

Readiness, not panic: On India and COVID-19

COVID-19 **resurgence** calls for better preparedness

The **lessons** of the past **should** serve as a good guide, especially the learnings from three years of COVID-19. The country's COVID-19 dashboard has seen some activity in recent weeks, and the total number (since January 2025) of COVID cases is currently at 3961 (as on June 2, 2025, 8 a.m.), and the number of deaths recorded as 32. While a figure in 1000s seems a bit **alarming**, it is still a small number in a country with a population of over 1.4 billion. It is also important to take a look at the full picture. Not all States have had a day-on-day **hike** in numbers testing positive for COVID, and all hikes are still in the single or low double digits. Also, 2,188 people have been **discharged** since, **underlining** what experts have been saying as the curve rose this year: that the variants causing infection now are Omicron subvariants and that they are neither more **transmissible** nor do they cause worse disease than in the past.

While panic and **anxiety** might be **unwarranted**, a **sense** of caution and **precautionary approach** are advisable, particularly for those with **vulnerabilities** and **co-morbid** conditions. **Experience** from the pandemic **is** that **people** with other **pre-existing co-morbidities** are disproportionately affected by COVID-19 infection. Common comorbidities include **hypertension**, diabetes, **cardiovascular** diseases, **obesity**, and kidney diseases, and advancing age (post 60 years). People with these conditions must start **masking up** in public places, and hand wash regularly. Former World Health Organization Chief Scientist Soumya Swaminathan has said the recent **immunity** from the pandemic will **stand in good stead**, but again, to take possible precautions including giving boosters or vaccine shots, especially to **the vulnerable**. This is where the government must **step in**, as COVID vaccines or boosters are not available in most parts of the country, even urban centres. **India**, a **signatory** to the World Health Organization Pandemic Agreement, **must** first ensure that **stockpiles** of vaccines and diagnostic kits are created and distributed across the country. Both public and private sector hospitals must ensure that health infrastructure — particularly the availability of medical oxygen, adequate beds and health-care personnel — **is in a state of readiness**. Another scenario that must be avoided at all costs is the **deliberate obfuscation** of data on true numbers on infections or deaths as during the pandemic. Instead, **transparency** and efficiency must guide both the Centre and the States, this time, irrespective of how the COVID curve behaves. But panic is not the same as preparedness: one is **debilitating**, the other is **enabling**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Resurgence** (noun) – revival, comeback, rebound, return, reappearance पुनरुत्थान
2. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – demand, require, necessitate, request, appeal की मांग करना
3. **Alarming** (adjective) – frightening, disturbing, worrying, shocking, startling चिंताजनक
4. **Hike** (noun) – increase, rise, surge, jump, escalation वृद्धि
5. **Discharge** (verb) – release, free, dismiss, let go, send home छुट्टी देना / बाहर निकालना
6. **Underline** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, point out, underscore ज़ोर देना
7. **Transmissible** (adjective) – contagious, infectious, communicable, spreadable, contractible संक्रामक
8. **Anxiety** (noun) – worry, fear, apprehension, unease, nervousness चिंता
9. **Unwarranted** (adjective) – unnecessary, unjustified, baseless, groundless, excessive अनावश्यक
10. **Precautionary** (adjective) – preventive, protective, safeguarding, cautionary, careful एहतियाती
11. **Vulnerability** (noun) – susceptibility, weakness, risk, exposure, sensitivity जोखिम
12. **Co-morbid** (adjective) – denoting or relating to diseases or medical conditions that are simultaneously present in a patient सह-रुग्ण
13. **Pre-existing** (adjective) – prior, already present, previous, antecedent, earlier पहले से मौजूद
14. **Co-morbidity** (noun) – a disease or medical condition that is simultaneously present with another or others in a patient. सह-रुग्णता
15. **Hypertension** (noun) – abnormally high blood pressure. उच्च रक्तचाप
16. **Cardiovascular** (adjective) – heart-related, circulatory, cardiac, arterial, vascular हृदय और रक्त प्रवाह से संबंधित
17. **Obesity** (noun) – overweight, corpulence, fatness, heaviness, excessive weight मोटापा
18. **Mask up** (phrasal verb) – wear a mask, cover face, put on a face covering, use protective gear, shield मास्क पहनना
19. **Immunity** (noun) – resistance, protection, defense, resilience, safeguard प्रतिरक्षा
20. **Stand in good stead** (phrase) – be beneficial, be helpful, serve well, provide advantage, be useful लाभकारी साबित होना

