

Safe havens no more: On growing crime against women

Sexual violence in workplaces and educational institutions **is** worrying

From Odisha to Karnataka, Bengal to Delhi, violence against women has seen an **ominous** rise over the past few months. What is even more **appalling** is that crimes are being **committed** in spaces such as school and college campuses or workplaces which are usually **presumed** to be safe havens. On July 14, a 20-year-old student of Fakir Mohan Autonomous College, Balasore, **passed away** after suffering 90% burns **in an immolation bid**. The B.Ed student had taken the extreme step outside the principal's office after her repeated complaints of sexual **harassment**, against a senior teacher, **went unheard**. The **accused** teacher, Samir Sahu, and the principal, Dillip Ghosh, have been arrested, but a precious life would not have been lost had her **grievances** been **redressed** in time. She **ran from pillar to post, taking** it right **up** to the Chief Minister's office, but no one **paid attention** to her **grave** complaint. In Bengal, even before a year has passed since a post-graduate student's **brutal** killing at R.G. Kar Medical Hospital in 2024, a law college student was gang-raped on campus this June; in Mangaluru, two lecturers have been arrested for the **alleged** rape of a student; in Delhi, a nine-year-old girl's rape and murder **led to** the Opposition **crying foul** over the **collapse** of law and order.

Little seems to have changed on the ground after Nirbhaya's rape and murder in Delhi in 2012. **Stringent** laws are **in place**, but to what effect? The Odisha student's **plight** has **put the spotlight on** Internal Complaint Committees, mandatory under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013. The Odisha government asked all colleges to form the committees within 24 hours, after the tragic death. Questions should be raised about the manner in which the system failed the student, and the **absolute** lack of **accountability**. The annual 'Crime in India' **report** by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) for the year 2023 **is** yet to be released. Figures available for 2022 show that **a total** of 4,45,256 cases of 'crimes against women' **were** registered, showing an increase of 4% over 2021. While **the majority** of crimes against women **were** registered under 'cruelty by husband or his relatives' (31.4%), 'assault on women with **intent to outrage her modesty**' comprised 18.7% of all crimes, and 'rape' was **pegged** at 7.1%. It must be noted that many crimes go unreported as well. **In this backdrop, conversations** about sexual violence and gender **are imperative**, and must start early. The **clamour** for justice against a crime **should** not **die down** after a few days either, especially when protectors turn predators.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Safe haven** (phrase) – refuge, shelter, sanctuary, asylum, protection सुरक्षित आश्रय
2. **Ominous** (adjective) – threatening, menacing, foreboding, sinister, alarming अशुभ
3. **Appalling** (adjective) – shocking, horrifying, dreadful, ghastly, atrocious भयावह
4. **Commit** (verb) – perpetrate, execute, perform, enact, carry out अंजाम देना
5. **Presume** (verb) – assume, suppose, believe, expect, conjecture मान लेना
6. **Pass away** (phrasal verb) – die, expire, perish, succumb, depart मृत्यु होना
7. **In a bid** (phrase) – in an attempt, in a try, in a move, in an effort, in a push प्रयास में
8. **Immolation** (noun) – sacrifice, burning, offering, martyrdom, self-destruction आत्मदाह
9. **Bid** (noun) – attempt, effort, try, endeavor, proposal प्रयास
10. **Harassment** (noun) – abuse, persecution, torment, bullying, intimidation उत्पीड़न
11. **Go unheard** (phrase) – be ignored, be neglected, go unnoticed, be unheeded, go unattended अवसुनी रह जाना
12. **Accused** (adjective) – charged, blamed, alleged, implicated, indicted आरोपी
13. **Grievance** (noun) – complaint, objection, protest, injustice, resentment शिकायत
14. **Redress** (verb) – rectify, remedy, resolve, address, compensate निवारण करना
15. **Run from pillar to post** (phrase) – make desperate efforts, go here and there, struggle for help, search in vain, plead all over चप्पे-चप्पे पर भटकना
16. **Take up** (phrasal verb) – pursue, initiate, raise, address, begin उठाना (मुद्दा)
17. **Pay attention** (phrase) – notice, heed, observe, listen, focus ध्यान देना
18. **Grave** (adjective) – serious, severe, critical, urgent, weighty गंभीर
19. **Brutal** (adjective) – cruel, savage, harsh, ruthless, merciless निर्दयी
20. **Alleged** (adjective) – supposed, claimed, stated, reported, accused कथित
21. **Lead** (to) (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, prompt का कारण बनना
22. **Cry foul** (phrase) – protest, object, raise alarm, complain, express outrage आपत्ति जताना

