

## Scam space: On social media platforms, online fraud

Social media platforms should **proactively** remove fraudulent content

**Policing** the digital economy **requires** what might seem **disproportionate** resources, and a recent case in Hyderabad **illustrates** why. A retired doctor was **persuaded** to invest more than ₹20 lakh after viewing a video on Instagram, in which Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman appeared to **endorse** an investment scheme. The video was a **deepfake**. Similar videos have been in circulation, **featuring** other public figures, to **lend credibility** to fraudulent **cryptocurrency** platforms. Such scams exploit the limited technical **literacy** of the wider population, regulatory gaps in cryptocurrency trading, the new use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-generated deepfakes, and the limited response of social media platforms. Despite **wide smartphone penetration**, many users are still unable to identify online **manipulation**, and are further motivated by the promise of **rapid** profits and **fabricated** evidence of gains. Complaints **often** arise only after attempts to withdraw returns are blocked. Public awareness campaigns remain **uneven** and often general, leaving many people **vulnerable** to scams that use increasingly **sophisticated** forms of **deception**. **Most countries**, including India, also **do** not yet **classify** them with the same clarity as **conventional** securities, creating an environment where fraudsters operate with **impunity**. Many are **hosted** abroad, operate through complex chains of wallets, and can disappear overnight. While police units have developed capacity, their reach stops at national borders.

**Social media platforms**, which serve as the principal channel for these scams, often **respond passively**. While **companies** such as Instagram **publish advisories** on avoiding scams and **offer** reporting **mechanisms**, fraudulent videos and accounts remain accessible until removed. The policies of platforms **emphasise** user self-protection rather than **proactive** detection. This means that scams circulate long enough to **entrap** victims before **takedown** requests are processed. The scale of global content slows manual review while automated **moderation** systems remain limited in detecting **manipulated** videos. As they are private entities profiting from user engagement, platforms prefer to avoid **sustained monitoring** that would involve **intrusive scrutiny** of user uploads. The result is that deepfake scams are treated as individual incidents rather than **systemic vulnerabilities**. Three measures are necessary. First, governments must define standards for registration, disclosure, and **cross-border** cooperation to limit the space in which fraudulent schemes operate. Second, technical literacy must be treated as a public policy priority. Awareness efforts should be continuous and supported by educational institutions, rather than limited to periodic campaigns by police units. Third, social media platforms should be required to remove fraudulent content proactively. Without these, such scams will **entail** huge human and material costs.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Proactively** (adverb) – ahead of time, preventively, pre-emptively, in advance, anticipatorily पूर्वसावधानी से maintained by a decentralized system using cryptography, rather than by a centralized authority. क्रिप्टोकॉरेसी
2. **Police** (verb) – to control or maintain order नियंत्रण करना
3. **Disproportionate** (adjective) – excessive, outsized, lopsided, inordinate, unbalanced असंगत
4. **Illustrate** (verb) – demonstrate, exemplify, show, highlight, underscore दिखाना
5. **Persuade** (verb) – convince, coax, induce, sway, win over मनाना
6. **Endorse** (verb) – approve, back, support, validate, vouch for समर्थन करना
7. **Deepfake** (noun) – a video of a person in which their face or body has been digitally altered so that they appear to be someone else, typically used maliciously or to spread false information. एआई-निर्मित भ्रामक वीडियो
8. **Feature** (verb) – include, present, showcase, depict, highlight प्रदर्शित करना
9. **Lend** (verb) – confer, give, add, bestow, impart प्रदान करना
10. **Credibility** (noun) – trustworthiness, believability, reliability, plausibility, legitimacy विश्वसनीयता
11. **Cryptocurrency** (noun) – a digital currency in which transactions are verified and records
12. **Literacy** (noun) – knowledge, competence, fluency, awareness, proficiency साक्षरता
13. **Wide** (adjective) – broad, widespread, extensive, far-reaching, pervasive व्यापक
14. **Smartphone penetration** (noun) – the percentage of the total population in a specific area that owns and actively uses a smartphone स्मार्टफोन प्रसार
15. **Rapid** (adjective) – fast, swift, quick, brisk, accelerated तेज़
16. **Manipulation** (noun) – tampering, distortion, rigging, falsification, gaming छेड़छाड़
17. **Fabricated** (adjective) – fake, forged, concocted, made-up, falsified मनगढ़ंत
18. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, regularly, many times, commonly, repeatedly अक्सर
19. **Uneven** (adjective) – patchy, inconsistent, irregular, lopsided, variable असमान
20. **Vulnerable** (to) (adjective) – susceptible, exposed, prone, at risk, defenceless आसानी से प्रभावित
21. **Sophisticated** (adjective) – advanced, cutting-edge, complex, refined, high-tech जटिल

