

Greater openness: On India and wildlife management

India must not **squander** global trust in its management of wildlife

In September, a Supreme Court-constituted Special Investigation Team (SIT) reported to the Court that Reliance Foundation's **Vantara project** in Jamnagar, Gujarat — India's largest private zoo — **had** been **above board** in the manner in which it had gone about **acquiring** wild animals from abroad; it had the right permits and the facilities for the **upkeep** of over 30,000 animals and that **any criticism or aspersion** of its activities on these **grounds were** wholly "**unjustified**". The Court chose not to **make** the report **public** and only **appended** a summary in its order with the **operative** observations. **What** the report contained in its **entirety becomes** relevant **given** that a global body has made some **concerning** observations and "recommended" that India's wildlife authorities pause the issue of permits that allow **endangered** animals to be imported by zoos. This came after **the CITES committee** — the most **influential** agreement on cross-border wildlife movement — **visited** Jamnagar. The visit was just after the SIT had submitted its report to the Court and from what is known from its **exhaustive**, public report, investigated the same issues as the SIT: permits, **acquisition** of animals, the **facilities** in Jamnagar. The CITES committee too **commended** Vantara's infrastructure and the expertise available for animal care. Its **observations** on the issue of permits **cast aspersions on** India's wildlife management system, not on Vantara.

The committee's **reservations stemmed from** observations that permit **codes accompanying** several animal transfers did not always accurately **reflect** the arrangement between the exporting country and India. **For instance**, the Czech Republic says that it had "sold" several animals to the **procuring arms** of Vantara, which denies it was a sale and that the costs incurred were **ancillary** (insurance and transport). The **distinction** is important because Indian laws do not allow its zoos to commercially procure animals. **The primary objective** of CITES, an international **convention**, **is** to **curb** animal **trafficking** and while lacking **enforcement** powers, **expects** countries to **execute** and **incorporate checks** into their wildlife laws. CITES does not **discourage** cross-border commercial transactions and only **insists** that these are properly recorded, with proper **traceability** of the animals being moved. In several instances, the committee has observed that India's authorities **ought to** be more **proactive** in engaging with **counterparts** in other countries to investigate **suspect** traceability. It is a matter of **conjecture** whether the Court-appointed committee also had similar observations to make. **Translucent** disclosure only reduces global trust in India's wildlife management and as home to some of the most important **biospheres**, that is a reputation it **can ill afford**. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Openness** (noun) – transparency, candour, frankness, honesty, accessibility पारदर्शिता
2. **Squander** (verb) – waste, misuse, fritter away, dissipate, throw away गंवाना
3. **Above board** (phrase) – honest, legitimate, legal, proper, transparent ईमानदार
4. **Acquire** (verb) – obtain, get, gain, procure, secure प्राप्त करना
5. **Upkeep** (noun) – maintenance, care, preservation, support, sustenance रखरखाव
6. **Criticism** (noun) – censure, disapproval, fault-finding, condemnation, reproach आलोचना
7. **Aspersions** (noun) – criticism, defamation, slander, disparagement, slur अपमान
8. **Ground** (noun) – basis, foundation, reason, justification, motive आधार
9. **Unjustified** (adjective) – unwarranted, baseless, unfounded, unreasonable, invalid अनुचित
10. **Make public** (phrase) – disclose, reveal, release, publish, announce सार्वजनिक करना
11. **Append** (verb) – attach, add, affix, include, annex जोड़ना
12. **Operative** (adjective) – key, crucial, significant, relevant, effective प्रभावी
13. **Entirety** (noun) – whole, completeness, totality, full extent, entireness संपूर्णता
14. **Given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, in view of, owing to को देखते हुए
15. **Concerning** (adjective) – worrying, alarming, disturbing, troubling, disquieting चिंताजनक
16. **Endangered** (adjective) – at risk, threatened, vulnerable, imperiled, rare लुप्तप्राय
17. **Influential** (adjective) – powerful, important, significant, authoritative, persuasive प्रभावशाली
18. **Exhaustive** (adjective) – thorough, comprehensive, complete, all-inclusive, extensive संपूर्ण
19. **Acquisition** (noun) – procurement, obtaining, gaining, purchase, attainment अधिग्रहण
20. **Facilities** (noun) – amenities, resources, equipment, infrastructure, setup सुविधाएं
21. **Commend** (verb) – praise, compliment, applaud, acclaim, approve सराहना करना
22. **Cast aspersions on** (phrase) – to criticize or doubt someone's reputation. आक्षेप करना