23. **Collapse** (noun) – breakdown, failure, disintegration, downfall, crash पतन / ढहना
24. **Stringent** (adjective) – strict, harsh, tough, severe, rigid कड़ा
25. **In place** (phrase) – established, implemented, arranged, enforced, functional लागू / व्यवस्था में
26. **Plight** (noun) – predicament, trouble, hardship, suffering, distress दुखद स्थिति
27. **Put the spotlight on** (phrase) – highlight, draw attention, emphasize, focus on, underscore ध्यान केंद्रित करना
28. **Absolute** (adjective) – complete, total, utter, full, sheer पूर्ण / सम्पूर्ण
29. **Accountability** (noun) – responsibility, answerability, liability, obligation, transparency जवाबदेही
30. **Assault** (noun) – attack, strike, aggression, charge, violence हमला
31. **Intent** (noun) – purpose, aim, objective, goal, design इरादा
32. **Outrage** (verb) – violate, insult, offend, abuse, enrage अपमानित करना / आक्रोशित करना
33. **Modesty** (noun) – decency, humility, virtue, propriety, shyness मर्यादा / शालीनता
34. **Peg** (verb) – estimate, fix, determine, set, assign निर्धारित करना
35. **In this backdrop** (phrase) – in this context, under these circumstances, considering this, against this background, in light of this इस पृष्ठभूमि में
36. **Imperative** (noun) – necessity, requirement, obligation, urgency, priority अनिवार्यता
37. **Clamour** (noun) – outcry, uproar, protest, demand, agitation कोलाहल / मांग
38. **Die down** (phrasal verb) – subside, diminish, lessen, fade, abate शांत हो जाना
39. **Predator** (noun) – attacker, violator, molester, assaulter, exploiter शोषक / हमलावर

