

A jab in time: On India and vaccination against flu

India must **push for** vaccination against the flu for the elderly

With recent reports indicating a rise in the seasonal influenza cases in the Delhi-NCR area, it is once again time to issue a **cautionary** note and make a renewed effort to push adult vaccination in the country. The **predominant strains** involved this season **are** Influenza A and Influenza B, many treating physicians and **pulmonologists** have reported. **Influenza**, with the moniker flu, **is** a **contagious** respiratory illness caused by viruses. While it is routinely **conflated** with the common cold, since the symptoms present similarly — sudden cough and sore throat, with high fever, **accompanied** by muscle pain, body aches, headaches, **fatigue** and **stuffy** nose — it is not quite the same. Both are caused by different viruses and can have **varying** symptoms and **severity**. The flu causes **mild** to serious illness, requiring **hospitalisation** sometimes, and in **a few cases**, mostly **coinciding with** a delay in hospitalisation, **can** even **lead to** death. In India, there are two **peaks** of seasonal influenza, one from January to March and the other in the latter part of the southwest monsoon, in August-October. India has developed a near real time **surveillance** of cases of Influenza like Illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI) presenting themselves in health facilities. This programme was further **strengthened** and made more **robust** during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. There is also real time surveillance through the country-wide network of **diagnostic** laboratories. **Epidemiologists** say influenza surveillance is a key tool to **keep tabs on** circulating strains, and define seasonality, besides, playing an important role **in syncing** vaccination **with** relevant circulating strains. With all this information **in place**, it is highly unlikely that health managers will miss any seasonal **uptick** of cases.

However, **the task at hand** for governments **is** a little more complex — it is about being prepared to handle the **outbreak** by **anticipating** it and **inculcating** a sense of **preservation**, particularly among the high-risk groups ranging on the extremes of the age **spectrum**. **Attention should be paid** to children, senior citizens and people with **chronic** respiratory conditions. **Key** among the interventions recommended **is** increasing awareness on vaccination for influenza; in fact, people of all ages will benefit from a periodic shot of the updated flu vaccine. While vaccination for children is, **by and large**, acceptable, and an area of focus for all health managers, adult **immunisation** gets **the short shrift**. At the moment, it is left to the **whims** and resources of State governments to offer adult vaccinations. Targeted awareness campaigns must be clear, urgent in tone, and make an impact on the high-risk groups particularly, because, very simply, vaccines save lives.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

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|--|---|
| 1. Jab (noun) – Injection, Shot, Vaccination, Dose, Immunization टीका | 13. Severity (noun) – Intensity, Harshness, Seriousness, Gravity, Acuteness गंभीरता |
| 2. Push (for) (verb) – Advocate, Promote, Encourage, Urge, Support प्रोत्साहित करना | 14. Mild (adjective) – Moderate, Gentle, Light, Slight, Minor हल्का |
| 3. Cautionary (adjective) – Warning, Advisory, Preventive, Alerting, Precautionary चेतावनीपूर्ण | 15. Hospitalisation (noun) – Admission, Treatment, Care, Confinement, Inpatient stay अस्पताल में भर्ती |
| 4. Predominant (adjective) – Dominant, Main, Primary, Leading, Prevalent प्रमुख | 16. Coincide (with) (verb) – Occur simultaneously, Overlap, Align, Match, Correspond साथ होना |
| 5. Strain (noun) – Variant, Type, Form, Subtype, Version प्रकार | 17. Lead (to) (verb) – Result in, Cause, Bring about, Trigger, Produce वजह बनना |
| 6. Pulmonologist (noun) – Lung specialist, Respiratory doctor, Chest physician, Pulmo doctor, Lung expert फेफड़े विशेषज्ञ | 18. Peak (noun) – Height, Summit, Apex, Climax, Top चरम |
| 7. Contagious (adjective) – Infectious, Transmissible, Communicable, Spreading, Catching संक्रामक | 19. Surveillance (noun) – Monitoring, Observation, Watch, Supervision, Tracking निगरानी |
| 8. Conflate (verb) – Combine, Merge, Blend, Mix, Fuse मिलाना | 20. Strengthen (verb) – Reinforce, Boost, Enhance, Fortify, Intensify मजबूत करना |
| 9. Accompany (verb) – Follow, Coincide, Occur with, Go with, Attend साथ होना | 21. Robust (adjective) – Strong, Sturdy, Resilient, Durable, Vigorous मजबूत |
| 10. Fatigue (noun) – Tiredness, Exhaustion, Weariness, Lethargy, Weakness थकान | 22. Diagnostic (adjective) – Analytical, Testing, Investigative, Identificatory, Evaluative नैदानिक |
| 11. Stuffy (adjective) – Congested, Blocked, Clogged, Stifling, Airless भरा हुआ | 23. Epidemiologist (noun) – Disease expert, Public health specialist, Infection analyst, |
| 12. Varying (adjective) – Different, Diverse, Changing, Fluctuating, Mixed विविध | |

