

## Dire efforts: On de-extinction and conservation

The conservation **argument** for **resurrecting** dire wolves **is** not **credible**

Colossal Biosciences is an American company with an unusual marketing line: combining **genomics** with conservation — not in its traditional form, but through de-extinction, which is resurrecting species **extinct** for thousands of years. Leading this project is Harvard geneticist George Church, a **prominent promoter** of the company, who aims to bring back the **woolly mammoth**, a **distant ancestor** of the elephant. The stated logic is to **combat global warming**. During the Pleistocene Ice Ages, the mammoth **roamed lush** grasslands across the **tundra**. Until its **extinction** around 5,000 years ago, the Arctic tundra also supported large populations of bison, wolves, cave lions, and giant deer. As the climate warmed, these species disappeared, and the grasslands **gave way to shrubbery** and sheets of snow. As temperatures rise, **permafrost** begins to disappear, **resulting in** high **emissions** of methane, a more **potent** greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. To prevent this, some **scientists** at a Siberian park **have** been transporting large animals that are **resistant** to cold to see if their **foraging** can restore the grasslands. Grass absorbs less heat than the tall trees in a **shrub forest** — the dominant species — and therefore **decelerates** warming, but it cannot stop warming.

The woolly **mammoth**, though extinct, **is** seen as a potent weapon in this climate plan. Scientists at Colossal have **extracted** fragments of its DNA from fossils and reconstructed its **genome**. By comparing it to that of the modern elephant, they have edited specific genes to recreate mammoth-like **traits**, with the goal of **eventually incubating** a hybrid **embryo** in an elephant's womb. Scientists have also experimented with the dire wolf, an extinct relative of the gray wolf, and birthed three snow-white wolves. However, this claim has yet to pass **rigorous peer review**. **Critics point out** that only 20 genes were edited, and what has been created is, **in essence**, a “strange-looking gray wolf”. Despite such **criticisms**, the technological achievement is a **testament to** the ability to **engineer precision** edits to the genome. **The work** of Chinese scientist He Jiankui, who claimed to have produced gene-edited human babies, **remains** controversial. Colossal may be **credited** for its genomics work, but the claim that it is reviving species for conservation is not credible. **Thousands** of living species **are vanishing** due to habitat loss and human **encroachment**. **Spending** millions of dollars on **speculative** projects, whose benefits, if there are any, will **fructify** only over centuries, **takes** away resources from immediate conservation efforts. The scientific community must **lay down** strict guidelines on the use of gene-editing technology in **applications** other than health. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Dire** (adjective) – dreadful, urgent, serious, alarming, grave गंभीर typically hairy with a sloping back and long curved tusks. मैमथ (प्राचीन हाथी की प्रजाति)
2. **De-extinction** (noun) – species revival, re-creation, reanimation, resurrection, biological restoration विलुप्त प्रजातियों को पुनर्जीवित करना
3. **Resurrect** (verb) – revive, bring back, restore, regenerate, reintroduce पुनर्जीवित करना
4. **Credible** (adjective) – believable, convincing, trustworthy, reliable, plausible विश्वसनीय
5. **Genomics** (noun) – the branch of molecular biology concerned with the structure, function, evolution, and mapping of genomes. जीनोम विज्ञान
6. **Extinct** (adjective) – vanished, lost, dead, non-existent, defunct विलुप्त
7. **Prominent** (adjective) – well-known, distinguished, eminent, leading, noted प्रमुख
8. **Promoter** (noun) – supporter, advocate, campaigner, backer, proponent प्रवर्तक / प्रचारक
9. **Woolly** (adjective) – fuzzy, hairy, fluffy, thick-coated, fleece-covered ऊनी
10. **Mammoth** (noun) – a large extinct elephant of the Pleistocene epoch,
11. **Distant** (adjective) – far-off, remote, long-past, faraway, detached दूरवर्ती / पूर्वज
12. **Ancestor** (noun) – forefather, predecessor, progenitor, antecedent, originator पूर्वज
13. **Combat** (verb) – fight, battle, resist, oppose, counter लड़ना / मुकाबला करना
14. **Global warming** (noun) – the increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere, caused by the increase of certain gases वैश्विक ऊष्मीकरण
15. **Roam** (verb) – wander, travel, move, meander, drift घूमना
16. **Lush** (adjective) – green, rich, thriving, fertile, abundant हरा-भरा / समृद्ध
17. **Tundra** (noun) – (in geography) the large flat Arctic regions of northern Europe, Asia and North America where no trees grow and where the soil below the surface of the ground is always frozen बर्फीला मैदान
18. **Extinction** (noun) – disappearance, eradication, elimination, annihilation, dying out विलुप्ति
19. **Give way to** (phrase) – be replaced by, yield to, turn into, transition to, make room for स्थान छोड़ देना / बदल जाना

