on mere appearance and stress overall health and evidence-based interventions.

6. A) **Ardent** (adjective) – Enthusiastic, passionate, fervent, zealous. उत्साही

Synonym: **Committed** (adjective) – Dedicated, devoted, loyal, resolute. प्रतिबद्ध

- **Forced** (adjective) – Compelled, constrained, involuntary. मजबूर
- **Temporary** (adjective) – Short-term, brief, fleeting, provisional. अस्थायी
- **Unhappy** (adjective) – Sad, sorrowful, miserable, discontented. दुखी

7. **C) Contract** (noun) – A deal of agreement done in a company or firm अनुबंध

- **Concurrence** (noun) – Agreement or consistency between opinions or actions. सहमति
- **Acceptance** (noun) – The action of consenting to receive or undertake something offered. स्वीकृति
- **Conformity** (noun) – Compliance with standards, rules, or laws. अनुपालन

8. A) **'poetic language'** के बदले **'lyrical language'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि **'lyrical'** का अर्थ भी **'poetic'** होता है; अतः यह सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है; जैसे— The author's writing style is characterised by its lyrical language.

**Lyrical** (adjective) – like a song or a poem, expressing strong personal feelings आत्माभिव्यंजक गीत या कविता के समान; प्रगीत

- **'lyrical language'** will be used instead of **'poetic language'** because **'lyrical'** also means **'poetic'**; hence, it is the most appropriate option; Like— The author's writing style is characterised by its lyrical language.

9. **A) Immune** (adjective) – Protected or exempt, especially from an obligation or the effects of something; resistant to a particular infection or toxin. प्रतिरक्षित

**Synonym: Resistant** (adjective) – Offering resistance to something or someone; not affected by something. प्रतिरोधक

- **Asleep** (adjective) – In a state of sleep; dormant. सोया हुआ
- **Variable** (adjective) – Not consistent or having a fixed pattern; liable to change. परिवर्ती
- **Safe** (adjective) – Protected from or not exposed to danger or risk; not likely to be harmed or lost. सुरक्षित

10. C) **Cheap reasonably** के बदले 'reasonably cheap' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ adverb 'reasonably' adjective 'cheap' को modify कर रहा है और adverb हमेशा adjective के पहले आता है; जैसे— It is a reasonably cheap restaurant.

- 'reasonably cheap' will be used instead of 'cheap reasonably' because here the adverb 'reasonably' modifies the adjective 'cheap' and an adverb always comes before the adjective; Like— It is a reasonably cheap restaurant.

11. C) **Evolution** (noun) – The act or process of going from the simple or basic to the complex or advanced विकास

- **Wither** (verb) – to become dry and shriveled मुरझाना
- **Ennoblement** (noun) – the act of elevating in rank, honor, or quality प्रतिष्ठा
- **Flourishing** (noun) – developing rapidly and successfully; thriving उन्नति

12. C) **Theist** (noun) – One who believes in the existence of God ईश्वरवादी

- **Fatalist** (noun) – One who believes that all events are predetermined and therefore inevitable. नियतिवादी
- **Atheist** (noun) – One who does not believe in the existence of God. नास्तिक
- **Protagonist** (noun) – The main character or leading figure in a drama, movie, novel, or other narrative. मुख्य पात्र

13. D) **Be in a tight corner** (idiom) – In a difficult situation कठिन स्थिति में होना

- **Bolt from the blue** (idiom) – A sudden and unexpected event or piece of news. अचानक अप्रत्याशित घटना
- **Give a cold shoulder** (idiom) – To deliberately ignore or show indifference to someone. जानबूझकर अनदेखा करना
- **Pull the last straw** (idiom) – The final problem in a series of problems that finally makes you give up or causes something to fail. आखिरी बूँद जो सहनशीलता को खत्म कर दे

14. D) **Cacophony** (noun) – An unpleasant mixture of loud sounds कर्कश ध्वनि

- **Harmony** (noun) – The combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce chords and chord progressions pleasing to the ear. सामंजस्य
  - **Hegemony** (noun) – Leadership or dominance, especially by one country or social group over others. वर्चस्व
  - **Irony** (noun) – The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect. विडम्बना
15. A) The correct spelling of 'Cheerfull' is 'Cheerful', which means "noticeably happy and optimistic" खुशमिजाज, प्रसन्न.
16. B) **An elephant in the room** (idiom) – There is an obvious problem एक स्पष्ट समस्या
17. B) **Parable** (noun) – A story intended to teach moral lessons नैतिकता सिखाने के लिए बनाई गई कहानी
- **Parboil** (verb) – Partially cook food by boiling briefly अधपका खाना
  - **Parole** (noun) – The temporary or permanent release of a prisoner before the end of a sentence, on the promise of good behavior जमानत
  - **Parasite** (noun) – An organism that lives in or on another organism and benefits by deriving nutrients at the host's expense परजीवी
18. A) **Mighty** (adjective) – Possessing great and impressive power or strength, especially on account of size. शक्तिशाली
- Antonym: **Weak** (adjective) – Lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; lacking physical strength and energy. कमजोर
- **Forcible** (adjective) – Done by force; involving the use of physical force. बलपूर्वक
  - **Forceful** (adjective) – Strong and assertive; vigorous and powerful. शक्तिशाली
  - **Haughty** (adjective) – Arrogantly superior and disdainful. घमंडी
19. B) The correct spelling of 'Serch' is 'Search' which means "an attempt to find something" तलाश, खोज.
20. A) **Déjà vu** (noun) – Feeling of being in a place before having already experienced the present situation. पुर्वानुभव
- **Illusion** (noun) – a thing that is or is likely to be wrongly perceived or interpreted by the senses. भ्रान्ति
  - **Spirituality** (noun) – the quality of being concerned with the human spirit or soul as opposed to material or physical things. आध्यात्मिकता