22. **Deception** (noun) – fraud, deceit, trickery, misrepresentation, duping धोखाधड़ी
23. **Classify** (verb) – categorise, designate, label, define, sort श्रेणीबद्ध करना
24. **Conventional** (adjective) – traditional, standard, established, orthodox, customary पारंपरिक
25. **Impunity** (noun) – immunity, exemption from punishment, free pass, indemnity, carte blanche दण्ड-मुक्ति
26. **Host** (verb) – store (a website or other data) on a server or other computer so that it can be accessed over the internet. होस्ट करना
27. **Passively** (adverb) – reactively, inertly, without initiative, non-assertively, hands-off निष्क्रिय रूप से
28. **Advisory** (noun) – notice, guidance, bulletin, advisory note, public warning परामर्श
29. **Mechanism** (noun) – system, process, framework, tool, arrangement तंत्र
30. **Emphasise** (verb) – stress, underline, highlight, accentuate, underscore ज़ोर देना/मुख्यता देना
31. **Proactive** (adjective) – preventive, anticipatory, pre-emptive, forward-looking, ahead-of-the-curve सक्रिय
32. **Entrap** (verb) – lure, ensnare, entangle, bait, decoy फँसाना
33. **Takedown** (noun) – removal, takedown action, deplatforming, deletion, pull-down हटाने की कार्रवाई
34. **Moderation** (noun) – the action of making something less extreme, intense, or violent.
35. **Manipulated** (adjective) – edited, altered, doctored, tampered, synthetic बदला/छेड़ा हुआ
36. **Sustained** (adjective) – ongoing, continuous, prolonged, long-running, persistent सतत
37. **Monitoring** (noun) – surveillance, tracking, oversight, watch, auditing निगरानी रखना
38. **Intrusive** (adjective) – invasive, prying, overbearing, nosy, privacy-eroding दखल देने वाला
39. **Scrutiny** (noun) – close examination, inspection, vetting, review, audit सूक्ष्म जाँच
40. **Systemic** (adjective) – structural, across-the-board, deep-rooted, organisation-wide, endemic व्यवस्थागत
41. **Vulnerability** (noun) – weakness, exposure, susceptibility, soft spot, risk point कमज़ोरी
42. **Cross-border** (adjective) – transnational, international, across jurisdictions, cross-territorial, extra-territorial सीमा-पार
43. **Entail** (verb) – involve, require, lead to, bring about, necessitate शामिल करना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. A recent fraud case in Hyderabad highlights the growing threat of online scams.
2. A retired doctor lost over ₹20 lakh after falling for a deepfake video of Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman endorsing an investment.
3. Fraudsters use AI-generated deepfakes of public figures to lend credibility to fake cryptocurrency schemes.
4. These scams exploit people's limited technical literacy and regulatory gaps in cryptocurrency trading.
5. Many Indians, despite high smartphone use, struggle to detect online manipulation.
6. Victims are often lured by promises of quick profits and fabricated evidence of returns.
7. Complaints usually surface only when victims are unable to withdraw their supposed earnings.
8. Public awareness campaigns against online scams remain inconsistent and too general to be effective.
9. Most countries, including India, lack clear classification of such frauds, unlike traditional securities.
10. Fraudsters operate across borders, using complex wallet chains, and vanish easily, beyond the reach of national police.
11. Social media platforms are the main channels for these scams but respond passively.
12. Companies like Instagram provide advisories and reporting options but leave fake videos online until takedown requests are made.
13. Their policies focus on user self-protection instead of proactive detection.
14. Governments must create standards for registration, disclosure, and cross-border cooperation to curb fraud.
15. Technical literacy should be made a public policy priority, and platforms must be mandated to remove fraudulent content proactively.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why does the Hyderabad incident demonstrate that policing the digital economy needs “disproportionate” resources?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. A deepfake of the Finance Minister induced a ₹20 lakh loss, showing AI-enabled scams exploit low technical literacy and can outpace enforcement across borders.
  - B. Police budgets were recently cut, so any online case strains resources.
  - C. Banks relaxed KYC rules last year, letting scammers move funds freely.
  - D. India now classifies crypto as conventional securities, creating regulatory overload.
2. **Which platform posture, as described, most directly explains why deepfake scams entrap victims before takedown?**
  - A. Emphasis on user self-protection over proactive detection, with slow manual review and limited automated moderation.
  - B. Mandatory pre-upload identity verification for all users blocks fake videos immediately.
  - C. Continuous government-run monitoring embedded inside platforms ensures instant removals.
  - D. Treaty-backed, immediate cross-border takedown protocols stop scam circulation.
3. **Which sentence is grammatically correct and preserves parallel structure?**
  - A. Such scams exploit limited technical literacy, gaps in regulation, using AI-generated deepfakes, and the limited response of social media platforms.
  - B. Such scams exploit the population’s limited technical literacy, regulatory gaps, the use of AI-generated deepfakes, and the limited response of social media platforms.
  - C. Such scams exploits the limited technical literacy, the regulatory gaps, the using of AI-generated deepfakes, and limitedly responding social media platforms.
  - D. Such scams exploit limited technical literacy, the regulation gaps, the new using AI-generated deepfakes, and the social media platforms respond limitedly.
4. **Fill the blanks to make the sentence grammatically correct and faithful to the passage’s meaning:**