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Rising Trend** – There has been a disturbing rise in violence against women across states like Odisha, Karnataka, Bengal, and Delhi in recent months.
2. **Unsafe Spaces** – Crimes are occurring even in traditionally 'safe' spaces like educational institutions and workplaces.
3. **Balasore Tragedy** – A 20-year-old B.Ed student in Odisha died after self-immolation due to unaddressed sexual harassment complaints against a senior teacher.
4. **Negligent System** – Despite escalating her complaint up to the Chief Minister's office, the student's pleas were ignored, revealing systemic apathy.
5. **Arrests Made** – The accused teacher and the college principal were arrested, but the tragedy could have been averted with timely intervention.
6. **Other Shocking Cases** – Incidents include a gang rape on a law college campus in Bengal, lecturers arrested for rape in Mangaluru, and a 9-year-old girl raped and murdered in Delhi.
7. **Nirbhaya Revisited** – Over a decade after the Nirbhaya case, substantial changes on the ground remain absent, despite legal reforms.
8. **Ineffectiveness of Laws** – Stringent laws exist, but their implementation and impact remain questionable.
9. **Internal Complaints Committees (ICC)** – The Odisha case highlighted the failure of mandatory ICCs under the 2013 Act to function effectively.
10. **Government Reaction** – Odisha's government ordered the immediate formation of ICCs in all colleges only after the tragic incident.
11. **Systemic Failure** – The incident exposes glaring lapses in grievance redressal and a lack of institutional accountability.
12. **Crime Statistics** – NCRB data for 2022 recorded over 4.45 lakh cases of crimes against women, a 4% rise over 2021.
13. **Common Offenses** – The major categories were cruelty by husband/relatives (31.4%), assault with intent to outrage modesty (18.7%), and rape (7.1%).
14. **Underreporting Reality** – Many cases of sexual violence go unreported, suggesting actual figures are likely higher.
15. **Need for Cultural Shift** – Beyond laws, there is a pressing need for early conversations on gender and sexual violence, and sustained public outcry against such crimes.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following most clearly represents a failure of the system in the Odisha college case?
 - A. Lack of fire safety infrastructure
 - B. Delay in forming Internal Complaint Committees
 - C. Weak student-teacher communication
 - D. Absence of women teachers in the college
2. Why did the Odisha government instruct colleges to form Internal Complaint Committees within 24 hours?
 - A. To meet the National Crime Records Bureau's recommendations
 - B. To comply with new university grant rules
 - C. In response to a student's death due to unresolved harassment complaints
 - D. To reduce the dropout rate among women students
3. What does the 2022 NCRB data reveal about crimes against women in India?
 - A. Rape cases account for nearly half of all crimes against women
 - B. Majority of cases involve cruelty by husbands or relatives
 - C. Most cases are reported from workplace settings
 - D. Assault by strangers is the top category of crime
4. Assertion (A): The Odisha student's case highlights the inefficiency of redressal mechanisms in educational institutions.
Reason (R): She had access to multiple avenues of complaint, and they all responded swiftly and effectively.
 - A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - C. A is true, but R is false
 - D. A is false, and R is true
5. Based on the 2022 NCRB statistics mentioned, which of the following is accurate?
 - A. Rape was the most common crime against women
 - B. Cruelty by husband or relatives accounted for over 30% of cases
 - C. Sexual harassment on campus exceeded cases of domestic violence
 - D. All crimes against women declined by 4% from 2021
6. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.
My hands are full
 - A. To go directly towards something
 - B. To panic
 - C. To dislike someone
 - D. To be very busy
7. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
Benevolent

- A. Eminent
- B. Malevolent
- C. Violent
- D. Opulent

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

Autumn leaves shuffled beneath him as he wandered through the quiet forest.

- A. rustled underfoot
- B. crushed around
- C. died over
- D. moved to another place

9. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Hypocrisy
- B. Luggage
- C. Cruelly
- D. Secresy

10. The given sentence is divided into four segments. Select the option that has the segment with a grammatical error.

He has / no / influence about / me

- A. me.
- B. influence about
- C. no
- D. he has

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

Destroy

- A. Decline
- B. Fabricate
- C. Delight
- D. Ruin

12. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and complete the given idiom.

That's great! You keep everything under your _____.

- A. legs
- B. thumb
- C. eyes
- D. hands

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

The land that is best suitable for growing crops

- A. Fruitful
- B. Barren
- C. Arable
- D. Rustic

14. Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank and make the sentence meaningful.

Before retiring, Kaul had been teaching physics at the university for three_____.

- A. decimals
- B. decades
- C. decadents
- D. edecamals

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

Appease

- A. Force
- B. Pacify
- C. Aggravate
- D. Appeal

16. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

His artwork is / more intricate / than any artist / in the gallery.

- A. than any artist
- B. more intricate
- C. in the gallery
- D. his artwork is

17. Select the most appropriate word segment that can replace the underlined part in the sentence.

The two thieves divided the looted money with themselves

- A. of themselves
- B. between themselves
- C. among themselves
- D. off themselves

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

I am not going to pay a _____ for this broken CD.

- A. scent
- B. cent
- C. send
- D. sent

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

Whim

- A. Factualness
- B. Bloodiness
- C. Antiquity
- D. Fancy

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

The _____ of the novel kept me hooked from the beginning to the end.

- A. settlement
- B. archaic
- C. orchestra

D. plot

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.