- Health researcher, Outbreak investigator
महामारी विशेषज्ञ
24. **Keep tabs on** (phrase) – Monitor, Track,
Watch, Observe, Follow नजर रखना
25. **In sync with** (phrase) – Aligned,
Coordinated, Harmonized, Matched,
Synchronized तालमेल में
26. **In place** (phrase) – Established,
Operational, Functional, Active, Set up लागू
27. **Uptick** (noun) – Increase, Rise, Surge,
Growth, Boost वृद्धि
28. **At hand** (phrase) – Immediate, Present,
Current, Pending, Available तत्काल
29. **Outbreak** (noun) – Epidemic, Surge, Spurt,
Flare-up, Eruption प्रकोप
30. **Anticipate** (verb) – Expect, Predict, Foresee,
Prepare for, Await अनुमान लगाना
31. **Inculcate** (verb) – Instill, Implant, Impart,
Embed, Foster मन में बैठाना
32. **Preservation** (noun) – Protection,
Conservation, Safeguarding, Maintenance,
Safekeeping संरक्षण
33. **Spectrum** (noun) – Range, Scope, Span,
Gamut, Variety विस्तार, रेंज
34. **Pay attention** (phrase) – Focus,
Concentrate, Heed, Attend, Listen ध्यान देना
35. **Chronic** (adjective) – Persistent, Long-term,
Ongoing, Continuous, Recurring दीर्घकालिक
36. **By and large** (phrase) – Generally, Mostly,
Overall, Mainly, Predominantly आम तौर पर
37. **Immunisation** (noun) – Vaccination,
Inoculation, Protection, Shots,
Immunization टीकाकरण
38. **Get the short shrift** (phrase) – Neglect,
Ignore, Overlook, Sideline, Disregard उपेक्षा
करना
39. **Whim** (noun) – Fancy, Impulse, Caprice,
Notion, Desire मनमर्जी

