

## Greater regularity: On the Nipah virus

**Genetic sequences** of Nipah virus must be shared in public databases quickly

The **case** of a 42-year-old woman in Kerala testing positive for Nipah virus on May 8 **makes** it the third such **instance** being reported from the State's Malappuram district in the last two years. The earlier cases were detected last year, in a 14-year-old boy on July 21 and a 24-year-old adult on September 15. With the latest **detection** of Nipah in the State, Kerala has recorded two **outbreaks**, in the years 2018 and 2023, involving human-to-human **transmission**, and four **spillovers** in the years 2019 and 2021, and two events in 2024. In the May 8 event, even though only one person tested positive for Nipah and seven close contacts tested negative, it is a bit early to call it a spillover. **Unlike** an outbreak, Nipah spillovers are restricted to a single case with no human-to-human transmission. One **reason** for the absence of human spread **is** the timely detection of the case and **isolation** of the patient. The other reason is the clinical presentation. In the case of Nipah virus spillovers, **patients** who tested positive for the virus **had** presented with **acute encephalitis syndrome** (AES), while in the Nipah outbreaks in 2018 and 2023, the index case and at least a few other infected people had presented with **acute respiratory distress syndrome** (ARDS). Compared with AES, patients with ARDS present with relatively **severe** conditions with lung involvement. Besides cough, **patients** presenting with ARDS **have** higher viral loads, which serve as a **surrogate** for disease **severity**. **Immaterial** of whether blood, urine or **cerebrospinal fluid** samples test positive or not, throat **swab samples** generally test positive if a person is infected by the Nipah virus, which again serve as an indicator of human spread in the case of patients with ARDS. The high viral load, the presence of virus in the throat and the tendency to cough make human spread possible. Greater disease **severity** in ARDS cases **is** also the reason for the Nipah deaths in 2018 and 2023. There were 17 deaths from 18 cases in the 2018 outbreak, and two deaths from six cases in the 2023 outbreak. A **study** by the ICMR-National Institute of Virology (NIV) Pune **found** that the 2018 Nipah virus had small genetic **variations** from the Bangladesh **strain** and was able to cause **multisystemic** disease in a Syrian hamster model **resembling** human infection.

The Nipah virus is capable of causing different clinical presentations and is **endowed with** the ability to cause human spread in some cases. This makes a strong case for a quick and **thorough** genetic study of the virus in humans and bats. With Nipah cases now a very regular occurrence in Kerala, the **compulsion** to routinely study **fruit bats**, which are natural **hosts** for Nipah, **cannot** be **overemphasised**. **That** even the 2018 virus showed small genetic differences from the Bangladesh strain **makes** it even more important to know whether the **virus** causing the spillovers without human spread **has evolved** further. Such studies can be done by more scientists only when the genetic sequences are shared in public databases without any delay. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Genetic sequence** (noun) – It refers to the general laboratory technique for determining the exact sequence of nucleotides, or bases, in a DNA molecule.  
आनुवंशिक अनुक्रम
2. **Instance** (noun) – case, occurrence, example, event, situation उदाहरण
3. **Detection** (noun) – discovery, identification, finding, spotting, recognition पता लगाना
4. **Outbreak** (noun) – eruption, surge, spread, flare-up, epidemic प्रकोप
5. **Transmission** (noun) – transfer, spread, passing, dissemination, conveyance संचरण
6. **Spillover** (noun) – overflow, leakage, outburst, expansion, escape फैलाव (एक मामले तक सीमित संक्रमण)
7. **Unlike** (preposition) – different from, in contrast to, dissimilar to, not like, contrary to इसके विपरीत
8. **Isolation** (noun) – separation, quarantine, segregation, confinement, seclusion पृथक्करण
9. **Acute encephalitis syndrome** (AES) (noun) – a disorder that mainly affects the health condition of children and young adults.
10. **Acute respiratory distress syndrome** (ARDS) (noun) – a life-threatening condition characterized by severe lung injury, leading to difficulty breathing and low blood oxygen levels.
11. **Severe** (adjective) – serious, intense, critical, extreme, grave गंभीर
12. **Surrogate** (noun) – substitute, replacement, proxy, stand-in, indicator प्रतिनिधि/प्रतीक
13. **Severity** (noun) – seriousness, intensity, extremity, harshness, gravity तीव्रता
14. **Immaterial** (adjective) – irrelevant, unimportant, insignificant, inconsequential, trivial महत्वहीन
15. **Cerebrospinal fluid** (noun) – a clear, colorless transcellular body fluid found within the meningeal tissue that surrounds the vertebrate brain and spinal cord
16. **Swab sample** (noun) – a small piece of cotton wool used by a doctor or nurse for cleaning a wound, putting a substance on it, or taking a specimen.
17. **Variation** (noun) – difference, change, alteration, deviation, modification अंतर/परिवर्तन
18. **Strain** (noun) – type, variety, variant, form, subtype प्रकार/संस्करण
19. **Multisystemic** (adjective) – affecting multiple organs, involving several systems, widespread, complex, whole-body बहुप्रणालीय

