

## The fragile line between healer and healed

Some voices stay with us for a lifetime. For me, one of them is the voice of a doctor saying, “We couldn’t save him” referring to my father. It came without **fanfare**, without softness, without ceremony. Just four words-and the world changed for me.

At that moment, I wanted to **hold someone accountable** for the **unbearable** loss I had just suffered. My father was in the doctor’s care, and I had trusted him to guard my father’s life. And yet, death had **slipped through the cracks**. I remember standing there, wordless, caught in a strange pause between **fury** and resignation. I didn’t **lash out**. What would be the point now? The man was gone. To behave like a **savage** towards a doctor like many patients do in the face of a tragedy wasn’t in my character.

And yet, somewhere deep within, the question **lingered**: had someone failed? Could the doctor have saved my father? Or had he tried enough and this was simply the limit of human effort?

Years later, I would hear **echoes** of that question in an **entirely** different setting-this time, from the doctor’s side. A casual conversation with a dear friend-herself a **seasoned** physician-turned unexpectedly **poignant**. “We can’t retire because this is what we are **ordained** to do in our lives,” she said, “and we can’t continue like this either because age is catching up and we are unable to balance work and life. Patients’ expectations these days are too high to **meet** satisfactorily.” She was referring not just to the long hours or the **relentless** pressure of life-and-death decisions, but to something more **insidious**: the growing **distrust**, the unrealistic expectations, and the Google-fed **entitlement** of patients who arrive armed with half-truths and full confidence.

Another doctor friend **chimed in** at this point, only half in **jest**: “These days, people come to consult us not for answers, but to argue. And if things go wrong, we’re the first to be **crucified**.”

In their voices, I heard a quiet **exhaustion**. A **fatigue** that wasn’t just physical, but **existential**. **Medicine**, once seen as a noble calling, **is** now burdened by demands that no human can fulfil. Patients seek quick cures, perfect answers, and unconditional availability. And when outcomes don’t match expectations, it’s not uncommon for doctors to face blame, abuse, and even violence as **witnessed** many times in our country.

This is not to excuse negligence. Nor to **overlook** the occasional **callousness** that does exist. But in our collective haste to demand **accountability**, have we begun to forget that doctors, too, are human?

**That** behind every prescription **is** a person who probably hasn’t slept a full night in weeks. That **beneath** every white coat is a beating heart, **anxious** to save, terrified to fail.

My friend spoke of missing family **gatherings**. Of being unable to remember the last time she read a book for pleasure. Of watching the profession she once **idolised** become a crucible of stress and fear. “Sometimes,” she said, “I feel like I’m **drowning** in expectations I can’t meet.”

It made me think-how did a role rooted in healing and service become one of the most unforgiving? When did the caregiver become the **scapegoat**?

Perhaps **we**, as a society, **have elevated** doctors to a **pedestal** so high that we have forgotten **the toll it takes** to stay up there. We forget that not all battles can be won. That despite the best of efforts, some outcomes lie beyond control.

We demand **empathy** from doctors, and rightly so. But **empathy**, like every **virtue**, **must** flow both ways. Maybe it's time we paused to ask: what are we giving back to those we expect so much from? In an age where **algorithms** offer **diagnoses** and chatbots provide **remedies**, the human connection in medicine remains irreplaceable. A doctor's touch, their voice, their presence-these are things no machine can **replicate**. But even these need **nourishment**, need rest, need understanding.

