

Cancer care, closer home

According to the Indian Council of Medical Research, India had more than 14 lakh cancer patients in 2023. Experts **reckon** that this figure is very **likely** an **underestimate** — the actual disease burden could be 1.5 to 3 times more than the reported cases. Though India has a **screening** programme for cervical, oral and breast cancers — these **constitute** more than a third of the country's cancer burden — detection rates are among the lowest in the world. Late **detection** of **malignancy**, and therefore late **initiation** into treatment, **is** amongst the biggest public health challenges in the country. The problem is particularly serious in rural areas. That's why the government's **initiative** to **equip** all district hospitals **with** a cancer care centre **is** much-needed. According to a **blueprint** drawn up by the Union health ministry, every such facility will have an oncologist or a trained medical officer, along with two nurses, a pharmacist and a multi-purpose worker.

The **number** of cancer specialists required by the country **varies** according to surveys. However, even by **conservative** estimates, India is short of at least 2,000 **oncologists**. Some district **centres**, especially in the Northeast and Kerala, **do** offer specialised cancer care. However, at least 50 per cent of oncologists operate from urban centres. Drafting specialists could, therefore, be a challenge for the new programme. **For starters**, the government could **upscale** the use of mobile clinics in rural areas. A large **section** of patients, many of them women, **do** not **come forward** for screening. The new initiative could link up with hospitals which send teams to people's doorsteps and work sites for **diagnostic** tests. **Policymakers** should also find ways to encourage the use of digital tools, such as telemedicine, at the new rural cancer units and link them through the National Cancer Grid. This will allow the exchange of **expertise** between rural and urban facilities.

Cancer treatment can be emotionally **taxing** and patients in rural areas face additional mental health challenges due to limited support groups. That's why several patients discontinue therapy. The **provision** of counseling services at the new centres **could** help ensure continuity in treatment. This could be **complemented** with **telehealth** counseling services to provide mental health support to rural patients. The government would do well to use advancements in technology to **mitigate deficits** in resources.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Reckon** (verb) – Estimate, Calculate, Consider, Believe, Think मानना
2. **Likely** (adjective) – Probable, Possible, Expected, Plausible, Anticipated संभावित
3. **Underestimate** (noun) – Underestimation, Underestimation, Lowball, Misjudgment, Undervaluation कम आंकना
4. **Screening** (noun) – Testing, Examination, Check-up, Detection, Assessment जांच
5. **Constitute** (verb) – Form, Comprise, Make up, Represent, Compose गठित करना
6. **Malignancy** (noun) – Cancer, Tumor, Carcinoma, Growth, Disease घातकता
7. **Initiation** (noun) – Start, Beginning, Commencement, Launch, Introduction शुरुआत
8. **Equip** (with) (verb) – Provide, Supply, Furnish, Arm, Outfit सुसज्जित करना
9. **Blueprint** (noun) – Plan, Design, Framework, Outline, Scheme योजना
10. **Vary** (verb) – Differ, Change, Fluctuate, Shift, Alter भिन्न होना
11. **Conservative** (adjective) – Cautious, Moderate, Traditional, Reserved, Prudent रूढ़िवादी
12. **Oncologist** (noun) – Cancer specialist, Cancer doctor, Tumor expert, Oncology physician, Cancer physician कैंसर विशेषज्ञ
13. **For starters** (phrase) – Initially, To begin with, First of all, At first, In the beginning शुरुआत में
14. **Upscale** (verb) – Upgrade, Enhance, Improve, Expand, Elevate उन्नत करना
15. **Come forward** (phrase) – Volunteer, Step up, Offer, Present oneself, Emerge आगे आना
16. **Diagnostic** (adjective) – Analytical, Testing, Investigative, Identificatory, Evaluative नैदानिक
17. **Policymaker** (noun) – Decision-maker, Legislator, Administrator, Regulator, Planner नीति निर्माता
18. **Expertise** (noun) – Skill, Knowledge, Proficiency, Mastery, Competence विशेषज्ञता
19. **Taxing** (adjective) – Demanding, Stressful, Exhausting, Draining, Challenging थकाने वाला
20. **Complement** (verb) – Supplement, Enhance, Complete, Balance, Augment पूरक होना

21. **Telehealth** (noun) – the provision of healthcare remotely by means of telecommunications technology.