20. **Resemble** (verb) – look like, be similar to, mirror, imitate, be alike समान होना
21. **Endow** (with) (verb) – equip, provide, bless, furnish, gift प्रदान करना
22. **Thorough** (adjective) – complete, detailed, exhaustive, comprehensive, in-depth पूरी तरह से किया गया
23. **Compulsion** (noun) – necessity, obligation, urge, pressure, demand मजबूरी/अनिवार्यता
24. **Fruit bat** (noun) – a large flying mammal that eats fruit and lives in warm or hot countries
25. **Host** (noun) – carrier, reservoir, bearer, organism housing a virus, biological container वाहक जीव
26. **Overemphasise** (verb) – exaggerate, overstate, stress too much, overplay, highlight excessively अत्यधिक जोर देना
27. **Evolve** (verb) – develop, change, mutate, adapt, progress विकसित होना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. A 42-year-old woman in Kerala tested positive for Nipah virus on May 8, marking the third case in Malappuram district within two years.
2. Previous Nipah cases in this district occurred in July and September 2023, involving a 14-year-old boy and a 24-year-old adult.
3. Kerala has experienced two Nipah outbreaks (2018 and 2023) with human-to-human transmission, and four spillover events (2019, 2021, and now two in 2024).
4. The May 8 case is currently categorized as a spillover, though it's too early to confirm, since only one person tested positive.
5. A spillover means a single infection with no secondary human transmission, unlike an outbreak.
6. Timely detection and isolation are critical in preventing human-to-human spread.
7. Clinical symptoms also influence spread: spillover patients typically show acute encephalitis syndrome (AES).
8. In contrast, outbreaks often involve patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), which is more severe and contagious.
9. ARDS patients have higher viral loads, especially in the throat, making transmission through coughing more likely.
10. Throat swabs generally test positive in Nipah cases and are a reliable indicator of potential for human spread.
11. The high fatality rate in outbreaks is linked to ARDS — 17 deaths from 18 cases in 2018, and 2 deaths from 6 cases in 2023.
12. A 2018 study by ICMR-NIV Pune showed that the virus had minor genetic differences from the Bangladesh strain but caused similar multisystemic disease.
13. The Nipah virus shows clinical variability, and in some cases, it can spread between humans, requiring vigilance.
14. Regular genetic analysis of the virus in both humans and fruit bats (its natural hosts) is essential to monitor mutations.
15. To enable broad research and effective surveillance, genetic sequences must be shared promptly in public databases.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**[Editorial page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Informative and cautionary
  - B. Optimistic and celebratory
  - C. Satirical and sarcastic
  - D. Indifferent and detached
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The need for continued surveillance and genetic study of the Nipah virus
  - B. A summary of all infectious diseases in Kerala
  - C. The ineffectiveness of containment measures during outbreaks
  - D. The impact of ARDS on global viral infections
3. **Which of the following can be inferred about the 2024 Nipah case in Kerala based on the passage?**
  - A. It was definitely an outbreak, not a spillover.
  - B. The case did not show signs of ARDS, which may explain the lack of spread.
  - C. It resulted in mass testing failures, as throat swabs are unreliable.
  - D. The virus has mutated to become less severe over time.
4. **Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank below:**

"With Nipah cases now a very regular occurrence in Kerala, the compulsion to routinely study fruit bats, which are natural hosts for Nipah, cannot be \_\_\_\_\_."

