

For tomorrow's sake

Indian women remain officially excluded from **frontline combat** roles. But led by Assistant Commandant Neha Bhandari, **half a dozen** women BSF personnel **deployed** at the international border in Akhnoor, **found** themselves defending two forward posts during Op Sindoor. **Seizing this opportunity**, they **battled** heavy Pak fire for three days and nights, leaving their post only after forcing the enemy to **retreat**. The first **co-ed batch** has also graduated from NDA. These **developments mark** women **overcoming** some of the most **entrenched resistance** in society's **prestige** roles.

What's **weird** is how widely women are still waiting for their 'firsts'. India has never had a woman CJI. Many Indian cities are yet to see a woman **cabbie**, in many others there are few women **behind the wheel** at all. If their representation remains **sparse** across **vast** civilian spaces, it is not because of formal rules or regulations. These can be as gender **evolved** as in **Scandinavia**, but also a total **chimera**. Because our social norms remain of a **medieval** variety. Statistics ministry's new Time Use Survey says this **starkly**. Female **participation** in 'food and meals management and preparation' **is** 76%, male 6%. So, though women's **literacy** has **expanded** to 77% from 9% at Independence, their domestic **shackles** haven't **loosened** much.



This is why India's 37% female labour force participation shamefully **lags** Japan's 55%, China's 60% and Vietnam's 63%. However much this **hurts** the nation's growth, the **drag on** individuals **is** more **acutely** painful. Young women don't just have to find a job in a tough job market, they have to **beg** their family to let them do it. And now, AI is about to remake the **jobscape**. The only way for India to **ride this sea** change is to let women **navigate** it on strong, independent terms. As for meals, the men better cook their fair share.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Jobscape** (noun) – an entirely new job hiring platform designed to revolutionize how businesses find and hire talent

Vocabulary

1. **For one's sake** (phrase) – for the benefit of, in the interest of, on behalf of, to help, for the good of किसी के हित में / भले के लिए
2. **Frontline** (adjective) – leading, primary, forefront, advanced, first-line अग्रिम / सबसे आगे की स्थिति में
3. **Combat** (adjective) – fighting, military, warlike, battle-related, aggressive युद्ध संबंधी / लड़ाई का
4. **Deploy** (verb) – position, station, send out, utilize, arrange तैनात करना
5. **Seize the opportunity** (phrase) – take advantage, grab the chance, capitalize, exploit, act swiftly अवसर को लपक लेना
6. **Battle** (verb) – fight, combat, clash, struggle, engage मुकाबला करना
7. **Retreat** (verb) – withdraw, pull back, recede, fall back, back off पीछे हटना
8. **Co-ed batch** (noun) – a group of students, often in a school, college, or university, that includes both male and female students सहशिक्षा समूह
9. **Development** (noun) – progress, advancement, evolution, growth, event घटनाक्रम
10. **Mark** (verb) – indicate, signify, denote, highlight, signal दर्शाना
11. **Overcome** (verb) – conquer, defeat, surmount, prevail over, beat पार पाना / जीतना
12. **Entrenched** (adjective) – deep-rooted, established, fixed, ingrained, embedded गहराई से जड़ जमा चुका / स्थायी
13. **Resistance** (noun) – opposition, defiance, protest, struggle, fight विरोध
14. **Prestige** (adjective) – high-status, respected, reputed, elite, honourable प्रतिष्ठित / सम्मानजनक
15. **Weird** (adjective) – strange, odd, bizarre, unusual, peculiar अजीब / विचित्र
16. **Cabbie** (noun) – taxi driver, chauffeur, driver, transport worker, cab operator टैक्सी चालक
17. **Behind the wheel** (phrase) – driving, at the controls, operating a vehicle, steering, in charge कार्यभारी
18. **Sparse** (adjective) – scanty, meager, limited, thin, few बहुत कम
19. **Vast** (adjective) – huge, extensive, immense, massive, expansive विशाल / व्यापक
20. **Evolve** (verb) – develop, progress, transform, grow, advance विकसित होना

