

## Not business as usual: On upholding India's reputation for quality drugs

India's **reputation** for high-quality **generic drugs** **should** not be put at risk

The **pharmacy** of the **global South** **is** facing a crisis of reputation. After cough syrups made by pharmaceutical companies based in India, which had unacceptable amounts of diethylene glycol and/or ethylene glycol, killed 66 children in the Gambia, 65 children in Uzbekistan in 2022, and 12 children in Cameroon in 2023, and India-made eye drops **contaminated** by **drug-resistant** bacteria killed three persons and **blinded** eight in the U.S., again in 2023, the **spotlight** is back on Indian drug companies for all the wrong reasons. A BBC Eye investigation has **brought to light** the criminal actions of Aveo Pharmaceuticals, a Maharashtra-based company, which was manufacturing and exporting unapproved, highly addictive **opioid** drug combinations to West Africa. The “medicines” contain tapentadol, a powerful opioid, and carisoprodol, a highly addictive **muscle relaxant**. While the Indian drug regulator has approved tapentadol and carisoprodol as **standalone** drugs, the combination has no clearance. Even if the company's claim that the drug combination has been approved by the State drug authority **turns out** to be correct, it is still illegal as only the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) can approve any **novel** fixed dose combination (FDC) drugs for safety and **efficacy**. It is only after this approval that State drug authorities can issue a manufacturing licence. The Health Ministry routinely banning FDCs is only because the State drug authorities ignore this provision in the law with **impunity**.

India questioned and denied the World Health Organization's report about the **lethal** cough syrup sent to Gambia, but in the latest case, CDSCO and the State regulatory authority **swung** into action even in the absence of any complaint by West African countries. The reason: the BBC investigation's **irrefutable** video evidence that the company was in the “business” of manufacturing and exporting the dangerous combination drug despite knowing the harmful effects. The **seizure** of nearly 13 million “medicines” and **26 batches** of active pharmaceutical ingredients of tapentadol and carisoprodol **are clinching** evidence for taking criminal action against the company. While **the moves** by the authorities — to issue a ‘stop activity’ order, **withdraw** the manufacturing licence and permission to export the drugs by any company, and a **show cause notice** — **inspire** some confidence, only **stringent** punishment can serve as a **deterrent**. Indian pharmaceutical companies are known in the global South for their high-quality generic drugs. It is for the drug regulator to ensure that India continues to be famous for this and not gain **notoriety** for producing and exporting **deadly synthetic** opioids as drugs. Manufacturing synthetic opioid drugs cannot be any pharmaceutical company's “business”. **[Practice]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Business as usual** (phrase) – Normalcy, Routine, Status quo, Regularity, Continuity  
सामान्य
2. **Uphold** (verb) – Maintain, Support, Defend, Preserve, Sustain बनाए रखना
3. **Generic drug** (noun) – a medicine that is identical to a brand-name drug in terms of safety, dosage, and other characteristics  
जेनेरिक दवा
4. **Global south** (noun) – It refers to countries often characterized as developing, less developed, or underdeveloped, primarily located in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.  
वैश्विक दक्षिण
5. **Contaminate** (verb) – Pollute, Taint, Infect, Defile, Poison दूषित करना
6. **Drug-resistant** (adjective) – Antibiotic-resistant, Immune, Resistant, Unresponsive, Insensitive दवा प्रतिरोधी
7. **Blind** (verb) – Deprive of sight, Obscure, Dazzle, Disorient, Disable अंधा करना
8. **Spotlight** (noun) – Attention, Focus, Limelight, Publicity, Highlight ध्यान
9. **Bring to light** (phrase) – Reveal, Expose, Uncover, Disclose, Unearth प्रकाश में लाना
10. **Opioid** (noun) – A class of drug used to reduce moderate to severe pain. Opioids can be made from the opium poppy plant or in the laboratory
11. **Muscle relaxant** (noun) – a prescription medication that reduces muscle tension, stiffness, and pain
12. **Standalone** (adjective) – Independent, Separate, Individual, Isolated, Self-contained स्वतंत्र
13. **Turn out** (phrase) – prove to be the case साबित होना
14. **Novel** (adjective) – New, Unique, Original, Innovative, Unprecedented नया
15. **Efficacy** (noun) – Effectiveness, Efficiency, Potency, Success, Usefulness प्रभावकारिता
16. **Impunity** (noun) – Exemption, Immunity, Freedom, License, Exoneration दण्डमुक्ति
17. **Lethal** (adjective) – Deadly, Fatal, Mortal, Dangerous, Toxic घातक
18. **Swing** (verb) – Move, Shift, Act, Respond, React कार्रवाई करना
19. **Irrefutable** (adjective) – Undeniable, Unquestionable, Incontrovertible, Indisputable, Certain अखंडनीय
20. **Seizure** (noun) – Confiscation, Capture, Taking, Appropriation, Impounding जब्ती
21. **Clinch** (verb) – Secure, Confirm, Settle, Finalize, Conclude पक्का करना
22. **Withdraw** (verb) – Remove, Retract, Revoke, Cancel, Recall वापस लेना