  - A. disregarded
  - B. justified
  - C. misinterpreted
  - D. underestimated
5. **Why is it difficult to label the May 8 Nipah case as a "spillover"?**
  - A. Because the patient died before any testing was completed.
  - B. Because the virus tested negative in all the samples.
  - C. Because it is too early to confirm the absence of human-to-human transmission.
  - D. Because multiple people have already tested positive from the same area.
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Futile

  - A. Useless
  - B. Vicious
  - C. Thoughtful
  - D. Adequate
7. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

I have lived with my parents / in Mumbai / in a residential flat / yet two years.

  - A. yet two years

- B. in Mumbai  
C. I have lived with my parents  
D. in a residential flat
8. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**  
A fox and an hyena were spotted in the animal reserve  
A. the animal reserve  
B. were spotted in  
C. and an hyena  
D. A fox
9. **In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**  
Mosquito means small fly. It has a transmitter segmented body and a \_\_\_\_\_ of wings. Male mosquitoes mainly feed on plant \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. set; beverage  
B. couple; liquor  
C. pair; nectar  
D. kind; drink
10. **What is the correct substitution for the word 'screw' in the idiom 'Hit the screw on the head'?**  
A. Bolt  
B. Nail  
C. Crew  
D. Tack
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
To his surprise, it swung back at his touch  
A. Regret  
B. Shock  
C. Boredom  
D. Anger
12. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error.**  
A. The manager cuts the discussion to address an urgent matter.  
B. She always cuts out unhealthy snacks.  
C. Can you cut through the traffic to get here on time?  
D. They need to cut down the old tree in the garden
13. **Select the most appropriate degree of comparison to fill in the blank.**  
Work in this office is done in the \_\_\_\_\_ way.  
A. less efficient  
B. little efficient  
C. least efficient  
D. lesser efficient way

14. Select the option that rectifies the spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.

We have pledged our allegance to the nation

- A. allegaince
- B. alegiance
- C. allegiance
- D. ellegance

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

We have perhaps never seen an ablest series of advocates than these ten standing in a row.

- A. abler
- B. the ablest
- C. most ablest
- D. more able

16. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the following sentence.

I graciously welcomed my boss at my birthday party.

- A. Bravely
- B. Cleverly
- C. Courageously
- D. Nicely

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

He had always wanted to work for himself; so, last year he \_\_\_\_\_ his job at the bank and is now running a tool business.

- A. left
- B. halted
- C. bereft
- D. cleft

18. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.

The chef's delicious recipies are a favourite among the restaurant's patrons

- A. Recipies
- B. Restaurant's
- C. Delicious
- D. Chef's

19. Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.

Many fraud companies \_\_\_\_\_ (deceive) innocent customers and earn millions of dollars.

- A. resolve
- B. mislead
- C. facilitate
- D. hamper

20. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given proverb.

Bite the bullet

- A. To buy something with no prior inspection

- B. To be the first to attack someone
- C. To face up to trouble with fortitude
- D. To take the blame for something one didn't do

**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.**

Are you familiar with the movie 'Jurassic Park'? Do you recall the enormous dinosaurs? Do you know that there is still a mammal that is as big and amazing as them? Blue whales are the world's largest living things and (1)\_\_\_\_\_ vast oceanic expanses. The adult is more than 100 feet long and (2)\_\_\_\_\_ more than 190 metric tons. According to scientists, a blue whale's heart weighs as much as a car while its tongue weighs as much as an elephant! They eat meat, but they don't have teeth. They gulp and swallow huge quantities of krill and shrimp for their diet. Their mouths have bristles that look like combs and remove water while keeping their food

(3)\_\_\_\_\_. Whales are social animals that live in 'pods', which are made up of more females than males. They take care of their children. Another female takes over and cares for the calf if one mother is unable to provide it with milk. Their bond is very strong, and they cry when another whale dies. The male makes sure that everyone in the pod gets their fair share of food.