21. **Scandinavia** (noun) – the group of countries in northern Europe that consists of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Sometimes Finland and Iceland are also said to be part of Scandinavia स्कैंडिनेविया (उत्तरी यूरोप के देश)
22. **Chimera** (noun) – illusion, fantasy, dream, delusion, mirage भ्रम
23. **Medieval** (adjective) – old-fashioned, archaic, outdated, feudal, ancient मध्यकालीन / पुरातन
24. **Starkly** (adverb) – clearly, sharply, plainly, bluntly, intensely स्पष्ट रूप से
25. **Literacy** (noun) – education, reading and writing ability, knowledge, learning, schooling साक्षरता / पढ़ने-लिखने की क्षमता
26. **Expand** (verb) – grow, increase, enlarge, stretch, widen फैलना / विस्तृत होना
27. **Loosen the shackle** (phrase) – reduce restriction, free from burden, liberate, ease bondage, break chains आज़ाद करना
28. **Lag** (verb) – fall behind, delay, trail, slow down, drag पिछड़ना
29. **Hurt** (verb) – damage, harm, injure, wound, impair नुकसान पहुँचाना
30. **Drag** (noun) – a person or thing that impedes progress or development बाधा
31. **Acutely** (adverb) – intensely, sharply, severely, deeply, strongly तीव्रता से
32. **Beg** (verb) – plead, request, implore, entreat, appeal विनती करना
33. **Ride the sea** (phrase) – face challenges, navigate change, adapt boldly, handle transformation, brave new conditions बदलाव का सामना करना
34. **Navigate** (verb) – steer, direct, guide, manoeuvre, pilot रास्ता खोजना / पार करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Women in Combat** – Indian women are still officially barred from frontline combat roles.
2. **Bravery in Action** – During Operation Sindoor, BSF's Neha Bhandari led women troops who defended forward posts under heavy Pakistani fire for three days.
3. **First Co-ed NDA Batch** – The first mixed-gender batch has graduated from the National Defence Academy, breaking a historic barrier.
4. **Breaking Stereotypes** – These achievements mark significant progress against deeply rooted societal resistance in prestige roles.
5. **'Firsts' Still Missing** – India still lacks female representation in key areas, including never having a woman Chief Justice of India.
6. **Low Visibility in Public Life** – Female presence is minimal in roles like cab driving, especially in Indian cities.
7. **Social Norms vs. Laws** – Despite progressive regulations, outdated social norms continue to restrict women's opportunities.
8. **Time Use Survey Insight** – New data shows 76% of women manage household food tasks compared to just 6% of men.
9. **Education vs. Freedom** – Though women's literacy has risen to 77%, this hasn't translated into freedom from domestic roles.
10. **Low Labour Force Participation** – India's female labour force participation is only 37%, trailing far behind Asian counterparts like Japan (55%) and Vietnam (63%).
11. **Barrier to National Growth** – Low female participation is a serious obstacle to India's economic growth.
12. **Personal Struggles** – Beyond statistics, young women face personal battles—convincing families to allow them to work.
13. **AI and Future Jobs** – With AI transforming the job market, empowering women is critical for India's future.
14. **Need for Autonomy** – Women must be allowed to navigate career and societal changes independently and confidently.
15. **Call to Men** – Men need to take equal responsibility at home, especially in domestic chores like cooking.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Celebratory
 - B. Critical and persuasive
 - C. Despairing
 - D. Humorous
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The urgent need to dismantle gender barriers in Indian society and work-life
 - B. The economic impact of AI on global labour markets
 - C. Military strategy along the India–Pakistan border
 - D. Culinary skill development among urban men
3. **What can we reasonably infer about the main obstacle to Indian women’s low presence in civilian jobs such as driving cabs?**
 - A. Stringent government rules that explicitly bar women from such jobs
 - B. Progressive formal rules exist, but restrictive social norms still deter women
 - C. Women do not possess the educational credentials needed for these jobs
 - D. Rapid urbanisation has already removed most gender barriers in the workplace.
4. **According to the passage, what is India’s female labour-force-participation rate?**
 - A. 55 %
 - B. 60 %
 - C. 37 %
 - D. 63 %
5. **Who led the half-dozen women BSF personnel that defended forward posts during Op Sindoor?**
 - A. Captain Ritu Karidhal
 - B. Major Priya Jhingan
 - C. Wing Commander Shaliza Dhani
 - D. Assistant Commandant Neha Bhandari
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Crocodile tears

