

## A question of hygiene: On the Guillain-Barré Syndrome outbreak in Pune

The GBS outbreak in Pune reveals the **fragility** of its urban systems

**At the heart of** the current Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) outbreak in Pune, where over 100 **cases** of **suspected** GBS **have** been recorded, is a bacterial infection. A health investigation has revealed *Campylobacter jejuni*, a bacteria found in **contaminated** food and water, to be behind the first **cluster** of cases. In almost all the patients, recent case history has shown **episodes** of **gastroenteritis**, vomiting, **diarrhoea** and **nausea** before the **onset** of the characteristic **peripheral numbing** of GBS, **leading to** paralysis. **One case** of death due to suspected GBS **has** also been recorded — of a patient who had visited Pune. This outbreak reveals the fragility of the **scaffolding** that urban systems in India are built on, with **pathogens managing** to breach all safety nets that humans have built for themselves, to emerge through and cause **havoc**. Any **slip up** in maintenance or in **surveillance**, clearly **leads to** discomfort, ill health and **debility** for a large number of people. GBS is a rare, autoimmune neurological disorder, in which a person's immune system launches an attack on the peripheral nervous system, leading to **tingling**, weakening of muscles, numbing and paralysis in the arms and legs, not unlike in the **acute flaccid paralysis** of polio. It can be caused by viral or bacterial pre-infections, as per the World Health Organization (WHO). Globally, it is estimated that GBS has an incidence of 1-2 per 1,00,000 population, and is more **predominant** among adult males. While India-specific large **epidemiological** studies on GBS are lacking, as testing for GBS in a resource-poor **setting** is difficult, according to a WHO report (1993), it was estimated that 138 cases of GBS were seen annually in seven major teaching hospitals, with approximately 75% of cases occurring in adults. While **studies** across the world **have** shown numbers to rise in seasons of weather change, it is possible that this is India's largest outbreak in recorded history.

Patients are treated with plasma exchange or intravenous immunoglobulin therapy, and most recover. However, these treatments are most effective if started within two weeks of the first symptoms, making early detection and **initiation** of treatment absolutely crucial. Rapid response teams in Pune are **in place**, collecting water samples and **mounting** surveillance on the community, and a central team has also been rushed to affected areas. It is key to ensure that all measures are in place to pick up patients, and initiate treatment as soon as possible. It is the duty of the local and State governance to provide clean drinking water to all residents and ensure that adequate social messaging is provided **periodically** on avoiding contaminated, unhygienic food. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'
- **In place** (phrase) – working or ready to work; established. स्थापित

## Vocabulary

1. **Syndrome** (noun) – condition, disorder, illness, set of symptoms, medical state रोग लक्षण समूह
2. **Outbreak** (noun) – sudden occurrence, eruption, flare-up, onset, breaking out प्रकोप
3. **Fragility** (noun) – vulnerability, delicacy, weakness, brittleness, instability नाजुकता / अस्थिरता
4. **At the heart of** (phrase) – central to, core of, crucial to, key part of, at the center of के केंद्र में
5. **Suspected** (adjective) – presumed, alleged, supposed, assumed, believed to be संदिग्ध
6. **Contaminated** (adjective) – polluted, tainted, infected, fouled, adulterated दूषित
7. **Cluster** (noun) – group, bunch, collection, gathering, set समूह
8. **Episode** (noun) – occurrence, incident, event, happening, instance घटना
9. **Gastroenteritis** (noun) – Inflammation of the stomach and intestines, often causing vomiting and diarrhea. जठरांत्रशोथ (पेट और आंतों की सूजन)
10. **Diarrhoea** (noun) – Frequent passage of loose, watery bowel movements. दस्त
11. **Nausea** (noun) – queasiness, sickness, dizziness, urge to vomit, stomach distress मतली
12. **Onset** (noun) – beginning, start, commencement, inception, arrival प्रारंभ
13. **Peripheral** (adjective) – outer, external, marginal, surrounding, boundary-level बाहरी
14. **Numbing** (noun) – loss of sensation, deadening, desensitization, anesthetizing, dulling संवेदना-शून्यता
15. **Lead** (to) (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, contribute to, give rise to कारण बनना
16. **Scaffolding** (noun) – supportive framework, structure, base, undergirding, supporting system सहारा देने वाला ढाँचा
17. **Pathogen** (noun) – disease-causing agent, germ, microbe, infectious organism, virus/bacterium रोगजनक
18. **Manage** (to) (verb) – succeed in, be able to, accomplish, achieve, make happen सफल होना
19. **Havoc** (noun) – chaos, destruction, devastation, mayhem, turmoil तबाही / विनाश
20. **Slip up** (noun) – mistake, error, blunder, oversight, lapse चूक / भूल