Whistles, clock-like sounds, and songs—frequent, high-pitched sounds—are the means by which the whales (4)\_\_\_\_\_ with one another. It assists them in locating one another, locating the position of the pod, searching for prey, and attracting mates. Every pod has a distinctive song that sets it apart from the others. These songs can be heard for not only hours, but also days (5)\_\_\_\_\_ miles of ocean.

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

- A. depart
- B. employ
- C. inhabit
- D. engage

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

- A. counts
- B. loads
- C. lifts
- D. weighs

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

- A. beckon
- B. brokerage
- C. fair
- D. intact

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



- A. meet
- B. horrid
- C. communicate
- D. catch

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

- A. off
- B. across
- C. although
- D. beside

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. A) Informative and cautionary

The author presents factual data on Nipah cases, explains clinical patterns, and warns about the need for vigilant genetic surveillance. The language is measured and advisory, urging continued study.

B is incorrect because the passage neither rejoices nor expresses hope; it stresses risks.

C is wrong because there is no irony or mockery.

D is incorrect since the writer is clearly engaged and concerned rather than detached.

### 2. A) The need for continued surveillance and genetic study of the Nipah virus

The passage emphasizes how the virus presents in different clinical forms, the risk of human-to-human transmission, and calls for routine monitoring, genetic analysis, and data sharing to understand its evolution and spread – all supporting Option A as the main theme.

B: Incorrect; the passage focuses solely on Nipah virus, not all diseases.

C: Incorrect; in fact, the passage praises timely isolation and detection.

D: Incorrect; ARDS is discussed, but only in the context of Nipah in Kerala.

### 3. B) The case did not show signs of ARDS, which may explain the lack of spread.

The passage clearly notes that patients with AES (as opposed to ARDS) were observed in spillover cases like the May 8 event. ARDS is associated with higher viral loads and spread, while AES cases tend to be milder and isolated. Therefore, option B is correct, as it is logically inferred that the May 8 case, being isolated, likely presented with AES.

A: The passage says it's too early to confirm if it's a spillover or outbreak — thus not "definitely" an outbreak.

C: Throat swabs are said to consistently test positive for infected individuals, making this claim false.

D: While the virus showed genetic variation in 2018, no conclusion is made that it is now "less severe" over time.

### 4. A) disregarded

The passage highlights the importance of continuous study and surveillance of fruit bats due to the recurring nature of the virus.

Saying the compulsion "cannot be disregarded" correctly emphasizes that ignoring the risk would be a serious oversight.

B: "compulsion cannot be justified" implies we shouldn't study bats, which is opposite to the intended meaning.

C: The idea of misinterpretation doesn't logically fit the context of necessity/urgency.

D: While related to importance, the passage is about action (study), not underestimation, so this doesn't fit the grammatical and logical structure.

5. **C) Because it is too early to confirm the absence of human-to-human transmission.**

The passage explicitly states that "even though only one person tested positive for Nipah and seven close contacts tested negative, it is a bit early to call it a spillover." A spillover is defined in the passage as a single isolated case with no human-to-human spread, and time is needed to observe whether any transmission occurs.

A: The passage doesn't mention the patient dying or testing being incomplete.

B: The virus did test positive in throat swab samples, so this is false.

D: Only one person tested positive, and others tested negative, so multiple infections haven't occurred.