 - A. To not behave in a fair way
 - B. An insincere display of grief
 - C. To please everyone
 - D. An irrevocable step
7. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**

Ahuja is a cleverest lawyer.

 - A. more clever
 - B. most clever
 - C. cleverer
 - D. clever

8. One of the four words in bold in the given sentence is incorrectly spelt. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

The detectives uncovered a conspirasy to overthrow the government

- A. overthrow
- B. detectives
- C. conspirasy
- D. uncovered

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

The discussion led by the scientist was very _____.

- A. informative
- B. information
- C. most informative
- D. more informative

10. Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.

The magician performed a magnificant trick

- A. magnificante
- B. magneficent
- C. magnificent
- D. magnificient

11. In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

Michael Jackson is known as the King of Pop. He _____ his own genre of music, Pop. His music is spreading its influence and popularity _____ the world

- A. controls; beside
- B. presides; round
- C. command; besides
- D. dominates; around

12. Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error in the given sentence.

The reorganisation of daily life wrought by industrialisation had effects that weakened the material basis for the instietutions of the family and the community

- A. instetusion
- B. institutions
- C. instetutions
- D. instetutions

13. Select the most appropriate adjective to fill in the blank.

She always wears dresses of _____ fashion.

- A. late
- B. latest
- C. the latest
- D. the latter

14. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

Curse

- A. Praise
- B. Criticise
- C. Abuse
- D. Comment

15. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Anticipate

- A. Accuse
- B. Conceal
- C. Predict
- D. Doubt

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

A blue-eyed boy

- A. an unperceived observer
- B. an unwelcome intruder
- C. a miser
- D. one who is favourite

17. Select the most appropriate option to complete the given sentence in the present perfect continuous tense.

The company _____ working towards achievements in curbing slackness and fostering development

- A. have been
- B. are being
- C. has been
- D. is being

18. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the highlighted word(s) in the given sentence.

The sceneries in Darjeeling are breathtaking

- A. scenery in Darjeeling is
- B. sceneries in Darjeeling is
- C. scenery in Darjeeling were
- D. sceneries in Darjeeling had been

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

The sharpshooter _____ dead a man-eating tiger after it allegedly killed nine people in the last few days.

- A. killed
- B. threw
- C. shot
- D. fixed

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

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

- A. Invasion
- B. Alien
- C. Indigenous
- D. Foreign

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

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

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

- A. wearily
- B. thirdly
- C. consistently
- D. consequently

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

- A. over
- B. between
- C. among
- D. against

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

- A. champions
- B. camisole
- C. campaigns
- D. companions

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

- A. However
- B. Otherwise
- C. Thus
- D. Whenever

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

- A. women
- B. man
- C. child
- D. woman

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Critical and persuasive

The writer highlights positive breakthroughs (women at the border, NDA graduation) but immediately stresses how far the country still lags, criticising “medieval” social norms and urging men to “cook their fair share.” The overall voice is critical of existing inequalities and persuades readers to support change.

A: The passage mentions achievements but quickly shifts to shortcomings; the dominant mood is not simply congratulatory.

C: Although problems are severe, the author proposes concrete action and shows optimism that change is possible, avoiding a hopeless tone.

D: The language is direct and serious; any wry phrases (“men better cook”) serve persuasion, not humour.

2. A) The urgent need to dismantle gender barriers in Indian society and work-life

Every paragraph centres on women’s under-representation—from combat posts to courts, cabs and kitchens—and argues that India’s growth depends on freeing women from “domestic shackles.” The focus is consistently on breaking entrenched gender norms.

B: AI appears only as a brief future concern; it is not the organising idea.