23. **Reservation** (noun) – doubt, qualm, misgiving, hesitation, skepticism आपत्ति
24. **Stem from** (phrasal verb) – originate from, arise from, result from, be caused by उत्पन्न होना
25. **Code** (noun) – classification, designation, label, identifier, symbol संहिता
26. **Accompanying** (adjective) – accompanying, associated, related, connected, attached संलग्न
27. **Reflect** (verb) – indicate, show, demonstrate, reveal, represent दर्शाना
28. **For instance** (phrase) – for example, such as, to illustrate, as an example. उदाहरण के लिए
29. **Procuring** (adjective) – acquiring, obtaining, purchasing, securing, gaining खरीदने वाला
30. **Arm** (noun) – branch, division, wing, section, department शाखा
31. **Ancillary** (adjective) – supplementary, additional, secondary, subsidiary, auxiliary सहायक
32. **Distinction** (noun) – difference, contrast, differentiation, variation, disparity अंतर
33. **Convention** (noun) – agreement, treaty, pact, accord, protocol समझौता
34. **Curb** (verb) – restrain, control, check, restrict, limit रोकना
35. **Trafficking** (noun) – illegal trade, smuggling, dealing, commerce, exchange तस्करी
36. **Enforcement** (noun) – implementation, imposition, execution, administration, application प्रवर्तन
37. **Execute** (verb) – carry out, implement, perform, accomplish, fulfill क्रियान्वित करना
38. **Incorporate** (verb) – include, integrate, embody, encompass, assimilate शामिल करना
39. **Check** (noun) – control, restraint, limitation, verification, inspection जांच
40. **Discourage** (verb) – deter, dissuade, prevent, hinder, inhibit हतोत्साहित करना
41. **Insist** (verb) – demand, require, maintain, assert, emphasize जोर देना
42. **Traceability** (noun) – the ability to track origins or history. अनुरेखणीयता
43. **Ought to** (modal verb) – should, must, it is necessary to, it is advisable to करना चाहिए
44. **Proactive** (adjective) – taking initiative, forward-looking, preemptive, anticipatory सक्रिय
45. **Counterpart** (noun) – equivalent, opposite number, peer, parallel समकक्ष

46. **Suspect** (adjective) – doubtful, questionable, dubious, suspicious, unreliable संदिग्ध

47. **Conjecture** (noun) – speculation, guesswork, supposition, inference, assumption अटकल

48. **Translucent** (adjective) – semi-transparent, unclear, vague, ambiguous, opaque अर्ध-पारदर्शी

49. **Biosphere** (noun) – ecosystem, environment, natural habitat, ecosphere जीवमंडल

50. **Can ill afford** (phrase) – cannot afford without serious consequences. बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Supreme Court had formed a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to investigate the Reliance Foundation's Vantara project in Jamnagar, Gujarat — India's largest private zoo.
2. The SIT's report concluded that Vantara followed proper procedures, had all required permits, and possessed adequate facilities for over 30,000 animals.
3. The Supreme Court did not release the full report, only a brief summary in its order.
4. Around the same time, a CITES committee (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) visited Vantara for an independent review.
5. The CITES committee praised Vantara's infrastructure and animal care facilities, aligning with the SIT's findings.
6. However, CITES expressed concerns over India's wildlife permit system, not about Vantara itself.
7. The committee found that permit codes used during animal transfers were sometimes inaccurate or misleading.
8. A key example was between India and the Czech Republic, where Czech authorities called the transfers "sales," but Vantara claimed they were non-commercial exchanges covering only transport and insurance costs.
9. This distinction matters because Indian law prohibits the commercial purchase of wild animals by zoos.
10. CITES's primary goal is to prevent wildlife trafficking and ensure traceability of traded animals.
11. Though CITES lacks enforcement power, it relies on member countries to implement transparency and checks within their national wildlife laws.
12. The committee recommended India pause new import permits for endangered animals until better compliance and traceability are ensured.
13. It also urged India's wildlife authorities to maintain stronger communication with other nations to verify the authenticity of animal trade documentation.
14. The editorial notes that the Supreme Court's decision to withhold the full SIT report may undermine global confidence in India's wildlife governance.
15. It concludes that greater transparency and openness are essential if India wants to preserve its international credibility in wildlife conservation and management.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What was the primary issue examined by the Supreme Court-appointed SIT regarding Vantara project in Jamnagar?** [Editorial Page]