23. **Show cause notice** (noun) – produce satisfactory grounds for application of (or exemption from) a procedure or penalty.  
कारण बताओ नोटिस
24. **Stringent** (adjective) – Strict, Rigorous, Severe, Tough, Harsh कठोर
25. **Deterrent** (noun) – Disincentive, Hindrance, Obstacle, Barrier, Restraint कुछ (अनुचित) करने से रोकने वाला
26. **Notoriety** (noun) – Infamy, Disrepute, Shame, Scandal, Ill fame कुख्याति
27. **Deadly** (adjective) – Lethal, Fatal, Mortal, Dangerous, Toxic घातक
28. **Synthetic** (adjective) – Artificial, Man-made, Manufactured, Fake, Imitation कृत्रिम

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Reputation at Risk:** India's reputation as the "pharmacy of the global South" is under threat due to recent scandals involving substandard and harmful drugs.
2. **Cough Syrup Tragedies:** Indian-made cough syrups contaminated with diethylene glycol and ethylene glycol caused the deaths of 66 children in Gambia, 65 in Uzbekistan, and 12 in Cameroon.
3. **Eye Drop Contamination:** Contaminated eye drops from India led to three deaths and eight cases of blindness in the U.S. in 2023.
4. **Aveo Pharmaceuticals Scandal:** A BBC investigation exposed Maharashtra-based Aveo Pharmaceuticals for manufacturing and exporting unapproved, highly addictive opioid drug combinations to West Africa.
5. **Illegal Drug Combinations:** The company produced a combination of tapentadol (an opioid) and carisoprodol (a muscle relaxant), which is not approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO).
6. **Regulatory Failures:** State drug authorities issued manufacturing licenses without CDSCO approval, violating legal provisions.
7. **Health Ministry's Role:** The Health Ministry has banned several fixed-dose combinations (FDCs) due to non-compliance by state authorities.
8. **Swift Action:** CDSCO and state regulators acted promptly after the BBC investigation, seizing 13 million "medicines" and 26 batches of active pharmaceutical ingredients.
9. **Criminal Liability:** The company knowingly manufactured and exported harmful drugs, warranting stringent criminal action.
10. **Regulatory Measures:** Authorities issued a 'stop activity' order, revoked manufacturing licenses, and issued show-cause notices to the company.
11. **Need for Deterrence:** Strict punishment is essential to deter pharmaceutical companies from engaging in illegal and harmful practices.
12. **Global Impact:** India's pharmaceutical industry is crucial for providing affordable, high-quality generic drugs to the global South.
13. **Regulatory Accountability:** The CDSCO and state drug authorities must enforce compliance to prevent further damage to India's reputation.
14. **Ethical Manufacturing:** Pharmaceutical companies must prioritize ethical practices and avoid producing harmful or unapproved drugs.
15. **Restoring Trust:** India must take decisive action to restore global trust in its pharmaceutical industry and ensure the safety and efficacy of its drugs.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Critical and concerned
  - B. Optimistic and celebratory
  - C. Indifferent and apathetic
  - D. Humorous and light-hearted
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The effectiveness of cough syrups in Africa
  - B. The push to ban all pharmaceutical exports from India
  - C. The pressing need for strict regulation and accountability in India's pharmaceutical industry
  - D. The benefits of using synthetic opioids for pain management
3. **Which of the following best describes the main concern raised in the passage regarding the Indian pharmaceutical industry?**
  - A. The decline in India's ability to manufacture generic drugs.
