

## AIIMS study highlights urgent need for coordinated action on childhood obesity

A **study** by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) **has sounded** a warning on an **escalating** health emergency among school children in the national capital. Of nearly 4,000 **students** in the six-19 years age group **surveyed** across Delhi's public and private schools, 13.4 per cent were found to be **obese**, and 7.4 per cent suffering from **hypertension**. The data draws an even more **sobering contrast** when viewed through the **lens** of **socioeconomic** status — 24 per cent private-school students were classified as obese, compared to 4.5 per cent in government schools. **Students** in private-school **were** also found to be twice as likely to have **elevated** blood sugar and three times more likely to **exhibit** metabolic syndrome — a dangerous cluster of conditions that includes hypertension, abnormal cholesterol, and **insulin resistance**. Left **unchecked**, these significantly increase the risk of early-onset cardiovascular diseases, musculoskeletal disorders, psychological stress, and Type 2 diabetes.

The Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (2016-18) had already shown that 15.35 per cent of school-age children and 16.18 per cent of **adolescents** in India are pre-diabetic. Together with the AIIMS study, the **implications** are troubling. Once **grappling with malnutrition**, India now faces a dual burden: For urban and **affluent** children, **prosperity** has **paradoxically** become a **vector** of poor health. Lancet's 2024 Global Burden of Disease Study reported that **the number** of obese children in India **has ballooned** from 0.4 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2022. This **staggering** increase is a **fallout** of rapid urbanisation, the **ubiquity** of high-calorie, nutrient-poor diet — often involving ultra-processed foods and sugary drinks **masquerading** as child friendly and healthy — **surging** screen time, and diminishing physical activity.

The AIIMS report **signals** that student health needs equal and immediate attention alongside academics. The CBSE's recent **directive** to **set up** sugar boards in affiliated schools to **reinforce** the dangers of excessive sugar consumption **is** a welcome move in that direction. Physical education must be made **non-negotiable** and junk food **driven out** of school canteens with the same **urgency** that was once reserved for tobacco. Parents must re-evaluate lifestyle choices at home. Policy, too, has a **vital** role. National guidelines on childhood obesity must move from paper to practice. A **concerted** public-health **push** that combines regulation, education, and community action to **steer** children toward healthier futures **is** vital to **stem** the crisis. Otherwise, India's **demographic dividend stands to** carry with it a long and costly health burden.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, underline, stress, showcase, draw attention to **ज़ोर देना**
2. **Coordinated** (adjective) – organized, unified, harmonized, integrated, collective **संगठित**
3. **Obesity** (noun) – overweight, corpulence, fatness, plumpness, excessive weight **मोटापा**
4. **Sound** (verb) – alert, warn, announce, signal, declare **संकेत देना**
5. **Escalating** (adjective) – increasing, rising, growing, intensifying, surging **बढ़ती हुई**
6. **Obese** (adjective) – overweight, corpulent, fat, chubby, excessively heavy **मोटा**
7. **Hypertension** (noun) – abnormally high blood pressure. **उच्च रक्तचाप**
8. **Sobering** (adjective) – serious, alarming, grave, disturbing, thought-provoking **गंभीर**
9. **Contrast** (noun) – difference, distinction, comparison, opposition, variation **विरोधाभास**
10. **Lens** (noun) – perspective, viewpoint, angle, framework, outlook **दृष्टिकोण**
11. **Socioeconomic** (adjective) – relating to or concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors. **सामाजिक-आर्थिक**
12. **Elevated** (adjective) – increased, raised, heightened, high, escalated **बढ़ा हुआ**
13. **Exhibit** (verb) – show, display, present, demonstrate, reveal **प्रदर्शित करना**
14. **Insulin resistance** (noun) – it means your cells don't respond to insulin as effectively as they should
15. **Unchecked** (adjective) – uncontrolled, unrestrained, unregulated, rampant, unmonitored **बिना रोकथाम के**
16. **Adolescent** (noun) – teenager, youth, juvenile, young person, minor **किशोर**
17. **Implication** (noun) – consequence, effect, result, outcome, repercussion **निहितार्थ / प्रभाव**
18. **Grapple** (with) (verb) – struggle, wrestle, deal with, confront, cope with **जूझना / सामना करना**
19. **Malnutrition** (noun) – undernourishment, starvation, dietary deficiency, poor nutrition, lack of nutrients **कुपोषण**
20. **Affluent** (adjective) – wealthy, rich, well-off, prosperous, upper-class **समृद्ध / धनी**
21. **Prosperity** (noun) – success, wealth, affluence, economic well-being, abundance **समृद्धि**
22. **Paradoxically** (adverb) – contradictorily, ironically, surprisingly, oppositely, unexpectedly **विरोधाभासी रूप से**
23. **Vector** (noun) – carrier, medium, means, source, conduit **माध्यम**