23. **Deficit** (noun) – Shortfall, Lack, Deficiency, Insufficiency, Gap कमी

22. **Mitigate** (verb) – Reduce, Alleviate, Lessen, Diminish, Ease कम करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Cancer Burden in India:** India had over 14 lakh cancer patients in 2023, but experts believe the actual number could be 1.5 to 3 times higher due to underreporting.
2. **Low Detection Rates:** Despite screening programs for cervical, oral, and breast cancers (which account for over a third of India's cancer burden), detection rates remain among the lowest globally.
3. **Late Detection and Treatment:** Late detection of cancer and delayed treatment initiation are significant public health challenges, especially in rural areas.
4. **Government Initiative:** The government plans to equip all district hospitals with cancer care centers to address the growing burden.
5. **Staffing Blueprint:** Each cancer care center will have an oncologist or trained medical officer, two nurses, a pharmacist, and a multi-purpose worker.
6. **Shortage of Oncologists:** India faces a shortage of at least 2,000 oncologists, with most specialists concentrated in urban areas.
7. **Urban-Rural Disparity:** Over 50% of oncologists operate in urban centers, making it challenging to staff rural cancer care facilities.
8. **Mobile Clinics:** The government could scale up the use of mobile clinics to reach rural populations, especially women, who often avoid screening.
9. **Doorstep Diagnostics:** Linking the initiative with hospitals that conduct diagnostic tests at people's doorsteps or workplaces could improve early detection.
10. **Digital Tools:** Policymakers should promote telemedicine and digital tools at rural cancer units, connecting them through the National Cancer Grid for expertise sharing.
11. **Emotional and Mental Health Challenges:** Cancer treatment is emotionally taxing, and rural patients face additional mental health challenges due to limited support systems.
12. **Treatment Discontinuation:** Many rural patients discontinue therapy due to emotional and logistical challenges.
13. **Counseling Services:** Providing counseling services at new cancer centers could help ensure treatment continuity and improve patient outcomes.
14. **Telehealth Counseling:** Telehealth counseling services could offer mental health support to rural patients, addressing gaps in care.
15. **Leveraging Technology:** The government should use technological advancements to mitigate resource deficits and improve cancer care delivery in rural areas.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Alarmist
 - B. Optimistic and celebratory
 - C. Concerned and solution-oriented
 - D. Sarcastic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Encouraging alternative medicine to reduce cancer rates
 - B. Emphasizing the importance of early detection and improved rural cancer care
 - C. Highlighting the success of cancer treatment in urban India
 - D. Focusing on the high costs of cancer therapies
3. **What is the primary reason for the low cancer detection rates in India, especially in rural areas?**
 - A. Lack of awareness and reluctance to undergo screening
 - B. Unavailability of cancer specialists in urban hospitals
 - C. High costs of cancer treatment making detection unnecessary
 - D. A government policy that restricts early screening
4. **Why is the government's initiative to equip district hospitals with cancer care centers necessary?**
 - A. To reduce the financial burden of cancer treatment on urban hospitals
 - B. To improve early detection and treatment in rural areas
 - C. To eliminate private cancer hospitals and promote public healthcare
 - D. To encourage alternative therapies for cancer patients
5. **Who could play a crucial role in ensuring the success of the rural cancer care program?**
 - A. Only government health officials and policymakers
 - B. Foreign organizations funding cancer research in India
 - C. Urban hospitals that refuse to treat rural patients to force them to visit district hospitals
 - D. Patients and their families who actively participate in screening programs
6. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

She is learning / to play the guitar / to pursue her passion / for the music

 - A. for the music.
 - B. to play the guitar
 - C. to pursue her passion
 - D. she is learning
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Hermetic

 - A. Esoteric
 - B. Intelligible

- C. Lucid
- D. Obnoxious

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

The elusive moon peeked from behind the clouds, illuminating the earth with its gentle glow

- A. glowing up the earth for
- B. empowering the earth via
- C. lighting up the earth with
- D. encouraging the earth with

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

Vivid

- A. Varied
- B. Soothing
- C. Bright
- D. Dull

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

Do you know the purpose of a fire extinguisher? It helps to put up with an engulfing fire, in case of an emergency.

- A. turn over
- B. put out
- C. stand out
- D. run away with

11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase.**

Those who have died cannot be brought back to life.