The eye of an ostrich is larger than its brain. Of all birds, ostriches have the 1. _____ eyes. Their eyes are the size of a pool ball, measuring around 2 inches in diameter. Their size is five times greater than that of human eyes. Ostriches have excellent vision, so their enormous eyes aren't just for show. Because of their height and keen 2. _____, the birds can see well over great distances, enabling them to identify potential 3. _____ before they approach. In general, compared to mammals of comparable size, birds often have smaller brains. Ostrich brains are approximately 1.5 inches in width, the study found. Additionally, their average brain weight is almost 17 times lower than that of the three other 4. _____. When comparing the brain-to-body weight ratio of the other birds, the ostrich's brain was lighter than their body weight.

Some other facts concerning these birds are what set them apart. All other birds have three or four toes; this magnificent creature has only two. Ostriches bend their knees in a forward orientation; thus, they kick forward rather than backward. Furthermore, ostriches do not require water because they produce some of it internally and obtain the 5. _____ from the plants they consume.

21. Select the most appropriate option for blank 1.

- A. bigger
- B. more big
- C. big
- D. biggest

22. Select the most appropriate option for blank 2.

- A. vision
- B. delusion
- C. allusion
- D. Illusion

23. Select the most appropriate option for blank 3.

- A. tours
- B. quarry
- C. victims
- D. predators

24. Select the most appropriate option for blank 4.

- A. case
- B. property
- C. typical
- D. species

25. Select the most appropriate option for blank 5.

- A. every
- B. remainder

- C. each
D. lesser

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Delay in forming Internal Complaint Committees

- A) Fire safety is not the central issue; the core problem was institutional neglect.
B) The college failed to act on repeated harassment complaints and didn't have an Internal Complaint Committee (ICC), which is mandatory.
C) Communication is not discussed as a root cause; the issue is institutional apathy.
D) The gender of teachers is not mentioned as a factor.

2. C) In response to a student's death due to unresolved harassment complaints

- A) NCRB collects crime data, but did not issue directives for college committees.
B) No mention of university grant policies is made.
C) The tragic suicide after harassment complaints were ignored forced the government to act swiftly.
D) While dropout could be a long-term consequence, it is not the immediate trigger.

3. B) Majority of cases involve cruelty by husbands or relatives

- A) Incorrect – rape accounts for only 7.1%, not half.
B) As per the passage, 31.4% of crimes were due to cruelty by husbands/relatives.
C) Workplaces are mentioned but not as the majority crime locations.
D) "Strangers" are not identified as the main perpetrators.

4. C) A is true, but R is false

- A) Correct – the case underscores inefficiency as her harassment complaints were ignored despite escalation.
R) False – the reason is opposite of what happened; her complaints were not addressed until it was too late.
Hence, A is true, but R is clearly false.

5. B) Cruelty by husband or relatives accounted for over 30% of cases

- A) Incorrect – rape accounted for 7.1%, not the most.
B) The passage explicitly says 31.4% were due to cruelty by husband/relatives.
C) Campus cases are mentioned anecdotally, not statistically surpassing domestic violence.
D) Wrong – there was an increase of 4%, not a decline.

6. D) My hands are full (idiom) – To be very busy (बहुत व्यस्त होना)

7. B) **Benevolent** (adjective) – Well-meaning, kind, charitable, compassionate, caring. दयालु, परोपकारी

Antonym: Malevolent (adjective) – Having or showing a wish to do evil to others, malicious, hostile, cruel. दुष्ट, शत्रुता रखने वाला

- **Eminent** (adjective) – Famous, distinguished, noteworthy, renowned. प्रतिष्ठित, विख्यात
- **Violent** (adjective) – Using or involving physical force, aggressive, brutal, fierce. हिंसक, क्रूर
- **Opulent** (adjective) – Luxurious, wealthy, grand, affluent. शानदार, धनी

8. A) 'Rustled' पत्तियों की धीमी, मुलायम आवाज़ को दर्शाता है, जो वन के शांत वातावरण के अनुकूल है 'Underfoot' सही preposition है जो यह बताता है कि पत्तियाँ उसके पैरों के नीचे हैं (जबकि 'beneath him' incorrect use है क्योंकि वह पत्तियों पर चल रहा था, उनके नीचे नहीं)। "Underfoot" (पैरों के नीचे) सही preposition है, जो चलते समय पत्तियों की स्थिति बताता है।

'Rustled' describes the soft, whispering sound of leaves, fitting the serene forest setting.