Maybe the next time we visit a doctor, we could remember they too have burdens. That their mistakes are not always **malice**. That their fatigue is not **indifference**. That their silence might just be **sorrow**. And perhaps, with that awareness, we might begin to heal not just our own **ailments**, but the fractured bond between the healer and the healed. Because ultimately, both stand on the same side of a fragile line-one fighting to preserve life, the other **desperate** to hold on to it. And in that shared **fragility lies** our common **humanity**.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Slipped through the cracks** (phrase) – be overlooked. अनदेखी की जाना
- **Chime** (in) (verb) – to suddenly join a conversation
- **Jest** (noun) – a joke or prank; something said or done to amuse people चुटकुला या मज़ाक

## Vocabulary

1. **Fragile** (adjective) – delicate, weak, breakable, vulnerable, flimsy नाजुक
2. **Fanfare** (noun) – publicity, display, show, celebration, flourish धूमधाम
3. **Hold someone accountable for** (phrase) – blame, make responsible, charge, accuse, call to account ज़िम्मेदार ठहराना
4. **Unbearable** (adjective) – intolerable, insufferable, painful, overwhelming, unendurable असहनीय
5. **Fury** (noun) – rage, anger, wrath, outrage, indignation क्रोध
6. **Lash out** (phrasal verb) – attack, strike out, explode, retaliate, criticize angrily हमला करना / झल्लाना
7. **Savage** (noun) – brute, wild person, barbarian, attacker, assailant असभ्य
8. **Linger** (verb) – remain, stay, persist, loiter, dwell ठहरना / बना रहना
9. **Echo** (noun) – reflection, reverberation, repetition, resound, trace गूंज
10. **Entirely** (adverb) – completely, totally, wholly, absolutely, fully पूरी तरह से
11. **Seasoned** (adjective) – experienced, skilled, veteran, knowledgeable, trained अनुभवी
12. **Poignant** (adjective) – touching, moving, emotional, affecting, heart-wrenching मार्मिक
13. **Ordain** (verb) – decree, appoint, destine, prescribe, establish नियत करना
14. **Meet** (verb) – fulfill, satisfy, reach, achieve, comply पूरा करना
15. **Relentless** (adjective) – unyielding, constant, unceasing, persistent, intense निरंतर
16. **Insidious** (adjective) – subtle, harmful, sneaky, dangerous, deceitful छिपे रूप में हानिकारक
17. **Distrust** (noun) – suspicion, doubt, lack of faith, disbelief, skepticism अविश्वास
18. **Entitlement** (noun) – right, claim, privilege, expectation, belief अधिकार / विशेष दावा
19. **Crucify** (verb) – condemn, punish harshly, blame severely, victimize, persecute कठोर आलोचना करना
20. **Exhaustion** (noun) – fatigue, tiredness, weariness, depletion, burnout थकावट
21. **Fatigue** (noun) – exhaustion, weariness, tiredness, strain, burnout थकान
22. **Existential** (adjective) – philosophical, deep, life-related, concerning existence, fundamental अस्तित्व संबंधी

23. **Witness** (verb) – observe, see, experience, undergo, record देखना
24. **Overlook** (verb) – ignore, miss, disregard, neglect, excuse नज़रअंदाज़ करना
25. **Callousness** (noun) – insensitivity, cruelty, indifference, harshness, heartlessness कठोरता
26. **Accountability** (noun) – responsibility, answerability, liability, duty, obligation जवाबदेही
27. **Beneath** (preposition) – under, below, underneath, beneath the surface के नीचे
28. **Anxious** (adjective) – worried, concerned, uneasy, nervous, apprehensive चिंतित
29. **Gathering** (noun) – meeting, assembly, get-together, reunion, congregation सभा
30. **Idolise** (verb) – admire, adore, worship, revere, idealize आदर्श मानना
31. **Drown** (verb) – sink, overwhelm, submerge, be engulfed, be consumed डूबना
32. **Scapegoat** (noun) – fall guy, blame-taker, victim, accused, target बलि का बकरा
33. **Elevate** (verb) – raise, lift, promote, glorify, exalt ऊँचा उठाना / प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाना
34. **Pedestal** (noun) – high position, platform, status, place of admiration ऊँचा स्थान
35. **Take a toll** (phrase) – cause damage, affect negatively, have a bad effect, exhaust, wear down असर डालना
36. **Empathy** (noun) – compassion, understanding, sensitivity, fellow feeling, care सहानुभूति
37. **Virtue** (noun) – moral excellence, goodness, righteousness, merit, value सद्गुण
38. **Algorithm** (noun) – formula, process, procedure, set of rules, computation गणनात्मक प्रक्रिया
39. **Diagnose** (verb) – identify, determine, detect, recognize, assess निदान करना
40. **Remedy** (noun) – cure, solution, treatment, relief, resolution उपाय
41. **Replicate** (verb) – reproduce, copy, imitate, duplicate, recreate पुनरावृत्ति करना
42. **Nourishment** (noun) – care, support, sustenance, nutrition, enrichment पोषण / संबल
43. **Malice** (noun) – ill-will, hatred, spite, animosity, meanness दुर्भावना
44. **Indifference** (noun) – apathy, disregard, unconcern, detachment, aloofness उदासीनता
45. **Sorrow** (noun) – grief, sadness, heartache, misery, anguish शोक / दुःख