- A. Abstract
- B. Retract
- C. Extract
- D. Resurrect

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

Frugal

- A. Cheap
- B. Profligate
- C. Thrifty
- D. Happy

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

Ambrosian

- A. Malodorous
- B. Pleasing
- C. Faithful
- D. Vengeful

14. **Select the option that rectifies the INCORRECT spelling in the given sentence.**

Pleasee allow me to start

- A. Pleasse
- B. Pleeesse
- C. Pleeasse
- D. Please

15. **Select the correct spelling of the incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence.**

He was suspended from the party due to his suspiscious activities

- A. Suspeceous
- B. Suspicius
- C. Suspicious
- D. Suspitious

16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Grease someone's palm

- A. To abuse someone
- B. To flatter someone
- C. To beat someone
- D. To bribe someone

17. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Admittance
- B. Admissible
- C. Admission
- D. Admited

18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical/spelling error.**

He was lying at / his bed when he / saw the snake entering / through the window

- A. saw the snake entering
- B. through the window
- C. his bed when he
- D. he way lying at

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

The storm caused extensive damage to homes, _____ many families homeless.

- A. Is left
- B. leaving
- C. leave
- D. To leave

20. **Select the correct idiom to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**

His remarks made the matter worse

- A. Added fuel to the fire
- B. Made a splash
- C. Spilled the beans

D. Killed two birds with one stone

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.

Khashaba Jadhav was the independent India's first individual olympic medallist. There (1) _____ some firsts that stay in history forever. The one held by Khashaba Jadhav is one such first. He might have been referred to as the Pocket Dynamo, but his deeds dwarfed those of far (2) _____ athletes in his sport. Just a couple of years after India had become a Republic, Jadhav took part in the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki, Finland. As funding sportspersons weren't really a (3) _____ for a country just finding its feet, Jadhav's trip to Helsinki was actually funded by the public. Jadhav however, (4) _____ his way to fame, becoming independent India's first individual Olympic medal winner. He (5) _____ bronze in the bantamweight category.

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

- A. was
- B. are
- C. is
- D. were

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

- A. small
- B. bigger
- C. big
- D. smaller

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

- A. subsequence
- B. supremacy
- C. priority
- D. posteriority

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

- A. Surrendered
- B. buckled-under
- C. wrestled
- D. lazed

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

- A. forgave
- B. claimed
- C. lulled
- D. constructed

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) Concerned and solution-oriented

The author highlights India's cancer burden and underscores both the challenges and potential solutions (like district cancer centres, mobile clinics, and telemedicine). This conveys a serious concern along with a focus on finding and implementing practical remedies.

A: While the passage raises concern, it does not use fear-mongering or an exaggerated tone; it presents factual information and possible solutions.

B: The passage does not celebrate the current situation; it points out significant gaps and the need for urgent action.

D. Sarcastic: There is no mocking or ironic tone; the passage maintains a factual and constructive approach.

2. B) Emphasizing the importance of early detection and improved rural cancer care

The passage underscores India's cancer burden, particularly in rural areas, and discusses the need for systematic screening, timely detection, and strengthening cancer care in district hospitals and rural settings.

A: The passage does not recommend alternative medicine. It focuses on standard oncology practices and infrastructure.

C: It mentions urban centres have more oncologists but does not depict them as entirely successful or the main focus.

D: Cost issues are not central to the passage; it primarily addresses resource gaps and strategies for better reach.

3. A) Lack of awareness and reluctance to undergo screening

The passage highlights that many people, particularly women, do not come forward for screening due to lack of awareness and reluctance. This is a major reason for late detection.

B: The passage states that oncologists are concentrated in urban areas, not that they are unavailable. The issue is more severe in rural settings.

C: The passage does not suggest that cost is the reason people avoid screening. The issue is more related to accessibility and awareness.

D: No government policy restricts cancer screening; instead, the government is trying to improve screening facilities.

4. B) To improve early detection and treatment in rural areas

The passage emphasizes the problem of late detection and inadequate rural cancer care. The government's initiative aims to address this issue by providing local access to screening and treatment.

A: While urban hospitals may be overburdened, this is not the main reason for district hospital expansion.

C: The passage does not mention eliminating private hospitals; it focuses on improving rural access to care.

D: The passage does not discuss alternative therapies but focuses on enhancing existing medical infrastructure.

5. **D) Patients and their families who actively participate in screening programs**

The passage highlights the importance of screening and early detection, which requires people in rural areas to actively participate. Without their involvement, the initiative would not be fully effective.

A: While they design policies, the success depends on community participation, not just officials.

C: The passage does not mention any such unethical practice; urban hospitals continue to treat cancer patients.