“The scale of global content \_\_\_\_ manual review while automated moderation systems \_\_\_\_ limited in detecting manipulated videos.”

  - A. slow; remains
  - B. slows; remain
  - C. slow; remain
  - D. slows; remains
5. **In the clause “creating an environment where fraudsters operate with impunity,” choose the word that best expresses the antonym of “impunity.”**
  - A. immunity
  - B. indemnity
  - C. exemption
  - D. accountability
6. **Identify the option that arranges the given parts in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
  - a) Further, loud music is also a cause of noise pollution
  - b) Noise pollution is the result of aircraft and heavy traffic.
  - c) which has been seen to affect people’s hearing and

- d) give them severe headaches and high blood pressure  
A. a,b,c,d  
B. c,a,b,d  
C. d,c,a,b  
D. b,a,c,d
7. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
(a) There is no question/(b) of my failing/(c) in the examination./ (d) No error.  
A. There is no question  
B. of my failing  
C. in the examination.  
D. No error.
8. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Out of the given options, select the one that gives their correct order.**  
A. I saw a middle-aged man sitting beneath the tree with his knees drawn up to his chest.  
B. When I was a str eet away from my house, I saw a huge banyan tree to my right.  
C. My hear t went out to him as he was crying bitterly.  
D . His head was bowed and his body was shivering continuously  
A. ADBC  
B. ACDB  
C. BDCA  
D. BADC
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Head in the clouds  
A. Being impractical  
B. Being punctual and sincere  
C. Working hard  
D. Thinking about the sky and clouds
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
The homework must be done by you  
A. You should have done the homework.  
B. You do the homework.  
C. You will do the homework.  
D. You must do the homework.
11. **Choose the option most opposite in meaning to the underlined word(s).**  
The students expected an eminent scientist to inaugurate the programme.  
A. illustrious  
B. notorious  
C. intelligent  
D. unknown
12. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**  
Getting a sudden promotion and increment in my current profile was like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a bolt from the blue