46. **Ailment** (noun) – illness, disease, sickness,  
disorder, condition बीमारी

47. **Desperate** (adjective) – hopeless, frantic,  
anxious, urgent, distressed निराश

48. **Fragility** (noun) – delicacy, vulnerability,  
weakness, brittleness, sensitivity नाज़ुकता

49. **Lie** (verb) – rest, exist, be located, be found,  
be situated स्थित होना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Personal Loss** – The author recalls the traumatic moment of losing their father, marked by a doctor's blunt declaration: "We couldn't save him."
2. **Initial Reaction** – The author experienced a mix of grief, anger, and helplessness, resisting the urge to blame or lash out at the doctor.
3. **Lingering Doubts** – Questions about whether more could have been done by the doctor remained in the author's mind long after the loss.
4. **Role Reversal** – Years later, the author hears similar doubts and emotional burdens from the doctors' perspective, highlighting their own struggles.
5. **Physician Fatigue** – A close doctor friend expresses emotional and physical exhaustion due to long hours, aging, and increasing demands.
6. **Changing Patient Attitudes** – Patients often arrive with unrealistic expectations, half-baked internet knowledge, and a confrontational mindset.
7. **Judgment and Blame** – Doctors feel constantly scrutinized and blamed when outcomes don't meet patient expectations, sometimes facing abuse or violence.
8. **Dehumanization of Doctors** – The editorial reflects on how doctors are often seen as infallible beings rather than vulnerable humans.
9. **Emotional Toll** – Doctors sacrifice personal time, relationships, and self-care, leading to burnout and loss of joy in their profession.
10. **Societal Expectations** – Society places doctors on unrealistic pedestals, forgetting that medical science has limits and not all lives can be saved.
11. **Need for Empathy** – While we expect empathy from doctors, the author argues that patients must also show empathy toward their caregivers.
12. **Human Connection** – Despite technological advances, the unique human presence and compassion of doctors remain irreplaceable.
13. **Understanding Fallibility** – Mistakes or less-than-perfect outcomes should not be equated with negligence or indifference.
14. **Restoring the Bond** – To rebuild trust, both patients and doctors must recognize their shared vulnerability and humanity.
15. **Shared Fragility** – The editorial ends on the note that both healer and healed are bound by the same fragile thread — one striving to save, the other striving to survive.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Angry and accusatory
  - B. Indifferent and detached
  - C. Sarcastic and critical
  - D. Reflective and empathetic
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The inevitability of death despite medical advancements
  - B. The growing distrust between doctors and patients in modern society
  - C. The need for mutual empathy between doctors and patients
  - D. The negative impact of technology on healthcare
3. **From the author's description of the two doctor-friends, what can we reasonably infer is the chief cause of their "existential" fatigue?**
  - A. Low salaries despite long working hours
  - B. Unrealistic expectations and distrust from patients
  - C. Rapid advances in medical technology they cannot master
  - D. Competition from younger doctors entering the field
4. **Which exact four-word sentence does the narrator recall the doctor saying about the father?**
  - A. "He did not survive."
  - B. "We couldn't save him."
  - C. "Your father is gone."
  - D. "There was nothing possible."
5. In the context of the passage, which word is the closest synonym for "callousness"?
  - A. Apathy
  - B. Precision
  - C. Compassion
  - D. Fragility
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**  
We should plan our actions judiciously before going to war.
  - A. Irrational
  - B. Irreverent
  - C. Irrelevant
  - D. Irritatingly
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words in the following sentence.**  
Almost immediately, they heard the high shrill piercing cry of tires on the side road
  - A. bleach
  - B. beseech
  - C. creche