C: The border episode is an illustrative example, not the central subject.

D: Cooking is mentioned to symbolise unequal domestic labour, not as the passage’s purpose.

3. B) Progressive formal rules exist, but restrictive social norms still deter women

The passage states that women’s representation “is not because of formal rules or regulations ... Because our social norms remain of a medieval variety,” implying norms—not laws—are the central hurdle.

A: Passage says regulations “can be as gender evolved as in Scandinavia,” so laws are not the barrier.

C: The passage notes women’s literacy has risen to 77%, contradicting the idea of inadequate qualifications.

D: The author highlights persisting gender gaps, so barriers have not been “removed.”

4. C) 37%

The author states directly, “India’s 37 % female labour force participation shamefully lags ...”

A, B, D: These figures are cited for Japan (55 %), China (60 %), and Vietnam (63 %)—not India. Selecting them misreads the comparative statistics.

5. D) Assistant Commandant Neha Bhandari

The passage opens with “led by Assistant Commandant Neha Bhandari,” clearly naming her as the leader.

A, B, C: These are notable Indian women officers from different services and operations; none are connected to the BSF action described.

6. B) Crocodile tears – An insincere display of grief (मगरमच्छ के आंसू – दिखावटी दुख)

7. D) 'a cleverest' के बदले '**clever**' का use होगा क्योंकि "a" के बाद हमेशा positive degree adjective का ही use होता है। Superlative degree (cleverest) का use definite article 'the' के साथ होता है। जैसे— "A clever boy can solve this puzzle."
'a cleverest' will be replaced by '**clever**' because the article "a" is always followed by a positive degree adjective. Superlative degree adjectives (cleverest) are used with the definite article 'the'. For example— "A clever boy can solve this puzzle."
8. C) **conspiracy**. The correct spelling is **conspiracy**, which means "a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful" (गुप्त योजना, साजिश).
9. A) '**Informative**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में scientist द्वारा की गई discussion का वर्णन किया जा रहा है, जो informative थी। 'Informative' का अर्थ है "जानकारी देने वाला," जो इस वाक्य के context में बिल्कुल सटीक बैठता है। 'Information' एक noun है और इसे adjective के स्थान पर use नहीं किया जा सकता। 'Most informative' और 'More informative' comparative या superlative डिग्री में use होते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ किसी तुलना की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
'**Informative**' will be used because the sentence describes the discussion led by the scientist, which was meant to be informative. 'Informative' means "providing information," making it suitable for this context. 'Information' is a noun and cannot be used in place of an adjective. 'Most informative' and 'More informative' are used in comparative or superlative contexts, but no comparison is needed here.
10. C) The correct spelling of '**magnificent**' is '**magnificent**', which means "extremely beautiful, elaborate, or impressive" (अत्यंत सुंदर, भव्य, या प्रभावशाली)
11. D) '**Dominates**' और '**around**' का use होगा क्योंकि "Dominates" का अर्थ है किसी क्षेत्र या स्थिति में प्रमुखता से प्रभाव डालना। वाक्य में यह mention है कि माइकल जैक्सन की पॉप संगीत शैली दुनिया भर में अपनी लोकप्रियता और प्रभाव फैला रही है, इसलिए 'Dominates' और 'around' सही विकल्प हैं। 'Controls' का अर्थ है नियंत्रण करना, लेकिन यहाँ प्रभाव डालने की बात हो रही है। 'Presides' का अर्थ है अध्यक्षता करना, जो संदर्भ के अनुसार फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Command' का अर्थ है आदेश देना, जो संदर्भ में सटीक नहीं है। 'Beside' का अर्थ है बगल में और 'Besides' का अर्थ है इसके अलावा, जो वाक्य के लिए सही नहीं है।
Dominates and '**around**' will be used because "Dominates" means to have a commanding influence or control over something. The sentence mentions Michael Jackson's music genre spreading its influence and popularity worldwide, making 'Dominates' and 'around' the most fitting choices. 'Controls' means to exert power over, but here it's about influence, not control. 'Presides' means to be in charge of a meeting or situation, which doesn't fit the context. 'Command' implies giving orders, which is not suitable here. 'Beside' means next to, and 'Besides' means in addition to, neither of which fit the context.
12. B) The correct spelling of '**instietutions**' is '**institutions**', which means "an established law, practice, or organization" in English and "संस्था या स्थापित प्रथा"
13. C) '**The latest**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है सबसे हालिया या अद्यतन। sentence यह indicate करता है कि वह सबसे नए फैशन के कपड़े पहनती है, इसलिए "the latest" उपयुक्त विकल्प है। Late: इसका अर्थ होता है देरी से, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह फैशन के बारे में है, समय के बारे में नहीं। Latest: इसका अर्थ होता है सबसे नया, लेकिन "the" के बिना इसे किसी विशेष श्रेणी जैसे