21. **Surveillance** (noun) – monitoring, observation, watch, scrutiny, supervision  
निगरानी
22. **Debility** (noun) – weakness, frailty, infirmity, feebleness, enervation कमजोरी
23. **Tingling** (noun) – prickling sensation, pins and needles, stinging, slight numbness, burning feeling झुनझुनी
24. **Acute** (adjective) – severe, intense, critical, sharp, serious तीव्र
25. **Flaccid paralysis** (noun) – A condition of limp muscles with decreased or absent tendon reflexes.  
शिथिल पक्षाघात (ढीली मांसपेशियों का पक्षाघात)
26. **Predominant** (adjective) – main, chief, principal, prevailing, primary प्रमुख
27. **Epidemiological** (adjective) – Relating to the study of how diseases affect the health and illness of populations. महामारी विज्ञान संबंधी
28. **Setting** (noun) – environment, context, backdrop, situation, locale परिदृश्य
29. **Initiation** (noun) – commencement, start, inception, launch, beginning आरंभ
30. **Mount** (verb) – organize, set up, launch, initiate, commence आरंभ करना / शुरू करना
31. **Periodically** (adverb) – regularly, from time to time, at intervals, occasionally, intermittently समय-समय पर

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **GBS Outbreak in Pune** – Over 100 suspected cases of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) have been recorded in Pune, revealing gaps in urban health systems.
2. **Bacterial Infection Identified** – The outbreak is linked to *Campylobacter jejuni*, a bacteria found in contaminated food and water.
3. **Symptoms Before GBS Onset** – Most patients experienced gastroenteritis, vomiting, diarrhea, and nausea before developing GBS symptoms.
4. **One Death Reported** – A suspected GBS-related death has been recorded, highlighting the severity of the outbreak.
5. **Urban System Fragility** – The outbreak exposes vulnerabilities in urban infrastructure, where lapses in hygiene lead to severe health consequences.
6. **What is GBS?** – It is a rare autoimmune neurological disorder where the immune system attacks the peripheral nervous system, leading to numbness, muscle weakness, and paralysis.
7. **Similar to Polio Paralysis** – GBS symptoms resemble acute flaccid paralysis seen in polio cases.
8. **Causes of GBS** – It can be triggered by bacterial or viral infections, as per WHO guidelines.
9. **Global Incidence Rate** – GBS occurs in 1-2 people per 1,00,000 population worldwide, affecting adult males more frequently.
10. **Lack of India-Specific Data** – Epidemiological studies on GBS in India are limited due to challenges in testing and resource constraints.
11. **Historical Cases in India** – A 1993 WHO report estimated 138 GBS cases annually in major Indian hospitals, with 75% occurring in adults.
12. **Seasonal Rise in Cases** – GBS incidence increases during seasonal changes, and this outbreak may be India's largest recorded.
13. **Treatment and Recovery** – Patients are treated with plasma exchange or intravenous immunoglobulin therapy, which is most effective within two weeks of symptom onset.
14. **Emergency Response in Pune** – Rapid response teams are collecting water samples, monitoring communities, and a central team has been deployed for support.
15. **Need for Clean Water and Hygiene Awareness** – Local and state authorities must ensure clean drinking water, food safety, and proper public awareness to prevent such outbreaks.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**

- A. Analytical and cautionary
- B. Alarmist
- C. Lighthearted
- D. Indifferent

2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**

- A. Emphasis on individual hygiene practices only
- B. Comparison of GBS with polio
- C. A polio outbreak occurring in India
- D. The GBS outbreak in Pune and the need for stronger public health safeguards

3. **the correct alternative from the following options for the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) given below:**

Assertion (A): Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) can arise only due to bacterial infections.