20. **Shrubbery** (noun) – bushes, undergrowth, thickets, brushwood झाड़ी / झाड़ियां
21. **Permafrost** (noun) – permanently frozen ground, icy soil, frozen terrain, sub-zero land स्थायी रूप से जमी हुई भूमि
22. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – cause, lead to, bring about, produce, culminate in परिणाम देना
23. **Emission** (noun) – discharge, release, outflow, pollution, exhalation उत्सर्जन
24. **Potent** (adjective) – powerful, strong, effective, forceful, impactful शक्तिशाली
25. **Resistant** (to) (adjective) – immune, unaffected, impervious, tolerant, resilient प्रतिरोधी
26. **Forage** (verb) – graze, browse, scavenge, hunt for food, search चरना / भोजन ढूँढना
27. **Shrub forest** (noun) – a type of plant community dominated by shrubs, often with grasses, herbs, and geophytes झाड़ीदार वन क्षेत्र
28. **Decelerate** (verb) – slow down, reduce, retard, ease, decrease धीमा करना
29. **Extract** (verb) – remove, take out, derive, isolate, withdraw निकालना / निकाल लेना
30. **Genome** (noun) – the complete set of genes in a cell or living thing जीनोम / आनुवंशिक संरचना
31. **Trait** (noun) – characteristic, attribute, feature, quality, genetic marker गुण / विशेषता
32. **Eventually** (adverb) – finally, ultimately, in the end, at last, after a while अंततः
33. **Incubate** (verb) – nurture, grow, develop, hatch, generate विकसित करना
34. **Embryo** (noun) – unborn organism, fetus, zygote, early form, fertilized egg भ्रूण
35. **Rigorous** (adjective) – strict, thorough, meticulous, intense, exhaustive कठोर / सख्त
36. **Peer review** (noun) – expert evaluation, academic scrutiny, critical assessment, scholarly review समकक्ष समीक्षा
37. **Critics** (noun) – reviewers, opponents, skeptics, commentators, evaluators आलोचक
38. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – highlight, indicate, identify, draw attention to, observe इंगित करना
39. **In essence** (phrase) – basically, fundamentally, essentially, at heart, in principle मूल रूप में
40. **Criticism** (noun) – disapproval, critique, objection, fault-finding, condemnation आलोचना

41. **Testament** (to) (noun) – proof, evidence, indicator, reflection, demonstration प्रमाण / साक्ष्य
42. **Engineer** (verb) – design, create, construct, build, devise तैयार करना / बनाना
43. **Precision** (adjective) – exactness, accuracy, meticulousness, specificity, carefulness सटीकता
44. **Credit** (verb) – attribute, acknowledge, recognize, applaud, assign श्रेय देना
45. **Vanish** (verb) – disappear, fade, perish, go extinct, dissipate गायब होना / लुप्त होना
46. **Encroachment** (noun) – intrusion, invasion, infringement, trespassing, violation अतिक्रमण
47. **Speculative** (adjective) – uncertain, hypothetical, conjectural, risky, unproven अनुमानित / अटकलों पर आधारित
48. **Fructify** (verb) – bear fruit, yield result, produce outcome, materialize, come to fruition फलित होना / परिणाम देना
49. **Lay down** (phrasal verb) – establish, set, prescribe, enforce, dictate निर्धारित करना / स्थापित करना
50. **Application** (noun) – use, implementation, function, purpose, utilization उपयोग