- D. Screech
8. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. It was as simple as announcing what you have in your store or the services you offer in your premises.
- B. Over the years, advertising has evolved into a major industry that goes beyond informing to persuading and influencing.
- C. Advertising was initially meant to make people aware of the goods available in the market.
- D. It is a form of brainwashing consumers.
- A. BADC
- B. CABD
- C. DABC
- D. ADBC
9. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- Experts acknowledged that some counterfeiting of document techniques are virtually impossible to detect.
- A. fiasco
- B. frenzy
- C. forgery
- D. Impromptu
10. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined part of the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**
- As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it is the largest creatures that will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival
- A. they are the largest creatures
- B. No substitution
- C. they are a largest creature
- D. it is the most large creatures
11. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**
- The ointment will help to \_\_\_\_\_ the wound.
- A. heel
- B. kneel
- C. heal
- D. he'll
12. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- (a) false news websites
- (b) spreading propaganda about politics
- (c) thrive because the advertisements and politicians
- (d) and social networking sites



- (e) make a lot of money
- A. aedcb
  - B. aecbd
  - C. adecb
  - D. adcbe
13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
They are building a new hospital in the city.
- A. A new hospital will be built in the city by them.
  - B. A new hospital is being built in the city by them.
  - C. A new hospital was built in the city by them.
  - D. A new hospital has been built in the city by them
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Attack
- A. Ambush
  - B. Engagement
  - C. Defence
  - D. Production
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the following idiom.**  
To bring to light
- A. To disclose
  - B. To disengage
  - C. To engage in conversation
  - D. To lighten
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
P) willing to go  
Q) is not  
R) my son  
S) camping
- A. PQRS
  - B. RQPS
  - C. QRSP
  - D. SPRQ
17. **Select the correct spelling to fill in the blank.**  
The thought of eating half-cooked food under compulsion fills me with \_\_\_\_.
- A. ripugnance
  - B. repugnance
  - C. repegnance
  - D. repugnance
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in the brackets to fill in the blank.**  
The chef requires \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables for the salad. [stale]

- A. leafy
- B. green
- C. fresh
- D. Cut

19. **Select the correct meaning of the underlined idiom in the following sentence.**

Rina pulled a long face since her husband had not bought her a diamond necklace on their anniversary.

- A. To be electrified
- B. To look saddened
- C. To be ecstatic
- D. To be euphoric

20. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error**

- A. It is impossible to wake Christine up in the morning.
- B. It is said that Joseph was not ready to go to war.
- C. Karl Marx was a renowned social scientist.
- D. Indian force are known for their loyalty and integrity

**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.**

The adverse (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of climate change and environmental degradation are increasingly driving human mobility the world over, particularly in countries with high exposure and low (2)\_\_\_\_\_ capacity. While most climate-related mobility currently occurs within countries, desperation and deteriorating environments can also compel people to seek a livelihood elsewhere through (3)\_\_\_\_\_ migration. While climate change negatively impacts everyone, everywhere, those already in vulnerable situations due to geography, poverty, gender, age, disability, origin, or other status, including migrant women who (4)\_\_\_\_\_ climate-sensitive livelihoods, and children who are less able to survive extreme weather events, are at the greatest risk of suffering harm. It is (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to recognise this reality and take meaningful action to protect the human rights of those most affected by climate change, including migrants.