  - B. The regulatory failure in preventing the export of unapproved and harmful drugs.
  - C. The competition between Indian and Western pharmaceutical companies.
  - D. The increase in the demand for opioid-based medicines globally.
4. **What triggered the regulatory action against Aveo Pharmaceuticals despite the absence of a complaint by West African countries?**
  - A. The World Health Organization's (WHO) report on India's pharmaceutical industry.
  - B. A sudden ban on all opioid-based drugs by the Indian Health Ministry.
  - C. A BBC investigation providing irrefutable video evidence.
  - D. A whistleblower from within the pharmaceutical company reporting to authorities.
5. **Why is the seizure of 13 million "medicines" and 26 batches of active pharmaceutical ingredients significant in the case against Aveo Pharmaceuticals?**
  - A. It serves as direct evidence of large-scale illegal drug manufacturing.
  - B. It indicates that all Indian pharmaceutical companies engage in illegal drug trade.
  - C. It proves that the demand for opioids in West Africa is increasing.
  - D. It ensures that no more harmful drugs will be produced in India in the future.
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
  - A. Comfortable
  - B. Battle
  - C. Cheerful
  - D. Depresed
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Everyone disliked the new CEO, Kushal, but nobody is ready to put themselves in dangerous situation by telling him their feelings

- A. pull a long face  
B. bell the cat  
C. sit on the fence  
D. rule the roost
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**  
A. Arrangement  
B. Kerbstone  
C. Inflammous  
D. Subjugator
9. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Most women are facing the same problem when it comes to job satisfaction because of the pay parity in institutions  
A. comparing apples to oranges  
B. a drop in the ocean  
C. in the same boat  
D. armchair experts
10. **Correct the underlined part of the sentence.**  
This mango is bitterer  
A. bitterest  
B. most bitter  
C. bitter  
D. more bitter
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
One who does something for pleasure.  
A. Atheist  
B. Hedonist  
C. Anarchist  
D. Aggressor
12. **Select the grammatically correct sentence**  
A. A traffic on the highway was heavy during an evening.  
B. The traffic on a highway was heavy during an evening.  
C. The traffic on the highway was heavy during the evening.  
D. The traffic on the highway was heavy during an evening.
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
Even if an unlaced shoe is spotless, it is not neat.  
A. agile  
B. forged  
C. soiled  
D. requisite
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

Raju is lazy and smart, but he does not attend the classes.

- A. genius
- B. lax
- C. industrious
- D. snobbish

15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Believe
- B. Conscious
- C. Occurance
- D. Receive

16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in future perfect tense form.**

I hope you wash all the clothes before you come into the house again

- A. I hope you shall wash all the clothes before you come into the house again
- B. I hope you will have washed all the clothes before you come into the house again.
- C. I hope you will have wash all the clothes before you come into the house again.
- D. I hope you will be washing all the clothes before you come into the house again.

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

I am calling to thank you \_\_\_\_\_ the present you sent

- A. of
- B. with
- C. in
- D. for

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

He pressed the \_\_\_\_\_ just in time to avoid the accident.