6. A) **Futile** (adjective) – Incapable of producing any useful result; pointless, worthless, vain.

निरर्थक

**Synonym:** **Useless** (adjective) – Of no use, not fulfilling or not expected to achieve the intended purpose, worthless. बेकार

- **Vicious** (adjective) – Deliberately cruel or violent, malicious, savage. दुष्ट
- **Thoughtful** (adjective) – Showing careful consideration or attention, reflective, considerate. विचारशील
- **Adequate** (adjective) – Satisfactory or acceptable in quality or quantity, sufficient. पर्याप्त

7. A) 'yet two years' के स्थान पर '**for two years**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'yet' का प्रयोग सामान्यतः Negative या Interrogative Sentences में होता है। यहाँ Duration को दर्शाने के लिए 'for' का प्रयोग उचित है; जैसे— I have lived here for five years.

'for two years' will be used instead of 'yet two years' because 'yet' is generally used in Negative or Interrogative Sentences. Here, 'for' is used to indicate Duration; Like— I have lived here for five years.

8. C) 'An hyena' के स्थान पर '**a hyena**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'hyena' का उच्चारण 'h' ध्वनि के साथ होता है, जो एक consonant sound है। 'An' का use उन शब्दों से पहले होता है जो vowel ध्वनि से शुरू होते हैं। अतः सही वाक्य होगा:

The phrase "an hyena" is incorrect and should be replaced with "**a hyena**" because the word "hyena" starts with the consonant sound 'h' and not a vowel sound. The article "an" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound, not just a vowel letter. Hence, the correct sentence is:

9. C) **Pair** का use होगा क्योंकि "pair" का अर्थ है दो संबंधित चीजें, जैसे यहाँ मच्छर के दो पंख। sentence में मच्छर के पंखों का वर्णन किया गया है, इसलिए 'pair' यहाँ सही है। 'Set' का अर्थ है एक समूह, जो संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि मच्छर के पास केवल एक जोड़ी पंख होते हैं। 'Couple' का अर्थ है दो, लेकिन यह वैज्ञानिक संदर्भ में कम उपयुक्त है। 'Kind' का अर्थ है प्रकार, जो पंखों के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। second blank में Nectar' का use होगा क्योंकि "nectar" का अर्थ है पौधों से निकलने वाला मीठा तरल, जिसे नर मच्छर खाते हैं। 'Beverage' का अर्थ है पेय पदार्थ, जो मानव-निर्मित पेय के लिए उपयोग होता है। 'Liquor' का अर्थ है शराब, जो संदर्भ में गलत है। 'Drink' का अर्थ बहुत व्यापक है और यह यहाँ फिट नहीं होता।

'Pair' will be used because it means two related things, like the wings of a mosquito. The sentence describes the mosquito's wings, making 'pair' the correct choice. 'Set' means a collection or group, which is incorrect here since mosquitoes only have one pair of wings.

'Couple' means two but is less appropriate in scientific contexts. 'Kind' means type, which is irrelevant in this context.

Nectar' will be used because it refers to the sweet liquid found in plants, which male mosquitoes feed on. 'Beverage' refers to drinks, typically human-made, and doesn't fit here. 'Liquor' means alcohol, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Drink' is too broad and nonspecific for the scientific description.

10. B) **Hit the nail on the head** (idiom) – To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem. सटीक बात कहना या समस्या की जड़ को पहचानना।
11. B) **Surprise** (noun) – The feeling caused by something unexpected, astonishment, wonder. आश्चर्य

**Synonym: Shock** (noun) – A sudden upsetting or surprising event or experience (आश्चर्यजनक घटना)

- **Regret** (noun) – Sadness associated with some wrong done or disappointment (खेद)
- **Boredom** (noun) – The state of feeling bored, uninterested, dullness (उबाऊपन)
- **Anger** (noun) – A strong feeling of annoyance, displeasure, or hostility (क्रोध)

12. A) 'cuts' के स्थान पर '**cut short**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'discussion' को रोकने या कम करने के अर्थ में 'cut short' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—The manager cut the discussion short to address an urgent matter.
- 'cut short' will be used instead of 'cuts' because to mean 'to stop or reduce the discussion', the phrasal verb 'cut short' is appropriate; Like—The manager cut the discussion short to address an urgent matter.