A. Legality of acquiring wild animals from abroad
B. Violation of local environmental pollution laws
C. Mismanagement of animal feeding and sanitation
D. Encroachment of nearby forest conservation land

2. **Why did the CITES committee express reservations about India's wildlife permit system?**

A. Permit codes did not always reflect true arrangements
B. Indian laws allowed sale of animals commercially
C. Zoos were found lacking proper veterinary experts
D. Vantara had imported endangered species illegally

3. **What can be inferred about India's wildlife management system from the passage?**

A. It disregards international wildlife conventions entirely
B. It has completely failed to regulate wildlife trade effectively
C. It plans to withdraw from CITES due to external criticism
D. It needs greater transparency to maintain international trust

4. **Direction: Read the statement below and decide whether it is True or False based on the information in the passage.**

Statement: The CITES committee's recommendations were directed against the Vantara project's infrastructure and animal care facilities.

A. True
B. False
C. Cannot be determined
D. Partially true

5. **Direction: Choose the most suitable option to fill in the blank from the passage contextually and grammatically.**

The CITES committee's main concern was that India's wildlife authorities should be more _____ in engaging with other countries regarding animal traceability.

A. negligent
B. indifferent
C. proactive
D. passive

6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

A. Procedure
B. Procession
C. Prescription
D. Pilgrimage

7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the word 'condensation' in the following sentence.**

The first step in precipitation is condensation

A. constriction
B. abridgement
C. recapitulation

- D. Evaporation
8. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- a) The cri de coeur that seems to emerge from these North Atlantic meetings and their inability to rally the rest of the world to wage global war against Russia is: why are not developing nations more like us?
- b) Why do they not share our concern with the future of a rules-based international order, now, for the first time, in tatters, because of Russian actions?
- c) At the recently-held Munich security conference, a major concern of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was the reluctance of the Global South to align itself with the G-7 on the war in Ukraine.
- d) Although the vast majority of countries across the world condemn the Russian invasion and would like the war to come to an end (as shown in the United Nations vote on the subject in February 2023), very few countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America support the political and economic sanctions on Russia imposed by the G-7.
- A. c, b, d, a
B. c, d, a, b
C. a, b, c, d
D. a, c, b, d
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
His views on the matter are utopian.
- A. realistic
B. ideal
C. practicable
D. materialistic
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice**
Who teaches you English?
- A. Who has been taught you English?
B. By whom were you taught English?
C. By whom are you taught English?
D. By whom was English taught to you?
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom**
He strained every nerve to understand the discourse on Philosophy.
- A. Tried hard
B. Criticized
C. Tried halfheartedly
D. Raised questions
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.**
He criticised the participants for sitting on the fence and not contributing in finalizing the report.
- A. Not following the rules
B. Taking sides
C. Not taking a decision
D. Showing no respect to the Chair

13. **Select the most appropriate homophones to fill in the blanks.**

Kindly accept my _____ on your new haircut. It _____ your personality.

- A. compliment; complaints
- B. compliment; complements
- C. compliment; compliments
- D. complement; complements

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

Scholars have / studied the lives of / present-day farmer's / who practice agriculture

- A. who practice agriculture
- B. present-day farmer's
- C. studied the lives of
- D. scholars have

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

The new policy became a **contentious** topic, sparking heated debates among the citizens.

- A. Awkward
- B. Muddle
- C. Controversial
- D. Clumsy

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

One who is easily deceived

- A. Gullible
- B. Inaudible
- C. Inedible
- D. Credible

17. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**

He completed the task **scrupulously** to avoid mistakes.

- A. scrupulously
- B. scrupulosly
- C. scroopulously
- D. scrupulously

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

I can't fit this teddy bear in my almirah. It is so _____

- A. judicious
- B. liberal
- C. gigantic
- D. petite

19. **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.