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

- A. practice
- B. effects
- C. affects
- D. renounce

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

- A. minimum
- B. affective
- C. adaptive
- D. adoptive

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

- A. irregular
- B. regard
- C. fixate
- D. fast

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

- A. depend in
- B. depend on
- C. depend at
- D. depend from

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

- A. secondary
- B. imperative
- C. resistant
- D. optional

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanation

### 1. D) Reflective and empathetic

The passage explores the emotional struggles of both patients and doctors with a balanced, thoughtful perspective, making it reflective.

It shows empathy toward doctors' exhaustion and patients' grief, rather than blaming one side

A: The narrator does not lash out but instead tries to understand both perspectives.

C: The passage is deeply personal and emotionally engaged.

B: There is no mockery or harsh criticism; the tone is sincere and compassionate.

### 2. C) The need for mutual empathy between doctors and patients

The passage emphasizes understanding both sides: patients' grief and doctors' exhaustion, advocating for mutual empathy to heal the strained relationship.

A) While death is mentioned, the focus is on human relationships, not medical limitations.

B) Distrust is discussed, but the main message is about rebuilding understanding, not just highlighting conflict.

D) Technology is briefly mentioned, but it's not the central theme.

### 3. B) Unrealistic expectations and distrust from patients

The friends lament "Google-fed entitlement," constant arguments, and being "the first to be crucified" when outcomes disappoint—clearly linking their weariness to patient attitudes rather than pay, gadgets, or rivalry.

A: Pay is never mentioned; their stress is moral/emotional, not financial.

C: Technology is mentioned only as fuelling patient entitlement, not as a burden to doctors' learning.

D: No reference is made to competition from younger colleagues.

### 4. B) "We couldn't save him."

The passage explicitly quotes this sentence as the life-changing moment for the narrator.

### 5. A) Apathy

"Callousness" means emotional hardness or indifference—well captured by "apathy."

B (Precision): Relates to exactness, not lack of feeling.

C (Compassion): The opposite of callousness.

D (Fragility): Suggests delicacy, not emotional hardness.

### 6. A) **Judiciously** (adverb) – With good judgment or sense; wisely. विवेकपूर्ण – समझदारी से, बुद्धिमानी से

Antonym: **Irrational** (adjective) – Not logical or reasonable, lacking sound judgment, illogical.

अविवेकी – जो तर्कसंगत न हो, असंगत

- **Irreverent** (adjective) – Showing a lack of respect for people or things that are generally taken seriously. अनादरपूर्ण – आदरहीन
- **Irrelevant** (adjective) – Not connected with or relevant to something. असंगत – जो विषय से सम्बंधित न हो
- **Irritatingly** (adverb) – In a way that causes annoyance or frustration. चिड़चिड़ाहटपूर्ण – चिढ़ाने वाला

7. D) **Screech** – high shrill piercing cry तीव्र और तीखी आवाज़

8. B) **CABD**

**C starts** the paragraph by introducing the topic: "Advertising" (subject) and its original purpose, i.e., making people aware of goods available (main idea). This sets the foundation of the paragraph, explaining the initial purpose of advertising

**A follows C** : "It" refers to the subject "advertising" in C, making this the next logical connection. The verb "was" and the noun phrase "as simple as announcing" clearly describe what advertising used to involve.

**B follows A** as it introduces the next stage of advertising, explaining how it evolved over time into a persuasive industry. "Over the years" signals a transition in time, and the subject "advertising" continues with a new action, "has evolved," which matches the logical flow after discussing its initial simplicity.

**D concludes** the paragraph by providing a more critical view of modern advertising, labeling it as a form of brainwashing. The subject "It" refers back to "advertising" in B, maintaining consistency, and the verb "is" directly connects the subject to the final evaluation of advertising as "a form of brainwashing."