- A. beak
- B. brake
- C. bike
- D. break

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Any declarations or practices of religious antipathy against ethnic minorities in a democratic country should not be tolerated

- A. Enmity
- B. Devaluation
- C. Conformity
- D. Passivity

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

The ancient Greeks and pagans used to worship natural \_\_\_\_\_ as Gods and Goddesses

- A. impulses
- B. instincts
- C. mixtures
- D. elements

**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.**

Newspapers are like mirrors (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the diverse facets of society, capturing the voices, stories, and events that define our shared human experience. They serve as a forum (2) \_\_\_\_\_ dialogue, debate, and discussion, amplifying voices from all walks of life and fostering (3) \_\_\_\_\_ sense of community. Beyond reporting news, newspapers also celebrate achievements, highlight cultural (4) \_\_\_\_\_, and showcase human resilience in the face of adversity. They are archives of history, chronicling the triumphs and trials of generations, and serving as a reminder of how far we have come and how much further we can go. In an age of digital transformation, newspapers continue to (5) \_\_\_\_\_, adapting to new mediums while upholding the core values of journalism: accuracy, integrity, and accountability.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. reflects
  - B. reflecting
  - C. reflected
  - D. reflect
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2**
  - A. into
  - B. for
  - C. by
  - D. on
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. No article required
  - B. the
  - C. an
  - D. A
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
  - A. richly
  - B. richer
  - C. richest
  - D. richness
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
  - A. evolve
  - B. revolve
  - C. involve
  - D. dissolve



## Answers

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

[\[Practice exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. A) Critical and concerned

The passage highlights severe lapses in drug manufacturing and regulation, expressing urgency and disapproval. The overall style is serious, pointing out harmful outcomes and demanding stricter measures, which shows a critical and concerned tone.

B: The passage focuses on serious issues, such as deaths caused by contaminated drugs, not on positive or celebratory aspects.

C: The passage is actively calling out wrongdoings and emphasizing the need for better regulation; it is far from apathetic.

D: There is no humor in discussing fatalities and regulatory breaches; the content is grave and urgent.

### 2. C) The pressing need for strict regulation and accountability in India's pharmaceutical industry

The passage consistently underscores the urgent requirement for stronger oversight and enforcement in India's drug industry, particularly in preventing the export of dangerous or unapproved medicines.

A: The passage deals with the dangers and lethal outcomes of adulterated cough syrups, not their effectiveness.

B: The passage does not advocate banning all exports; it calls for accountability and correct regulatory procedures.

D: The passage criticizes the illegal combination of synthetic opioids, focusing on the harm caused rather than any purported benefits.

### 3. B) The regulatory failure in preventing the export of unapproved and harmful drugs.

B is correct because the passage highlights the failure of the regulatory system in preventing the illegal manufacturing and export of dangerous drugs, as seen in the Aveo Pharmaceuticals case.

A is incorrect because the passage does not claim that India's ability to manufacture generic drugs is declining. Instead, it emphasizes the need to uphold its reputation.

C is incorrect because the passage does not discuss competition with Western pharmaceutical companies but focuses on quality and safety issues.

D is incorrect because the demand for opioid-based medicines is not the central concern; rather, it is the illegal manufacturing and regulatory negligence that pose the primary issue.

### 4. C) A BBC investigation providing irrefutable video evidence.

C is correct because the passage explicitly states that the CDSCO and State regulatory authorities acted after the BBC investigation revealed video evidence of illegal drug manufacturing and export.

A is incorrect because, although India denied WHO's report about lethal cough syrup, this was not the reason for the regulatory action against Aveo Pharmaceuticals.

B is incorrect because there was no sudden ban on all opioid-based drugs, only action taken against specific illegal drug combinations.

D is incorrect because there is no mention in the passage of a whistleblower revealing information to the authorities.

5. **A) It serves as direct evidence of large-scale illegal drug manufacturing**

A is correct because the passage mentions that the seized drugs serve as clinching evidence for taking criminal action against the company.

B is incorrect because the passage does not generalize the issue to all Indian pharmaceutical companies, but rather focuses on a specific case.