24. **Balloon** (verb) – rise, increase rapidly, swell, surge, escalate तेजी से बढ़ना
25. **Staggering** (adjective) – astonishing, shocking, overwhelming, eye-opening, unbelievable चौंकाने वाला
26. **Fallout** (noun) – consequence, result, aftermath, repercussion, outcome परिणाम / असर
27. **Ubiquity** (noun) – omnipresence, prevalence, pervasiveness, universality, commonness सर्वव्यापकता
28. **Masquerade** (verb) – pretend, disguise, pose, fake, impersonate झूठा दिखना
29. **Surge** (verb) – rise, increase, jump, grow, climb तेजी से बढ़ना
30. **Signal** (verb) – indicate, show, alert, suggest, point to संकेत देना
31. **Directive** (noun) – instruction, order, command, mandate, guideline निर्देश
32. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – establish, launch, organize, initiate, create स्थापित करना
33. **Reinforce** (verb) – strengthen, support, emphasize, fortify, back up मजबूत करना
34. **Non-negotiable** (adjective) – compulsory, mandatory, fixed, non-flexible, required अनिवार्य
35. **Drive out** (phrasal verb) – eliminate, remove, banish, expel, get rid of बाहर निकालना
36. **Urgency** (noun) – importance, immediacy, criticality, haste, emergency अत्यावश्यकता
37. **Vital** (adjective) – essential, crucial, necessary, important, imperative अत्यंत आवश्यक
38. **Concerted** (adjective) – united, joint, collective, combined, coordinated संयुक्त
39. **Steer** (verb) – guide, direct, lead, navigate, channel मार्गदर्शन करना
40. **Stem** (verb) – stop, curb, halt, restrain, prevent रोकना
41. **Demographic dividend** (noun) – it occurs when the proportion of working people in the total population is high, because this indicates that more people have the potential to be productive and contribute to growth of the economy. जनसांख्यिकीय लाभ
42. **Stand to** (phrasal verb) – be likely to, be expected to, be in a position to, be subject to, have potential to संभावना होना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. **Rising Health Emergency** – An AIIMS study reveals a growing crisis of childhood obesity and hypertension among school children in Delhi.
2. **Alarming Statistics** – Of nearly 4,000 students surveyed, 13.4% were obese and 7.4% had hypertension.
3. **Socioeconomic Divide** – Obesity was far more prevalent in private school students (24%) than in government school students (4.5%).
4. **Wider Health Risks** – Private school students were more likely to have high blood sugar and metabolic syndrome — a precursor to serious diseases.
5. **Long-Term Threats** – Unchecked obesity increases the risk of early cardiovascular disease, diabetes, joint problems, and mental health issues.
6. **Pre-Diabetic Trends** – National data (2016–18) shows over 15% of children and over 16% of adolescents in India are pre-diabetic.
7. **Dual Burden of Malnutrition** – India now faces both undernutrition and overnutrition, especially in urban and affluent children.
8. **Obesity Explosion** – The number of obese children in India has risen from 0.4 million (1990) to 12.5 million (2022), per Lancet’s 2024 report.
9. **Lifestyle Causes** – Poor diets, ultra-processed foods, sugary drinks, low physical activity, and excessive screen time are key contributors.
10. **Need for Academic-Health Balance** – The study emphasizes that student health should be prioritized equally with academics.
11. **CBSE Initiative** – CBSE's directive to establish “sugar boards” in schools is a positive step to create awareness about sugar risks.
12. **Physical Education Priority** – Physical activity should be compulsory in schools, not optional.
13. **Regulating School Diets** – Junk food must be banned from school canteens with the same urgency once used against tobacco.
14. **Parental Responsibility** – Parents need to reassess home lifestyle choices to promote healthy habits.
15. **Urgent Policy Action Needed** – National childhood obesity guidelines must be implemented with urgency, combining regulation, education, and community engagement to protect India’s youth.

**Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**

1. **Which of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage?** [Editorial Page]
- A. Childhood obesity in India is driven mainly by genetic factors rather than lifestyle.
  - B. Urbanisation and economic prosperity, if unaccompanied by lifestyle changes, are worsening child-health outcomes.
  - C. Government-school students are more likely than private-school students to develop metabolic syndrome.
  - D. Malnutrition is no longer a concern for India's public-health planners.
2. **What proportion of private-school students surveyed in Delhi were classified as obese in the AIIMS study?**
- A. 4.5 per cent
  - B. 7.4 per cent
  - C. 13.4 per cent
  - D. 24 per cent
3. **Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?**
- A. The CBSE has banned all carbonated drinks in Indian schools since 2022.
  - B. The Lancet's 2024 study reports childhood obesity in India rose from 0.4 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2022.
  - C. AIIMS recommends reducing screen time to under one hour per day for all students.
  - D. National guidelines on childhood obesity are already fully implemented across India.
4. **What is the tone of the passage ?**
- A. Alarmed and cautionary
  - B. Detached and objective
  - C. Optimistic and celebratory
  - D. Nostalgic and sentimental
5. **Which statement best captures the central theme?**
- A. The benefits of sugary beverages for schoolchildren
  - B. The rapid rise of childhood obesity in urban India and the urgent need for coordinated policy, school, and family action
  - C. The growth of private schooling in Delhi's education sector
  - D. Historical changes in CBSE academic assessment patterns
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
\_\_\_\_\_ in population is a hindrance to a country's growth.
- A. Contract
  - B. Decrease
  - C. Reduce
  - D. Increase
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Someone who regards the world as his country

- A. Atheist  
B. Metropolitan  
C. Cosmopolitan  
D. Philanthropist
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Not informed about or aware of something  
A. Oblivious  
B. Uneducated  
C. Absent  
D. Inconscient
9. **Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.**  
Selective  
A. Stimulating  
B. Careless  
C. Doubtful  
D. Planned
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Burial ground consisting of graves.  
A. Courtyard  
B. Cemetery  
C. Sanctuary  
D. Auditorium
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**  
The heavy medications and strong drugs at the sanatorium will surely turn a patient completely lifeless and unresponsive.  
A. tombic  
B. cadaverous  
C. zonic  
D. wasted
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the following sentence.**  
I really don't want to pour cold water on your theory but it cannot be applied to real life situations.  
A. To destroy someone's written piece of work  
B. To take revenge on someone by destroying their lives' work under the pretext of bad quality  
C. To be critical or doubtful of a plan that someone is excited about  
D. To give goosebumps by showing a prospect
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the **italicised** word in the given sentence.**  
In most organisations there are **predators** who take advantage over the meek ones.  
A. supporters  
B. philanthropists

C. benefactors

D. exploiters

14. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

A. Nostalgia helps us maintain a positive psychological status when counteracting the negative impact of difficult situations.

B. Nostalgia is a sentimental longing for one's past.

C. The adaptive functions of nostalgia are many, with one effect being pain relief.

D. It is a self-conscious, perhaps bittersweet but predominantly positive social emotion.

A. CDBA

B. BDAC

C. ABCD

D. CADB

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

They are hitting the ball.

A. The ball has been hit by them.

B. The ball is being hitten by them.

C. The ball is hit by them.

D. The ball is being hit by them.

16. **Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.**

The crowd gave an exultant cheer to the football team when they were exiting the airport.

A. rejoicing

B. disconsolate

C. jubilant

D. elated

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

The group of travellers were wonderstruck by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the coin.

A. wait

B. white

C. weight

D. wide

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

Fragile

A. Delicate

B. Firm

C. Composed

D. Fanatic

19. **Identify the option that rectifies the error in the given sentence.**

In 2023, she will has been working in the company for three years.

A. By 2023

B. in company

C. she will have been

D. since three years

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

Filled with fear or dread

A. Prudent

B. Tremulous

C. Corpulent

D. Hysterical

**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.**

Can we see (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the earth is a globe? Yes, we can, when we watch a ship that sails out to sea, if we watch closely, we see that the ship begins to (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The bottom of the ship disappears first, and then the ship seems to sink lower and lower, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ we can only see the top of the ship, and then we see nothing at all. What is hiding the ship from us? It is the earth. Stick a pin most of the way into an orange, and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ turn the orange away from you. You will see the pin disappear, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a ship does on the earth.