- B. a foul play  
C. a ballpark figure  
D. a fish out of water
13. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
(a) He is going everyday/(b) for a morning walk/(c) with his friends and neighbours./ (d) No error.  
A. He is going everyday  
B. for a morning walk  
C. with his friends and neighbours.  
D. No error
14. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**  
The speaker received resounding applause from the audience.  
A. Faint  
B. Weak  
C. Thunderous  
D. Dull
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
The meal was not prepared by us.  
A. We had not prepare the meal.  
B. We did not prepare the meal.  
C. We did not preparing the meal.  
D. We did prepare the meal
16. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Out of the given options pick the one that gives their correct order.**  
A. The cable was thick as pack-thread, and the bars were the size of knitting needles.  
B. Then I made fifty hooks by twisting three bars together at a time.  
C. I ordered a great quantity of strong cable and bars of iron.  
D. I twisted the cables together and made fifty strong cords.  
A. ADCB  
B. ABDC  
C. CABD  
D. CADB
17. **Choose the option most opposite in meaning to the underlined word(s).**  
Some of their customs are barbarous.  
A. civilized  
B. modern  
C. polite  
D. praiseworthy
18. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
(a) He is working/(b) in a bank in New Delhi(c) for the past several months./ (d) No error.

- A. He is working
- B. in a bank in New Delhi
- C. for the past several months.
- D. No error.

19. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

The scientist was puzzled by the **anomaly** in the experiment results.

- A. Normality
- B. Deviation
- C. Regularity
- D. Conformity

20. **Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?**

- A. Pnumonia
- B. Neumonia
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Numania

**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.**

In recent years, \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ reports on Indian generics have \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ questions being asked of the regulatory procedures governing the pharma industry. At least seven Indian-made cough syrups have been flagged as substandard by the WHO. The US FDA, too, has raised serious concerns. The country's policymaking has been slow to respond to these charges. It has either \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ to piecemeal solutions or denied allegations of regulatory failure. In August, the government belatedly directed medicine manufacturers to follow WHO standards. It has now followed up this move by setting up a team to develop a portal that will enable tracking of drug-making processes. Medicine manufacturers will be required to feed in details of raw materials and distributors will need to upload their invoices on this platform. The site will also contain information about \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ and poor-quality drugs unearthed by inspectors — this could help tackle the problem \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ by the movement of substandard medicines across state borders. The platform will also track court cases related to the pharma industry.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. Diverse
- B. Converse
- C. Averse
- D. Adverse

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. led to
- B. attend to
- C. point to
- D. cause to

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. Resorted
- B. Pertained



- C. Rised
- D. Regarded

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**

- A. Rigorous
- B. Spurious
- C. Vicious
- D. Ominous

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**

- A. Posed
- B. Exposed
- C. Proposed
- D. Opposed

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

- A) A deepfake of the Finance Minister induced a ₹20 lakh loss, showing AI-enabled scams exploit low technical literacy and can outpace enforcement across borders.  
 The case shows how deepfakes + crypto + limited literacy + cross-border wallets make investigation resource-intensive.  
 B: No such budget cuts are mentioned.  
 C: Passage doesn't claim KYC relaxations caused this.  
 D: Passage says most countries, including India, have not classified crypto like conventional securities.
- A) Emphasis on user self-protection over proactive detection, with slow manual review and limited automated moderation.  
 The passage states platforms rely on advisories/reporting, not proactive detection; scale slows review; automation struggles—so scams circulate long enough to trap victims.  
 B: Not described; in fact, proactive identity checks aren't claimed.  
 C: Not in the passage; platforms are private and avoid intrusive monitoring.  
 D: Not mentioned; cross-border cooperation is listed as a need for governments, not an existing instant cure.
- B) Such scams exploit the population's limited technical literacy, regulatory gaps, the use of AI-generated deepfakes, and the limited response of social media platforms.  
 All four items are balanced noun phrases (NPs): "limited technical literacy / regulatory gaps / the use of... / the limited response...".  
 A: Breaks parallelism with gerund "using."  
 C: Subject-verb error ("scams exploits"); awkward "the using of"; incorrect modifier "limitedly responding."  
 D: Mixed structures ("using" + a full clause) and unidiomatic phrasing ("respond limitedly").
- B) slows; remain  
 "scale" is singular → "slows"; "systems" is plural → "remain."  
 A) "scale ... slow" (plural verb with singular subject) and "systems ... remains" (singular verb with plural subject).  
 C) First verb mismatches singular subject; second part correct.  
 D) First part correct; second uses singular "remains" with plural "systems."
- D) **accountability**  
 "Impunity" = freedom from punishment or consequences. Its opposite is accountability—being answerable and liable for penalties.  
 A) immunity — protection from penalties  
 B) indemnity — protection/compensation against loss or liability  
 C) exemption — official release from an obligation
- D) **b,a,c,d**  
 B starts the sentence by introducing the subject "Noise pollution" and its primary cause ("aircraft and heavy traffic"). This sets the context for the paragraph.