C is incorrect because the passage does not focus on opioid demand in West Africa but on illegal drug manufacturing and export.

D is incorrect because while action is being taken, the passage does not suggest that this seizure alone will completely prevent future illegal drug production.

6. D) The incorrectly spelt word is D. **Depresed**. The correct spelling is **Depressed**, which means "feeling or showing sadness or despair" (उदास या निराश).

7. B) **Bell the cat** – To take a risk or face danger for the sake of others. खतरा मोल लेना

- **Pull a long face** – To look sad or disappointed उदास या निराश दिखना
- **Sit on the fence** – To remain neutral and not take sides in a dispute. निष्पक्ष रहना / किसी पक्ष का समर्थन न करना
- **Rule the roost** – To be in control or to dominate. प्रभुत्व जमाना / नियंत्रण में रहना

8. C) The incorrect spelling in the given options is "**Inflamous**". The correct spelling is "**Infamous**", which means "well known for some bad quality or deed" (कुख्यात).

9. **C) In the same boat** (idiom) – Facing the same problem समान समस्या का सामना करना

- **Comparing apples to oranges** – Comparing two things that are completely different and cannot be fairly compared. दो असमान चीजों की तुलना करना
- **A drop in the ocean** – A very small or insignificant amount compared to what is needed. बहुत कम या नगण्य योगदान
- **Armchair experts** – People who give opinions or advice without practical experience. जो बिना अनुभव के सलाह देते हैं

10. C) '**bitterer**' के बदले '**bitter**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**bitter**' का तुलनात्मक रूप (comparative form) सामान्यतः '**more bitter**' होता है, लेकिन यदि कोई तुलना व्यक्त नहीं की जा रही है, तो मूल रूप '**bitter**' ही सही रहेगा; जैसे— This mango is **bitter**, I don't like its taste.  
'**bitter**' will be used instead of '**bitterer**' because the word '**bitter**' does not commonly take the '-er' form. If no comparison is made, the simple form '**bitter**' is correct; Like— This mango is **bitter**, I don't like its taste.
11. B) **Hedonist** (noun) – One who does something for pleasure or pursues pleasure as the highest good. आनंदवादी
- **Atheist** (noun) – A person who does not believe in the existence of God. नास्तिक
  - **Anarchist** (noun) – A person who believes in or tries to bring about anarchy (a state of disorder due to absence of authority). अराजकतावादी
  - **Aggressor** (noun) – A person or country that attacks first or initiates hostility. आक्रमणकारी
12. C) The correct answer is **C. The traffic on the highway was heavy during the evening.**
13. C) **Spotless** (adjective) – Clean, free from dirt, immaculate, pure. स्वच्छ  
**Antonym: Soiled** (adjective) – Dirty, stained, unclean. गंदा
- **Agile** (adjective) – Able to move quickly and easily, nimble, swift. चुस्त
  - **Forged** (adjective) – Fake, counterfeit, fabricated. जाली
  - **Requisite** (adjective) – Necessary, essential, required. आवश्यक
14. C) **Lazy** (adjective) – Unwilling to work or use energy; idle, sluggish, lethargic. आलसी  
**Antonym: Industrious** (adjective) – Diligent, hardworking, productive, conscientious. परिश्रमी
- **Genius** (noun) – Exceptional intellectual or creative power or ability; brilliant, prodigy. प्रतिभाशाली
  - **Lax** (adjective) – Not strict, severe, or careful; negligent, careless. ढीला
  - **Snobbish** (adjective) – Behaving in a way that shows one thinks they are better than others; arrogant, elitist. घमंडी
15. C) The correct answer is C. **Occurance**. The correct spelling is **Occurrence**, which means “an event or something that happens” (घटना, घटना का होना).
16. B) **I hope you will have washed all the clothes before you come into the house again**  
Future Perfect Tense में structure है: Subject + will/shall + have + past participle (V3) + object

यहाँ, वाक्य का मतलब है कि 'कपड़े धोने की क्रिया' भविष्य में एक समय से पहले पूरी हो चुकी होगी। सही विकल्प में 'will have washed' का प्रयोग किया गया है, जो Future Perfect Tense के नियमों के अनुसार है।

The structure of Future Perfect Tense is: Subject + will/shall + have + past participle (V3) + object

Here, the sentence indicates that the action of washing the clothes will have been completed before another action (coming into the house). Option B correctly uses "will have washed," which follows the rules of Future Perfect Tense.