### Summary of the Editorial

1. **Colossal Biosciences**, a U.S.-based company, is attempting to merge **genomics with conservation** via **de-extinction**—resurrecting long-extinct species.
2. The project is spearheaded by **Harvard geneticist George Church**, with the **woolly mammoth** as a central focus to combat global warming.
3. During the **Pleistocene era**, tundra grasslands supported mammoths, bison, wolves, and other large fauna, but these vanished due to climate change.
4. As Arctic temperatures rise, **permafrost melts**, releasing **methane**, a greenhouse gas more potent than CO<sub>2</sub>.
5. Some scientists in **Siberia** are experimenting with reintroducing **cold-resistant large animals** to restore grasslands and slow down warming.
6. The idea is that **grasslands reflect less heat** than snow-covered shrub forests, thus potentially **reducing warming**.
7. Colossal has **reconstructed the mammoth genome** by editing elephant DNA and plans to **incubate hybrid embryos** in elephants.
8. In another case, the company **engineered three “snow-white” wolves** using edited DNA from the extinct **dire wolf**.
9. However, experts argue that only **20 genes** were altered, making the result essentially a **gray wolf variant**, not a true resurrection.
10. Despite doubts, the **genomic editing feat** itself is notable and showcases the ability to perform **precise genetic modifications**.
11. Comparisons are drawn to **He Jiankui’s controversial gene-edited babies**, raising ethical concerns about gene editing.
12. The editorial **challenges Colossal’s claim** that these efforts amount to **real conservation**.
13. It stresses that **thousands of existing species** are under threat from habitat loss, demanding urgent conservation attention.
14. Allocating **millions of dollars to speculative de-extinction** projects diverts resources from these **immediate ecological priorities**.
15. The article concludes that the **scientific community must formulate strict ethical guidelines** for using gene-editing beyond healthcare, especially in environmental contexts.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which inference can best be drawn about the approach to reviving extinct species like the woolly mammoth?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. It is universally endorsed as the most effective solution to climate change.
  - B. Although innovative, it has not yet undergone complete scientific validation through peer review.
  - C. It provides an immediate and guaranteed reduction in global warming.
  - D. It is deemed illegal by most international regulatory bodies.
2. **Which of the following statements is *true* according to the passage?**
  - A. Colossal Biosciences claims to combine genomics with conservation through de-extinction.
  - B. The woolly mammoth became extinct about 500 years ago.
  - C. Gene-editing in humans has been free of any controversy.
  - D. Scientists have successfully edited 2,000 genes to recreate the dire wolf.
3. **What is the main criticism of Colossal Biosciences' de-extinction efforts, as stated in the passage?**
  - A. They have unlimited funding but lack precise gene-editing expertise.
  - B. They are focusing on species that never actually existed.
  - C. They divert crucial resources away from immediate conservation needs for species currently at risk.
  - D. They have already proven that resurrected extinct species will significantly benefit the environment.
4. **Select the word most *opposite* in meaning to "fructify" as used in the passage.**
  - A. Bloom
  - B. Materialize
  - C. Wither
  - D. Realize
5. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:**

The passage argues that \_\_\_\_\_ scientific ventures like de-extinction may divert attention and funding from urgent conservation efforts needed for species currently facing extinction.

  - A. transformative
  - B. extravagant
  - C. speculative
  - D. pioneering

#### 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.**

Of all the stages through which a person \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ to pass, death is the \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ certain.

Everyone who is alive now will be dead sometime in the future. One day the eyes of those who see will fade and their tongues \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_silence. Every human being will one day be leaving this world, never to return, and entering a world which he will never leave. No one can be sure when death will come; it might strike at any instant. The gravity of the situation lies in death not being the end of life, but rather the beginning of a new, eternal life, a world of \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ reward or retribution.

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

- A. will has been
- B. will have been
- C. have
- D. will have

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

- A. Most
- B. More
- C. Very
- D. Far

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

- A. freeze for
- B. freeze to
- C. freeze into
- D. freeze by

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

- A. Retreating
- B. Everlasting
- C. Setting
- D. Challenging

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

Last week's rain ravaged the whole city.

- A. reaffirmed
- B. rescinded
- C. ruined
- D. retracted

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

National development is defined as an improvement in people's daily arrangements, the provision of fundamental necessities to citizens such as food, education, social services, medical help, and so on, as well as an increase in per capita income.

- A. diving techniques
- B. dining categories
- C. existing calamities
- D. living conditions

12. **Select the word with the correct spelling from the options given below to fill in the blank.**

They saw the beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ of the Gods in the Temples.

- A. Idols
- B. Idoles
- C. Ideals
- D. Idles

13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

The traffic sergeant proved through the test that Raj was under the influence of drugs. and alcohol.