"fashion" के लिए use नहीं किया जा सकता। The latter: इसका use दो उल्लेखित चीजों में से दूसरी को संदर्भित करने के लिए किया जाता है और फैशन के संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक नहीं है।

'The latest' will be used because it refers to the most recent or up-to-date fashion. The sentence indicates that the subject wears dresses of the most current style, making "the latest" the appropriate choice. Let us analyze the other options: Late: While "late" means occurring after the expected time, it does not fit this context, as the sentence is discussing fashion, not timing.

Latest: Although "latest" refers to something most recent, it cannot be used without the article "the" before it to describe a specific category like fashion. The latter: "The latter" is used to refer to the second of two things mentioned earlier and does not relate to the context of fashion.

14. A) **Curse** (noun/verb) – A solemn utterance intended to invoke a supernatural power to inflict harm or punishment on someone, swear word, malediction, imprecation. शाप

Antonym: **Praise** (noun/verb) – Expression of admiration, approval, or respect, compliment, commendation. प्रशंसा

- **Criticise** (verb) – To indicate the faults of someone or something in a disapproving way, censure, disapprove. आलोचना करना
- **Abuse** (noun/verb) – To use something for a bad purpose, insult, mistreat, harm. दुर्व्यवहार/गाली
- **Comment** (noun/verb) – A verbal or written remark expressing an opinion or reaction, remark, observation. टिप्पणी

15. C) **Anticipate** (verb) – Expect or predict something to happen; foresee, look forward to. अनुमान लगाना / पूर्वानुमान करना

SYNONYM: **Predict** (verb) – To say or estimate that something will happen in the future; forecast, foresee. भविष्यवाणी करना

- **Accuse** (verb) – To blame or charge someone for wrongdoing. Hindi: दोष लगाना
- **Conceal** (verb) – To hide or keep something secret. छिपाना
- **Doubt** (verb) – To feel uncertain about something. संदेह करना

16. D) **A blue-eyed boy** – One who is favourite (पसंदीदा व्यक्ति)

17. C) '**Has been**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह present perfect continuous tense बनाने के लिए use होता है, जिसमें has/have been और verb के -ing रूप का use किया जाता है। इस वाक्य में subject "The company" singular है, इसलिए "has been" यहाँ सही है। "Have been" का use plural subjects के साथ होता है, लेकिन यहाँ subject singular है, इसलिए यह गलत है। "Are being" present continuous tense और passive voice दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहाँ sentence active voice में है। "Is being" भी singular subjects के साथ passive voice के लिए use होता है, लेकिन वाक्य active voice में है।

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

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

'scenery' एक uncountable noun है, इसलिए इसे plural में 'sceneries' के रूप में use करना गलत है। साथ ही, वाक्य में 'is' का use सही है क्योंकि यह 'scenery' के साथ subject-verb agreement को बनाए रखता है। The word 'scenery' is an uncountable noun, which means it cannot be used in the plural form. Hence, the use of 'sceneries' is incorrect. Instead, 'scenery' should be used. Additionally, the verb 'is' agrees with the singular subject 'scenery', making this option grammatically correct.