Reason (R): According to the World Health Organization (WHO), GBS can be triggered by viral or bacterial pre-infections

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, and R is false.
- D. A is false, and R is true.

4. **Which of the following best represents the global incidence of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) as described in the passage?**

- A. 1–2 per 100 population
- B. 1–2 per 1,000 population
- C. 1–2 per 1,00,000 population
- D. 10–20 per 1,00,000 population

5. **Which bacterium was identified as the cause behind the first cluster of GBS cases in Pune, according to the passage?**

- A. *Vibrio cholerae*
- B. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- C. *Campylobacter jejuni*
- D. *Salmonella typhi*

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

The manager swiftly overtook him, \_\_\_\_\_ effortlessly past the skinny Englishman, with a practiced ease.

- A. sliding
- B. dawdling
- C. kindling
- D. rendering

7. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling error in the following sentence.**  
The poet was able to compose the long poem in a tranquill atmosphere.
- A. trankwil
  - B. tranquil
  - C. trancuel
  - D. tranquel
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase.**  
Jared deliberately set fire to a property and got arrested by the police.
- A. Dystrophy
  - B. Dementia
  - C. Insomnia
  - D. Arson
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
He is habituated to using words spoken with an unusual amount of venom when it comes to his in-laws.
- A. ambiguousness
  - B. benevolence
  - C. irony
  - D. satire
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
The new/ smartphone is/absolutely best than/ the latest model
- A. smartphone is
  - B. absolutely best than
  - C. the latest model
  - D. the new
11. **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.**  
He will be / waiting for me when / I reached his home.
- A. no error
  - B. I reaches his home.
  - C. He will be
  - D. waiting for me when
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**  
Whenever addressed, she comes \_\_\_\_\_ and performs her \_\_\_\_\_ in a great way.
- A. fourth, role
  - B. forth, role
  - C. forth, roll
  - D. fourth, roll

13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

The keys were lies on the table.

- A. lying on the table
  - B. lie on the table
  - C. No substitution required
  - D. Lay on the table
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

Manish has being applying / for colleges / ever since he passed / his entrance test in March

- A. his entrance test in March
  - B. manish has being applying
  - C. ever since he passed
  - D. for colleges
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Celebrate
- B. Entertenment
- C. Outburst
- D. Conscious

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

The pencil has a tip made of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. steal
  - B. led
  - C. lewd
  - D. lead
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- The success and achievements of a school mostly \_\_\_\_\_ on its experience and resourcefulness.
- A. credit
  - B. achieve
  - C. depend
  - D. begin

18. **Based on the situation in the given sentence, select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment.**

There are several people who find themselves a dominating person in a group

- A. A man of his words
  - B. Cock of the walk
  - C. A white elephant
  - D. A bone of contention
19. **Select the most appropriate degree of comparison to fill in the blank.**

The underground railway network, 'The Tube' in London is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ transport in London.

- A. the expensive
- B. more expensive
- C. the most expensive
- D. expensive

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

Jeopardy

- A. mighty
- B. safety
- C. strict
- D. silence

**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.**

He knew everyone on the island. Whenever his car stopped, half a dozen voices \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ shout out his name. Policemen, agricultural labourers of low social status and priests waved and smiled \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ he passed; everyone greeted him as a brother. They respected his honesty, and belligerence, and above all, they adored his typically Greek scorn and fearlessness when dealing with any \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ of Governmental red tape. On arrival, two of our cases containing linen and other things had been \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ by the Customs on the curious ground that they were merchandise. So, when we moved out to the villa and the problem of bed linen arose, Mother told Spiro \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ our cases in the Customs and asked for his advice.