- A. inebriated
- B. simonised
- C. ponied
- D. Pocked

14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

He does not buy shirts.

- A. Shirts are not bought by him.
- B. Shirts are not brought by him.
- C. Shirts were not been bought by him.
- D. Shirts were not bought by him.

15. **Identify the sentence that correctly uses the indefinite article.**

- A. She purchased a apple in the market with me.
- B. She purchased an apple in the market with me.
- C. She purchased apple in the market with me.
- D. She purchase a apple in the market with me.

16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

She is building a new house.

- A. A new house is being built by her.
- B. She had built a new house.
- C. She has built a new house.
- D. A new house has been built by her.

17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The company was engaged in spurious trade practices.

- A. Effective
- B. Fraudulent
- C. Spacious
- D. Trendy

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

Intriguing

- A. Glorifying
- B. Ravishing
- C. Stunning

- D. Interesting
19. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
Sajni had / interfere in / this matter.
- A. interfere in  
B. No error  
C. this matter  
D. Sajni had
20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences (S1 and S6) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up and named P, Q, R, S. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**  
(S1) Today, the world has become a much smaller place, thanks to the adventures and miracles of science.  
(P) We are slowly realising that the world is a single cooperative group.  
(Q) Other religions have become forces with which we have to reckon, and we are seeking for ways and means by which we can live together in peace and harmony.  
(R) Mingling of population is bringing about interchange of thought.  
(S) Foreign nations have become our next-door neighbours.  
(S6) We cannot have religious unity and peace so long as we assert that we are in possession of the light and all others are groping in the darkness.
- A. S, R, P, Q  
B. P, Q, R, S  
C. S, R, Q, P  
D. Q, R, S, P
21. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Bad iron
- A. No steam  
B. Not hot  
C. Bad luck  
D. Bad behavior
22. **Select the sentences that contains no spelling errors.**
- A. The mall road of our city is always teyming with street vendors.  
B. The mall road of our city is always tiiming with street vendors.  
C. The mall road of our city is always tyming with street vendors.  
D. The mall road of our city is always teeming with street vendors.
23. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the following sentence.**  
I always enjoy the company of respectful teachers.
- A. admiring  
B. derogatory  
C. dutiful  
D. Insolent

24. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A sentimental memory of the past

- A. Hysteria
- B. Nostalgia
- C. Mania
- D. Euphoria

25. **Select the most appropriate idiom or phrase to fill in the blank in the given sentence.**

Sweety has been \_\_\_\_\_ since her painting won first prize.

- A. walking on eggshells
- B. waiting in the wings
- C. walking into the lion's den
- D. walking on air

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

1. **B) Although innovative, it has not yet undergone complete scientific validation through peer review.**

B is correct because the passage highlights that the dire wolf claim has yet to pass rigorous peer review, indicating that such de-extinction efforts require further validation.

A is incorrect because the text does not claim universal endorsement; there is significant criticism and skepticism.

C is incorrect because there is no evidence that it provides an immediate solution to global warming; the benefits, if any, are speculative and long-term.

D is incorrect because the passage does not state that the procedure is illegal; it only mentions the need for strict guidelines.

2. **A) Colossal Biosciences claims to combine genomics with conservation through de-extinction.**

A is true because the passage explicitly states that Colossal Biosciences markets itself as combining genomics with conservation via de-extinction.

B is false; the passage notes the woolly mammoth went extinct around 5,000 years ago, not 500.

C is false; the mention of He Jiankui's work shows that gene-editing in humans is indeed controversial.

D is false because the passage mentions only 20 genes were edited in the dire wolf experiment, not 2,000.

3. **C) They divert crucial resources away from immediate conservation needs for species currently at risk.**

C is correct because the passage emphasizes that spending large sums on speculative de-extinction projects could detract from urgent conservation of living species threatened by habitat loss.

A is incorrect; the text acknowledges their precision in gene editing but does not suggest unlimited funds or lack of expertise.

B is incorrect; the passage clearly references actual extinct species such as the woolly mammoth and dire wolf.

D is incorrect; there is no conclusive proof that resurrecting extinct species offers a definitive environmental benefit; peer-reviewed validation is still lacking.