'Underfoot' is the correct preposition indicating leaves beneath his feet (while 'beneath him' is incorrect as he walked on the leaves, not under them).

B. "crushed around" → "Crushed" implies a harsh sound, which doesn't match the peaceful forest setting.

C. "died over" → Illogical (leaves don't "die," they wither or dry).

D. "moved to another place" → Irrelevant (leaves don't relocate themselves).

9. D) The incorrectly spelt word is D. **Secresy**. The correct spelling is **Secrecy**, which means "the state of being secret or hidden" (गोपनीयता, रहस्यता).

10. B) 'influence about' के बदले 'influence on' का use होगा क्योंकि verb 'influence' के साथ सही preposition 'on' होता है न कि 'about'; 'influence' का अर्थ होता है किसी पर प्रभाव डालना और इस अर्थ में यह preposition 'on' के साथ use होता है; जैसे— He has no influence on me.

'influence on' will be used instead of 'influence about' because the correct preposition used with the noun 'influence' (meaning impact or effect) is 'on', not 'about'; Like— He has no influence on me

11. D) **Destroy** (verb): To cause something to no longer exist or to damage something beyond repair. नष्ट करना

Synonym: Ruin – To damage something irreparably, bringing it to a state of destruction. बरबाद करना

- **Decline** (verb): To gradually become weaker, smaller, or less important. गिरावट आना

- **Fabricate (verb):** To make or create something, often with skill. गठन करना
- **Delight (noun/verb):** A feeling of great pleasure and happiness. आनंद

12. B) **Under someone's thumb** (idiom) – To be under someone's control or influence. किसी के नियंत्रण या प्रभाव में होना।

13. C) **Arable** (noun/adjective) – Land suitable for growing crops उपजाऊ भूमि

- **Fruitful** (adjective) – Producing good results or being productive; producing fruit. फलदायी / उत्पादक
- **Barren** (adjective) – Land that is too poor to produce vegetation; unproductive. बंजर
- **Rustic** (adjective) – Relating to the countryside; simple or rural. देहाती

14. B) यहाँ 'decades' का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'decades' का अर्थ है दशकों। sentence में बताया गया है कि कौल ने विश्वविद्यालय में भौतिकी पढ़ाई थी और 'तीन दशकों' का संदर्भ दिया गया है। 'Decimals' का अर्थ है दशमलव, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Decadents' का अर्थ है नैतिक या सांस्कृतिक पतन का व्यक्ति, जो वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Edecamals' का कोई मान्य अर्थ नहीं है और यह गलत spelling है।

The correct word is 'decades' because it means a period of ten years. The sentence talks about Kaul teaching physics at the university for "three decades," making this option contextually accurate. 'Decimals' refers to a numerical system based on the number ten, which doesn't fit the context here. 'Decadents' means morally or culturally declining individuals, which isn't relevant to the sentence. 'Edecamals' is not a valid word and is incorrectly spelled.