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

- A. could
- B. would
- C. should
- D. can

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

- A. so
- B. as
- C. nor
- D. thus

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

- A. from
- B. farm
- C. forum
- D. form

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



- A. confiscated
- B. collected
- C. concealed
- D. contributed

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

- A. about
- B. from
- C. within
- D. behind

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. A) Analytical and cautionary

The passage carefully analyzes the cause of the Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) outbreak, highlights the need for vigilance, and cautions about maintaining hygiene and quick response.

B: Although the passage points out serious concerns, it does not exaggerate or sensationalize the issue; it remains factual and measured.

C: There is no humor or casual tone in the text; it deals with a serious public health matter.

D: The passage clearly shows concern and urgency about the outbreak; it is not detached or apathetic.

### 2. D) The GBS outbreak in Pune and the need for stronger public health safeguards

The passage describes the GBS outbreak and underscores how fragile urban systems contribute to outbreaks, stressing the importance of safe water supply, prompt treatment, and overall public health measures.

A is incorrect: While hygiene is mentioned, the passage's focus is on broader systemic and public health needs, not just personal practices.

B is incorrect: The passage mentions polio only to illustrate a similar type of paralysis; it does not revolve around comparing the two conditions as its primary theme.

C is incorrect: There is no mention of a current polio outbreak; the passage centers on GBS, not polio.

### 3. D) A is false, R is true

The Assertion is false because the passage and WHO guidance state that GBS can be triggered by both viral and bacterial infections; it is not only bacterial.

The Reason is true: WHO has indicated that GBS may follow either a viral or bacterial infection.

Option A: Says both A and R are true and that R explains A. This is wrong because A is not true.

Option B: Implies both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. Again, A is not true.

Option C: States A is true and R is false. This contradicts the passage; A is the false statement, and R is correct.

### 4. C) 1–2 per 1,00,000 population

The passage explicitly notes that “globally, it is estimated that GBS has an incidence of 1-2 per 1,00,000 population.”

A (1–2 per 100): This would be extremely high and contradicts the passage.

B (1–2 per 1,000): Still much higher than the in the passage.

D (10–20 per 1,00,000): The passage does not mention 10–20; it specifically says 1–2 per 1,00,000.

### 5. C) *Campylobacter jejuni*

The passage clearly states that investigations revealed *Campylobacter jejuni*, found in contaminated food and water, was responsible for the initial cluster of cases.

A (*Vibrio cholerae*): Commonly causes cholera, not the GBS outbreak described.

B (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*): Causes tuberculosis, unrelated to this acute outbreak scenario.

D (*Salmonella typhi*): Responsible for typhoid fever, not indicated in the passage as a cause for GBS.

6. A) **Sliding** का use होगा क्योंकि "sliding" का अर्थ होता है चुपचाप या आसानी से सरकना, जो इस sentence में contextually सही है। sentence में mention है कि प्रबंधक ने अपनी कुशलता से "skinny Englishman" को आसानी से पार किया, इसलिए 'sliding' यहाँ सही है। Dawdling (धीरे-धीरे चलना या समय बर्बाद करना) इस context में गलत है क्योंकि प्रबंधक का कार्य कुशलता और तेजी से किया गया है, न कि धीमी गति से। Kindling (जलाना या प्रज्वलित करना) का इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में कोई अर्थ नहीं बनता है। Rendering (प्रस्तुत करना या बनाना) का भी इस संदर्भ में उपयोग अनुचित है क्योंकि यहाँ प्रबंधक का कार्य गति और सहजता से सरकने का है।

**Sliding** is grammatically correct because it implies moving smoothly and easily, which matches the context where the manager moves past with practiced ease. The verb aligns with the sentence's depiction of fluid and skilled motion. Dawdling means wasting time or moving slowly, which contradicts the quick and efficient motion described in the sentence. Kindling refers to starting a fire or igniting something, which is irrelevant here. Rendering means to provide or depict something, which doesn't align with the context of physical motion.