21. **The vulnerable** (noun) – the at-risk, the weak, the susceptible, the exposed, the fragile जोखिम में लोग
22. **Step in** (phrasal verb) – intervene, act, involve, take charge, enter हस्तक्षेप करना
23. **Signatory** (noun) – signer, endorser, party, ratifier, consenting member हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
24. **Stockpile** (noun) – reserve, hoard, supply, accumulation, store भंडार
25. **In a state of something** (phrase) – experiencing, undergoing, condition of, situation of, status की स्थिति में
26. **Readiness** (noun) – preparedness, alertness, willingness, availability, promptness तैयारी
27. **Deliberate** (adjective) – intentional, planned, calculated, willful, premeditated जानबूझकर किया गया
28. **Obfuscation** (noun) – confusion, concealment, ambiguity, distortion, obscuring अस्पष्टता
29. **Transparency** (noun) – openness, clarity, honesty, accountability, visibility पारदर्शिता
30. **Debilitating** (adjective) – weakening, crippling, exhausting, incapacitating, draining कमजोर करने वाला
31. **Enabling** (adjective) – empowering, facilitating, supportive, helping, allowing सशक्त बनाने वाला

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Recent Rise in Cases:** India has seen a modest rise in COVID-19 cases since January 2025, totaling 3,961 cases and 32 deaths as of June 2, 2025.
2. **Perspective Matters:** Though the numbers may seem high, they are small relative to India's population of over 1.4 billion.
3. **Limited Spread:** The rise in cases is not uniform across all states, and daily increases are in single or low double digits.
4. **Mild Variants:** Current infections are caused by Omicron subvariants, which are neither more transmissible nor more severe than previous variants.
5. **Recovery Rate:** A significant number of patients (2,188) have already recovered, indicating a manageable situation.
6. **Avoid Panic:** The editorial stresses that panic is unnecessary and counterproductive.
7. **Need for Caution:** Vulnerable groups — such as the elderly and those with co-morbidities — should take precautions.
8. **High-Risk Groups:** Common co-morbidities include diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular and kidney diseases, obesity, and old age.
9. **Preventive Measures:** Masking in public and regular handwashing are encouraged, especially for at-risk individuals.
10. **Vaccine Boosters:** Experts recommend booster doses for vulnerable populations to strengthen immunity.
11. **Vaccine Accessibility:** Currently, COVID-19 vaccines and boosters are not widely available, even in urban areas.
12. **Government's Role:** The government should stockpile and distribute vaccines and diagnostic kits nationwide.
13. **Healthcare Readiness:** Hospitals must ensure preparedness — sufficient beds, medical oxygen, and trained personnel.
14. **Data Transparency:** The government must avoid past mistakes like hiding true infection or death figures; transparency is vital.
15. **Preparedness over Panic:** The central message is clear — preparedness enables, while panic debilitates. Readiness, not fear, is the right response.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Alarmist
 - B. Reassuring yet cautious
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Humorous
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. India's failure to manage the COVID pandemic
 - B. A call to panic due to rising COVID-19 numbers
 - C. The need for balanced preparedness and transparency
 - D. Omicron variants are harmless and require no attention
3. Select the word that is most opposite in meaning to “**obfuscation**” (used in the sentence “Another scenario that must be avoided ... is the deliberate **obfuscation** of data”).
 - A. concealment
 - B. transparency
 - C. ambiguity
 - D. convolution
4. **Which establishments must ensure that oxygen, beds, and personnel remain in a state of readiness, according to the author?**
 - A. Only public-sector hospitals
 - B. Only private-sector hospitals
 - C. Both public and private sector hospitals
 - D. Non-profit health charities alone
5. **Which of the following can be logically inferred from the passage?**
 - A. India no longer needs additional COVID-19 booster doses.
 - B. A transparent reporting system is crucial for sustaining public trust in any future COVID-19 wave.
 - C. The presently circulating Omicron sub-variants are more lethal than earlier variants.
 - D. Every State in India is experiencing identical daily rises in COVID-19 cases.
6. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error**
 - A. A famous poet wrote that poem.
 - B. I went to watch a play with one of my friends.
 - C. He resides near an university.
 - D. A dog likes sunlight
7. **Identify the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in brackets.**