B: While research funding is helpful, the passage focuses on local healthcare infrastructure, not foreign aid.

6. A) **'for the music'** के बदले 'for music' का use होगा क्योंकि 'the' का use किसी specific noun को refer करने के लिए होता है। यहाँ पर 'music' एक general concept है, इसलिए 'the' article की आवश्यकता नहीं है। Correct Sentence: She is learning to play the guitar to pursue her passion for music.

'for the music' should be replaced with 'for music' because the article 'the' is used to refer to something specific, while 'music' here refers to a general concept. Hence, no article is needed. Correct Sentence: She is learning to play the guitar to pursue her passion for music.

7. A) **Hermetic** (adjective) – Sealed, Airtight, Impervious, Obscure, Esoteric गुप्त, रहस्यमय, गूढ़।

Synonym: **Esoteric** (adjective) – Obscure, Abstract, Cryptic, Arcane, Hermetic गुप्त, गूढ़।

- **Intelligible** (adjective) – Able to be understood; clear, comprehensible. बोधगम्य
- **Lucid** (adjective) – Expressed clearly; easy to understand. स्पष्ट
- **Obnoxious** (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant; offensive, odious. अप्रिय

8. C) 'illuminating the earth with' को **'lighting up the earth with'** से बदलना सही होगा क्योंकि दोनों का अर्थ "प्रकाशित करना" होता है। यहाँ 'lighting up' का use सबसे उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह वाक्य में सही अर्थ प्रदान करता है।

The phrase 'illuminating the earth with' should be replaced with 'lighting up the earth with' because both mean "to light up." Here, 'lighting up' fits best in the context as it conveys the intended meaning.

9. C) **Vivid** (adjective) – Producing powerful feelings or strong, clear images in the mind; bright, vibrant, striking. स्पष्ट, चमकदार

Synonym: Bright (adjective) – Giving off or reflecting a lot of light, vivid, radiant, shiny. चमकदार

- **Varied** (adjective) – Diverse, different, assorted. विविध
- **Soothing** (adjective) – Having a calming or relieving effect, comforting. सुखदायक
- **Dull** (adjective) – Lacking brightness or interest, boring. मंद, फीका

10. B) 'put up with' के बदले 'put out' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का संदर्भ आग बुझाने से संबंधित है। 'put out' का अर्थ होता है "to extinguish a fire" (आग बुझाना), जो यहाँ सही अर्थ प्रदान करता है। अन्य विकल्प वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं;

'put up with' will be replaced by 'put out' because the context of the sentence is related to extinguishing a fire. 'put out' means "to extinguish a fire," which is the correct meaning in this case. The other options do not fit the context of the sentence;

11. D) **Resurrect** (Brought back to life – पुनर्जीवित करना)

12. B) **Frugal** (adjective) – Economical, sparing, or avoiding waste in the use of resources. (साधारण, मितव्ययी)

Antonym: Profligate (adjective) – Recklessly extravagant or wasteful in the use of resources. (फिजूलखर्च, अपव्ययी)

- **Cheap** (adjective) – Inexpensive, low-cost, or of low quality. (सस्ता)
- **Thrifty** (adjective) – Using resources carefully and not wastefully; similar to frugal. (किफायती, मितव्ययी)
- **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment. (खुश)

13. A) **Ambrosian** (adjective) – Extremely pleasing to the senses, especially taste or smell; divine, delicious. (अमृत के समान, दिव्य)

Antonym: Malodorous (adjective) – Having an unpleasant or offensive smell, foul-smelling. (दुर्गंधयुक्त)

- **Pleasing** (adjective) – Giving pleasure or satisfaction, agreeable, delightful. (सुखद)
- **Faithful** (adjective) – Loyal, reliable, constant, devoted. (वफादार)
- **Vengeful** (adjective) – Seeking revenge, retaliatory, vindictive. (प्रतिशोधी)

14. D) The correct spelling of the word is '**Please**', which means "to express a polite request or desire." इसका अर्थ है "कृपया।"