7. B) The correct spelling of the word in question is '**tranquil**'. It means "calm, peaceful, and free from disturbance" in English, and "शांत, निःशब्द, और अशांति से मुक्त"
8. D) **Arson** – Deliberately setting fire to property  
The crime of setting fire to a building on purpose (दंगे-फ़साद आदि में) घरों और दुकानों में आग लगाने का अपराध; आगज़नी
9. B) **Venom** (noun) – Poison, malice, spite, bitterness, hostility ज़हर/ कड़वाहट

**Antonym: Benevolence** (noun) – The quality of being kind, generous, or well-meaning, compassion, goodwill. परोपकार

- **Ambiguousness** (noun): The quality of being open to more than one interpretation, unclear, vague. अस्पष्टता, अनिश्चितता।
- **Irony** (noun): The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, sarcasm, paradox. व्यंग्य, विरोधाभास।
- **Satire** (noun): The use of humor, irony, or ridicule to criticize or expose. व्यंग्य।

10. B) **absolutely best than** के बदले **absolutely better than** का use होगा क्योंकि तुलना करने के लिए "than" के साथ comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है। Superlative degree (best) के साथ "than" का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। उदाहरण के लिए: This is better than that.

**absolutely better than** will be used instead of **absolutely best than** because "than" is used for comparison, and it requires the comparative form better instead of the superlative best. For example: This is better than that.

11. B) 'I reached his home' के स्थान पर '**I reach his home**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में main clause 'He will be waiting' Future Continuous Tense में है। इस प्रकार, उसके बाद आने वाला Clause Present Indefinite Tense में होना चाहिए। example— He will be waiting for me when I reach his home.

"I reached his home" should be replaced with "I reach his home" because the main clause "He will be waiting" is in the Future Continuous Tense, and the dependent clause introduced by "when" should use the Present Indefinite Tense to describe a future event. For example: He will be waiting for me when I reach his home.

12. B) '**Forth**' का use होगा क्योंकि "forth" का अर्थ होता है "आगे" या "प्रकट होना।" Sentence में कहा गया है कि जब भी उसे संबोधित किया जाता है, वह आगे आती है और अपनी जिम्मेदारी (role) को अच्छे तरीके से निभाती है। इसलिए 'forth' यहाँ सही है। '**Role**' का अर्थ होता है "किसी की जिम्मेदारी या कार्य।" यह वाक्य के अर्थ के साथ पूरी तरह से मेल खाता है क्योंकि वाक्य में उसके कर्तव्यों की चर्चा हो रही है **Fourth**' का अर्थ है "चौथा," जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में बिल्कुल उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में किसी क्रम की बात नहीं हो रही है। **Roll**' का अर्थ है "घुमाना "या" रोटी का टुकड़ा," जो "अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने "के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। **Fourth**' गलत है क्योंकि यह संख्या को दर्शाता है, और '**Roll**' गलत है क्योंकि यह कार्य या भूमिका के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Forth' will be used because it means "forward" or "to emerge." The sentence indicates that whenever she is addressed, she steps forward and performs her duties.

'Role' is correct because it means a person's responsibility or duty, aligning perfectly with the context. '**Fourth**' means "the fourth in a sequence," which does not make sense in the context of stepping forward or emerging. '**Roll**' means "to move by turning over" or refers to a "physical object like bread roll," which does not fit the context of performing duties. '**Fourth**' is incorrect as it denotes a sequence, and '**Roll**' is irrelevant in the context of responsibilities or duties.

13. A) '**lies**' के बदले '**lying**' का use होगा क्योंकि '**were**' auxiliary verb है जो **past continuous tense** को दर्शाती है। **Past continuous tense** में main verb present participle form में होनी चाहिए, जैसे— "**Was/were + verb-ing**"। इसलिए, "**were lying on the table**" सही है।

'lying' will be used instead of 'lies' because 'were' is an auxiliary verb that indicates past continuous tense. In past continuous tense, the main verb must be in its present participle form, like— "Was/were + verb-ing". Hence, "were lying on the table" is correct.