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Rise in Influenza Cases:** Recent reports indicate an increase in seasonal influenza cases in the Delhi-NCR area, prompting a need for caution and renewed efforts in adult vaccination.
2. **Predominant Strains:** The current season's influenza is predominantly caused by Influenza A and B strains, as reported by physicians and pulmonologists.
3. **Flu vs. Common Cold:** Influenza (flu) is often confused with the common cold due to similar symptoms, but they are caused by different viruses and can vary in severity.
4. **Severity of Flu:** The flu can range from mild to severe, sometimes requiring hospitalization and, in rare cases, leading to death, especially if hospitalization is delayed.
5. **Seasonal Peaks in India:** India experiences two peaks of seasonal influenza annually: January-March and August-October during the southwest monsoon.
6. **Surveillance Systems:** India has established near real-time surveillance for Influenza-like Illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI), strengthened further during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.
7. **Diagnostic Network:** A country-wide network of diagnostic laboratories supports real-time influenza surveillance.
8. **Importance of Surveillance:** Influenza surveillance helps track circulating strains, define seasonality, and align vaccination efforts with relevant strains.
9. **High-Risk Groups:** Special attention is needed for high-risk groups, including children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic respiratory conditions.
10. **Vaccination Awareness:** Increasing awareness about influenza vaccination is crucial, as periodic flu shots benefit people of all ages.
11. **Focus on Children:** Vaccination for children is widely accepted and a focus area for health managers, but adult immunization is often neglected.
12. **State Government Role:** Currently, adult vaccination efforts depend on the resources and priorities of state governments.
13. **Targeted Campaigns:** Awareness campaigns should be clear, urgent, and impactful, particularly targeting high-risk groups to emphasize the life-saving potential of vaccines.
14. **Preparedness:** Governments must anticipate outbreaks and promote a sense of preservation, especially among vulnerable populations.
15. **Call to Action:** There is a pressing need to prioritize adult vaccination against influenza to prevent severe illness and deaths, particularly among the elderly and other high-risk groups

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what are the two peak seasons for seasonal influenza in India?**
A. April - June and November – December
B. January - March and August - October
C. February - May and September - November
D. June - August and December – February
2. **Why does the passage emphasize the need for adult vaccination in India?**
A. Because only elderly people get influenza.
B. Because vaccination for children is already well-focused, but adult immunization is neglected.
C. Because influenza cannot be treated in adults without a vaccine.
D. Because the flu vaccine is only effective for adults.
3. **What key intervention does the passage suggest to reduce the impact of influenza?**
A. Increasing awareness about flu vaccines, especially for high-risk groups.
B. Providing only hospital-based treatment for flu cases.
C. Banning travel during flu seasons to prevent spread.
D. Relying only on common cold medications to treat influenza.
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
A. Informative and persuasive
B. Humorous and sarcastic
C. Pessimistic and fearful
D. Indifferent and neutral
5. **Read the statement below and determine whether it is True or False based on the passage.**
Statement: "The Indian government has already implemented a nationwide adult influenza vaccination program as a mandatory public health initiative."
A. True
B. False
C. Partially True
D. Not Mentioned
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Crocodile tears
A. To not behave in a fair way
B. An insincere display of grief
C. To please everyone
D. An irrevocable step
7. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**
Ahuja is a cleverest lawyer.
A. more clever

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- B. most clever
C. cleverer
D. clever
8. **One of the four words in bold in the given sentence is incorrectly spelt. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
The detectives uncovered a conspiracy to overthrow the government
A. overthrow
B. detectives
C. conspiracy
D. uncovered
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The discussion led by the scientist was very _____.
A. informative
B. information
C. most informative
D. more informative
10. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The magician performed a magnificant trick
A. magnificante
B. magneficent
C. magnificent
D. magnificient
11. **In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**
Michael Jackson is known as the King of Pop. He _____ his own genre of music, Pop. His music is spreading its influence and popularity _____ the world
A. controls; beside
B. presides; round
C. command; besides
D. dominates; around
12. **Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error in the given sentence.**
The reorganisation of daily life wrought by industrialisation had effects that weakened the material basis for the instietutions of the family and the community
A. instetusion
B. institutions
C. instetutions
D. instetutons
13. **Select the most appropriate adjective to fill in the blank.**
She always wears dresses of _____ fashion.
A. late
B. latest

- C. the latest
D. the latter
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Curse
A. Praise
B. Criticise
C. Abuse
D. Comment
15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Anticipate
A. Accuse
B. Conceal
C. Predict
D. Doubt
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
A blue-eyed boy
A. an unperceived observer
B. an unwelcome intruder
C. a miser
D. one who is favourite
17. **Select the most appropriate option to complete the given sentence in the present perfect continuous tense.**
The company _____ working towards achievements in curbing slackness and fostering development
A. have been
B. are being
C. has been
D. is being
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the highlighted word(s) in the given sentence.**
The sceneries in Darjeeling are breathtaking
A. scenery in Darjeeling is
B. sceneries in Darjeeling is
C. scenery in Darjeeling were
D. sceneries in Darjeeling had been
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The sharpshooter _____ dead a man-eating tiger after it allegedly killed nine people in the last few days.
A. killed
B. threw
C. shot