13. C) '**Least efficient**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'least' का उपयोग superlative degree में होता है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि यह तरीका सभी की तुलना में सबसे कम प्रभावी है। Sentence में यह कहा गया है कि इस कार्यालय में काम सबसे कम प्रभावी तरीके से किया जाता है। 'Less efficient' comparative degree में है, जो केवल दो चीजों की तुलना करता है, और यहाँ ऐसा संकेत नहीं है। 'Little efficient' grammatical रूप से गलत है क्योंकि 'efficient' एक adjective है और इसे 'little' के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता। 'Lesser efficient' भी गलत है क्योंकि 'lesser' का उपयोग 'efficient' जैसे comparative adjective के साथ नहीं होता है।

'Least efficient' is used because 'least' denotes the superlative degree, indicating that the way work is done in this office is the least effective of all. 'Less efficient' is in the comparative degree, used to compare two things, but there is no indication of a comparison between two entities here. 'Little efficient' is grammatically incorrect as 'efficient' is an adjective and cannot be combined with 'little.' 'Lesser efficient' is also incorrect because 'lesser' cannot be paired with adjectives like 'efficient.'

14. C) The correct spelling of '**allegance**' is '**allegiance**' which means "loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause" निष्ठा, वफादारी.

15. A) '**Abler**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि यह comparative degree है और वाक्य implicitly तुलना कर रहा है। Sentence में mention है कि हमने पहले कभी इतनी सक्षम वकीलों की श्रृंखला नहीं देखी। इसलिए यहाँ comparative degree 'abler' सही है।

**Abler** will be used because it is the correct comparative degree form, and the sentence implicitly compares to previous experiences. The sentence indicates that such a capable series of advocates has not been seen before, making 'abler' appropriate.

16. D) **Graciously** (adverb) – In a kind, courteous, and pleasant manner (कृपापूर्वक)

**Synonym: Nicely** (adverb) – In a pleasant, polite, or friendly way (अच्छे से)

- Bravely** (adverb) – In a way that shows courage (साहसपूर्वक)
- Cleverly** (adverb) – In a way that shows intelligence or ingenuity (चतुराई से)
- Courageously** (adverb) – In a brave way; without being deterred by danger or pain (बहादुरी से)

17. A) '**Left**' का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'left' का अर्थ होता है छोड़ना या त्याग करना। इस sentence में संदर्भ यह है कि व्यक्ति ने अपने बैंक की नौकरी छोड़ी ताकि वह अपने लिए काम कर सके और अब वह एक टूल व्यवसाय चला रहा है। वाक्य का संदर्भ अतीत में नौकरी छोड़ने के कार्य को दर्शाता है, जो 'left' से सही ढंग से व्यक्त होता है। 'Halted' (रोकना) का उपयोग संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यह अस्थायी रोक को दर्शाता है।

'Bereft' (वंचित) का उपयोग भी गलत है क्योंकि यह भावनात्मक या भौतिक हानि का संदर्भ देता है। 'Cleft' (विभाजित करना) का उपयोग भी गलत है क्योंकि यह संदर्भ में किसी नौकरी छोड़ने का तात्पर्य नहीं देता।

'Left' is grammatically correct because it refers to leaving or resigning from a position.

The sentence context implies that the person quit their bank job to pursue their own business, which is correctly expressed by 'left.' 'Halted' (means to stop) is incorrect as it implies a temporary pause, not permanently leaving a job. 'Bereft' (means deprived) is also incorrect as it indicates a loss or deprivation, which doesn't fit the context of willingly resigning. 'Cleft' (means split) is incorrect as it doesn't convey the act of resigning.

18. A) The correct spelling of 'Recipies' is 'Recipes', which means "a set of instructions for preparing a particular dish, including a list of the ingredients required" व्यंजन-विधि.