The magician's performance was (captivating) and held the audience spellbound

 - A. Gripping
 - B. Boring
 - C. Enchanting

- D. Fascinating
8. **Select the appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the following sentence to make it grammatically correct.**
The grapes taste sweetest
A. sweeter
B. most sweeter
C. more sweeter
D. sweet
9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The intersection of nature conservation and social justice is evident in efforts to ensure that marginalised communities and other backward classes should have equal access to natural reserves.
A. manifest in actions to redesign
B. apparent in endeavours to guarantee
C. unclear in initiatives to safeguard
D. obvious in attempts to recollect
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Tom will _____ the document to the office tomorrow.
A. meal
B. mail
C. male
D. mall
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The manager complained that Sheetal's email was not up to the standard for the company
A. up and doing
B. an uphill task
C. up to the mark
D. under the nose
12. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**
Mukta requested Nikita to share the picture taken during the wedding.
A. will requests Nikita to share
B. requested Nikita for share
C. requesting Nikita to share
D. no improvement required
13. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement'.**
The name, Khajuraho, has probably been derived from the word 'Khajoor', meaning date palm.

- A. derives into
 - B. no improvement
 - C. be derived into
 - D. derive at
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
As 'brutal' is synonymous to 'harsh', 'naive' is synonymous to _____.
A. simple
B. worldly
C. wise
D. hospitable
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Believe
B. Recieve
C. Thief
D. Relief
16. **Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank.**
The play was shortened by the _____ of two scenes.
A. insirtion
B. ommision
C. addition
D. omission
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**
That question is / much difficult / but this one is / very easy.
A. but thisone is
B. that question is
C. much difficult
D. very easy.
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
I will not be able to _____ my assignment in time
A. completes
B. completing
C. complete
D. completed
19. **Select the word that has the same meaning (SYNONYM) as the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The vital role played by women at home and in the struggle for freedom, advanced the case for female emancipation soon after the war was over.
A. bondage
B. objectivity
C. utility

D. freedom

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the highlighted word.**

His eloquent speech moved the audience to tears

A. Angry

B. Expressive

C. Vernacular

D. Inarticulate

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.

Saltwater crocodiles are also known as estuarine crocodiles, as they (1)_____ to live in mangrovelined rivers. They're the (2)_____ living reptile, reaching up to seven metres in length: far larger than Indonesia's famous Komodo dragon, which tops out at three metres. (3)_____, crocodiles lived throughout the Indonesian archipelago. We have (4)_____ of attacks on humans in Bali from the early 20th century and across much of Java until the 1950s. Even Indonesia's capital, Jakarta, had crocodile's (5)_____ in many rivers running through the city.

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

A. prefer

B. refer

C. defer

D. differ

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

A. broadest

B. poorest

C. largest

D. fattest

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

A. Abysmally

B. Historically

C. Fanatically

D. Acrobatically

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

A. recipes

B. records

C. regiments

D. residues

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

A. resistance

B. residence

C. relevance

D. remembrance

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Reassuring yet cautious

The passage acknowledges the recent rise in cases, but emphasizes context and preparedness rather than fear, making the tone balanced and reassuring.

It also highlights vulnerabilities, medical infrastructure, vaccination, and transparency, reflecting a cautious attitude without inciting panic.

A: The passage clearly discourages panic and doesn't exaggerate danger, so this is incorrect.

C: The writer recommends proactive measures, so it is not apathetic or dismissive.

D: The content is serious and factual, with no trace of humor.