17. D) 'for' का use होगा क्योंकि 'thank' के बाद जिस कारण से आभार व्यक्त किया जा रहा है, उसे दर्शाने के लिए 'for' का use किया जाता है; जैसे— I am thankful **for** your help.

'for' will be used because after 'thank,' the reason for gratitude is introduced using 'for'; Like— I am thankful **for** your help.

18. B) 'Brake' का use होगा क्योंकि "brake" का अर्थ होता है गाड़ी रोकने के लिए use किया जाने वाला यंत्र। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि उसने समय पर "brake" दबाया ताकि दुर्घटना से बचा जा सके। इस स्थिति में 'brake' का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि यह संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है। 'Beak' का अर्थ है पक्षी की चोंच। यह वाक्य के संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ किसी वाहन को रोकने की बात हो रही है। 'Bike' का अर्थ है मोटरसाइकिल। इसे दबाने की बात नहीं होती, इसलिए यह यहाँ सही विकल्प नहीं है। 'Break' का अर्थ है टूटना या विराम।

'Brake' will be used because it refers to a device used to stop a vehicle. The sentence indicates that the person pressed something just in time to avoid the accident, making 'brake' the appropriate choice. 'Beak' means the beak of a bird, which is irrelevant to the context of avoiding an accident. 'Bike' refers to a motorcycle, and one cannot press a "bike" to avoid an accident. 'Break' means to break something or a pause, which doesn't fit the context of stopping a vehicle to avoid an accident.

19. A) **Antipathy** (noun) – A deep-seated feeling of dislike; aversion, hostility, hatred, opposition.

विरोध या गहरी नफरत

**Synonym: Enmity** (noun) – The state or feeling of being actively opposed or hostile to someone or something; animosity, hatred. शत्रुता, दुश्मनी

- **Devaluation** (noun): The reduction of something's worth or value; depreciation, deprecation. मूल्यहास
- **Conformity** (noun): Compliance with standards, rules, or laws; agreement, obedience. अनुपालन, समानता

- **Passivity** (noun): Acceptance of what happens without resistance or active response; inactivity, submissiveness. निष्क्रियता

20. D) **Elements'** का use होगा क्योंकि "elements" का अर्थ है प्राकृतिक तत्व जैसे पृथ्वी, वायु, अग्नि, जल। sentence में प्राचीन ग्रीक और पगानों की बात की गई है, जो प्राकृतिक तत्वों की पूजा देवताओं के रूप में करते थे। यह संदर्भ 'elements' को उपयुक्त बनाता है। 'Impulses' का अर्थ होता है आवेग या तात्कालिक इच्छा, जो प्राकृतिक चीजों की पूजा से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Instincts' का अर्थ है सहज ज्ञान या प्रवृत्ति, जो भी इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Mixtures' का अर्थ है मिश्रण, लेकिन प्राकृतिक तत्वों की पूजा की बात करते समय यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। **Elements'** will be used because it means natural components like earth, air, fire, and water. The sentence refers to the ancient Greeks and pagans worshipping natural phenomena as Gods and Goddesses, making 'elements' the most appropriate choice. 'Impulses' refers to sudden desires or urges, which doesn't align with worshipping natural things. 'Instincts' means natural tendencies or inclinations, which also doesn't fit the context. 'Mixtures' refers to combinations, which is irrelevant in the context of worshipping natural phenomena.