19. B) **Deceive** (verb) – To trick, misinform, or lead someone into believing something untrue. धोखा देना

**Synonym: Mislead** (verb) – To cause someone to have a wrong idea or impression. गुमराह करना

- "Resolve" means to find a solution (हल करना).
- "Facilitate" means to make an action or process easier (सुगम बनाना).
- "Hamper" means to hinder or impede progress (बाधा डालना).

20. C) **Bite the bullet** (proverb) – To face up to trouble with fortitude (साहस के साथ मुसीबत का सामना करना)

21. C) 'Inhabit' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "किसी स्थान में रहना या बसना।" sentence में ब्लू व्हेल्स के विशाल महासागरीय क्षेत्र में रहने की बात की गई है, इसलिए 'inhabit' सही answer है। 'Depart' का अर्थ है "प्रस्थान करना," लेकिन यहाँ whales के स्थान छोड़ने की बात नहीं हो रही है। 'Employ' का अर्थ है "प्रयोग करना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Engage' का अर्थ है "सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेना," जो whales के निवास का वर्णन करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

**Inhabit** will be used because it means "to live or dwell in a place." The sentence refers to blue whales living in vast oceanic expanses, making 'inhabit' the correct choice. 'Depart' means "to leave," which is not relevant here. 'Employ' means "to use," which does not fit the context.

'Engage' means "to actively participate," which does not describe their living situation.

22. D) **Weighs** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "किसी वस्तु का भार होना।" sentence में mention है कि वयस्क ब्लू व्हेल का वजन 190 मीट्रिक टन से अधिक है, इसलिए 'weighs' यहाँ सही है। 'Counts' का अर्थ है गिनती करना, जो यहाँ वजन के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Loads' का अर्थ है भार या लादना, जो यहाँ

फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि वजन मापने की बात हो रही है। 'Lifts' का अर्थ है उठाना, जो वजन बताने के लिए सही नहीं है।

**Weighs** will be used because it means "to have a certain weight." The sentence mentions that the adult blue whale weighs more than 190 metric tons, making 'weighs' the correct choice. 'Counts' means to calculate or tally, which doesn't fit the context of weight. 'Loads' means carrying or loading weight, which isn't suitable here. 'Lifts' refers to raising something, which is irrelevant to describing weight.

23. D) **'Intact'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'अक्षत' या 'संपूर्ण,' जो बताता है कि कोई चीज़ बिना किसी नुकसान के सुरक्षित है। sentence में mentions है कि व्हेल के मुँह की संरचना पानी को हटाते हुए उनके खाने को संपूर्ण रखती है। इसलिए 'intact' सही answer है। 'Beckon' का अर्थ है 'संकेत देना' या 'आमंत्रित करना,' जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य खाने को संरक्षित रखने की बात कर रहा है। 'Brokerage' का अर्थ है 'दलाली' या 'मध्यस्थता शुल्क,' जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में बिल्कुल भी उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Fair' का अर्थ है 'उचित' या 'निष्पक्ष,' लेकिन यह इस संदर्भ में अर्थ नहीं देता क्योंकि यह खाने को 'अक्षत' रखने की बात नहीं करता।

**'Intact'** will be used because it means 'undamaged' or 'whole,' indicating that something is preserved without any harm. The sentence describes how the bristles in the whale's mouth remove water while keeping their food intact, making it the appropriate choice here. 'Beckon' means 'to signal or invite,' which is irrelevant as the sentence is about preserving food, not signaling or inviting. 'Brokerage' refers to 'fee or commission,' which does not fit the context of food preservation in the sentence. 'Fair' means 'just' or 'appropriate,' but it doesn't align with the context of keeping the food whole and undamaged.