D. fixed

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Native' from the given sentence.**

Mr. Smith believes that various tribes are the indigenous habitants of various corners of the world; unlike his contemporaries who have a viewpoint regarding an alien or foreign invasion

A. Invasion

B. Alien

C. Indigenous

D. Foreign

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.

Worldwide illiteracy rates have (1) _____ declined in the last few decades. One of the major reasons for this decline is the sharp increase in literacy rates (2) _____ young women, which is a result of specific (3) _____ designed to increase educational opportunities for girls. (4) _____, there are still an estimated 771 million illiterate adults in the world, about two-thirds of whom are (5) _____.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

A. wearily

B. thirdly

C. consistently

D. consequently

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

A. over

B. between

C. among

D. against

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

A. champions

B. camisole

C. campaigns

D. companions

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

A. However

B. Otherwise

C. Thus

D. Whenever

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

A. women

B. man

C. child

D. woman

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) January - March and August - October

The passage clearly states, "In India, there are two peaks of seasonal influenza, one from January to March and the other in the latter part of the southwest monsoon, in August-October."

A: The passage does not mention these months as peak flu seasons.

C: These months are not the exact seasonal peaks mentioned in the passage.

D: This combination does not match the data in the passage.

2. B) Because vaccination for children is already well-focused, but adult immunization is neglected.

The passage highlights that while children's vaccination is a priority, adult immunization is often ignored. It states, "While vaccination for children is, by and large, acceptable, and an area of focus for all health managers, adult immunisation gets the short shrift."

A) Influenza affects all age groups, not just the elderly.

C) The flu can be treated, but vaccination helps in prevention.

D) The flu vaccine is beneficial for people of all ages, not just adults.

3. A) Increasing awareness about flu vaccines, especially for high-risk groups.

The passage states, "Key among the interventions recommended is increasing awareness on vaccination for influenza... because, very simply, vaccines save lives." This emphasizes the importance of vaccination, particularly for vulnerable groups.

B: Hospitalization is required only for severe cases; prevention through vaccination is the main focus.

C: The passage does not suggest banning travel as a solution.

D: The passage clearly differentiates flu from the common cold and recommends vaccination rather than just symptom-based treatment.

4. A) Informative and persuasive

The passage provides detailed information about influenza, its seasonal occurrence, and the importance of vaccination. It also strongly urges the government and people to take vaccination seriously, making it both informative and persuasive.

B: The passage does not use humor or sarcasm; it maintains a serious and professional tone.

C: While it warns about the risks of influenza, the passage focuses more on solutions rather than spreading fear.

D: The passage takes a clear stand in favor of vaccination and urges action, showing that it is not neutral or indifferent.

5. B) False

The passage states, "At the moment, it is left to the whims and resources of State governments to offer adult vaccinations." This confirms that adult vaccination is not a structured, nationwide, mandatory initiative.

A) True – This is incorrect because the government has not implemented a nationwide adult flu vaccination program.