15. C) The correct spelling of 'suspicious' is 'Suspicious', which means "having or showing a cautious distrust of someone or something" in English. संदिग्ध या शक करने योग्य।
16. D) **Grease someone's palm** (idiom): To bribe someone to gain favor or advantage.
 किसी को रिश्वत देना या कुछ हासिल करने के लिए किसी का पक्ष लेना।
17. D) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Admited'. The correct spelling is 'Admitted', which means "to allow someone to enter a place" or "to acknowledge or confess to something." In Hindi, it means "प्रवेश की अनुमति देना" या "स्वीकार करना"
18. D) 'lying at' का use गलत है क्योंकि व्यक्ति 'lie' करता है किसी सतह पर (on the bed)। 'at' का use किसी स्थान को इंगित करने के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहाँ सतह का उल्लेख है, अतः 'on' का use उचित है। जैसे—He was lying on the bed when the snake entered.
 The phrase 'lying at' is incorrect because a person 'lies' on a surface, such as a bed, and 'at' is used to denote a specific location. In this case, the surface is mentioned, so 'on' is the correct preposition. For example—He was lying on the bed when the snake entered.
19. B) 'Leaving' का use सही है वाक्य में "the storm caused extensive damage" कारण है, और "leaving many families homeless" परिणाम है। यहाँ 'leaving' एक participial phrase है, जो पिछले clause को संशोधित करती है और तूफान के नुकसान के परिणाम को दर्शाती है। 'Is left' गलत है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान काल में एक स्थिति को दर्शाता है, जबकि वाक्य भूतकाल में है। 'Leave' गलत है क्योंकि इसके लिए एक modal या auxiliary verb (जैसे "caused the storm to leave") की आवश्यकता होगी, जो वाक्य में नहीं है। 'To leave' गलत है क्योंकि यह उद्देश्य या इरादे को दर्शाता है, जो यहाँ वांछित अर्थ नहीं है।
 'Leaving' will be used because it fits the grammatical structure and conveys the intended meaning effectively. The sentence describes a cause-and-effect relationship where "the storm caused extensive damage" is the cause, and "leaving many families homeless" is the resulting effect. The use of the present participle 'leaving' creates a participial phrase that modifies the main clause and describes the outcome of the storm's damage. 'Is left' is incorrect because it indicates a state of being in the present tense, which doesn't align with the past tense verb "caused." 'Leave' is incorrect because it would require a modal or auxiliary verb (e.g., "caused the storm to leave"), which is absent in the sentence. 'To leave' is incorrect because it implies purpose or intention, which is not the intended meaning in this context.
20. A) **Added fuel to the fire** – Made the matter worse (स्थिति को और खराब कर दिया)
21. B) "are" का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence सामान्य सत्य या तथ्य को व्यक्त करता है, और "some firsts" वाक्य का subject plural है। "There are some firsts that stay in history forever" का

मतलब है कि कुछ "पहली घटनाएँ" होती हैं जो इतिहास में हमेशा के लिए याद रहती हैं। "Was" का use past के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि यहाँ सामान्य सत्य की बात हो रही है। "Is" singular के लिए है, लेकिन "some firsts" plural है। "Were" भी past में होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

Are Be" is the correct choice because the sentence expresses a general truth or fact, and the subject "some firsts" is plural. The phrase "There are some firsts that stay in history forever" indicates that certain "firsts" always remain significant in history. "Was" is used for past events, but this sentence talks about an enduring truth. "Is" is for singular subjects, whereas "some firsts" is plural. "Were" refers to the past, which is not appropriate for a general statement.

22. B) '**Bigger**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'bigger' का अर्थ है "आकार या महत्व में अधिक बड़ा।" यहाँ passage में बताया गया है कि Khashaba Jadhav की उपलब्धियाँ उनके खेल के "far bigger athletes" की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण थीं। 'bigger' यहाँ सही fit होता है, क्योंकि यह उनके deeds की तुलना में अन्य athletes के महत्व को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'small' का अर्थ है "छोटा," जो context के विपरीत है। 'big' सही adjective नहीं है क्योंकि 'bigger' comparative degree है, जो यहाँ की आवश्यकता है। 'smaller' का अर्थ है "आकार या महत्व में छोटा," जो sentence के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता।

'**Bigger**' will be used because it means "greater in size or importance." The passage highlights that Khashaba Jadhav's achievements overshadowed those of "far bigger athletes" in his sport. The comparative degree 'bigger' is appropriate here as it compares the achievements of Jadhav with those of other athletes. Whereas, 'small' means "little," which contradicts the context. 'Big' is not the right adjective here because a comparative degree is needed. 'Smaller' means "less in size or importance," which doesn't align with the sentence's meaning.