15. B) **Appease** (verb) – To make someone less angry or to soothe by giving in to their demands, to calm, mollify, placate. शांत करना या किसी की मांगों को पूरा करके संतुष्ट करना।

Synonyms: **Pacify** (verb) – To calm down or make someone less angry; to bring peace. शांत करना।

- **Force** (verb) – To compel someone to do something by physical, mental, or moral strength. मजबूर करना।
- **Aggravate** (verb) – To make a situation worse or to annoy someone. बिगाड़ना या चिढ़ाना।
- **Appeal** (verb) – To make a serious or formal request for help or a decision. अनुरोध करना।

16. A) 'than any artist' के बदले 'than that of any artist' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ तुलना 'artwork' के बीच हो रही है न कि व्यक्तियों (artist) के बीच। अतः 'His artwork' की तुलना किसी और artist के artwork से

होनी चाहिए। इस स्थिति में possessive form 'that of' का use आवश्यक होता है; जैसे— His artwork is more intricate than that of any artist in the gallery.

'than that of any artist' will be used instead of 'than any artist' because the comparison is between his artwork and the artwork of other artists, not between his artwork and artists themselves. Therefore, the possessive structure 'that of' is required to refer to the artwork of others; Like— His artwork is more intricate than that of any artist in the gallery.

17. B) 'with themselves' के बदले 'between themselves' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'divide' क्रिया (verb) के साथ जब दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच में कोई चीज बाँटी जाती है, तो 'between' का प्रयोग होता है। 'with' का प्रयोग सहयोग या साधन के अर्थ में होता है, बाँटने के अर्थ में नहीं।

'among' का प्रयोग तीन या तीन से अधिक लोगों/वस्तुओं के बीच बाँटने के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि यहाँ केवल दो चोरों की बात हो रही है। 'of' और 'off' का इस संदर्भ में कोई उपयुक्त प्रयोग नहीं बनता। जैसे—

✓ They divided the cake between themselves.

X They divided the cake with themselves.

'between themselves' will be used instead of 'with themselves' because the verb 'divide' is used to show distribution between two people or things, and in such cases, 'between' is the correct preposition. 'with' indicates accompaniment or instrument, not division. 'among' is used when the division is among three or more. 'of' and 'off' do not fit the grammatical or contextual requirement of the sentence.

18. B) 'Cent' का अर्थ है एक छोटी मुद्रा इकाई (currency unit) जो डॉलर का सौवां भाग होती है। यहाँ sentence में यह बताया गया है कि व्यक्ति एक खराब सीडी के लिए एक पैसा भी नहीं देगा। इस संदर्भ में 'cent' सही शब्द है। 'Scent' का अर्थ है सुगंध या गंध, जो इस context में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Send' का अर्थ है भेजना, जो यहाँ व्याकरणिक रूप से गलत है। 'Sent' 'send' का past form है, जिसका इस sentence में कोई संदर्भ नहीं है।

'Cent' refers to a small unit of currency, specifically one-hundredth of a dollar. In the sentence, it is mentioned that the person is not willing to pay even a single penny for a broken CD, making 'cent' the correct choice. 'Scent' means a smell or fragrance, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Send' means to dispatch, which is grammatically incorrect here. 'Sent' is the past tense of 'send' and does not fit the context of the sentence.

19. D) **Whim** (noun): A sudden or unpredictable idea, desire, or change of mind, often driven by impulse rather than reason. सनक, अनायास उत्पन्न हुई इच्छा

Synonym: **Fancy** (noun): An imagination or sudden desire, often whimsical or impulsive. कल्पना, इच्छा

- **Factualness** (noun): Refers to the state of being based on facts or reality. तथ्यात्मकता

- **Bloodiness** (noun): Refers to the quality of being violent or marked by bloodshed.
रक्तपातपूर्णता
- **Antiquity** (noun): Refers to ancient times or something old. प्राचीनता

20. D) 'Plot' का use होगा क्योंकि "plot" का अर्थ होता है किसी कहानी या उपन्यास की घटनाओं की श्रृंखला। sentence में mention किया गया है कि उपन्यास की कहानी ने शुरू से अंत तक मुझे जोड़े रखा, इसलिए 'plot' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Settlement' का अर्थ है समझौता या बस्ती, 'Archaic' का अर्थ है प्राचीन या पुराना, और 'Orchestra' का अर्थ है वाद्यवृंद, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Plot' will be used because it means the sequence of events in a story or novel. The sentence mentions that the novel's storyline kept the reader hooked from beginning to end, making 'plot' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Settlement' means an agreement or colony, 'Archaic' means ancient or outdated, and 'Orchestra' refers to a musical ensemble, which do not fit in this context.

