Breaking the TB chain

With the aim of making clinical testing for a wider range of diseases more accessible, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has updated its National List of Essential Diagnostics to include **rapid diagnostic** tests for sickle cell anaemia, thalassaemia, Hepatitis B and syphilis, among others. Significantly, there is a **push** for early **detection** of tuberculosis (TB) at the lower levels of the healthcare system — the list recommends collecting samples at the level of the sub health centre (SHC) for molecular TB testing **in order to** identify **asymptomatic** individuals, as well as the TB skin test in community healthcare centres, to **detect** the presence of the **pathogen** in those without an active infection.

WHO data shows that since 2015, India has made good progress in tackling TB. There has been a 17 per cent drop in the number of reported cases and a 20 per cent drop in the number of deaths. **More than 85 per cent** of those detected with the infection **have** received treatment and **efforts** to **contain multi-drug-resistant TB are** yielding results. It is **evident** that the TB problem is not **intractable**, but **given** India's massive disease burden, **accounting for** 27 per cent of the global cases, there is no **room** for **complacency**. The challenge is **compounded** by the problem of subclinical TB, where infected individuals do not yet present symptoms like **persistent** coughing. A **study** published in The International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease in 2024 **found** that 39 per cent of TB cases in India are subclinical, and therefore more **likely** to escape detection and continue spreading. This is why the attempt to tackle TB as early as possible matters. The ICMR's **update**, making molecular TB testing available at the level of the community health centre (CHC) —with sub-centres and primary healthcare centres (PHCs) also sending samples to be tested — **could** be crucial to providing timely treatment and breaking the chain of **transmission**.

Despite making **significant** progress, India is **unlikely** to **meet** its target of **eliminating** TB by the end of the year. The government has made the **expansion** of primary healthcare a key **pillar** of its policy, with the aim of bringing a **broad spectrum** of services closer to the people through the network of over 1.7 lakh centres around the country. The **broadening** of the TB diagnostics **must** be **factored in**, **equipping** SHCs and PHCs to identify and treat infected individuals as early as possible, even as **initiatives** to reduce the financial burden of treatment and improve access to nutrition **are strengthened**.

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

Vocabulary

1. **Rapid** (adjective) – fast, swift, quick, speedy, brisk – तेज़

2. **Diagnostic** (adjective) – identifying, analytical, investigative, clinical, testing – निदानात्मक

3. **Push** (noun) – drive, effort, initiative, campaign, thrust – प्रयास

4. **Detection** (noun) – discovery, identification, recognition, uncovering, spotting – पता लगाना

5. **In order to** (phrase) – so that, for the purpose of, to, with the aim of, so as to – इस उद्देश्य से

6. **Asymptomatic** (adjective) – symptom-free, unnoticeable, hidden, latent, subclinical – लक्षणहीन

7. **Detect** (verb) – find, identify, discover, spot, recognize – पहचानना

8. **Pathogen** (noun) – germ, microbe, virus, bacterium, infectious agent – रोगजनक

9. **Contain** (verb) – control, curb, restrain, confine, suppress – रोकना

10. **Multi-drug-resistant TB** (noun) – a form of TB disease caused by a strain of M. tuberculosis complex that is resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid. बहु-औषधि प्रतिरोधी क्षय रोग

11. **Evident** (adjective) – clear, obvious, apparent, noticeable, manifest – स्पष्ट

12. **Intractable** (adjective) – unmanageable, stubborn, uncontrollable, incurable, difficult – असहनीय / जटिल

13. **Given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, in view of, because of, due to – को देखते हुए

14. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – represent, constitute, make up, explain, comprise – बनाना

15. **Room** (noun) – scope, space, opportunity, margin, leeway – गुंजाइश

16. **Complacency** (noun) – self-satisfaction, smugness, contentment, indifference, overconfidence – आत्मतुष्टि

17. **Compound** (verb) – worsen, aggravate, intensify, escalate, heighten – बढ़ाना