9. C) counterfeiting of document' के बदले '**forgery**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'forgery' का अर्थ है 'जाली दस्तावेज़ बनाना' 'fiasco' का अर्थ है 'विफलता या असफलता', जो संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'frenzy' का अर्थ है 'अत्यधिक उत्तेजना या पागलपन', जो यहाँ सही नहीं बैठता। 'Impromptu' का अर्थ है 'बिना तैयारी के किया गया', जो इस वाक्य में अप्रासंगिक है।

'**forgery**' will be used instead of 'counterfeiting of document' because 'forgery' means "the act of making a false document," which is appropriate and correct in the context. The other options are incorrect: 'fiasco' means "a complete failure," which does not fit the context. 'frenzy' means "a state of uncontrolled excitement or wild behavior," which is not relevant here. 'Impromptu' means "done without preparation," which is not suitable in this context.

10. A) 'it is the largest creatures' के बदले '**they are the largest creatures**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'humans' एक plural noun है और sentence में subject के साथ 'they' का प्रयोग करना सही है। साथ ही, 'are' को Verb की रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। उदाहरण— Humans like to think that they are the smartest species on Earth.

'they are the largest creatures' will be used instead of 'it is the largest creatures' because 'humans' is a plural noun and the subject should agree with 'they'. Also, 'are' is the appropriate verb form. Like— Humans like to think that they are the smartest species on Earth.

11. C) 'Heal' का use होगा क्योंकि "heal" का अर्थ है घाव या चोट को ठीक करना। sentence में बताया गया है कि मरहम घाव को ठीक करने में मदद करेगा, इसलिए 'heal' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Heel' का अर्थ है एड़ी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है, 'Kneel' का अर्थ है घुटनों के बल झुकना, जो इस संदर्भ में अनुपयुक्त है, और 'He'll' एक संक्षिप्त रूप है "he will" का, जो sentence में सही नहीं है।

'Heal' will be used because it means to cure or make an injury better. The sentence suggests that the ointment will help improve the wound, making 'heal' the correct choice.

Whereas, 'Heel' means the back part of the foot, which doesn't fit the context, 'Kneel' means to bend down on knees, which is inappropriate here, and 'He'll' is a contraction of "he will," which doesn't suit the sentence grammatically.

12. D) **adcb**

false news websites and social networking sites thrive because the advertisements and politicians spreading propaganda about politics make a lot of money

(a) false news websites is the subject of the sentence. This tells us who or what the sentence is about, so it should start the sentence.

(d) and social networking sites further adds to the subject and logically follows after part (a), continuing the idea that both false news websites and social networking sites are involved.

(c) thrive because the advertisements and politicians introduces the verb "thrive" and provides a reason for why these websites and sites thrive, forming the subject-verb relationship: "False news websites and social networking sites thrive."

(b) spreading propaganda about politics adds detail by explaining how these entities thrive— by spreading propaganda, clarifying the purpose.

(e) make a lot of money gives the outcome of this process, showing that they benefit financially, thus concluding the sentence.

13. B) A new hospital is being built in the city by them.

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Being + Past

Participle + by + Subject) का use किया जाता है, जब sentence Continuous Tense में हो। वाक्य

'They are building a new hospital in the city' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'a new hospital' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'are building' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'is being built' किया जाता है, और Subject 'they' को अंत में 'by them' के रूप में रखा गया है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice for a Continuous Tense, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Being + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'They are building a new hospital in the city', the object 'a new hospital' is placed at the beginning, and

the verb 'are building' is changed to 'is being built'. The subject 'they' is placed at the end as 'by them'. Therefore, the correct answer is (A new hospital is being built in the city by them).

14. C) **Attack** (noun) – An aggressive and violent action against a person or place. हमला

Antonym: **Defence** (noun) – The action of resisting an attack or protecting from harm. रक्षा

- **Ambush** (noun) – A surprise attack by people lying in wait in a concealed position. घात
- **Engagement** (noun) – A fight or battle between armed forces. भिड़ंत
- **Production** (noun) – The action of making or manufacturing from components or raw materials. उत्पादन

15. A) **To bring to light** (idiom) – To disclose (प्रकट करना)

16. B) **RQPS**

my son is not willing to go camping

(R) starts with "my son" as the subject.

(Q) follows with "is not," which establishes the verb.