2. C) The need for balanced preparedness and transparency

The passage stresses that panic is unhelpful, but readiness is crucial, especially for vulnerable groups. It calls for government action, medical preparedness, and data transparency, reflecting the central message of balanced, informed readiness.

A: The passage does not blame India; rather, it recommends future improvements.

B: This is explicitly discouraged in the passage.

D: The passage states they are not worse, but still calls for precaution, especially among at-risk individuals.

3. B) transparency

"Transparency" denotes openness and clarity—the direct antonym of "obfuscation," which means making something unclear or hidden.

"Concealment" is a close synonym of obfuscation, not its opposite.

"Ambiguity" also aligns with obscurity, not clarity.

"Convolution" (complexity) tends toward confusion, again a near-synonym rather than an antonym.

4. C) Both public and private sector hospitals

The passage says "Both public and private sector hospitals must ensure that health infrastructure ... is in a state of readiness."

5. B) A transparent reporting system is crucial for sustaining public trust in any future COVID-19 wave.

The author warns against "deliberate obfuscation of data" and urges "transparency and efficiency," implying that openness in reporting is indispensable.

A: the passage explicitly advocates giving boosters "especially to the vulnerable," so boosters are still needed.

C: it states the new sub-variants are neither more transmissible nor more severe.

D: it says "Not all States have had a day-on-day hike," so the rise is uneven.

6. C) 'An' का use उन शब्दों के पहले होता है जो vowel (a, e, i, o, u) sound से शुरू होते हैं। 'University' का उच्चारण 'यूनिवर्सिटी' (yoo-niversity) होता है, जो consonant sound 'y' से शुरू होता है। अतः यहाँ 'an' की जगह 'a' का use होगा। सही वाक्य होगा— "He resides near a university."

'An' is used before words that begin with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u). The word 'university' begins with the consonant sound 'y' (as in 'yoo-niversity'), not a vowel sound. Therefore, 'a' should be used instead of 'an'. The correct sentence is— "He resides near a university."

7. B) **Captivating** (adjective) – Attracting and holding interest or attention; charming, fascinating, enchanting. आकर्षक, जो ध्यान खींचे।

Antonym: Boring (adjective) – Lacking interest or excitement; dull, tedious. नीरस, उबाऊ।

- **Gripping**: (adjective): Very exciting or interesting; fascinating, thrilling. रोचक, मनमोहक।
- **Enchanting**: (adjective): Delightfully charming or attractive; mesmerizing, captivating. मनमोहक, आकर्षक।
- **Fascinating**: (adjective): Extremely interesting; captivating, engrossing. अत्यंत रोचक।

8. D) 'sweetest' के बदले 'sweet' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ कोई तुलनात्मक या सर्वोत्कृष्टता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वाक्य में 'grapes taste sweet' से यह व्यक्त होता है कि अंगूर मीठे होते हैं, जो कि एक सामान्य adjective है। 'sweetest' superlative degree दर्शाता है जो कि इस संदर्भ में अनुपयुक्त है।

'sweet' will be used instead of 'sweetest' because there is no need for comparative or superlative degree here. The sentence 'grapes taste sweet' conveys that grapes are sweet, which is a general adjective. 'Sweetest' indicates superlative degree, which is inappropriate in this context.

9. B) 'Evident in efforts to ensure' के स्थान पर '**apparent in endeavours to guarantee**' का use उचित होगा क्योंकि 'evident' और 'apparent' synonyms हैं। 'Endeavours' का अर्थ 'efforts' होता है और 'guarantee' का अर्थ 'ensure' से मेल खाता है। वाक्य में प्रयुक्त विचार यह बताने के लिए है कि पर्यावरण संरक्षण और सामाजिक न्याय के बीच का संबंध किस प्रकार स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देता है।

Apparent in endeavours to guarantee should replace 'evident in efforts to ensure' as 'evident' and 'apparent' are synonyms. 'Endeavours' means 'efforts,' and 'guarantee' aligns with 'ensure.' The sentence seeks to highlight how the intersection of nature conservation and social justice is clearly visible, making option B the most appropriate.