18. **Persistent** (adjective) – continuous, constant, unrelenting, enduring, prolonged – लगातार

19. **Likely** (adjective) – probable, possible, expected, prone, apt – संभावित

20. **Transmission** (noun) – spread, passing, transfer, dissemination, infection – संचरण

21. **Despite** (preposition) – although, even though, though, in spite of, regardless of – इसके बावजूद

22. **Significant** (adjective) – important, considerable, substantial, meaningful, major – महत्वपूर्ण

23. **Unlikely** (adjective) – improbable, doubtful, remote, implausible, uncertain – असंभव

24. **Meet** (verb) – achieve, fulfill, satisfy, reach, accomplish – पूरा करना

25. **Eliminate** (verb) – eradicate, remove, wipe out, abolish, exterminate – समाप्त करना

26. **Expansion** (noun) – growth, increase, enlargement, extension, development – विस्तार

27. **Pillar** (noun) – foundation, support, base, cornerstone, mainstay – आधार

28. **Broad** (adjective) – wide, extensive, vast, comprehensive, all-encompassing – व्यापक

29. **Spectrum** (noun) – range, variety, array, scope, span – श्रृंखला

30. **Broadening** (noun) – expansion, widening, extension, growth, enlargement – विस्तार

31. **Factor in** (phrasal verb) – include, consider, take into account, incorporate, account for – ध्यान में रखना

32. **Equip** (verb) – provide, furnish, supply, prepare, arm – सुसज्जित करना

33. **Strengthen** (verb) – reinforce, enhance, boost, solidify, fortify – मज़बूत करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has updated the National List of Essential Diagnostics to improve disease detection across India.

2. The update includes rapid diagnostic tests for diseases such as sickle cell anaemia, thalassaemia, Hepatitis B, and syphilis.

3. A major focus is on early detection of tuberculosis (TB) at lower levels of the healthcare system.

4. Molecular TB testing is now recommended at Sub Health Centres (SHCs) to identify asymptomatic individuals.

5. TB skin tests are to be conducted at Community Healthcare Centres (CHCs) to detect latent TB infections.

6. WHO data shows India has made notable progress against TB since 2015, with a 17% drop in cases and 20% decline in deaths.

7. Over 85% of those diagnosed with TB have received treatment, and multi-drug-resistant TB is being successfully addressed.

8. Despite improvements, India still accounts for 27% of global TB cases, indicating a high disease burden.

9. A key obstacle is subclinical TB, where individuals carry the infection but show no obvious symptoms.

10. A 2024 study found that 39% of TB cases in India are subclinical, making them harder to detect and more likely to spread.

11. Therefore, early detection through wider testing access is crucial to curbing transmission.

12. The ICMR's move to bring molecular testing to CHCs and allow sample collection at SHCs and PHCs is seen as a game changer.

13. Despite the advances, India is unlikely to eliminate TB by the set target year-end deadline.

14. The government is focusing on primary healthcare expansion, with over 1.7 lakh centres delivering services closer to the population.

15. To succeed, India must equip local health centres, strengthen nutrition access, and reduce the financial burden of TB treatment.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
   A. Pessimistic
   B. Encouraging yet cautious
   C. Sarcastic
   D. Indifferent

2. **Why is early detection of TB at the sub-health centre (SHC) level considered important according to the passage?**
   A. Because SHCs have the most advanced diagnostic facilities
   B. Because early detection reduces the cost of treatment
   C. Because early detection helps identify asymptomatic carriers and prevent transmission
   D. Because the government plans to shut down higher-level testing centres

3. **What challenge makes TB detection and elimination in India particularly difficult, as mentioned in the passage?**
   A. Limited access to vaccines for TB
   B. High costs of molecular testing
   C. Widespread misinformation about TB
   D. A large number of subclinical TB cases without symptoms

4. **Based on the passage, which of the following is supported by WHO and ICMR data combined?**
   A. India has eliminated TB in over 85% of its healthcare centres
   B. Despite treatment success, India still accounts for over a quarter of global TB cases
   C. The majority of TB cases are caught before symptoms emerge
   D. Molecular TB testing is only available in tertiary hospitals

5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. The rise of subclinical diseases in India
   B. The importance of nutrition in TB treatment
   C. India's evolving approach to TB detection and elimination
   D. The role of international organizations in India's healthcare system.