A follows B as it adds another cause of noise pollution ("loud music") using the transitional word "Further", which logically extends the idea introduced in B.

C comes after A because it begins with the relative pronoun "which", referring back to "noise pollution" mentioned in A and B. It explains the effect ("affect people's hearing") of noise pollution.

D concludes the sentence by continuing the effect mentioned in C using the conjunction "and", listing additional consequences ("severe headaches and high blood pressure") of noise pollution.

In Hindi:

B sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "Noise pollution" और इसका मुख्य कारण ("aircraft and heavy traffic") introduce करता है, जो paragraph का context set करता है।

A, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह transition word "Further" का use करके noise pollution का एक और कारण ("loud music") जोड़ता है, जो B में introduce की गई idea को आगे बढ़ाता है।

C, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह relative pronoun "which" से शुरू होता है, जो A और B में बताए गए "noise pollution" को refer करता है। यह इसके प्रभाव ("affect people's hearing") को बताता है।

D, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह conjunction "and" का उपयोग करके noise pollution के additional effects ("severe headaches and high blood pressure") को जोड़ता है, जिससे sentence पूरा होता है।

7. D) **No error.**

8. D) **BADC**

B starts the sentence by introducing the setting: "When I was a street away from my house, I saw a huge banyan tree to my right." This establishes the location and the subject's observation.

A follows B as it logically describes what the subject saw next: "I saw a middle-aged man sitting beneath the tree with his knees drawn up to his chest." This maintains the flow of observation (first the tree, then the man).

D comes after A because it provides further detail about the man's physical state: "His head was bowed and his body was shivering continuously." This adds to the description of the man introduced in A.

C concludes the sequence by expressing the narrator's emotional reaction: "My heart went out to him as he was crying bitterly." This naturally follows the description of the man's distress.

In Hindi:

- B sentence की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह setting (जगह) को introduce करता है: "जब मैं अपने घर से एक सड़क दूर था, तो मैंने अपनी दाईं ओर एक बड़ा बरगद का पेड़ देखा।" यह subject (मैं) की observation को establish करता है।
- A, B के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह logically बताता है कि subject ने आगे क्या देखा: "मैंने एक मध्यम आयु वर्ग के आदमी को पेड़ के नीचे घुटनों को छाती से लगाए हुए देखा।" यह observation के sequence (पहले पेड़, फिर आदमी) को बनाए रखता है।

- D, A के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह आदमी की physical state के बारे में और detail देता है: "उसका सिर झुका हुआ था और उसका शरीर लगातार काँप रहा था।" यह A में introduce किए गए आदमी की description को आगे बढ़ाता है।
- C sequence को पूरा करता है, क्योंकि यह narrator की emotional reaction को बताता है: "मेरा दिल उसके लिए दुखी हो गया क्योंकि वह जोर-जोर से रो रहा था।" यह आदमी की distress के description के बाद naturally आता है।