21. B) **Reflecting'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह participle है, जो "mirrors" की विशेषता को व्यक्त करता है। Sentence एक descriptive structure में है, जहाँ participle "reflecting" का use "mirrors" के कार्य को बताने के लिए किया गया है। Newspapers को mirrors के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है, जो society के diverse facets को निरंतर reflect कर रहे हैं। इसलिए 'reflecting' उपयुक्त है। 'Reflects': यह verb है, लेकिन यहाँ participle की आवश्यकता है जो "mirrors" को modify कर सके। 'Reflected': यह past tense participle है, जो इस context में ongoing action को व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Reflect': यह base form है, जो grammatical structure के अनुसार सही नहीं है।

**Reflecting'** will be used because it is a participle that modifies the noun "mirrors." The sentence uses a descriptive structure, where "reflecting" aptly describes the ongoing action of "mirrors" reflecting the diverse facets of society. Hence, 'reflecting' is the most appropriate choice. 'Reflects': This is a verb, but the structure requires a participle to modify "mirrors." 'Reflected': This is a past participle and does not indicate the ongoing nature of the action. 'Reflect': This is the base form and does not fit the grammatical structure.

22. B) **For'** का use सही है क्योंकि यह अखबारों की भूमिका को एक मंच के रूप में व्यक्त करता है। sentence में mention है कि अखबार संवाद, बहस और चर्चा के लिए मंच का कार्य करते हैं, और "for" यहां उस उद्देश्य को सही ढंग से दर्शाता है। 'Into' गलत है क्योंकि यह रूपांतरण या

गति को दर्शाता है, जो यहां मंच की अवधारणा के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'By' गलत है क्योंकि यह साधन या एजेंसी को इंगित करता है, जो यहां संदर्भित नहीं है। 'On' गलत है क्योंकि यह स्थान या सतह को दर्शाता है, जो इस वाक्य के लिए अप्रासंगिक है।

**For** is the correct option because it indicates the purpose or role of newspapers as a forum. The sentence mentions newspapers serving as a platform for dialogue, debate, and discussion, and "for" aligns grammatically to convey this purpose. 'Into' is incorrect because it implies transformation or movement, which doesn't suit the idea of newspapers being a platform. 'By' is incorrect as it indicates agency or means, which doesn't fit the context here. 'On' is incorrect because it suggests location or a surface, which is irrelevant to the intended meaning.

23. D) **A**' का use होगा क्योंकि "sense of community" एक सामान्य और अनिश्चित विचार को संदर्भित करता है। "A" का use तब किया जाता है जब किसी विशेष चीज़ की बात नहीं की जा रही हो। यहां अखबारों द्वारा समुदाय की भावना को बढ़ावा देने की बात हो रही है, जो किसी विशिष्ट समुदाय के लिए नहीं बल्कि सामान्य रूप से है। 'The' का use गलत होगा क्योंकि यह एक definite article है और किसी विशेष या पहले से ज्ञात चीज़ के लिए use होता है। यहां "sense of community" कोई विशेष चीज़ नहीं है। 'An' wrong है क्योंकि यह केवल vowel sound वाले शब्दों से पहले use होता है, और "sense" स्वर से शुरू नहीं होता।

**A**' will be used because "sense of community" refers to a general and indefinite idea. "A" is used when the reference is non-specific. Here, newspapers are promoting a general sense of community, not a specific one. 'The' is incorrect because it is a definite article and is used for something specific or previously mentioned, which is not the case here. 'An' is incorrect because it is used only before words starting with a vowel sound, and "sense" does not start with a vowel sound.