10. B) **Mail** का use सही होगा क्योंकि "mail" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को विशेष रूप से डाक या किसी अन्य माध्यम से भेजना। sentence में "Tom will _____ the document to the office tomorrow" का संदर्भ यह है कि वह दस्तावेज़ को कार्यालय भेजेगा, इसलिए 'mail' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Meal' का अर्थ है भोजन, जो इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Male' का अर्थ है पुरुष, जो यहाँ प्रसंग से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Mall' का अर्थ है एक शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, जो इस संदर्भ में अर्थहीन है।

'Mail' will be used because it means to send something, especially through post or any other medium. In the sentence, "Tom will _____ the document to the office tomorrow," it implies sending the document, making 'mail' the correct choice. Whereas: 'Meal' means food, which doesn't fit the context. 'Male' means a man, which is irrelevant here. 'Mall' refers to a shopping complex, which doesn't make sense in this context.

11. 'C) 'up to the standard' के बदले 'up to the mark' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में यह दर्शाया गया है कि ईमेल कंपनी की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप नहीं थी। 'up to the mark' का अर्थ होता है किसी अपेक्षित स्तर तक पहुँचना, जबकि अन्य विकल्प वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। उदाहरण—The presentation was not up to the mark as per the expectations of the client.

'up to the mark' will be used instead of 'up to the standard' because the sentence indicates that the email was not meeting the company's expectations. 'Up to the mark' means reaching a certain standard, which fits the context, while the other options are not appropriate for this sentence. For example—The presentation was not up to the mark as per the expectations of the client.

12. D) **No improvement required**

13. B) **No improvement**

14. A) 'Simple' का use होगा क्योंकि 'naive' का अर्थ है भोला या सीधा-सादा, जो 'simple' का synonym है। जबकि 'worldly' का अर्थ है दुनियादार, 'wise' का अर्थ है बुद्धिमान, और 'hospitable' का अर्थ है आतिथ्यपूर्ण, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Simple' will be used because 'naive' means innocent or straightforward, which is synonymous with 'simple'. The question discusses the synonym relationship between the given words. Whereas, 'worldly' means sophisticated or experienced, 'wise' means intelligent, and 'hospitable' means welcoming or generous, none of which fit in this context.

15. B) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Recieve'. The correct spelling is 'Receive', which means "to be given, presented with, or paid (something)" प्राप्त करना.

16. D) **Omission** का use होगा क्योंकि 'Omission' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को छोड़ना या निकाल देना। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि नाटक के दो दृश्यों को हटाने से उसे छोटा किया गया, इसलिए 'Omission' यहाँ सही है। 'Insirtion' एक गलत spelling है, सही शब्द 'Insertion' होगा, जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को जोड़ना। 'Ommision' भी एक गलत spelling है, सही spelling 'Omission' है। 'Addition' का अर्थ है कुछ जोड़ना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ कुछ हटाने की बात हो रही है।

'Omission' will be used because it means the act of leaving out or removing something. The sentence states that the play was shortened by removing two scenes, making 'Omission' fitting here. Whereas: 'Insirtion' is incorrectly spelled, the correct word is 'Insertion,' which means adding something. 'Ommision' is also incorrectly spelled; the correct spelling is 'Omission.'

'Addition' means adding something, which is not relevant in this context as the focus is on removing scenes.

17. C) 'much difficult' के बदले 'very difficult' का use होगा क्योंकि 'much' का use Comparative Degree के साथ होता है जबकि 'difficult' Positive Degree में है। 'Very' Positive Degree में adjective के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है। उदाहरण— This task is very easy.

'very difficult' will be used instead of 'much difficult' because 'much' is used with Comparative Degree, whereas 'difficult' is in the Positive Degree. 'Very' is used with adjectives in the Positive Degree. For example— This task is very easy.