- C) Partially True – This is misleading since the program is not even partially nationwide; it varies by state.
- D) Not Mentioned – The passage explicitly discusses how adult vaccination is left to state governments, so the information is clearly mentioned.
6. B) **Crocodile tears** – An insincere display of grief (मगरमच्छ के आंसू – दिखावटी दुख)
7. D) 'a cleverest' के बदले 'clever' का use होगा क्योंकि "a" के बाद हमेशा positive degree adjective का ही use होता है। Superlative degree (cleverest) का use definite article 'the' के साथ होता है। जैसे— "A clever boy can solve this puzzle."
'a cleverest' will be replaced by 'clever' because the article "a" is always followed by a positive degree adjective. Superlative degree adjectives (cleverest) are used with the definite article 'the'. For example— "A clever boy can solve this puzzle."
8. C) **conspiracy**. The correct spelling is **conspiracy**, which means "a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful" (गुप्त योजना, साजिश).
9. A) **'Informative'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में scientist द्वारा की गई discussion का वर्णन किया जा रहा है, जो informative थी। 'Informative' का अर्थ है "जानकारी देने वाला," जो इस वाक्य के context में बिल्कुल सटीक बैठता है। 'Information' एक noun है और इसे adjective के स्थान पर use नहीं किया जा सकता। 'Most informative' और 'More informative' comparative या superlative डिग्री में use होते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ किसी तुलना की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
'Informative' will be used because the sentence describes the discussion led by the scientist, which was meant to be informative. 'Informative' means "providing information," making it suitable for this context. 'Information' is a noun and cannot be used in place of an adjective. 'Most informative' and 'More informative' are used in comparative or superlative contexts, but no comparison is needed here.
10. C) The correct spelling of '**magnificant**' is '**magnificent**', which means "extremely beautiful, elaborate, or impressive" (अत्यंत सुंदर, भव्य, या प्रभावशाली)
11. D) **'Dominates'** और **'around'** का use होगा क्योंकि "Dominates" का अर्थ है किसी क्षेत्र या स्थिति में प्रमुखता से प्रभाव डालना। वाक्य में यह mention है कि माइकल जैक्सन की पॉप संगीत शैली दुनिया भर में अपनी लोकप्रियता और प्रभाव फैला रही है, इसलिए 'Dominates' और 'around' सही विकल्प हैं। 'Controls' का अर्थ है नियंत्रण करना, लेकिन यहाँ प्रभाव डालने की बात हो रही है। 'Presides' का अर्थ है अध्यक्षता करना, जो संदर्भ के अनुसार फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Command' का अर्थ है आदेश देना, जो संदर्भ में सटीक नहीं है। 'Beside' का अर्थ है बगल में और 'Besides' का अर्थ है इसके अलावा, जो वाक्य के लिए सही नहीं है।
Dominates and **around** will be used because "Dominates" means to have a commanding influence or control over something. The sentence mentions Michael Jackson's music genre spreading its influence and popularity worldwide, making 'Dominates' and 'around' the most fitting choices. 'Controls' means to exert power over, but here it's about influence, not control. 'Presides' means to be in charge of a meeting or situation, which doesn't fit the context. 'Command' implies giving orders, which is not suitable here. 'Beside' means next to, and 'Besides' means in addition to, neither of which fit the context.