9. A) **Head in the clouds** (idiom) – Being impractical अव्यावहारिक होना

10. D) **You must do the homework**

- 'must be done' के बदले 'must do' का प्रयोग होगा। Active Voice में हमेशा 'Subject + must + V<sup>1</sup> [Verb का Base Form] + Object' का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—
  - The work must be completed by them.
- Active: They must complete the work.
- Subject → They must + V<sup>1</sup> → must complete Object → the work

Explanation in English:

- (D) In place of 'must be done', 'must do' will be used.
- In Active Voice, we always use the formula:
- Subject + must + V<sup>1</sup> [Base form of the Verb] + Object
  - The work must be completed by them.
- Active: They must complete the work.
- → Subject → They → must + V<sup>1</sup> → must complete → Object → the work

11. D) **Eminent** (adjective) – Illustrious, distinguished, renowned, celebrated, prominent. विशिष्ट / प्रसिद्ध

Antonym: **Unknown** (adjective) – Not known, unfamiliar, obscure, anonymous. अज्ञात

- **Illustrious** (adjective) – Highly distinguished, eminent, famous. प्रसिद्ध / विख्यात
- **Notorious** (adjective) – Famous or well-known for a bad quality or deed. कुख्यात
- **Intelligent** (adjective) – Smart, knowledgeable, quick-witted. बुद्धिमान

12. A) **A bolt from the blue** (idiom) – A sudden and unexpected event. अचानक और अप्रत्याशित घटना।

- **a foul play** (idiom) – Dishonest or violent behavior. अनैतिक या हिंसक व्यवहार
- **a ballpark figure** (idiom) – An approximate estimate. लगभग अनुमान।
- **a fish out of water** (idiom) – Someone who feels uncomfortable or out of place. असहज या असामान्य स्थिति में होना।

13. A) 'everyday' के बदले 'every day' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'everyday' एक Adjective है जिसका अर्थ होता है "ordinary, common, daily routine" (साधारण/प्रतिदिन का), जबकि यहाँ Adverbial phrase चाहिए जो बताता है कि वह कब जाता है। सही रूप 'every day' है जिसका अर्थ है "each day" (प्रत्येक दिन)।

- 'every day' will be used instead of 'everyday' because 'everyday' is an adjective meaning ordinary or commonplace, while here the sense required is an adverbial phrase showing frequency. Correct usage: He is going every day for a morning walk.

14. C) **Resounding** (adjective) – emphatic, ringing, sweeping, thunderous, unequivocal (जोरदार)

Synonym: **Thunderous** (adjective) – very loud, booming (गर्जनापूर्ण)

- **Faint** (adjective) – barely perceptible (मंद)
- **Weak** (adjective) – lacking strength (कमज़ोर)
- **Dull** (adjective) – lacking brightness or intensity (निस्तेज)

15. B) **We did not prepare the meal**

- (B) 'was not prepared' के बदले 'did not prepare' का प्रयोग होगा। Active Voice में हमेशा 'Subject + did not + V<sup>1</sup> [Verb का Base Form] + Object' का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—
  - The letter was not written by him.
- Active: He did not write the letter.
- Subject → He did not + V<sup>1</sup> → did not write Object → the letter

Explanation in English:

- (B) In place of 'was not prepared', 'did not prepare' will be used.
- In Active Voice, we always use the formula:
- Subject + did not + V<sup>1</sup> [Base form of the Verb] + Object
- For example:
  - The letter was not written by him.
- Active: He did not write the letter.
- → Subject → He → did not + V<sup>1</sup> → did not write → Object → the letter

16. D) **CADB**

C starts the sentence with the subject "I", which introduces who performed the action (ordering materials).

A follows C because it describes what was ordered (cable and bars) and provides details about their size, connecting to the previous sentence.

D comes next as it logically continues the sequence of actions—"I twisted the cables" (using the materials mentioned in A) to make cords.

B concludes the sequence by explaining the next step—"Then I made hooks" (using the iron bars from C and A), completing the process.