21. D) **Biggest** का use होगा क्योंकि यह superlative degree है और sentence में "of all birds" का जिक्र है, जिससे यह साफ होता है कि सभी पक्षियों में शत्रुमर्ग की आँखें सबसे बड़ी हैं। 'Bigger' comparative degree है, जो सिर्फ दो के बीच तुलना के लिए use होता है। 'More big' गलत है क्योंकि यह grammatically incorrect है। 'Big' केवल positive degree है और context में फिट नहीं बैठता।

Biggest will be used because it is the superlative degree and the sentence mentions "of all birds," clearly indicating a comparison among all birds, making 'biggest' appropriate. 'Bigger' is a comparative degree, used for comparison between two, which doesn't fit here. 'More big' is grammatically incorrect. 'Big' is the positive degree and doesn't suit the context.

22. A) **Vision** का use होगा क्योंकि "vision" का अर्थ है दृष्टि या देखने की क्षमता। वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि इन पक्षियों की दृष्टि तेज है, जो उन्हें संभावित खतरों को दूर से पहचानने में सक्षम बनाती है। 'Delusion' का अर्थ है भ्रम या गलत धारणा, 'Allusion' का अर्थ है संदर्भ, और 'Illusion' का अर्थ है मायाजाल या भ्रम, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

Vision' will be used because it means the ability to see. The sentence mentions that these birds have keen sight, enabling them to identify potential threats from a distance, making 'vision' the appropriate choice. Whereas, 'Delusion' means a false belief, 'Allusion' refers to an indirect reference, and 'Illusion' means a deceptive appearance, which do not fit in this context.

23. D) **Predators** का use होगा क्योंकि "predators" का अर्थ होता है शिकारी, और वाक्य में बताया गया है कि शत्रुमर्ग अपने आकार और दृष्टि के कारण संभावित खतरों (शिकारियों) को दूर से पहचान सकता है। इस संदर्भ में 'Predators' सही है। 'Tours' का अर्थ है यात्रा, जो यहां संदर्भ में

फिट नहीं होता। 'Quarry' का अर्थ है शिकार या खुदाई की जगह, लेकिन संदर्भ में यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Victims' का अर्थ है पीड़ित, जो संदर्भ के अनुसार यहां फिट नहीं है।

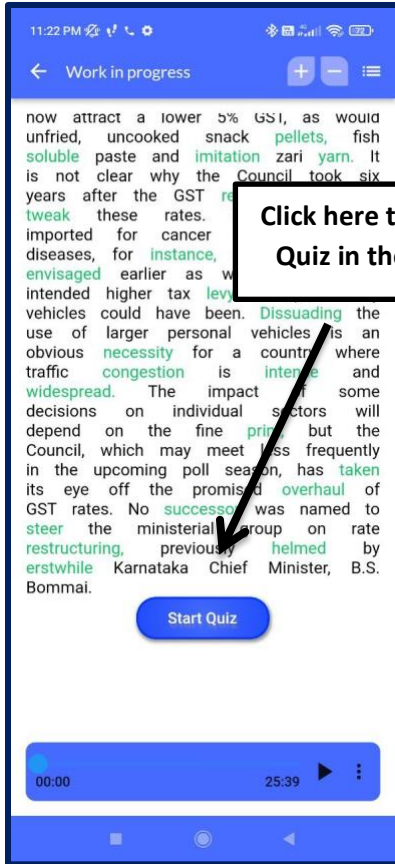
"Predators" fits grammatically as it aligns with the subject "the birds can see well over great distances," making it logical to refer to predators as the potential threat they can identify. "Tours" would make no sense contextually because the sentence is not discussing travel or sightseeing. "Quarry" might initially seem plausible but is more commonly used for hunting targets or excavation sites, which doesn't align with the intended meaning here. "Victims" suggests entities suffering harm, which doesn't fit logically in describing what ostriches are spotting for safety.