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.
A question that is often asked is whether we can make this world a _____1_____ peaceful place. Yes, it is a possibility and all it requires is a little intention, attention and commitment to _____2_____ it. Each one of us _____3_____ the potential to create an _____4_____ of assurance and security around. When people exercise this power to be beacons of peace, then it can create waves of positivity, joy and celebration across the planet. The start of a year is the best time to make a new beginning. We need to _____5_____ our despondency and look at life

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with renewed energy, zeal and enthusiasm. We need to have the right tools to be happier and spread it to people around us.

1. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
   A. greater
   B. safe
   C. most
   D. more

2. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
   A. manifest
   B. protest
   C. manifestly
   D. unrest

3. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
   A. has
   B. have
   C. had
   D. have been

4. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
   A. Outlook
   B. Oasis
   C. Important
   D. Honor

5. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
   A. set off
   B. fall off
   C. run off
   D. shake off

6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**
   The presence of **vagrant** children is a common sight in urban cities.
   A. Settled
   B. Vagabond
   C. Gallivanting
   D. Nomad

7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.**
   The Colonel said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that evening
   A. The Colonel said, "It gave me great pleasure to be there that evening."
   B. The Colonel said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."
   C. The Colonel said, "It gave him great pleasure to be there that evening."
   D. The Colonel says, "It gives me great pleasure to be there that evening."

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

His old car has become **a financial burden** on him now.
   A. An apple of one's eye
   B. A white elephant
   C. A rare bird
   D. An eyesore

9. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the underlined word in the following sentence with its synonym.**

   Those who desert their families do not always become **anchorites**
   A. wanderers
   B. sailors
   C. pirates
   D. Hermits

10. **Identify the INCORRECT section of the given sentence.**

    Four people / were / witnesses of / that event
    A. Four people
    B. were
    C. witnesses of
    D. that event

11. **A word in the following sentence is INCORRECTLY spelt. Select that word from the given options.**

    Mesing up your laundry or being late for work is not very important when you consideryour entire life
    A. laundry
    B. entire
    C. mesing
    D. Important

12. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**

    They will publish the research findings in a scientific journal next month
    A. The research findings will be published in a scientific journal by them next month.
    B. The research findings will have been published in a scientific journal by them nextmonth.
    C. The research findings will be published in a scientific journal by them.
    D. The research findings will be being published in a scientific journal by them nextmonth.

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

    The smoke coming out of the factory chimneys was polluting the air, which was becoming a major _____ for the local residents
    A. concern
    B. idea
    C. law
    D. Area

14. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in direct speech.**

His angry mother jeered and asked whether he supposed that he knew better than hisown father

A. Her mother supposed, "'He knew better than his own father."

B. Her mother jeeringly expressed , "He doesn't know better than his own father."

C. "Do you know better than your father I suppose" jeered his angry mother.

D. "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" jeered his angry mother

15. **A word in the following sentence is INCORRECTLY spelt. Select that word from the given options.**

SpaceX is an American aerospace manufacturer, space transportation services andcommunications corporation headquartared in Hawthorne, California

A. headquartared

B. transportation

C. manufacturer

D. Aerospace

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

Provoke

A. Aggravate

B. Incite

C. Agitate

D. Pacify

17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

(A) her suburbs, she was enthralled to see

(B) one cold evening, when she went

(C) autumn still attached to

(D) the last golden leaf left from

(E) out for a walk on the snowy paths of

(F) an otherwise leafless tree

A. CAFEDB

B. BADECF

C. BEADCF

D. CABEDF

18. **Select the correct option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

This secret will remain between you and I

A. between I and you

B. between you

C. among you and I

D. between you and me

19. **The following sentence may have an error of article. Choose the correct sentence from the given options. Choose 'No error' if the sentence has no error.**

The festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate the minds of people

A. An festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate the minds of people.

B. No error

C. Festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate the minds of people.

D. The festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate minds of people.

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The Namesake was written by Jhumpa Lahiri.