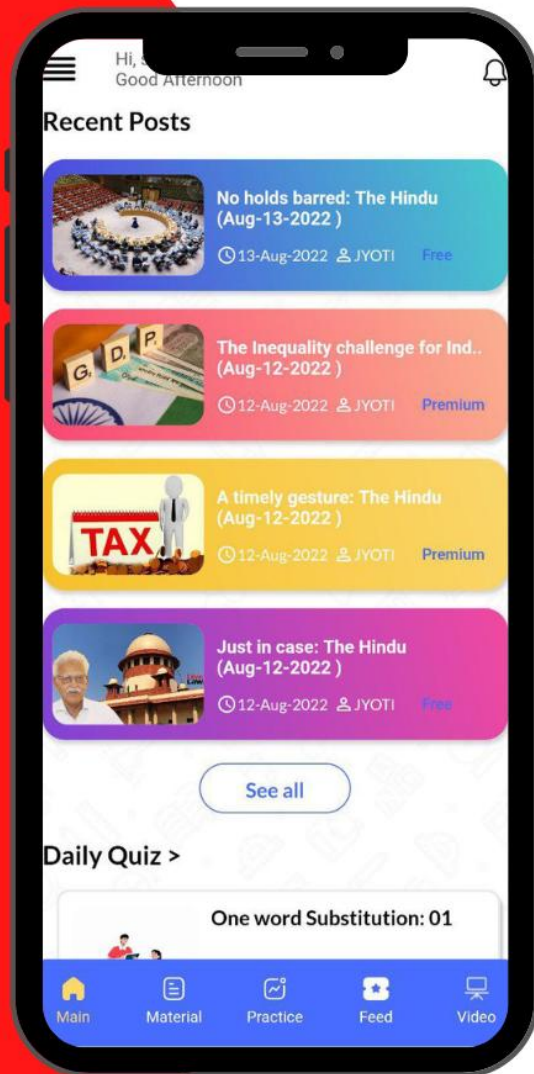
24. 'C) **Communicate**' का use होगा क्योंकि "communicate" का अर्थ है "सूचना का आदान-प्रदान करना या विचारों और भावनाओं को व्यक्त करना।" वाक्य में बताया गया है कि व्हेल एक-दूसरे से बातचीत करने के लिए आवाजों का उपयोग करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में 'communicate' सही विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Meet' का अर्थ है "मिलना," लेकिन यहाँ सूचना के आदान-प्रदान की बात है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है। 'Horrid' का अर्थ है "बहुत अप्रिय," जो एक adjective है और sentence में सही नहीं है। 'Catch' का अर्थ है "पकड़ना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता।

**'Communicate'** will be used because it means "to exchange information or express thoughts or feelings." The sentence mentions that whales use sounds to interact with one another, making 'communicate' the appropriate choice. Whereas: 'Meet' means "to come into contact or company," which doesn't fit the context of exchanging information. 'Horrid' means "very unpleasant," and as an adjective, it is irrelevant here. 'Catch' means "to seize or grab," which does not align with the context.

25. B) **Across**' का अर्थ है एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ तक फैलना या बढ़ना, विशेष रूप से जब बड़े क्षेत्र की बात हो जैसे समुद्र। यहाँ वाक्य "These songs can be heard for not only hours, but also days across miles of ocean" यह दर्शाता है कि गाने समुद्र के मीलों तक सुनाई देते हैं, इसलिए 'across' यहाँ सही option है। 'Off' गलत है क्योंकि इसका मतलब होता है किसी चीज़ से अलग होना या दूरी पर होना (जैसे "off the coast"), जो यहाँ गानों के समुद्र में फैलने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Although' एक conjunction है जो विरोधाभास दर्शाता है और यहाँ व्याकरण या संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Beside' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के पास या बगल में, जो गानों के बड़े क्षेत्र में फैलने के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'**Across**' is used to indicate movement or extension from one side to another, especially when referring to a large area or surface like the ocean. In the given context, "These songs can be heard for not only hours, but also days across miles of ocean" implies that the songs travel from one side of the ocean to the other, making "across" the correct fit. 'Off' is incorrect because it implies separation or distance from something (e.g., "off the coast"), which doesn't fit the idea of songs spreading throughout the ocean. 'Although' is a conjunction that introduces contrast and doesn't make sense grammatically or contextually here. 'Beside' means next to or by the side of something, which doesn't fit the context of songs traveling across vast distances.





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