12. B) The correct spelling of 'instietutions' is 'institutions', which means "an established law, practice, or organization" in English and "संस्था या स्थापित प्रथा"
13. C) 'The latest' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है सबसे हालिया या अद्यतन। sentence यह indicate करता है कि वह सबसे नए फैशन के कपड़े पहनती है, इसलिए "the latest" उपयुक्त विकल्प है। Late: इसका अर्थ होता है देरी से, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह फैशन के बारे में है, समय के बारे में नहीं। Latest: इसका अर्थ होता है सबसे नया, लेकिन "the" के बिना इसे किसी विशेष श्रेणी जैसे "fashion" के लिए use नहीं किया जा सकता। The latter: इसका use दो उल्लेखित चीजों में से दूसरी को संदर्भित करने के लिए किया जाता है और फैशन के संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक नहीं है।
'The latest' will be used because it refers to the most recent or up-to-date fashion. The sentence indicates that the subject wears dresses of the most current style, making "the latest" the appropriate choice. Let us analyze the other options: Late: While "late" means occurring after the expected time, it does not fit this context, as the sentence is discussing fashion, not timing.
Latest: Although "latest" refers to something most recent, it cannot be used without the article "the" before it to describe a specific category like fashion. The latter: "The latter" is used to refer to the second of two things mentioned earlier and does not relate to the context of fashion.
14. A) **Curse** (noun/verb) – A solemn utterance intended to invoke a supernatural power to inflict harm or punishment on someone, swear word, malediction, imprecation. शाप
Antonym: Praise (noun/verb) – Expression of admiration, approval, or respect, compliment, commendation. प्रशंसा
- **Criticise** (verb) – To indicate the faults of someone or something in a disapproving way, censure, disapprove. आलोचना करना
 - **Abuse** (noun/verb) – To use something for a bad purpose, insult, mistreat, harm. दुर्व्यवहार/गाली
 - **Comment** (noun/verb) – A verbal or written remark expressing an opinion or reaction, remark, observation. टिप्पणी
15. C) **Anticipate** (verb) – Expect or predict something to happen; foresee, look forward to. अनुमान लगाना / पूर्वानुमान करना
SYNONYM: Predict (verb) – To say or estimate that something will happen in the future; forecast, foresee. भविष्यवाणी करना
- **Accuse** (verb) – To blame or charge someone for wrongdoing. Hindi: दोष लगाना
 - **Conceal** (verb) – To hide or keep something secret. छिपाना
 - **Doubt** (verb) – To feel uncertain about something. संदेह करना
16. D) **A blue-eyed boy** – One who is favourite (पसंदीदा व्यक्ति)
17. C) 'Has been' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह present perfect continuous tense बनाने के लिए use होता है, जिसमें has/have been और verb के -ing रूप का use किया जाता है। इस वाक्य में subject "The company" singular है, इसलिए "has been" यहाँ सही है। "Have been" का use plural subjects के साथ होता है, लेकिन यहाँ subject singular है, इसलिए यह गलत है। "Are being" present continuous

tense और passive voice दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहाँ sentence active voice में है। "Is being" भी singular subjects के साथ passive voice के लिए use होता है, लेकिन वाक्य active voice में है।

"Has been" will be used because it is used to form the present perfect continuous tense, combining "has/have been" with the -ing form of the verb. In this sentence, the subject "The company" is singular, making "has been" correct. "Have been" is used with plural subjects, but the subject here is singular, so it is incorrect. "Are being" denotes present continuous tense in the passive voice, but the sentence is in active voice. "Is being" is also used for singular subjects in passive voice, which doesn't fit this context.

18. A) **scenery in Darjeeling is**

'scenery' एक uncountable noun है, इसलिए इसे plural में 'sceneries' के रूप में use करना गलत है। साथ ही, वाक्य में 'is' का use सही है क्योंकि यह 'scenery' के साथ subject-verb agreement को बनाए रखता है

The word 'scenery' is an uncountable noun, which means it cannot be used in the plural form. Hence, the use of 'sceneries' is incorrect. Instead, 'scenery' should be used. Additionally, the verb 'is' agrees with the singular subject 'scenery', making this option grammatically correct.

19. C) **'Shot'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है बंदूक से गोली चलाना और किसी लक्ष्य को मारना, जो सही है जहाँ एक sharpshooter का जिक्र है जिसने एक नरभक्षी बाघ को मार गिराया। वाक्य में स्पष्ट रूप से sharpshooter और एक विशिष्ट कार्रवाई का उल्लेख है, इसलिए 'shot' सही answer है। जबकि: 'Killed' का अर्थ है मौत का कारण बनना, लेकिन यह स्पष्ट नहीं करता कि कार्रवाई कैसे की गई। वाक्य में sharpshooter के संदर्भ में कार्रवाई को विशेष रूप से दर्शाने की आवश्यकता है, जो 'shot' से संबंधित है। 'Threw' का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को बलपूर्वक हवा में फेंकना, जो बंदूक का use करने के संदर्भ में irrelevant है। 'Fixed' का अर्थ है मरम्मत करना या स्थिर करना, जो बाघ को गोली मारने के संदर्भ में बिल्कुल भी उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Shot' will be used because it means to fire a bullet from a gun to hit a target, which aligns perfectly with the context where a sharpshooter is involved in taking down a man-eating tiger. The sentence explicitly mentions the sharpshooter and an action to deal with the tiger, making 'shot' the most suitable option. Whereas: 'Killed' means to cause death but does not specify how the action was performed, and the sentence requires the use of an action involving a sharpshooter, which is specifically related to shooting. 'Threw' means to propel something with force through the air, which is irrelevant in the context of using a gun. 'Fixed' means to repair or fasten, which has no connection to the context of shooting or dealing with a tiger.