4. **C) Wither**

**Fructify** (verb) – to bear fruit, to yield results or produce benefits; फल देना / सफल होना

C. Wither – Antonym, as it implies failure to develop, decay, or perish.

A. Bloom – linked with positive development.

B. Materialize – meaning to come into existence.

D. Realize – Near synonym, to bring into actuality.

5. **C) speculative**

Correct, as it matches the author's skeptical view of de-extinction: uncertain outcomes, futuristic promises, and questionable immediate value.

A. Transformative – Incorrect; this would suggest a positive and impactful change, which the author doesn't fully support in context.

B. Extravagant – Though plausible, it leans too heavily into judgment about cost, while the main criticism is uncertainty and misplaced priorities.

D. Pioneering – Incorrect; suggests innovation with admiration, while the passage is more cautionary than celebratory.

6. D) 'will have' का use होगा क्योंकि "will have" future perfect tense के लिए होता है जब हम future में किसी समय पर पहले ही समाप्त हो चुके कार्य की बात करते हैं। sentence में कहा गया है कि मृत्यु से पहले व्यक्ति को कई चरणों से गुजरना होता है, जो कि भविष्य में पूरा हो चुका होगा, इसलिए 'will have' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'will has been' grammatically incorrect है, क्योंकि 'has' के साथ 'will' का use नहीं होता, 'have' यहाँ inadequate है क्योंकि यह संदर्भ में भविष्य के पूर्ण काल को नहीं दर्शाता, और 'will have been' भी incorrect है क्योंकि इसका प्रयोग भविष्य के अतीत में होता है जो कि यहाँ irrelevant है।

'will have' will be used because it indicates the future perfect tense, used when referring to actions that will have been completed by a certain future point. The sentence discusses stages a person will have passed through before death, thus necessitating the future perfect tense, making 'will have' the appropriate choice here. 'will has been' is grammatically incorrect as 'will' never accompanies 'has', 'have' is inadequate as it does not express the future perfect tense in this context, and 'will have been' is also incorrect as it's used for the past in the future, which is irrelevant here.

7. A) 'Most' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात की जा रही है की मृत्यु कितनी सुनिश्चित है, और 'most' एक superlative degree है जो दर्शाता है कि मृत्यु सबसे अधिक सुनिश्चित है। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि मृत्यु एक ऐसा स्तर है जिसे पार करना हर किसी के लिए अवश्यम्भावी है, इसलिए 'most' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'More' और 'Very' comparative और intensifier शब्द हैं, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठते, और 'Far' का उपयोग सुनिश्चितता के context में नहीं होता।

'Most' will be used because it expresses the superlative degree, indicating that death is the most certain among all stages one must pass through. The sentence emphasizes that death is an inevitable stage for everyone, making 'most' appropriate here. On the other hand, 'More'

and 'Very' are comparative and intensifiers, respectively, which don't fit here, and 'Far' is not used in the context of certainty.

8. C) 'Freeze into' का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि यहाँ "freeze into" का अर्थ होता है किसी अवस्था या चीज में बदल जाना या स्थिर हो जाना। Passage में mention है कि लोगों की आँखें मंद पड़ जाएंगी और उनकी जुबान 'silence' में बदल जाएगी, इसलिए 'freeze into' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Freeze for' का अर्थ होता है कुछ समय के लिए रुक जाना, 'Freeze to' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से चिपक जाना, और 'Freeze by' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के पास या आसपास जम जाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Freeze into' will be used because it means to become or be made into a certain state or thing, or to become fixed. The passage mentions that people's eyes will dim and their tongues will turn into 'silence,' making 'freeze into' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Freeze for' implies stopping for a period of time, 'Freeze to' means to adhere or become attached to something, and 'Freeze by' means to become solid near or around something, which don't fit in this context.