In Hindi:

- C पहले आता है क्योंकि यह subject "I" को introduce करता है, जो बताता है कि action किसने किया (ordering cables and bars).
- A, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह details देता है कि cable और bars कैसे दिखते थे (thick as pack-thread, size of knitting needles), जो C में mentioned materials से जुड़ता है।
- D अगला logical step है—"I twisted the cables" (A में described cables का use करके) to make cords.
- B sentence को complete करता है—"Then I made hooks" (using the bars from C and A), जो sequence को finish करता है।

17. A) **Barbarous** (adjective) – Cruel, savage, brutal, inhumane, uncivilized. क्रूर / असभ्य

Antonym: **Civilized** (adjective) – Cultured, refined, polished, advanced, sophisticated. सभ्य / सुसंस्कृत

- **Modern** (adjective) – Contemporary, present-day, up-to-date. आधुनिक
- **Polite** (adjective) – Courteous, respectful, well-mannered. विनम्र
- **Praiseworthy** (adjective) – Admirable, commendable, laudable. प्रशंसनीय

18. A) 'is working' के बदले 'has been working' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में 'for the past several months' दिया गया है, जो Present Perfect Continuous Tense की पहचान है। Present Indefinite Continuous ('is working') किसी action को वर्तमान में दर्शाता है, लेकिन जब अवधि (for/since + time expression) दी जाती है, तो 'has/have been + V-ing' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- 'has been working' will be used instead of 'is working' because the phrase 'for the past several months' indicates an action that started in the past and is still continuing, which requires Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
19. B) **Anomaly** (noun) – irregularity, aberration, outlier, deviation, exception (विसंगति)
- Synonym: **Deviation** (noun) – departure from norm (भिन्नता)
- **Normality** (noun) – state of being usual (सामान्यता)
  - **Regularity** (noun) – uniform pattern (नियमितता)
  - **Conformity** (noun) – compliance with rules (अनुरूपता)
20. C) The correct spelling is 'Pneumonia' which means "a lung infection causing inflammation of the air sacs" – निमोनिया/फेफड़ों का संक्रमण.
21. D) **Adverse** का use होगा क्योंकि 'adverse' का अर्थ होता है नकारात्मक या विपरीत प्रभाव। sentence में mention है कि भारतीय जेनेरिक्स पर नकारात्मक रिपोर्ट्स ने नियामक प्रक्रियाओं पर सवाल खड़े किए हैं, इसलिए 'adverse' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Diverse' का अर्थ है विविध, 'Converse' का अर्थ है विरोधी या उलटा (जो कभी-कभार इस्तेमाल होता है और यहाँ correct नहीं है), और 'Averse' का अर्थ है अनिच्छुक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- '**Adverse**' will be used because it means having a negative or detrimental effect. The sentence discusses negative reports on Indian generics prompting questions about regulatory procedures, making 'adverse' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Diverse' means varied, 'Converse' typically means opposite or contrary (and is rarely used, not fitting here), and 'Averse' means unwilling, which don't align with this context.
22. A) **Led to** का use होगा क्योंकि "led to" का अर्थ होता है किसी घटना या स्थिति के कारण कुछ और होना। sentence में mention है कि भारतीय generics पर reports के कारण regulatory procedures पर प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं, इसलिए 'led to' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Attend to' का अर्थ है ध्यान देना या संभालना, 'Led for' grammatically incorrect है, और 'Cause to' भी इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठता।
- '**Led to**' will be used because it means that one event or situation causes another. The sentence mentions that reports on Indian generics have led to questions being asked of the regulatory procedures, making 'led to' appropriate here. Meanwhile, 'Attend to' means to take care of, 'Led for' is grammatically incorrect, and 'Cause to' doesn't fit the context correctly.