(P) comes next with "willing to go," explaining the action.

(S) concludes with "camping," specifying where or for what

17. D) The correct spelling of the word is '**Repugnance**' (option D), which means "intense disgust" or "strong feeling of dislike or opposition" (घृणा, विरोध).

18. C) **Stale** (adjective) – Not fresh, old, or spoiled. बासी

Antonym: **Fresh** (adjective) – Recently made, obtained, or picked; not stale. ताज़ा

- **Leafy** (adjective) – Having a lot of leaves or relating to leaves. पत्तेदार
- **Green** (adjective) – Of the color between blue and yellow, or relating to unripe or young vegetables. हरा
- **Cut** (adjective) – Separated into parts by a cutting process. कटा हुआ

19. B) **Pulled a long face** (idiom) – To look saddened उदास दिखना

20. D) Indian force are known for their loyalty and integrity

are' के बदले 'is' का use होगा क्योंकि 'Indian force' को एक इकाई (singular) के रूप में देखा जाता है, इसलिए verb भी singular होगी; जैसे— The police is responsible for maintaining order.

'is' will be used instead of 'are' because 'Indian force' is considered a singular entity, so the verb should also be singular; Like— The police is responsible for maintaining order.

21. B) **Effects** का use होगा क्योंकि "effects" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के परिणाम या प्रभाव। यहाँ sentence में "climate change and environmental degradation" के नकारात्मक प्रभावों की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'effects' सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'Practice' का अर्थ है अभ्यास करना, 'Affects' एक क्रिया है जिसका अर्थ है प्रभाव डालना, और 'Renounce' का अर्थ है त्यागना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Effects' will be used because "effects" means the results or impacts of something. The sentence is referring to the adverse impacts of "climate change and environmental degradation," making 'effects' the correct answer. Whereas 'Practice' means to rehearse, 'Affects' is a verb meaning to influence, and 'Renounce' means to give up, which do not fit the context here.

22. C) "**Adaptive**" का use होगा क्योंकि "adaptive" का अर्थ होता है किसी परिस्थिति या स्थिति के अनुसार समायोजन या अनुकूलन करने की क्षमता। इस sentence में बताया गया है कि देश जिनके पास उच्च exposure (खतरे का सामना) और कम अनुकूलन क्षमता (adaptive capacity) है, वे जलवायु परिवर्तन और पर्यावरणीय क्षति से प्रभावित होते हैं। जबकि: "Minimum" का अर्थ है सबसे कम, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता। "Affective" का अर्थ है भावनाओं से संबंधित, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। Adoptive" का अर्थ है गोद लेने से संबंधित, जो यहाँ पर फिट नहीं होता।

"**Adaptive**" will be used because it means the ability to adjust or adapt to a situation or condition. The sentence mentions countries with high exposure and low adaptive capacity, indicating their ability to adapt to climate challenges, making 'adaptive' the right choice here. "Minimum" means the least amount, which doesn't fit in this context. "Affective" relates to emotions, which isn't appropriate here. "Adoptive" refers to adoption, which doesn't make sense in this context.

23. A) **Irregular** का use होगा क्योंकि "irregular" का अर्थ है बिना वैध प्रक्रिया के किया गया प्रवास। sentence में इस बात का जिक्र है कि लोग मजबूरी में प्रवास कर रहे हैं, इसलिए 'irregular' यहाँ सही है। जबकि "regard" का अर्थ है ध्यान देना या सम्मान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। "Fixate" का अर्थ है किसी एक चीज़ पर अत्यधिक ध्यान केंद्रित करना, जो अप्रासंगिक है। "Fast" का अर्थ है तेज़, जो प्रवास के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता।

"**Irregular**" will be used because it means migration outside of legal or regulated processes. The sentence mentions desperation driving migration, making "irregular" fitting here. Whereas, "regard" means respect or attention, which doesn't fit. "Fixate" means to focus excessively, and "Fast" means quick, neither of which applies to the context.