A. Jhumpa Lahiri written The Namesake.

B. Jhumpa Lahiri has written The Namesake.

C. Jhumpa Lahiri wrote The Namesake.

D. Jhumpa Lahiri was writing The Namesake

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **B) Encouraging yet cautious**

   The passage acknowledges India's progress in tackling TB (encouraging) but also highlights challenges like subclinical TB and the need for further action (cautious).

   A) Pessimistic: The passage does not express hopelessness; it recognizes progress while urging continued efforts.

   C) Sarcastic: There is no mocking or ironic tone; the passage is factual and constructive.

   D) Indifferent: The author shows concern about TB elimination, so the tone is not indifferent.

2. **C) Because early detection helps identify asymptomatic carriers and prevent transmission**

   The passage explicitly states that collecting samples at the SHC level for molecular TB testing is intended to identify asymptomatic individuals and break the chain of transmission.

   A is incorrect because SHCs are not described as the most advanced diagnostic centres.

   B is not the main reason mentioned; cost is not emphasized.

   D is false; there is no plan to shut down higher-level centres.

3. **D) A large number of subclinical TB cases without symptoms**

   The passage notes that 39% of TB cases in India are subclinical, meaning they lack visible symptoms and are more likely to go undetected, making it harder to control spread.

   A is not mentioned at all in the passage.

   B is not cited as a major issue.

   C is not referenced as a specific challenge.

4. **B) Despite treatment success, India still accounts for over a quarter of global TB cases**

   The passage states that India has seen a 17% drop in cases, 20% drop in deaths, and treatment coverage for over 85%, but still accounts for 27% of global TB cases.

   A is incorrect; "eliminated" is too strong and misleading.

   C is false; 39% of TB cases are subclinical — not a majority being caught early.

   D is incorrect; molecular TB testing is expanded to SHCs and PHCs, not limited to tertiary hospitals.

5. **C) India's evolving approach to TB detection and elimination**

   The central theme is how India, through updated ICMR diagnostics and decentralized healthcare strategies, is advancing its fight against TB, including the detection of subclinical cases and expansion of primary healthcare.

   A. Incorrect. Subclinical TB is discussed as a challenge but not the main theme.

   B. Incorrect. Nutrition is briefly mentioned at the end, but it is not the focus.

   D: Incorrect. WHO is cited only once for data; the passage is centered on Indian initiatives and policy.

6. D) 'More' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "world" को "peaceful" बनाने की बात हो रही है, और comparative degree की आवश्यकता है। 'More' का अर्थ है "अधिक", जो world को अधिक शांतिपूर्ण बनाने के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Greater' का उपयोग मात्रा या महत्व के लिए

होता है, 'Safe' का अर्थ है "सुरक्षित", जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि विषय "peaceful" है, और 'Most' superlative degree में होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'More' will be used because the sentence talks about making the world a "more peaceful" place, requiring a comparative degree. 'More' means "additional or greater in degree," which fits the context of increasing peace. Whereas, 'Greater' refers to quantity or significance, 'Safe' means "secure," which is not the right fit here as the subject is "peaceful," and 'Most' is superlative, which doesn't suit this context.

7. A) 'Manifest' का use होगा क्योंकि "manifest" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रकट करना या उसे वास्तविकता में लाना। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि शांतिपूर्ण दुनिया बनाने के लिए केवल इरादे की आवश्यकता है, और 'manifest' का मतलब उस इरादे को वास्तविकता में बदलना है। जबकि 'Protest' का अर्थ है विरोध करना, 'Manifestly' एक adverb है जो यहाँ fit नहीं होता क्योंकि यहाँ verb की ज़रूरत है, और 'Unrest' का अर्थ है अशांति, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Manifest' will be used because it means to clearly show or bring something into reality. In the sentence, it talks about making the world peaceful, requiring intention and commitment to bring it into existence, so 'manifest' fits perfectly. 'Protest' means to oppose, 'Manifestly' is an adverb and doesn't fit as a verb is needed here, and 'Unrest' means disturbance, which doesn't fit the context.