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

A. that

B. clearly

C. If

D. Where

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

A. being disappeared

B. disappear

C. have disappeared

D. having disappeared

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

A. until

B. after

C. up to

D. since

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

A. accidentally

B. reluctantly

C. accordingly

D. Slowly

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

A. the same

B. alike

C. unlike

D. just as



## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

1. **B) Urbanisation and economic prosperity, if unaccompanied by lifestyle changes, are worsening child-health outcomes.**

The passage links rapid urbanisation, high-calorie diets, more screen time, less physical activity to rising obesity among urban and affluent children, showing prosperity without lifestyle change intensifies the problem.

A) The passage never cites genetics as the main driver; it stresses modifiable lifestyle factors

C) The study shows private-school students are more, not less, prone to metabolic syndrome

D) It states India now carries a “dual burden” of malnutrition and obesity, so malnutrition is still relevant.

2. **D) 24 per cent**

The passage states “24 per cent private-school students were classified as obese.”

A: 4.5 % refers to obesity in government-school students.

B: 7.4 % refers to prevalence of hypertension, not obesity.

C: 13.4 % is the overall obesity rate for the whole sample, not for private schools.

3. **B) The Lancet’s 2024 study reports childhood obesity in India rose from 0.4 million in 1990 to 12.5 million in 2022.**

The passage gives these exact figures from the Lancet 2024 Global Burden of Disease Study.

A: Carbonated-drink ban is not mentioned; only a CBSE directive to set up sugar boards is noted

C: AIIMS study does not prescribe a specific daily screen-time limit

D: It says guidelines “must move from paper to practice,” implying they are not yet fully implemented.

4. **A) The author warns of an “escalating health emergency,” stresses “urgent need,” and calls for immediate, coordinated action—clearly conveying alarm and caution.**

B: Although statistics are cited, the language is far from neutral; it urges action and expresses concern, so this is inaccurate.

C: The passage highlights a crisis, not a success, and contains no celebratory note.

D: There is no longing for the past or emotional reminiscence; the focus is firmly on present dangers.

5. **B) The rapid rise of childhood obesity in urban India and the urgent need for coordinated policy, school, and family action**

Every paragraph highlights alarming obesity and metabolic-health statistics, contrasts socioeconomic groups, cites national surveys, and culminates in concrete recommendations for

schools, parents, and policymakers. The thrust is unmistakably on childhood obesity as a public-health crisis requiring joint action.

A: The passage condemns, not praises, sugary drinks and links them to obesity.

C: Private schools are mentioned only to illustrate higher obesity rates, not as the primary topic.

D: CBSE appears once in connection with health directives; assessment reforms are not discussed.

6. D) 'Increase' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "increase" का अर्थ होता है बढ़ना। जबकि 'Contract' का अर्थ है संकुचित होना या अनुबंध करना, 'Reduce' का अर्थ है कम करना, और 'Decrease' का अर्थ है घटना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Increase' should be used because it means to grow. Whereas, 'Contract' implies shrinking or making an agreement, 'Reduce' means to lessen, and 'Decrease' means a reduction, which doesn't fit in this context.

7. C) **Cosmopolitan** (noun) – Pertaining to the whole world; not limited or provincial in outlook or scope; considering all humans as part of a single community. विश्वनागरिक/ सर्वदेशीय

- **Atheist** (noun) – a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods. नास्तिक
- **Metropolitan** (noun) – relating to or denoting a metropolis, often inclusive of its surrounding areas. महानगरीय
- **Philanthropist** (noun) – a person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes. परोपकारी/ लोकोपकारक

8. A) **Oblivious** (adjective) – Not informed about or aware of something. अनजान

- **Uneducated** (adjective) – Lacking in education or knowledge; unlearned. अशिक्षित
- **Absent** (adjective) – Not present in a place; away. अनुपस्थित
- **Inconscient** (adjective) – Not conscious; without awareness, sensation, or cognition. अचेतन/ असंगत।

9. B) **Selective** (adjective) – Careful in choosing, discriminating, discerning, fastidious. चयनशील  
Antonym: **Careless** (adjective) – Not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors, neglectful, heedless, unthinking. लापरवाह

- **Stimulating** (adjective) – Encouraging or arousing interest or enthusiasm, invigorating, refreshing, exhilarating. उत्तेजक
- **Doubtful** (adjective) – Feeling uncertain about something, dubious, uncertain, hesitant. संदेहपूर्ण
- **Planned** (adjective) – Decided or arranged in advance, premeditated, deliberate, intentional. नियोजित