9. B) 'Everlasting' का use होगा क्योंकि "everlasting" का अर्थ होता है हमेशा बना रहने वाला या अनंत। paragraph में mention है कि मृत्यु के बाद एक नया, शाश्वत जीवन शुरू होता है, जिसमें इनाम या सज़ा दी जाती है, इसलिए 'everlasting' यहाँ सही है। 'everlasting' एक adjective है जो 'world' noun को modify करता है यहाँ 'world of everlasting reward or retribution' का मतलब है एक ऐसी दुनिया जो हमेशा रहने वाली है, जहाँ इनाम या सज़ा मिलती रहेगी। जबकि 'Retreating' का अर्थ है पीछे हटना, 'Setting' का अर्थ है स्थापित करना, और 'Challenging' का अर्थ है चुनौतीपूर्ण होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Everlasting' will be used because it means lasting forever or eternal. The paragraph describes that after death begins a new, eternal life where reward or punishment is given, making 'everlasting' appropriate here. 'everlasting' is an adjective modifying the noun 'world'. Here, 'world of everlasting reward or retribution' means a world that is eternal, where rewards or punishments continue indefinitely. Whereas, 'Retreating' implies moving back, 'Setting' means establishing, and 'Challenging' implies being difficult, which do not fit in this context.

10. C) 'ruined' का प्रयोग 'ravaged' के बदले होगा, क्योंकि दोनों शब्दों का अर्थ नगर या किसी चीज़ को बर्बाद कर देना है; जैसे— Last week's rain ruined the whole city.

- 'ruined' will be used instead of 'ravaged' because both words mean to destroy or spoil something, like a city or object; Like— Last week's rain ruined the whole city.

11. D) 'daily arrangements' के बदले 'living conditions' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह राष्ट्रीय विकास के संदर्भ में लोगों की दिनचर्या और जीवन शैली को व्याप्त करता है; जैसे— खुराक, शिक्षा, सामाजिक सेवाएं, चिकित्सा सहायता, आदि।

- 'living conditions' will be used instead of 'daily arrangements' because it encompasses people's daily routines and lifestyles in the context of national development; such as food, education, social services, medical assistance, etc.
12. A) 'Idols' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence मंदिरों में देवताओं की सुंदर मूर्तियों की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ of the Gods in the Temples" के माध्यम से वे मूर्तियों को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिन्हें लोग पूजते हैं। इसलिए, "Idols" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Idols' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the beautiful statues of the Gods in the Temples. Here, through "beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ of the Gods in the Temples", it portrays those sculptures that people worship. Thus, "Idols" would be the most appropriate choice.
13. A) 'under the influence of drugs and alcohol' के बदले 'inebriated' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'inebriated' का अर्थ है नशे में धुत होना जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि व्यक्ति ड्रग्स या अल्कोहल के प्रभाव में है।
- 'inebriated' will be used instead of 'under the influence of drugs and alcohol' because the word 'inebriated' means being intoxicated, clearly implying that the person is under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
14. A) Shirts are not bought by him.
15. B) 'an' will be used instead of 'a' when the following word begins with a vowel sound, as in 'apple'; Like— She purchased an apple in the market with me.
16. A) A new house is being built by her.
17. B) **Spurious** (adjective) – False, fake, counterfeit, deceptive, not genuine. जाली
- Synonym: Fraudulent** (adjective) – Deceptive, dishonest, cheating, untrustworthy. धोखाधड़ी
- **Effective** (adjective) – Successful, productive, efficient, operative. कारगर
  - **Spacious** (adjective) – Large, roomy, capacious, extensive. विशाल
  - **Trendy** (adjective) – Fashionable, stylish, chic, modish. फैशनेबल
18. D) **Intriguing** (adjective) – Causing curiosity or interest, fascinating, engaging, captivating. रोचक
- Synonym: Interesting** (adjective) – Engaging or exciting, holding one's attention, appealing, absorbing. दिलचस्प
- **Glorifying** (adjective) – Praising, exalting, extolling, lauding, magnifying. महिमा गाने वाला
  - **Ravishing** (adjective) – Extremely beautiful or attractive, entrancing, enchanting, fetching. मोहक
  - **Stunning** (adjective) – Strikingly beautiful or attractive, remarkable, impressive, breathtaking. शोभायमानी

19. A) 'interfere' के बदले 'interfered' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'had' के साथ Past Perfect Tense में Verb की Third Form (Past Participle) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Sajni had interfered in this matter.

- 'interfered' will be used instead of 'interfere' because with 'had,' the verb should be in the third form (Past Participle) for Past Perfect Tense; Like— Sajni had interfered in this matter

20. A) S, R, P, Q

Today, the world has become a much smaller place, thanks to the adventures and miracles of science. Foreign nations have become our next-door neighbours. Mingling of population is bringing about interchange of thought. We are slowly realising that the world is a single cooperative group. Other religions have become forces with which we have to reckon, and we are seeking for ways and means by which we can live together in peace and harmony. We cannot have religious unity and peace so long as we assert that we are in possession of the light and all others are groping in the darkness.