14. B) 'has being applying' के बदले 'has been applying' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Present Perfect Continuous tense में auxiliary verb 'been' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि 'being' का।

'has being applying' is incorrect; instead, 'has been applying' should be used because the Present Perfect Continuous tense requires 'been' as the auxiliary verb, not 'being'.

15. B) The correct spelling is **Entertainment**, which means "the action of providing or being provided with amusement or enjoyment" (मनोरंजन)

16. D) 'Lead' का use होगा क्योंकि "Lead" वह पदार्थ है जो पेंसिल की नोक में होता है और जिसका उपयोग लिखने के लिए किया जाता है। वाक्य में पेंसिल की नोक के निर्माण की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'Lead' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि: 'Steal' का अर्थ है चोरी करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Led' 'Lead' का भूतकाल है, जिसका अर्थ है मार्गदर्शन किया। 'Lewd' का अर्थ है अश्लील या अनैतिक, जो इस वाक्य से संबंधित नहीं है।

'Lead' will be used because it refers to the material inside a pencil tip used for writing. The sentence talks about what the pencil tip is made of, so 'Lead' is the correct choice. 'Steal' means to take something without permission, which doesn't fit the context. 'Led' is the past tense of 'lead' meaning guided, which is not grammatically or contextually appropriate here. 'Lewd' means indecent or obscene, which is unrelated to the sentence.

17. C) **Depend** का use होगा क्योंकि "depend" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ पर निर्भर होना या उससे प्रभावित होना। sentence में mention है कि स्कूल की सफलता और उपलब्धियां उसके अनुभव और संसाधनशीलता पर निर्भर करती हैं, इसलिए 'depend' सही है। जबकि 'credit' का अर्थ है मान्यता देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Achieve' का अर्थ है कुछ प्राप्त करना, लेकिन वाक्य में यह फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि "सफलता और उपलब्धियां" खुद कुछ प्राप्त नहीं कर सकतीं। 'Begin' का अर्थ है शुरू करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'depend' will be used because it means to rely on something or someone. The sentence states that the success and achievements of a school rely on its experience and resourcefulness, making 'depend' the correct option.

'credit' means to give recognition or acknowledgment, which is irrelevant in this context of reliance. 'achieve' means to accomplish something, which doesn't fit as the sentence is about dependence, not achievement. 'begin' means to start, which is unsuitable because the sentence discusses the foundation of success, not the starting point

18. B) **Cock of the walk (Idiom)** – A dominating person in a group गुट का प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति

19. C) 'The most expensive' का use होगा क्योंकि यह superlative degree है, जो अन्य सभी options में सबसे महंगे को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग होती है। वाक्य में "The Tube" को लंदन के परिवहन साधनों में सबसे महंगा बताया गया है। यहाँ "the" का उपयोग यह संकेत करता है कि यह superlative form के लिए है, और यह वाक्य को व्याकरणिक रूप से सही बनाता है। 'The expensive' का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह तुलना के लिए सही रूप नहीं है। 'More expensive' का use गलत है क्योंकि यह comparative degree है, जो केवल दो विकल्पों की तुलना के लिए प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन यहाँ तुलना सभी परिवहन साधनों से हो रही है। 'Expensive' का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह positive degree है, जो किसी तुलना को प्रदर्शित नहीं करता।

'The most expensive' will be used because it is the superlative degree, which is used to denote the highest level of comparison among all options. The sentence states that "The Tube" is the most expensive among all transport options in London, and the presence of 'the' indicates the requirement for a superlative degree. 'The expensive' is incorrect because it is not a valid form for comparison. 'More expensive' is incorrect because it is the comparative degree, suitable for comparing only two options, but here, the comparison is among all transport methods.