20. C) **Native** (adjective) – Belonging to a specific place or origin, original, local, inherent; स्वदेशी, देशज
Synonym: Indigenous (adjective) – Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place, aboriginal, inherent; स्वदेशी, मौलिक
Invasion (noun) – The act of invading or attacking; आक्रमण
Alien (adjective) – Belonging to another place, foreign, strange; विदेशी, परदेशी
Foreign (adjective) – Of or from another country, external, strange; विदेशी, बाहरी

21. C) **'Consistently'** का use होगा क्योंकि "consistently" का अर्थ है निरंतरता या लगातार रूप से, जो दर्शाता है कि वैश्विक अशिक्षा दर पिछले कुछ दशकों में नियमित रूप से घट रही है। Passage में बताया गया है कि अशिक्षा दर में लगातार गिरावट आई है, इसलिए 'consistently' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Wearily' का अर्थ

है थकावट के साथ, 'Thirdly' का अर्थ है तीसरे क्रम में और 'Consequently' का अर्थ है परिणामस्वरूप, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Consistently' will be used because it means in a steady or regular manner, indicating that global illiteracy rates have been steadily declining over the last few decades. The passage discusses the continuous decrease in illiteracy rates, making 'consistently' fitting here. Whereas, 'Wearily' means with exhaustion, 'Thirdly' means in the third place, and 'Consequently' means as a result, which are not suitable in this context

22. C) 'Among' का use होगा क्योंकि "among" का अर्थ है "के बीच में," और इसे एक समूह के सदस्यों के संदर्भ में use किया जाता है। sentence में young women का जिक्र है, जो एक समूह को दर्शाता है, और यह "literacy rates" के संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है। जबकि 'Over' का अर्थ होता है "के ऊपर," जो यहां सही नहीं है। 'Between' का use केवल दो चीजों या व्यक्तियों के लिए होता है, और 'Against' का अर्थ होता है "के खिलाफ," जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Among' will be used because it means "in the midst of," and it is appropriate when referring to a group, such as "young women" in the sentence. It fits well with the context of literacy rates within this group. Whereas, 'Over' means "above," which doesn't fit here. 'Between' is used for only two entities, and 'Against' means "in opposition to," which is not suitable in this context.

23. C) 'Campaigns' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी विशेष लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए संगठित प्रयास, विशेष रूप से सामाजिक या राजनीतिक संदर्भों में। passage में लड़कियों के लिए शैक्षिक अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए उपायों की बात की गई है, और "campaigns" ऐसे संगठित प्रयासों के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द है। जबकि 'Champions' का अर्थ है जो किसी कारण का समर्थन या रक्षा करते हैं, जो यहां फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यह व्यक्तियों के लिए use होता है, प्रयासों के लिए नहीं। 'Camisole' एक प्रकार का कपड़ा है, जो शिक्षा के संदर्भ से पूरी तरह से असंबंधित है। 'Companions' का अर्थ है दोस्त या साथी, जो संगठित प्रयासों के विचार के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Campaigns' will be used because it means organized efforts to achieve a particular goal, especially in social or political contexts. The passage discusses measures taken to increase educational opportunities for girls, and "campaigns" fits as the appropriate term for such organized initiatives. Whereas, 'Champions' means people who support or defend a cause, which doesn't fit as it refers to individuals, not initiatives. 'Camisole' is a type of clothing, which is entirely unrelated to the context of education. 'Companions' refers to friends or associates, which also does not suit the idea of planned efforts.