10. B) **Cemetery** (noun) – A burial ground consisting of graves. कब्रिस्तान

- **Courtyard** (noun) – An unroofed area that is completely or partially enclosed by walls or buildings, typically one forming part of a castle or large house. आंगन
- **Sanctuary** (noun) – A place of refuge or safety; a nature reserve. अभयारण्य
- **Auditorium** (noun) – A large building or room for public meetings or performances. सभागार

11. B) **Cadaverous** (adjective) – completely lifeless and unresponsive शव का, मुर्दे-सा

12. C) **Pour cold water on** (phrase) – To be critical or doubtful of a plan that someone is excited about पर पानी फेर देना

13. D) **Predators** (noun) – Organisms or individuals that hunt, exploit, or take advantage of others, particularly the weak or vulnerable. शोषक/ परभक्षी

**Synonym: Exploiters** (noun) – Those who make use of something, especially unethically or unjustly, for one's own advantage. शोषक

- **Supporters** (noun) – Those who give approval, comfort, or encouragement. समर्थक
- **Philanthropists** (noun) – Individuals who seek to promote the welfare of others, often through generous donations of money or time. परोपकारी
- **Benefactors** (noun) – Those who give money or other help to a person or cause. उपकारी

14. B) **BDAC**

Nostalgia is a sentimental longing for one's past. . It is a self-conscious, perhaps bittersweet but predominantly positive social emotion. Nostalgia helps us maintain a positive psychological status when counteracting the negative impact of difficult situations. The adaptive functions of nostalgia are many, with one effect being pain relief.

15. D) The ball is being hit by them.

16. B) **Exultant** (adjective) – Triumphantly happy, elated, joyful, ecstatic. उत्साहित/ प्रसन्न

**Antonym: Disconsolate** (adjective) – Without consolation or comfort; unhappy, dejected, despondent. निराश

- **Rejoicing** (adjective) – Showing great joy, happiness, or delight. हर्षित
- **Jubilant** (adjective) – Feeling or expressing great happiness and triumph. जयान्वित
- **Elated** (adjective) – Marked by high spirits; jubilant. उत्साहित

17. C) '**Weight**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence यात्री के समूह द्वारा सिक्के की विशेषता पर आश्चर्य होने की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "of the coin" के माध्यम से उसकी एक विशेषता को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जो सबसे संभावित रूप से उसका वजन हो सकता है। इसलिए, "weight" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'Weight'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the astonishment of the group of travellers at a particular characteristic of the coin. Here, through the " of the coin", it portrays that specific attribute, which is most likely its weight. Thus, "weight" would be the most appropriate choice

18. A) **Fragile** (adjective) – Easily broken or damaged, delicate, brittle, breakable. नाज़ुक

Synonym: **Delicate** (adjective) – Fine in texture, quality, or workmanship, easily broken or damaged. नाज़ुक

- **Firm** (adjective) – Solid, hard, rigid, compact. मजबूत
- **Composed** (adjective) – Calm, self-possessed, self-controlled, serene. संतुलित
- **Fanatic** (adjective) – Filled with excessive and single-minded zeal, obsessive, frenzied. कट्टर

19. C) 'will' के बाद 'has been' का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि Modal verb (जैसे may, might, will, would, shall, should, must आदि) के साथ verb का base form प्रयोग होता है। 'Has/have/had' का base form 'have' है। इसलिए, सही वाक्य होगा: "In 2023, she will have been working in the company for three years."

- Using 'has been' after 'will' is incorrect because the base form of the verb is used with Modal verbs (like may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, etc). The base form of 'Has/have/had' is 'Have'. Therefore, the correct sentence would be: "In 2023, she will have been working in the company for three years."

20. D) **Hysterical** (noun) – Overwhelmed by emotion, especially fear or panic. भयभीत/ उन्माद

- **Prudent** (adjective) – Acting with or showing care and thought for the future. विवेकी/ सावधान
- **Sensible** (adjective) – Chosen in accordance with wisdom or prudence; likely to be of benefit. समझदार
- **Corpulent** (adjective) – Fat; having a large, bulky body. मोटा

21. A) **'That'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "that" का अर्थ होता है इस संदर्भ में विशेष तथ्य या जानकारी को सूचित करना। जबकि 'Clearly' का अर्थ है स्पष्टता से, 'If' का अर्थ है यदि, और 'Where' का अर्थ है जहां, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं

- **That'** should be used because it means to indicate a specific fact or information in this context. Whereas, 'Clearly' means with clarity, 'If' means if, and 'Where' means where, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) Disappear

It is because of 'To + V<sup>1</sup>' is used, in the case of infinitive.