Kangaroo leather is used to make items / that must be strong and flexible hence it is most / common used in bullwhips

- A. Kangaroo leather is used to make items
- B. that must be strong and flexible hence it is most

- C. common used in bullwhips
- D. No error

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

American Independence was a great blow to the invincible image of Great Britain.

- A. vulnerable
- B. impregnable
- C. unbeatable
- D. insurmountable

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.

It is refreshing to learn from time to time that civic bodies across cities are taking steps to _____ (1) _____ urban parks by renovating existing spaces, especially those _____ (2) _____ by metro and other projects, and developing new ones. Parks, which are compact green spaces, have been consistently playing a _____ (3) _____-role in societies from time immemorial. During the different periods of Indian history, groves and gardens were _____ (4) _____ by rulers for public enjoyment. Mark Antony successfully _____ (5) _____ up the emotions of the Roman mob soon after the assassination of Julius Caesar when he announced dramatically that Caesar had "left you all his walks, his private arbours and new-planted orchards on this side of Tiber".

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

- A. stifle
- B. smother
- C. nurture
- D. forsake

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

- A. affected
- B. genuine
- C. eager
- D. disinclined

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

- A. frivolous
- B. intrepid
- C. vital
- D. apprehensive

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

- A. set apart
- B. set aside
- C. set forth
- D. set off

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

- A. cherished
- B. cosseted
- C. caressed
- D. whipped

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Legality of acquiring wild animals from abroad

The passage clearly states that the SIT examined how Vantara acquired wild animals from abroad — ensuring it had the right permits and adequate facilities. Hence, the key focus was legality and transparency of acquisition.

B) Not about environmental pollution; that was never mentioned.

C) Animal care was found commendable, not mismanaged.

D) No mention of forest encroachment in the passage.

2. A) Permit codes did not always reflect true arrangements

The passage states that CITES noted discrepancies in permit codes that did not accurately reflect the actual transaction nature between India and exporting nations like the Czech Republic.

B) Indian laws actually prohibit such commercial sales.

C) The committee commended the available animal-care expertise.

D) CITES did not allege illegal import by Vantara.

3. D) It needs greater transparency to maintain international trust

The final lines of the passage emphasize that “translucent disclosure reduces global trust”, implying India must improve openness and transparency in wildlife management.

B) The system isn’t described as a total failure — it’s partly effective but needs improvement.

C) India follows CITES and cooperates with it; it doesn’t ignore it.

A) No indication of withdrawal from CITES; only recommendations for better compliance.

4. B) False

The passage clearly states that “The CITES committee too commended Vantara’s infrastructure and the expertise available for animal care. Its observations on the issue of permits cast aspersions on India’s wildlife management system, not on Vantara.” Hence, the committee’s concern was about India’s wildlife permit system, not about Vantara’s facilities.

A) True: Incorrect, because the committee praised Vantara’s infrastructure, not criticized it.

C) Cannot be determined: Incorrect, because the passage explicitly gives information about this.

D) Partially true: Incorrect, as no part of the observation was directed against Vantara’s facilities.

5. C) proactive

The passage states, “the committee has observed that India’s authorities ought to be more proactive in engaging with counterparts in other countries to investigate suspect traceability.” Therefore, ‘proactive’ is the most appropriate word as it means taking initiative and acting in advance.

A) negligent: Incorrect, as it means careless or inattentive, opposite to the context.

B) indifferent: Incorrect, as it suggests lack of interest or concern, which is not the committee’s recommendation.