24. D) '**Species**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'species' का अर्थ होता है जीवों के समान समूह, खासकर जो जैविक वर्गीकरण में समान विशेषताओं को साझा करते हैं। sentence में ostrich के मस्तिष्क के वजन की तुलना अन्य पक्षियों के समूह से की गई है, इसलिए 'species' सबसे उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'case' का अर्थ है एक उदाहरण या घटना, 'property' का अर्थ है विशेषता या स्वामित्व, और 'typical' का अर्थ है सामान्य या विशिष्ट, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Species' will be used here because it refers to a group of organisms sharing similar characteristics, especially in biological classification. The sentence discusses the comparison of the brain weight of ostriches with other groups of birds, making 'species' the most appropriate choice. Whereas, 'case' means an instance or event, 'property' refers to characteristic or ownership, and 'typical' means normal or usual, which are not fitting in this context.

25. B) '**Remainder**' का use होगा क्योंकि "remainder" का अर्थ है "शेष भाग"। passage में बताया गया है कि शुतुरमुर्ग पानी का उत्पादन आंतरिक रूप से करता है और पौधों से remaining पानी प्राप्त करता है। इसलिए 'remainder' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Every' का अर्थ है प्रत्येक, जो contextually सही नहीं है। 'Each' का भी अर्थ होता है "हर एक", लेकिन यह भी sentence में fit नहीं होता। 'Lesser' का अर्थ है "कम", जो यहाँ context के अनुसार नहीं है।

'Remainder' will be used because it means "the remaining part." The passage states that ostriches produce some water internally and obtain the remainder from the plants they consume. Thus, 'remainder' is appropriate here. 'Every' means "each one," which is not suitable in this context. 'Each' also implies "every single one," but it does not fit in the sentence. 'Lesser' means "smaller in size or amount," which does not align with the context.



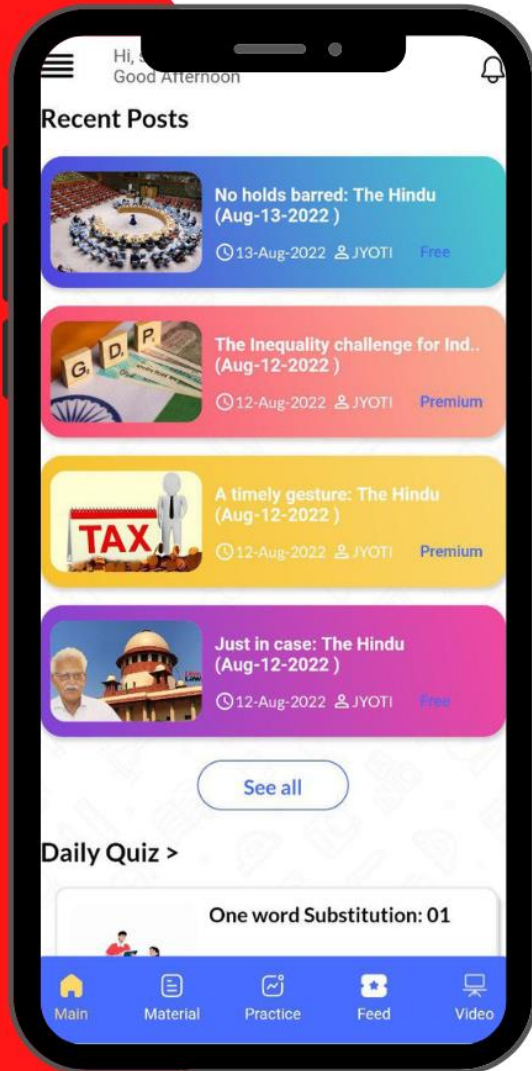
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