24. D) **Richness**' का use होगा क्योंकि "richness" का अर्थ है "समृद्धि" या "विविधता की प्रचुरता," जो सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ में सही बैठता है। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि अखबार सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियों को उजागर करते हैं। यहाँ noun "richness" का प्रयोग किया गया है क्योंकि यह "highlight" का object है और contextually सही है। Richly: यह adverb है, जिसका अर्थ है "समृद्ध तरीके से," लेकिन यह यहां इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि वाक्य को noun की आवश्यकता है। Richer: यह comparative adjective है, लेकिन इसे sentence में use करने का कोई आधार नहीं है। Richest: यह superlative adjective है, जो grammatical structure और context के अनुसार सही नहीं है।

**Richness**' will be used because it means "abundance of diversity or prosperity," which fits the cultural context. The sentence states that newspapers highlight cultural achievements. Here,

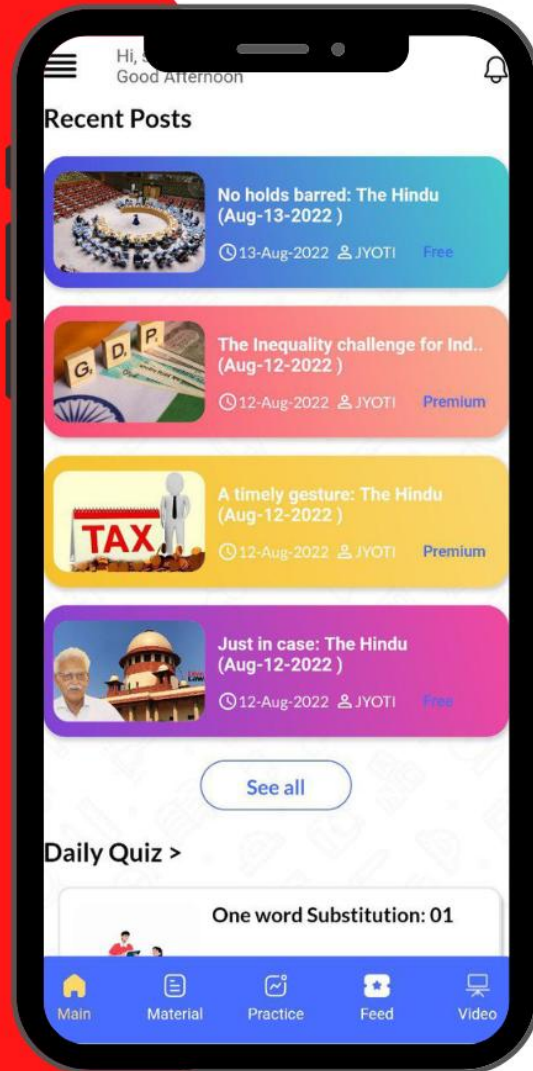
the noun "richness" is required as it serves as the object of "highlight," making it contextually and grammatically appropriate. Richly: It is an adverb, meaning "in a rich manner," but it cannot be used here as the sentence requires a noun.

Richer: It is a comparative adjective, but there is no basis to use it in the sentence.

Richest: It is a superlative adjective, which does not fit the grammatical structure and context.

25. A) 'Evolve' का use होगा क्योंकि "evolve" का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे विकसित होना या अनुकूलन करना। sentence में mention है कि अखबार डिजिटल युग में भी नए माध्यमों के साथ अनुकूलन कर रहे हैं और पत्रकारिता के मूल मूल्यों को बनाए रखते हैं। इसलिए 'evolve' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Revolve' का अर्थ है घूमना या चक्कर लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Involve' का अर्थ है सम्मिलित करना, जो वाक्य के अर्थ के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। 'Dissolve' का अर्थ है घुलना या समाप्त होना, जो यहाँ गलत होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में अखबारों के जारी रहने की बात हो रही है।

'Evolve' will be used because it means to gradually develop or adapt. The sentence mentions that newspapers continue to adapt to new mediums while maintaining the core values of journalism, making 'evolve' the most fitting choice. Whereas: 'Revolve' means to rotate or spin, which doesn't fit the context. 'Involve' means to include, which does not align with the intended meaning. 'Dissolve' means to disintegrate or vanish, which contradicts the idea of newspapers continuing to adapt.



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