21. C) **Bad iron** (idiom) – Bad luck दुर्भाग्य

22. D) Sentence में 'teeming' शब्द का सही वर्तनी है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज से भरा होना, जैसे वाक्य में सड़क विक्रेताओं से भरी हुई है। इसलिए, सही विकल्प D है।

- 'teeming' is the correct spelling as it means to be filled with something, like in the sentence where the road is filled with street vendors. Therefore, the correct option is D.

23. C) **Respectful** (adjective) – Showing deference and respect, polite, courteous, considerate. सम्मानपूर्वक

Synonym: **Dutiful** (adjective) – Conscientious, responsible, obedient, respectful. कर्तव्यनिष्ठ

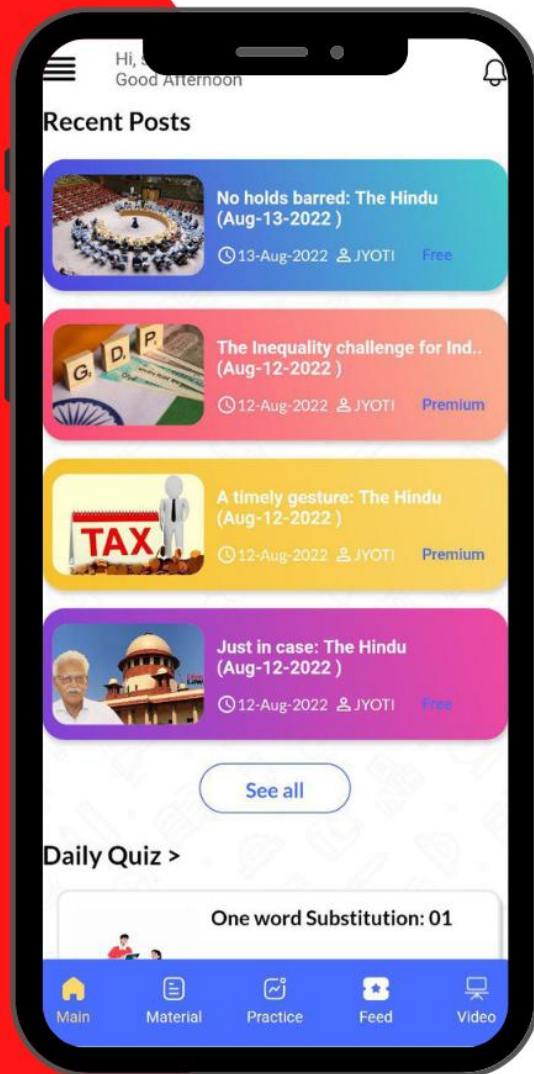
- **Admiring** (adjective) – Showing or feeling respect and approval, appreciative, favorable. प्रशंसापूर्वक
- **Derogatory** (adjective) – Showing a critical or disrespectful attitude, disparaging, belittling. अपमानजनक
- **Insolent** (adjective) – Showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect, impertinent, impudent. धृष्ट

24. B) **Nostalgia** (noun) – A sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past, typically for a period or place with happy personal associations. भूतकाल की किसी अवधि की याद

- **Hysteria** (noun) – Exaggerated or uncontrollable emotion or excitement, especially among a group of people. उन्माद
- **Mania** (noun) – An excessive enthusiasm or desire; an obsession. जुनून
- **Euphoria** (noun) – A feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness. उमंग उत्साह

25. D) **walking on air**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि संदर्भ यह है कि Sweety ने अपनी पेंटिंग से पहला पुरस्कार जीता है। इस जीत के कारण वह बहुत खुश हो सकती है, और यहाँ "walking on air" का तात्पर्य बहुत खुश और उत्तेजित होने से है। बाकी के विकल्प संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाते हैं, इसलिए "walking on air" सबसे उपयुक्त options होगा।

'**Walking on air**' should be used because the context is that Sweety has won the first prize for her painting. This victory could make her extremely happy, and here, "walking on air" conveys being very happy and elated. The other options do not fit the context, so "walking on air" would be the most appropriate choice.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**