24. B) '**Depend on**' का use होगा क्योंकि "depend on" का अर्थ है किसी पर निर्भर होना। यहाँ sentence में migrant महिलाओं की बात की जा रही है जो जलवायु-संवेदनशील आजीविकाओं पर निर्भर करती हैं, इसलिए 'depend on' सही विकल्प है। 'Depend in' का अर्थ इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह स्थानिक निर्भरता को नहीं दर्शाता। 'Depend at' का प्रयोग स्थान या समय के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'Depend from' का कोई उपयोग नहीं होता है इस प्रकार के वाक्य में।

**Depend on**' will be used because "depend on" means to rely on something. In the sentence, it refers to migrant women who rely on climate-sensitive livelihoods, so 'depend on' is the correct choice. 'Depend in' is incorrect in this context because it does not convey reliance in

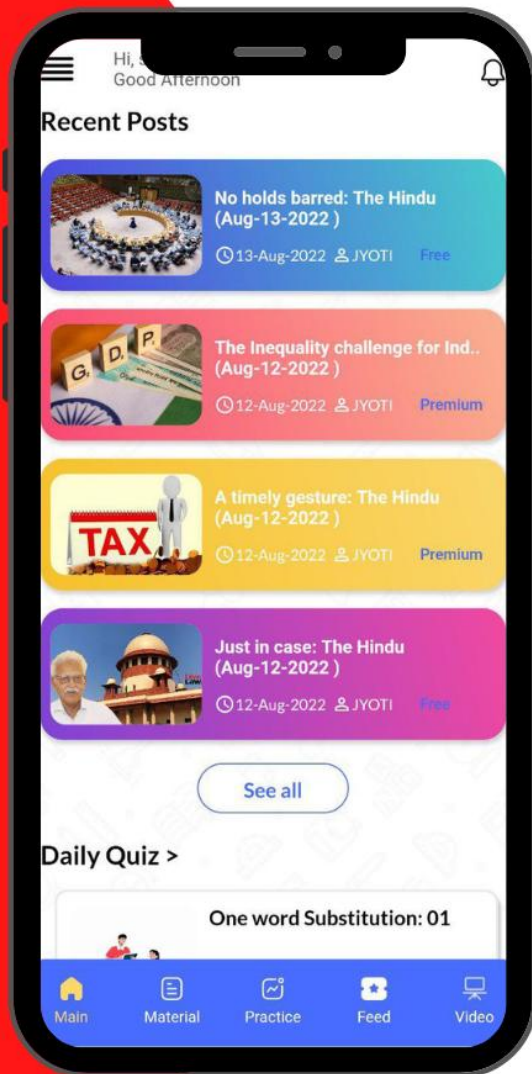


this manner. 'Depend at' is used for specific places or times, which does not fit here. 'Depend from' does not make sense in this context.

25. B) **Imperative** का use होगा क्योंकि "imperative" का अर्थ होता है अत्यंत आवश्यक या अनिवार्य। sentence में mention है कि यह अनिवार्य है कि इस सच्चाई को पहचाना जाए और जलवायु परिवर्तन से प्रभावित लोगों के मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं, इसलिए 'imperative' यहाँ सही है।

जबकि: 'Secondary' का अर्थ है द्वितीयक या गौण, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहां किसी प्राथमिकता की बात हो रही है। 'Resistant' का अर्थ है प्रतिरोधी होना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Optional' का अर्थ है वैकल्पिक या ऐच्छिक, जबकि वाक्य में ज़रूरत की बात की जा रही है, न कि कोई विकल्प देने की।

'**Imperative**' will be used because it means absolutely necessary or urgent. The sentence emphasizes that it is essential to recognize this reality and take concrete steps to protect the human rights of those most affected by climate change, making 'imperative' fitting here. Whereas: 'Secondary' means less important, which doesn't fit the context because the sentence talks about priority. 'Resistant' implies being resistant, which doesn't suit this context. 'Optional' means something that is a choice, but the sentence talks about a necessity, not an option.



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