23. A) '**Resorted**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'resort' का अर्थ होता है किसी विकल्प या समाधान को अपनाना, खासकर जब कोई अन्य option न हो। Sentence में बताया गया है कि सरकार ने छोटे-मोटे समाधानों को अपनाया या आरोपों को नकारा, इसलिए 'resorted' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Pertained' का अर्थ है संबंधित होना, 'Rised' गलत है और सही 'Rose' होना चाहिए था, और 'Regarded' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को ध्यान में रखना या सम्मान करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Resorted**' will be used because 'resort' means to adopt a course of action, especially an undesirable one, in the absence of other options. The sentence mentions that the government has either adopted piecemeal solutions or denied allegations, making 'resorted' fitting here. Whereas, 'Pertained' means to be related to something, 'Rised' is an incorrect form and should be 'Rose', and 'Regarded' means to consider or respect something, which don't fit in this context.

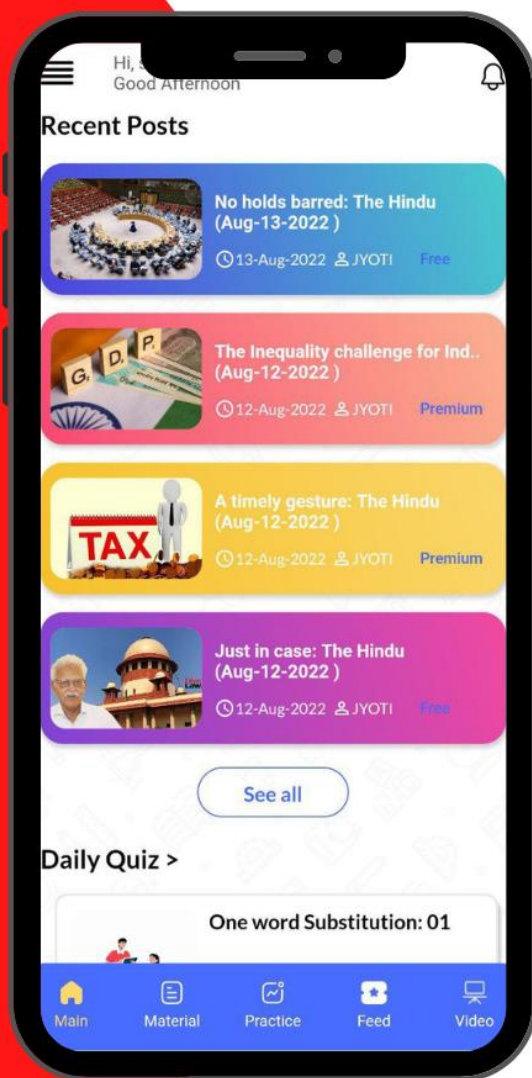
24. B) '**Spurious**' का use होगा क्योंकि "spurious" का अर्थ होता है नकली या फर्जी। Sentence में कहा गया है कि नई website में substandard और poor-quality drugs की जानकारी होगी, जो inspectors द्वारा पता लगाई गई है, इसलिए 'spurious' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Rigorous' का अर्थ होता है कठोर या सख्त, 'Vicious' का अर्थ होता है क्रूर या हानिकारक, और 'Ominous' का अर्थ होता है अशुभ या भयानक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठते।

- '**Spurious**' will be used because it means fake or not genuine. The sentence indicates that the site will contain information about substandard and poor-quality drugs identified by inspectors, making 'spurious' the right choice. 'Rigorous' means thorough or strict, 'Vicious' means cruel or harmful, and 'Ominous' means foreboding or threatening, which do not fit in this context.

25. A) '**Posed**' का use होगा क्योंकि "posed" का अर्थ होता है किसी समस्या या खतरे को उत्पन्न करना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि यह platform substandard medicines के राज्य सीमाओं के पार होने वाली समस्या को टैकल करने में मदद करेगा, इसलिए 'posed' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Exposed' का अर्थ होता है उजागर करना, 'Proposed' का अर्थ होता है प्रस्तावित करना, और 'Opposed' का अर्थ होता है विरोध करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- '**Posed**' will be used because it means to present or create a problem or threat. The sentence suggests that the platform could help tackle the problem posed by the movement of substandard medicines across state borders, making 'posed' appropriate here. 'Exposed' means to reveal, 'Proposed' means to suggest, and 'Opposed' means to resist or challenge, which are not suitable in this context.





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