23. A) 'until' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "until" का अर्थ होता है किसी निश्चित समय तक या जब तक कि कुछ हो नहीं जाता। इस संदर्भ में, जहाज का शीर्ष ही दिखाई देने तक की स्थिति को व्याप्त करता है। जबकि 'after' का अर्थ है किसी घटना के बाद, 'up to' का अर्थ है एक निश्चित सीमा तक, और 'since' का अर्थ है किसी निश्चित समय से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

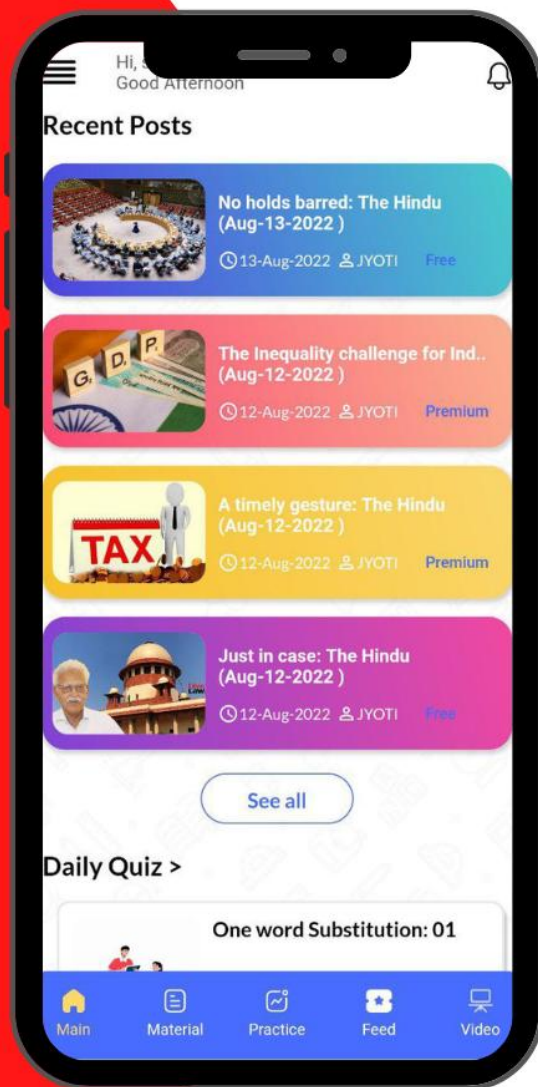
- 'until' should be used because it means up to the point in time or the event mentioned. In this context, it covers the situation until only the top of the ship is visible. Whereas, 'after' means following in time, 'up to' means as far as or as much as, and 'since' means from a particular time in the past, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) 'Slowly' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "slowly" का अर्थ होता है धीरे-धीरे गति से चीज को घुमाना या बदलना। जो कि इस संदर्भ में नारंगी को आपसे दूर घुमाने के लिए सही होता है। जबकि 'Accidentally' का अर्थ है अनजाने में, 'Reluctantly' का अर्थ है अनिच्छा से, और 'Accordingly' का अर्थ है तदनुसार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Slowly' should be used because it means to turn or change something at a gentle pace, which is appropriate for turning the orange away from you in this context. Whereas, 'Accidentally' means unintentionally, 'Reluctantly' means unwillingly, and 'Accordingly' implies in accordance, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) 'Just as' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "just as" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष समानता को दर्शाना। इस संदर्भ में, पिन और जहाज के दृश्य को तुलना कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इसे दर्शाने के लिए "just as" का प्रयोग होगा। जबकि 'The same' का अर्थ होता है समान, 'Alike' का अर्थ है समान रूप से, और 'Unlike' का अर्थ है असमान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Just as' should be used because it means to indicate a particular similarity. In this context, we are comparing the view of the pin and the ship, and "just as" would be used to show this. Whereas, 'The same' means identical, 'Alike' means in a similar way, and 'Unlike' means dissimilar, which don't fit in this context. Therefore, the correct option to fill in blank no. 5 is D. 'just as'.



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**English Madhyam**