'Expensive' is incorrect because it is the positive degree, which does not indicate any comparison.

20. B) **Jeopardy** (noun) – Danger, risk, hazard, peril, insecurity. (जोखिम, संकट, खतरा)

**Antonym: Safety** (noun): Meaning – The state of being safe or free from danger. (सुरक्षा)

- **Mighty** (adjective):– Strong, powerful, robust, great. शक्तिशाली, सामर्थ्यवान
- **Strict** (adjective): Meaning – Rigid, harsh, severe, stern, rigorous. (कठोर, अनुशासनात्मक)
- **Silence** (noun): Meaning – The absence of sound, quietness, stillness. (शांति, मौन)

21. B) 'Would' का use होगा क्योंकि 'would' का अर्थ है अतीत में आदत या बार-बार की जाने वाली क्रिया। sentence में mention है कि जब भी उनकी कार रुकती थी, लोग अक्सर उनका नाम पुकारते थे। यह एक आदत को दर्शाता है, और 'would' इस संदर्भ में सबसे उपयुक्त है। उदाहरण: Whenever he came to the village, children would run to greet him. 'Could' का अर्थ है संभवता या क्षमता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह अतीत की आदत का उल्लेख नहीं करता 'Should' का अर्थ है कर्तव्य या सुझाव, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य किसी सलाह या आवश्यकता के बारे में नहीं है। 'Can' का उपयोग वर्तमान क्षमता या अनुमति के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ गलत है क्योंकि यह क्रिया अतीत में होती थी।

'Would' will be used because it indicates a habitual or repeated action in the past. The sentence describes how people regularly shouted his name whenever his car stopped, which

makes "would" the most appropriate choice to convey this repeated past behavior. Example: Whenever he visited the market, the shopkeepers would greet him warmly.

Could" means **possibility or ability**, which doesn't fit here as the sentence describes a habitual past action, not a possibility. "Should" implies **obligation or recommendation**, which is out of context since the sentence does not suggest any duty or advice. "Can" expresses **present ability or permission**, which is incorrect because the sentence refers to a **past habitual action**, not a present situation.

22. B) **As'** का use होगा क्योंकि "as" का अर्थ होता है "जब" या "जैसे ही।" sentence में mention है कि लोग उनके पास से गुजरने के दौरान wave और smile करते हैं, इसलिए 'as' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'so' का अर्थ है "इसलिए" जो परिणाम दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है और यहाँ कोई परिणाम नहीं है। 'Nor' का अर्थ है "न ही," जो नकारात्मक वाक्य के लिए उपयोग होता है, और 'Thus' का अर्थ है "इस प्रकार," जो कारण और परिणाम के लिए उपयोग होता है। ये सभी context के अनुसार सही नहीं हैं।

'As' will be used because it means "when" or "while." The sentence mentions that people waved and smiled as he passed by, making 'as' appropriate. Whereas, 'so' means "therefore," which is used to show consequence, 'nor' means "neither," used for negative contexts, and 'thus' means "therefore," which indicates a conclusion. These options don't fit the context.

23. D) **'From'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह किसी भी प्रकार या श्रेणी को व्यक्त करने के लिए उपयुक्त preposition है। Sentence में 'dealing with any from of Governmental red tape' का मतलब है "किसी भी प्रकार की सरकारी बाधा से निपटना," और 'from' यहाँ grammatically और contextually सही fit होता है। 'Farm' का अर्थ होता है "खेती का क्षेत्र," जो इस context में पूरी तरह से irrelevant है। 'Forum' का अर्थ होता है "चर्चा का स्थान," जो यहां fit नहीं बैठता क्योंकि बात 'red tape' की हो रही है। 'Form' का अर्थ है "रूप" या "प्रपत्र," जो यहां गलत है क्योंकि यह variety या प्रकार को व्यक्त नहीं करता।

**From'** will be used because it is the correct preposition to express any type or category.

The sentence mentions "dealing with any from of Governmental red tape," which means addressing any type of bureaucratic obstacle. Thus, 'from' is the grammatically and contextually correct choice. 'Farm' means an agricultural area, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Forum' means a place for discussion, which does not fit the idea of bureaucratic hurdles. 'Form' refers to a document or shape, which does not express the variation or type required here.