8. A) 'Has' का use होगा क्योंकि 'each one of us' singular है, और singular subject के लिए 'has' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ बात की जा रही है कि हर व्यक्ति में यह क्षमता है, तो 'has' सही option है। जबकि 'Have' plural subjects के साथ प्रयोग होता है, 'Had' past tense को दर्शाता है जो इस sentence में आवश्यक नहीं है, और 'Have been' continuous tense के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ contextually सही नहीं है।

'Has' will be used because 'each one of us' is singular, and for singular subjects, 'has' is appropriate. The sentence refers to each person having the potential, making 'has' the correct option. 'Have' is used with plural subjects, 'Had' refers to the past tense which is not needed here, and 'Have been' is for continuous tense, which does not fit this context.

9. B) 'Oasis' का use होगा क्योंकि 'oasis' का अर्थ है एक शांतिपूर्ण और सुरक्षित स्थान, विशेष रूप से जहां चारों ओर अशांति हो। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि हर व्यक्ति अपने आसपास एक सुरक्षा और आश्वासन का क्षेत्र बना सकता है, इसलिए 'oasis' सबसे उपयुक्त option है। जबकि 'Outlook' का अर्थ है दृष्टिकोण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है, 'Important' एक adjective है जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता, और 'Honor' का मतलब है सम्मान, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Oasis' will be used because 'oasis' means a peaceful and safe area, especially in the midst of chaos. The sentence talks about how each person can create an area of security and assurance around them, so 'oasis' is the most fitting choice. 'Outlook' means a viewpoint, which does not

fit this context, 'Important' is an adjective and doesn't fit here, and 'Honor' means respect, which is not suitable in this context.

10. D) 'Shake off' का use होगा क्योंकि 'shake off' का अर्थ होता है किसी नकारात्मक भावना या स्थिति से छुटकारा पाना। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि हमें अपनी निराशा (despondency) से छुटकारा पाकर जीवन को नए उत्साह और ऊर्जा के साथ देखना चाहिए, इसलिए 'shake off' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Set off' का मतलब है किसी यात्रा या प्रक्रिया की शुरुआत करना, 'Fall off' का अर्थ है गिरना या कम हो जाना, और 'Run off' का अर्थ है भाग जाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Shake off' will be used because it means to get rid of a negative feeling or situation. The sentence suggests that we should get rid of our despondency and look at life with renewed energy, making 'shake off' the appropriate choice. 'Set off' means to start a journey or process, 'Fall off' means to decrease or fall, and 'Run off' means to flee, which don't fit the context here.

11. A) **Vagrant** (adjective) – Wandering without a settled home or regular work, living by begging. आवारा

Antonym: **Settled** (adjective) – Established in a place, not likely to move or change. स्थायी

- **Vagabond** (adjective) – Having no settled home, roaming from place to place. आवारा
- **Gallivanting** (verb) – Going around from one place to another in pursuit of pleasure or entertainment. घूमना
- **Nomad** (noun) – A person who does not stay long in the same place; a wanderer. खानाबदोश

12. B) The Colonel said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening."

13. **B) 'a financial burden'** के बदले 'a white elephant' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'a white elephant' का मतलब है 'महंगा और रख-रखाव में मुश्किल', जो 'a financial burden' को सही से substitute करता है; जैसे— His old car has become a white elephant on him now.