23. 'C) **Priority**' का use यहाँ होगा क्योंकि "priority" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को सबसे पहले महत्व देना। Passage में कहा गया है कि स्वतंत्र भारत खेल प्रतिभाओं को आर्थिक रूप से मदद करने के मामले में प्राथमिकता नहीं दे रहा था। यह बताता है कि खेलों को उस समय देश में उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा था। 'Subsequence' का अर्थ होता है किसी घटना का अनुक्रम या परिणाम, 'Supremacy' का अर्थ है सर्वोच्चता, और 'Posteriority' का अर्थ है पीछे होना या बाद में आना। ये शब्द इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'**Priority**' will be used because it means giving importance to something above all else. The passage mentions that funding sportspersons wasn't really a priority for the country at that time, indicating that sports were not given significant importance in the newly independent India. 'Subsequence' means the order or consequence of an event, 'Supremacy' implies

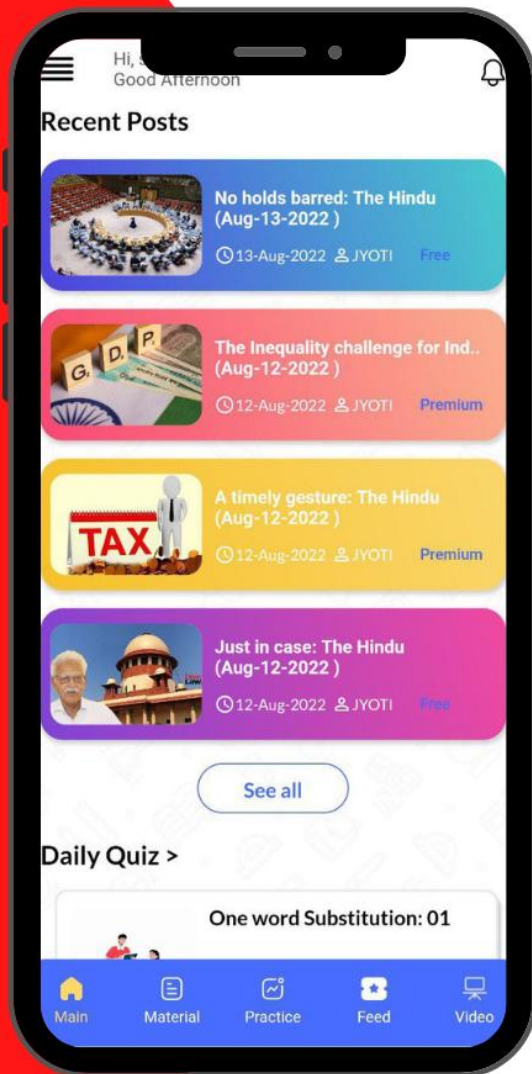
dominance or superiority, and 'Posteriority' means being later or subsequent, none of which fit the context here.

24. C) '**Wrestled**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है कठिनाई या संघर्ष के साथ किसी चीज़ को हासिल करना। sentence में mention है कि जाधव ने अपने संघर्ष के माध्यम से प्रसिद्धि हासिल की, इसलिए 'wrestled' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Surrendered' का अर्थ है आत्मसमर्पण करना, 'buckled-under' का अर्थ है दबाव के आगे झुकना, और 'Lazed' का अर्थ है आराम करना या आलस्य करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'**Wrestled**' will be used because it means to achieve something through difficulty or struggle. The sentence mentions that Jadhav earned fame through his efforts, making 'wrestled' fitting here. Whereas, 'Surrendered' means to give up, 'buckled-under' means to yield under pressure, and 'Lazed' means to relax or be idle, which are not appropriate in this context.

25. B) '**claimed**' answer होगा क्योंकि यहाँ sentence यह बताता है कि खशाबा जाधव ने ओलंपिक में कांस्य पदक जीता। "Claimed" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को अपने अधिकार या पुरस्कार के रूप में प्राप्त करना, जो इस context में बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है। 'Forgave' का अर्थ है माफ़ करना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Lulled' का अर्थ है शांत करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठता। 'Constructed' का अर्थ है निर्माण करना, जो medal जीतने से संबंधित नहीं है।

The correct answer is '**claimed**' because the context of the sentence refers to Khashaba Jadhav winning a bronze medal at the Olympics. The word "claimed" means to achieve or gain something as one's right or prize, which fits the context perfectly. 'Forgave' means to pardon or excuse someone, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Lulled' means to soothe or calm, often misleading in context, which doesn't relate to winning a medal. 'Constructed' means to build or create, which is unrelated to the act of winning an Olympic medal.



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