24. A) **Confiscated'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को अधिकारपूर्वक जब्त करना। sentence में mention है कि कस्टम अधिकारियों ने लिनन और अन्य वस्तुओं वाले मामलों को जब्त कर लिया था, यह दावा करते हुए कि वे व्यापारिक सामान हैं। इसलिए, 'confiscated' यहाँ सही उत्तर है।

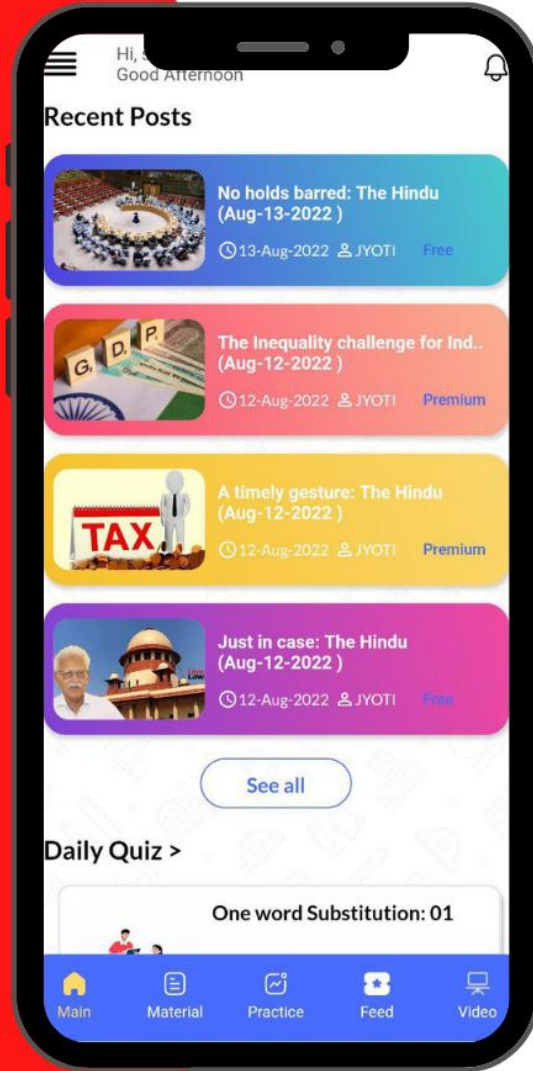
जबकि 'collected' का अर्थ है इकट्ठा करना, 'concealed' का अर्थ है छिपाना, और 'contributed' का अर्थ है योगदान देना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Confiscated' will be used because it means to seize something officially, often by authority. The sentence explains that the Customs had seized the cases containing linen and other items, claiming them to be merchandise. Thus, 'confiscated' fits the context. In contrast, 'collected' means gathered, 'concealed' means hidden, and 'contributed' means to give or donate, none of which align with the context of the sentence.

25. A) **About** का use होगा क्योंकि "about" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय या चिंता को व्यक्त करना। sentence में mention है कि माँ ने स्पाइरो को कस्टम में फंसे मामलों के बारे में जानकारी दी, इसलिए 'about' यहाँ सही है। जबकि: "From" का अर्थ है स्रोत या उत्पत्ति, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। "Within" का अर्थ है किसी चीज के अंदर, जो यहाँ विषय के बारे में बताने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। "Behind" स्थिति या कारण को व्यक्त करता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता।

"About" will be used because it means to express a topic or concern. The sentence explains that Mother informed Spiro about the cases stuck in Customs, making "about" appropriate here. Whereas: "From" implies source or origin, which is not suitable in this context. "Within" means inside something, which doesn't fit the context of discussing the cases. "Behind" refers to position or cause, which is irrelevant here.





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