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

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

20. C) **Native** (adjective) – Belonging to a specific place or origin, original, local, inherent; स्वदेशी, देशज
Synonym: Indigenous (adjective) – Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place, aboriginal, inherent; स्वदेशी, मौलिक

Invasion (noun) – The act of invading or attacking; आक्रमण

Alien (adjective) – Belonging to another place, foreign, strange; विदेशी, परदेशी

Foreign (adjective) – Of or from another country, external, strange; विदेशी, बाहरी

21. C) 'Consistently' का use होगा क्योंकि "consistently" का अर्थ है निरंतरता या लगातार रूप से, जो दर्शाता है कि वैश्विक अशिक्षा दर पिछले कुछ दशकों में नियमित रूप से घट रही है। Passage में बताया गया है कि अशिक्षा दर में लगातार गिरावट आई है, इसलिए 'consistently' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Wearily' का अर्थ है थकावट के साथ, 'Thirdly' का अर्थ है तीसरे क्रम में और 'Consequently' का अर्थ है परिणामस्वरूप, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

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

22. C) 'Among' का use होगा क्योंकि "among" का अर्थ है "के बीच में," और इसे एक समूह के सदस्यों के संदर्भ में use किया जाता है। sentence में young women का जिक्र है, जो एक समूह को दर्शाता है, और

यह "literacy rates" के संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है। जबकि 'Over' का अर्थ होता है "के ऊपर," जो यहां सही नहीं है। 'Between' का use केवल दो चीजों या व्यक्तियों के लिए होता है, और 'Against' का अर्थ होता है "के खिलाफ," जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

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

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

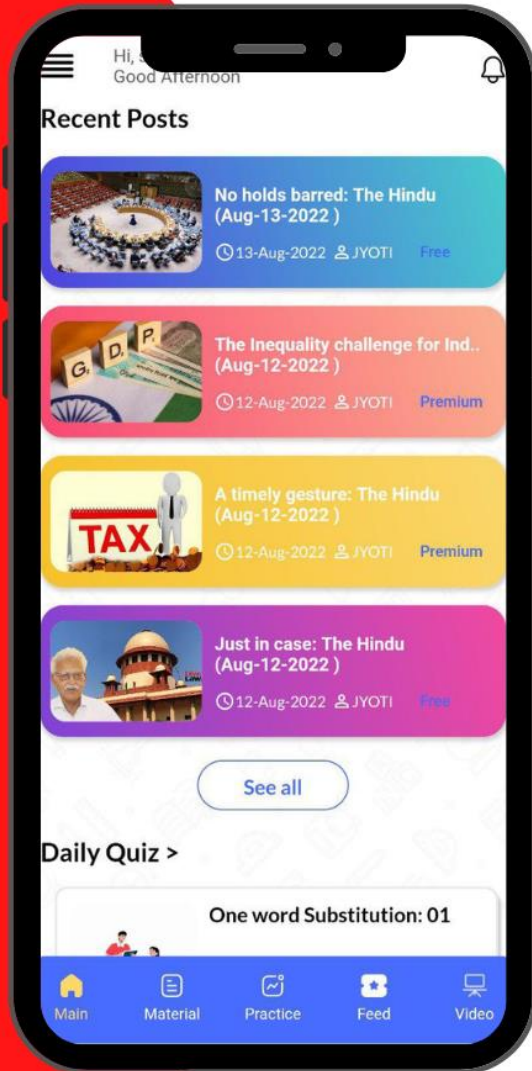
Campaigns' will be used because it means organized efforts to achieve a particular goal, especially in social or political contexts. The passage discusses measures taken to increase educational opportunities for girls, and "campaigns" fits as the appropriate term for such organized initiatives. Whereas,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

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

'However' will be used because it indicates a contrast between the two parts of the sentence. The first part mentions the decline in global illiteracy rates, while the second part highlights that there are still 771 million illiterate adults. 'Otherwise' means "in a different situation," which doesn't fit the context. 'Thus' means "as a result," which does not connect the logic of the sentence. 'Whenever' means "at any time," which is irrelevant in this context.

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

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



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