- D) passive: Incorrect, as it means inactive or without initiative, contrary to what the committee advised.
6. D) The incorrectly spelled word among the options is '**Pilgrimage**'. The correct spelling is 'Pilgrimage' which means "a journey, especially a long one, made to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion" धार्मिक या पुण्यतीर्थ यात्रा।
7. D) **Condensation** (noun) – The conversion of a vapor or gas to a liquid, the process of becoming more dense or compact. संघनन
Antonym: **Evaporation** (noun) – The process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas or vapor, the opposite of condensation. वाष्पीकरण
- **Constriction** (noun) – The action of making something narrower by squeezing or pressing. संकुचन
 - **Abridgement** (noun) – A shortened version of a book, movie, etc., that still contains the main points or information. संक्षेप
 - **Recapitulation** (noun) – An act or instance of summarizing and restating the main points of something. पुनरावलोकन
8. B) c, d, a, b
c: This sentence establishes the setting ("recently-held Munich security conference") and identifies the main concern of NATO members about the reluctance of the Global South. Because this sentence sets the stage for the topic being discussed, it logically comes first.
d: It further clarifies that while most countries oppose the Russian invasion, few from Asia, Africa, and Latin America support the G-7's sanctions on Russia. The phrase "very few countries" connects back to the "reluctance" mentioned in Sentence c. This is why d should follow c
a: After understanding the reluctance (from c) and the reason behind that reluctance (from d), Sentence a highlights the frustration or deep emotional outcry (cri de coeur) of the North Atlantic meetings. It also introduces a new question: "why are not developing nations more like us?" which gets answered or elaborated upon in Sentence b.
b: This sentence directly answers or further elaborates on the question posed in Sentence a. The use of "they" in Sentence b refers back to the "developing nations" in Sentence a. The direct questioning and elaboration on the concern make it evident that Sentence b should follow Sentence a.
9. B) **Utopian** (adjective) – Referring to an idealized imaginary place where everything is perfect; idealistic, visionary. आदर्शवादी
Synonym: **Ideal** (adjective) – Perfect, or the best possible; model, exemplar. आदर्श
- **Realistic** (adjective) – Having or showing a sensible and practical idea of what can be achieved; pragmatic. यथार्थवादी
 - **Practicable** (adjective) – Able to be done or put into practice successfully; feasible. सम्भव
 - **Materialistic** (adjective) – Believing that having money and possessions is the most important thing in life; acquisitive, consumerist. भौतिकवादी
10. C) **By whom are you taught English?**
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Active वाक्य में "Who" Subject, "teaches" Verb (Present Simple) और "you English" Object हैं। Passive में बदलने पर Object "you" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "are taught" (Present Simple Passive) में बदला गया है और "by whom" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

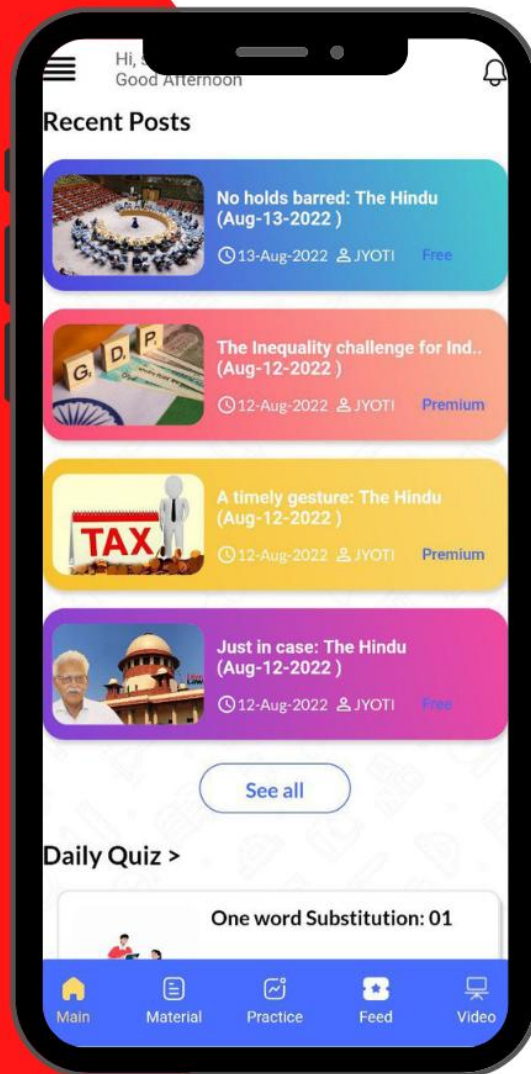
To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "Who" (Subject), "teaches" (Verb in Present Simple), and "you English" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "By whom" (Interrogative structure), "are taught" (Passive Verb in Present Simple), and "you" (Subject).