- **Delusion** (noun) – a belief or impression that is firmly maintained despite being contradicted by what is generally accepted as reality or rational argument. भ्रम

21. 'A) **Bangles**' होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence एक महिला के गहनों के बारे में बात कर रहा है, जो उसकी बांह से लेकर उंगलियों तक फैले हुए हैं। यहाँ "A series of (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of shell or ivory or thin metal clothed her left upper arm all the way down to her fingers." के माध्यम से उस गहने की श्रृंखला को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें बांह से उंगलियों तक का आभूषण शामिल है। इसलिए, "bangles" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Bangles**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the jewelry worn by a woman, extending from her arm down to her fingers. Here, through "A series of (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of shell or ivory or thin metal clothed her left upper arm all the way down to her fingers," it portrays the series of jewelry that includes adornments from the arm to the fingers. Thus, "bangles" would be the most appropriate choice.

22. B) **with**' होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence गहनों और उनके विभिन्न हिस्सों के संयोजन की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "A necklace (2)\_\_\_\_\_ three pendants" के माध्यम से उस गहने की सजावट को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें हार और उसके साथ जुड़े हुए पेंडेंट्स शामिल हैं। इसलिए, "with" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**With**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the combination of jewelry and its various parts. Here, through "A necklace (2)\_\_\_\_\_ three pendants", it portrays the decoration of the jewelry, including the necklace and the pendants attached to it. Thus, "with" would be the most appropriate choice.

23. B) **Wrist**' होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence हाथ और उसके गहनों की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "necklace (2) तीन पेंडेंट्स और कुछ कंगन कलाई और (3) पर दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें हाथों की आधुनिक कला का वर्णन है। इसलिए, "wrist" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

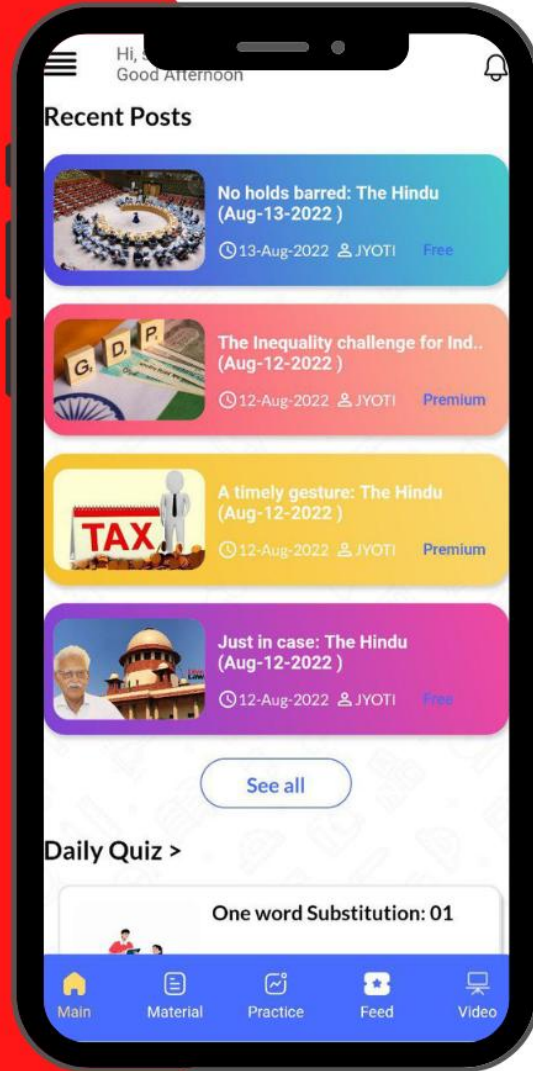
- '**Wrist**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the hand and its ornaments. Here, through "necklace (2) three pendants and a few bangles above the elbow and (3) on the right hands", it portrays the modern art of hands. Thus, "wrist" would be the most appropriate choice.

24. D) **Undaunted**' होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence मनुष्य की आशान्वित आत्मा की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "She speaks of the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ ever hopeful human spirit" के माध्यम से उस आत्मा को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जो विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी निरंतर संघर्ष करती रहती है। इसलिए, "undaunted" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Undaunted**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the ever hopeful human spirit. Here, through "She speaks of the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ ever hopeful human spirit", it portrays that spirit which continues to strive despite adversities. Thus, "undaunted" would be the most appropriate choice

25. D) '**Impact**' होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, passage एक कलाकृति के हमारे इन्द्रियों पर छोड़ने वाले प्रभाव की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "experience the 5\_ that a work of art leaves on our senses" के माध्यम से उस कलात्मक अनुभव की बात की जा रही है, जो हमारे मन और इन्द्रियों पर एक गहरा प्रभाव डालता है। इसलिए, "impact" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

'**Impact**' should be used because in the entire context, the passage is discussing the effect that a piece of art has on our senses. Here, through "experience the 5\_ that a work of art leaves on our senses," it emphasizes that artistic experience which leaves a deep impression on our mind and senses. Thus, "impact" would be the most appropriate choice



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