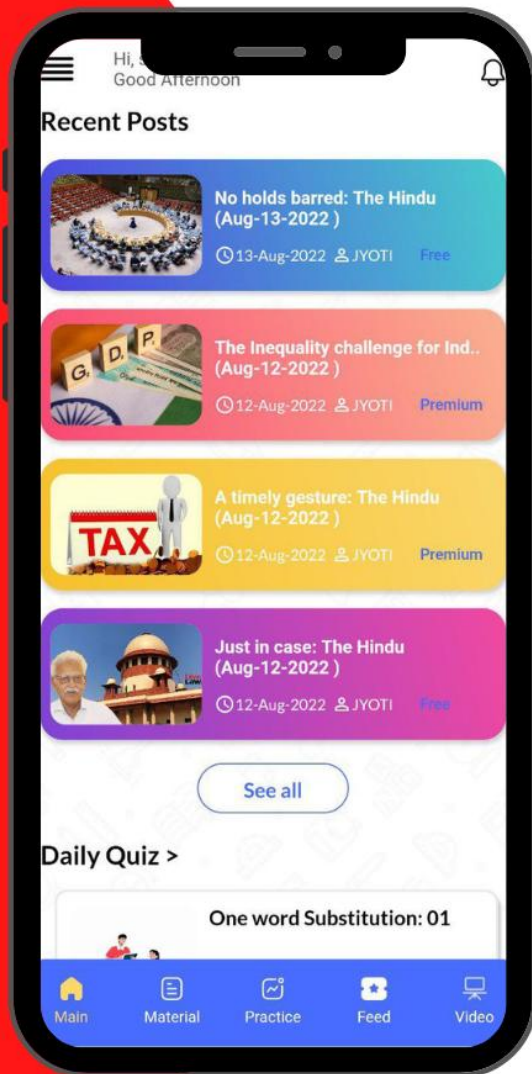
24. A) 'However' का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence के दोनों भागों के बीच विरोधाभास को दर्शाता है। पहले भाग में यह बताया गया है कि वैश्विक निरक्षरता दर में गिरावट आई है, जबकि दूसरे भाग में अभी भी 771 मिलियन निरक्षर वयस्कों की संख्या की बात की गई है। 'Otherwise' का अर्थ होता है "अन्यथा," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Thus' का अर्थ है "इस प्रकार," जो वाक्य के तर्क को नहीं जोड़ता। 'Whenever' का अर्थ होता है "जब भी," जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

'However' will be used because it indicates a contrast between the two parts of the sentence. The first part mentions the decline in global illiteracy rates, while the second part highlights that there are still 771 million illiterate adults. 'Otherwise' means "in a different situation," which doesn't fit the context.

'Thus' means "as a result," which does not connect the logic of the sentence. 'Whenever' means "at any time," which is irrelevant in this context.

25. A) **Women** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में "about two-thirds of whom are..." कहा गया है, जो कि एक समूह को दर्शाता है। "Women" का अर्थ है महिलाओं का समूह, और context में यह इस तथ्य को इंगित करता है कि अशिक्षित वयस्कों में दो-तिहाई महिलाएँ हैं। जबकि 'man' का अर्थ है एक पुरुष, 'child' का अर्थ है बच्चा, और 'woman' का use केवल एक महिला के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Women' will be used because the sentence says "about two-thirds of whom are..." referring to a group. "Women" means a group of females, which fits the context that two-thirds of illiterate adults are females. Whereas 'man' refers to a single male, 'child' refers to a young person, and 'woman' refers to a single female, none of which are appropriate in this context.



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