11. A) Strained every nerve (idiom) – Tried hard पूरी कोशिश की
12. C) Sitting on the fence (idiom) – Not taking a decision निर्णय नहीं लेना
13. B) '**Compliment; complements**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Compliment' का अर्थ होता है प्रशंसा करना और 'complements' का अर्थ है किसी चीज को पूरा करना या सही तरीके से मेल खाना। जबकि 'complaints' का अर्थ होता है आपत्ति या शिकायत करना, 'compliments' का अर्थ है प्रशंसा करने वाले शब्द या वाक्यांश, और 'complement' अकेले इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
 - 'Compliment; complements' should be used because 'Compliment' means to praise and 'complements' means something that completes or goes well with something. Whereas, 'complaints' implies grievances or objections, 'compliments' means words of praise, and 'complement' alone doesn't fit in this context.
14. B) farmer's के बदले '**farmers**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'farmer's' एक संज्ञा का स्वामित्व दर्शाता है, जबकि यहाँ बहुवचन संज्ञा 'farmers' की आवश्यकता है, जिसका अर्थ होता है 'किसानों'। इसलिए, 'present-day farmer's' में अशुद्धि है क्योंकि यह वाक्य बहुवचन संज्ञा का संदर्भ दे रहा है, न कि किसी एक किसान के स्वामित्व को। जैसे— Scholars have studied the lives of present-day farmers who practice agriculture
 'farmers' will be used instead of 'farmer's' because 'farmer's' indicates possession of a noun, while here the plural noun 'farmers' is needed, meaning 'those who farm'. Thus, there is a grammatical error in 'present-day farmer's' as the sentence refers to the plural noun, not to the possession by a single farmer. Like— Scholars have studied the lives of present-day farmers who practice agriculture
15. C) **Contentious** (adjective) – Controversial, debatable, disputed, arguable, divisive विवादास्पद
 - **Awkward** (adjective) – Lacking grace or skill in manner or movement, clumsy, uncomfortable, uneasy. अनाड़ी
 - **Muddle** (noun) – A confused or disordered state, a jumble, a mess. गड़बड़ी
 - **Clumsy** (adjective) – Awkward in movement or handling, uncoordinated, inept, ungainly. भद्दा
16. A) **Gullible** (adjective) – Easily deceived or cheated भोला-भाला
 - **Inaudible** (adjective) – unable to be heard. असुने
 - **Inedible** (adjective) – not fit or suitable for eating. अखाद्य
 - **Credible** (adjective) – able to be believed; convincing. विश्वसनीय
17. D) The correct spelling of 'scrupulously' is '**scrupulously**', which means "carefully and diligently" – सावधानीपूर्वक, ईमानदारी से।

18. C) 'gigantic' का use होगा क्योंकि 'gigantic' का अर्थ होता है विशाल या बहुत बड़ा। sentence में कहा गया है कि टेडी बियर अलमारी में फिट नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि वह बहुत बड़ा है, इसलिए 'gigantic' यहाँ सही है। 'Judicious' का अर्थ होता है समझदारी भरा, 'Liberal' का अर्थ होता है उदार, और 'Petite' का अर्थ होता है छोटा या नाजुक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'gigantic' should be used because 'gigantic' means very large or enormous. The sentence states that the teddy bear cannot fit in the cupboard because it is very big, making 'gigantic' fitting here. Whereas 'Judicious' means having, showing, or done with good judgment or sense, 'Liberal' means open to new behavior or opinions and willing to discard traditional values, and 'Petite' means (of a woman) attractively small and dainty, which don't fit in this context.
19. C) 'common used' के बदले **'commonly used'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'common' एक adjective है जबकि यहाँ adverb की आवश्यकता है ताकि वह 'used' के साथ प्रयोग हो सके। Adjective का प्रयोग noun को qualify करने के लिए होता है, जबकि adverb verb, adjective, या दूसरे adverb को modify करता है; जैसे— She speaks English fluently.
- 'commonly used' will be used instead of 'common used' because 'common' is an adjective, while an adverb is needed here so that it can be used with 'used'. Adjectives are used to qualify nouns, while adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs; Like— She speaks English fluently
20. A) **Invincible** (adjective) – too powerful to be defeated or overcome. अजेय
- Antonym: Vulnerable** (adjective) – weak and easy to hurt physically or emotionally संवेदनशील
- **Impregnable** (adjective) – Unable to be captured or broken into, impenetrable. अभेद्य
 - **Unbeatable** (adjective) – Incapable of being beaten or overcome. अजेय
 - **Insurmountable** (adjective) – Too great to be overcome, unconquerable. अजेय
21. C) **Nurture** का use होगा क्योंकि "nurture" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को विकसित करना, संवारना या बढ़ावा देना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि civic bodies urban parks को renovate और develop कर रही हैं, इसलिए "nurture" यहाँ सही बैठता है। जबकि 'Stifle' का अर्थ है दबाना, 'Smother' का अर्थ है घोंटना/ढक देना, और 'Forsake' का अर्थ है त्याग देना — ये सभी context में गलत हैं।
- 'Nurture' will be used because it means to foster or promote growth. The sentence mentions civic bodies improving urban parks by renovating and developing them, so "nurture" is correct. Whereas 'Stifle' means to suppress, 'Smother' means to suffocate/cover, and 'Forsake' means to abandon, none of which fit the idea of improving parks.
22. A) **Affected** का use होगा क्योंकि "affected" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से प्रभावित होना या असर पड़ना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि urban parks उन projects (जैसे metro) से प्रभावित हुए हैं, इसलिए "affected" contextually और grammatically सही है। जबकि 'Genuine' का अर्थ है वास्तविक, 'Eager' का अर्थ है उत्सुक, और 'Disinclined' का अर्थ है अनिच्छुक — ये context में फिट नहीं बैठते।
- 'Affected' will be used because it means influenced or impacted by something. The sentence states that parks were impacted by metro and other projects, so "affected" is