18. C) 'complete' का use होगा क्योंकि "complete" verb की base form है और future tense के वाक्य में 'will' के साथ हमेशा base form का ही use होता है। sentence में यह mention है कि वक्ता अपना असाइनमेंट समय पर पूरा नहीं कर पाएगा। जबकि 'completes' का use present tense में तीसरे व्यक्ति (he, she, it) के साथ होता है। 'completing' present participle है और इसका use continuous tense में होता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'completed' past tense या past participle है, जो future tense में सही नहीं है।

complete' will be used because it is the base form of the verb, and in future tense sentences, 'will' is followed by the base form. The sentence indicates that the speaker will not be able to finish their assignment on time. Whereas, 'completes' is used in present tense for the third person singular (he, she, it). 'Completing' is the present participle used in continuous tenses, which does not fit here. 'Completed' is the past tense or past participle and is not suitable for this future tense sentence.

19. D) **Emancipation** (noun): The process of being set free from legal, social, or political restrictions; liberation; मुक्ति, स्वतंत्रता.

Synonym: Freedom (noun): The state of being free from oppression or restrictions; स्वतंत्रता.

- **Bondage** (noun): The state of being a slave or in servitude; गुलामी
- **Objectivity** (noun): The quality of being impartial or unbiased; निष्पक्षता
- **Utility** (noun): The state of being useful; उपयोगिता

20. B) **Eloquent** (adjective) – Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing; articulate, expressive, impactful. प्रभावशाली और सार्वजनिक प्रसंग में वाणी का प्रयोग करने में दक्ष;

Synonyms: Expressive (adjective) – Effectively conveying thought or feeling; full of expression.

भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने वाला

- **Angry** (adjective) – Feeling or showing strong annoyance or hostility. क्रोधित
- **Vernacular** (noun/adjective) – The language or dialect spoken by ordinary people in a particular region. स्थानीय भाषा
- **Inarticulate** (adjective) – Unable to express one's thoughts clearly or effectively. अस्पष्ट

21. A) **Prefer** का use होगा क्योंकि "prefer" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को अन्य विकल्पों की तुलना में प्राथमिकता देना। sentence में mention है कि saltwater crocodiles को mangrove-lined rivers में रहना पसंद है, इसलिए 'prefer' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'refer' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की ओर संकेत करना, 'defer' का अर्थ है स्थगित करना, और 'differ' का अर्थ है अलग होना, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Prefer' will be used because it means to choose something as more desirable than other options. The sentence mentions that saltwater crocodiles like to live in mangrove-lined rivers, making 'prefer' the correct choice here. On the other hand, 'refer' means to indicate something, 'defer' means to postpone, and 'differ' means to be different, which are not suitable in this context.

22. C) '**Largest**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह बताता है कि saltwater crocodiles सबसे बड़े जीवित सरीसृप हैं। passage में कहा गया है कि वे सात मीटर की लंबाई तक पहुंच सकते हैं, जो Komodo dragon (तीन मीटर तक) से बहुत बड़ा है। जबकि 'broadest' (सबसे चौड़ा), 'poorest' (सबसे गरीब), और 'fattest' (सबसे मोटा) इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये शब्द सरीसृप के आकार या तुलना का सही वर्णन नहीं करते।

'**Largest**' will be used because it indicates that saltwater crocodiles are the biggest living reptiles. The passage states that they can reach up to seven meters in length, far larger than the Komodo dragon, which tops out at three meters. On the other hand, 'broadest' refers to width, 'poorest' means lacking in quality or resources, and 'fattest' refers to excessive weight, none of which are suitable in this context.

23. B) '**Historically**' का अर्थ है "इतिहास से संबंधित" या "इतिहास में किसी समय पर।" यह यहाँ उपयुक्त है क्योंकि sentence यह बता रहा है कि कभी समय पर इंडोनेशिया के पूरे द्वीप समूह में मगरमच्छ पाए जाते थे। यह sentence एक ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ देता है, इसलिए 'Historically' सही विकल्प है।

जबकि: 'Abysmally' का अर्थ है "बहुत बुरी तरह से," जो यहाँ context में फिट नहीं होता। 'Fanatically' का अर्थ है "उत्साहपूर्वक या जुनून से," जो sentence के historical nature से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Acrobatically' का अर्थ है "कुशलता या निपुणता से," जो context में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Historically' will be used because it means "related to history" or "at some point in the past." The sentence discusses how crocodiles were once found throughout the Indonesian archipelago, making it a historical reference. Thus, '**Historically**' fits well. Whereas: 'Abysmally' means "terribly," which does not suit the context. 'Fanatically' means "with enthusiasm or obsession," which does not align with the sentence's historical tone. 'Acrobatically' means "with skill or dexterity," which is irrelevant in this context.