- 'a white elephant' will be used instead of 'a financial burden' because 'a white elephant' means 'expensive and difficult to maintain', which appropriately substitutes 'a financial burden'; Like— His old car has become a white elephant on him now

14. D) **Anchorites** (noun) – A person who has retired to a solitary place for a life of religious seclusion; a hermit. सन्यासी

Synonym: **Hermits** (noun) – A person living in solitude as a religious discipline. सन्यासी

- **Wanderers** (noun) – People who travel aimlessly from place to place; drifters. आवारा
- **Sailors** (noun) – People who work as a members of the crew of a commercial or naval ship or boat. नाविक
- **Pirates** (noun) – People who attack and rob ships at sea; sea robbers. समुद्री लुटेरे

15. C) 'witnesses of' के बदले 'witnesses to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि English में 'witness' के बाद preposition 'to' का use किया जाता है, जब किसी घटना या घटना के साक्षी होने की बात की जाती है। जैसे— "They were witnesses to the accident."

• 'witnesses to' will be used instead of 'witnesses of' because in English, the preposition 'to' is used after 'witness' when referring to being a witness to an event or occurrence. For example— "They were witnesses to the accident."

16. C) The correct spelling of '**Mesing'** is 'Missing' which means "not present or included when expected or supposed to be." गुम.

17. A) The research findings will be published in a scientific journal by them next month.

18. **A) Concern'** का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence स्थानीय निवासियों के लिए एक बड़ी समस्या की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "The smoke coming out of the factory chimneys was polluting the air, which was becoming a major (8)_____ for the local residents" के माध्यम से उस समस्या को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें फैक्ट्री की चिमनियों से निकलने वाला धुआं हवा को प्रदूषित कर रहा है और यह स्थानीय निवासियों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसलिए, "concern" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'Concern'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing a major problem for the local residents. Here, through "The smoke coming out of the factory chimneys was polluting the air, which was becoming a major (8)_____ for the local residents," it portrays that issue where the smoke from the factory chimneys is polluting the air and becoming a significant problem for the local residents. Thus, "concern" would be the most appropriate choice.

19. D) "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" jeered his angry mother

20. A) The correct spelling of '**headquartared'** is 'headquartered' which means "having its headquarters in a specified place" मुख्यालय स्थित।

21. **D) Provoke** (verb) – stimulate or give rise to (a reaction or emotion, typically a strong or unwelcome one) in someone; to incite, arouse, or stir up. उत्तेजित करना
Antonym: Pacify (verb) – to calm down, soothe, or bring peace to; to make someone who is angry or upset become calm and quiet. शांत करना

- **Aggravate** (verb) – make (a problem, injury, or offense) worse or more serious; to annoy or exasperate (someone), especially persistently. बिगाड़ना, चिढ़ाना
- **Incite** (verb) – encourage or stir up (violent or unlawful behavior); to urge or persuade someone to act in a violent or unlawful way. उकसाना
- **Agitate** (verb) – make (someone) troubled or nervous; to stir up public concern or anger about an issue. उद्विग्न करना, उत्तेजित करना

22. **C) BEADCF**
B ("One cold evening, when she went") starts the sentence by introducing the time and context.
E ("out for a walk on the snowy paths of") logically follows as it describes where she went.
A ("her suburbs, she was enthralled to see") continues the action, connecting her walk with what she observed.
D ("the last golden leaf left from") adds detail to what she saw, introducing the leaf.
C ("autumn still attached to") specifies the connection of the leaf to autumn.
F ("an otherwise leafless tree") concludes the sentence by describing the tree.

23. **D)** 'I' के बदले 'me' का use होगा क्योंकि 'between' के बाद Pronoun का Objective Case 'me' का use होता है; जैसे— This secret will remain between you and me.

- 'me' will be used instead of 'I' because after 'between' the Objective Case of the Pronoun 'me' is used; Like— This secret will remain between you and me.

24. **C)** 'The' का use wrong है क्योंकि Festivals सामान्य रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है, अत: Article 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा; जैसे— Festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate the minds of people.

- 'The' is incorrect because Festivals is used in a general sense, so the Article 'the' will not be used; Like— Festivals are celebrated everywhere to rejuvenate the minds of people.

25. C) Jhumpa Lahiri wrote The Namesake.