grammatically correct here. Whereas 'Genuine' means real/authentic, 'Eager' means enthusiastic, and 'Disinclined' means unwilling — none of these make sense in this context.

23. C) **Vital** का use होगा क्योंकि "vital" का अर्थ है अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण, जीवनदायी या आवश्यक। Sentence में कहा गया है कि parks समाज में हमेशा से महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते आए हैं, इसलिए "vital role" grammatically और contextually सही है। जबकि 'Frivolous' का अर्थ है तुच्छ/गंभीरता रहित, 'Intrepid' का अर्थ है साहसी, और 'Apprehensive' का अर्थ है चिंतित — ये सभी "role of parks" के context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
- 'Vital' will be used because it means extremely important or essential. The sentence mentions that parks have consistently played an important role in societies, so "vital role" fits perfectly. Whereas 'Frivolous' means trivial or unimportant, 'Intrepid' means fearless, and 'Apprehensive' means anxious — none of these describe the role of parks in society.
24. A) **Set apart** का use होगा क्योंकि "set apart" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को अलग करना या विशेष रूप से आरक्षित करना। यहाँ context है कि rulers ने जनता के आनंद के लिए groves और gardens को अलग किया था, इसलिए "set apart" सही है। जबकि 'Set aside' का अर्थ है future use के लिए अलग रखना (ज्यादा financial/ legal context में use होता है), 'Set forth' का अर्थ है प्रस्तुत करना/यात्रा आरंभ करना, और 'Set off' का अर्थ है आरंभ करना या विस्फोट करना। ये इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
- 'Set apart' will be used because it means to separate or earmark something for a special purpose. The sentence highlights that rulers reserved groves and gardens specifically for public enjoyment, making "set apart" correct. Whereas 'Set aside' usually refers to reserving (often money/legal usage), 'Set forth' means to present or start a journey, and 'Set off' means to trigger or cause, which don't fit here.
25. D) **Whipped** का use होगा क्योंकि "whip up" का अर्थ होता है किसी भावना को अचानक उभारना या भड़काना। Sentence में context दिया गया है कि Mark Antony ने Julius Caesar की हत्या के बाद Roman mob की भावनाओं को भड़काया, इसलिए "whipped up" यहाँ सही बैठता है। जबकि 'Cherished' का अर्थ है प्यार से संजोना, 'Cosseted' का अर्थ है लाड़-प्यार करना, और 'Caressed' का अर्थ है सहलाना — ये सभी भावनाओं को उकसाने के sense में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
- 'Whipped' will be used because it means to stir up or arouse emotions suddenly. The sentence mentions that Mark Antony provoked the emotions of the Roman mob after Caesar's assassination, making "whipped up" correct. Whereas 'Cherished' means to treasure, 'Cosseted' means to pamper, and 'Caressed' means to stroke lovingly — none of these convey the idea of inciting a crowd.



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