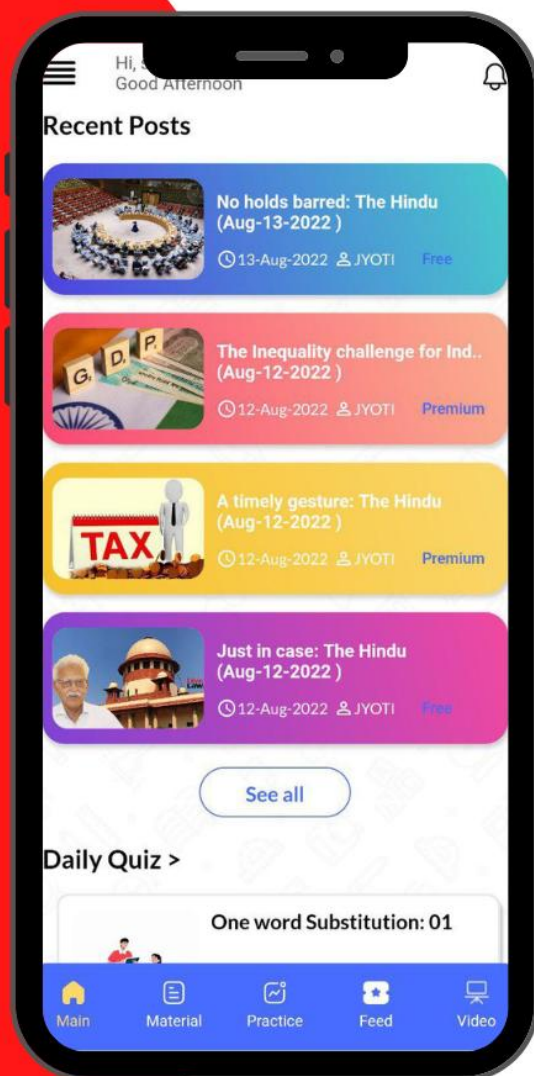
24. B) '**Records**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'records' का अर्थ है दस्तावेज़ या प्रमाण, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है। sentence में mention है कि हमारे पास मानवों पर हमलों के प्रमाण या दस्तावेज़ हैं, जो सही है। जबकि 'recipes' का अर्थ है व्यंजन विधि, 'regiments' का अर्थ है सैन्य रेजिमेंट, और 'residues' का अर्थ है अवशेष, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Records' will be used because it means documents or evidence, which fits the context. The sentence mentions that we have evidence or documentation of attacks on humans, making it the correct option. Whereas, 'recipes' means instructions for cooking, 'regiments' refers to military units, and 'residues' means remains, none of which fit in this context.

25. B) '**Residence**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है वह स्थान जहाँ कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु निवास करता है। sentence में mention है कि जकार्ता की कई नदियों में मगरमच्छ पाए गए, जो उनके निवास स्थान को इंगित करता है। 'Resistance' का अर्थ है विरोध या किसी चीज़ को सहन करने की क्षमता, जो संदर्भ से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Relevance' का अर्थ है समीचीनता या प्रासंगिकता, जो निवास स्थान के विचार

से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Remembrance' का अर्थ है स्मरण, जो स्थान या आवास के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Residence' will be used because it refers to the place where someone or something lives or is located. The sentence mentions that crocodiles were found in many rivers running through Jakarta, which indicates the rivers were their residence. 'Resistance' means opposition or the ability to withstand, which is irrelevant to the context. 'Relevance' means the state of being closely connected or appropriate, which doesn't match the idea of a location where crocodiles lived. 'Remembrance' means the act of remembering, which also doesn't align with the context of a location or habitat.



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