

Doping menace: on Indian sport and dope positive cases

India must make National Anti-Doping Agency well-funded and independent

One of the biggest **impediments** for India in achieving the status of a global sports power **is** strongly **rooted in** its **dubious distinction** of being the table topper in dope positive cases for the third **consecutive** year. As the country is **set to host** the 2029 World Police and Fire Games and the 2030 **Centenary** Commonwealth Games in Ahmedabad, the low-on-performance and high-on-doping trend may prove **detrimental to** its aspirations of **bidding for** the 2036 Olympic Games. As in the 2024 figures by the global **watchdog**, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), India **logged** 260 **adverse** analytical findings (AAFs) out of 7,113 tests, at 3.6%. France (91) and Italy (85) were second and third **in terms of** numbers. **India**, far behind China (24,214), **was** seventh in terms of overall testing figures. **Nevertheless**, the **National Anti-Doping Agency** (NADA) **looks** at the brighter side of the picture, **claiming** that the higher positivity rate is due to bigger testing numbers. In the post-COVID-19 era, the AAFs and total number of samples were 125 and 3,865 (at 3.2%), respectively, in 2022, and 213 and 5,606 (at 3.8%), respectively, in 2023.

NADA takes pride in **stating** that up to December 16 this year, it has **carried out** 7,068 tests with fewer number of positive cases (110), at 1.5%. It has adopted several measures, including awareness **drives** and encouraging the use of 'Know Your Medicine' app, to **curb** doping. There are many **instances** of NADA officials **pursuing** athletes and them trying to escape to avoid testing. Such **cat-and-mouse stories** point a finger at **the sorry state of affairs** and a deeper **malaise** within the sports **ecosystem** that includes support staff, who have been suspended for **abetting** doping. Even as the Sports Ministry is **addressing** the concern, it **acknowledges** that government jobs through sports quota are a big **lure** for the athletes to take shortcuts. It cannot be denied that **lucrative cash awards** for big international medals **may** also **be prompting** elite athletes to take banned performance-enhancing drugs, despite the risks of adverse effects on one's health, over the years. India has passed the National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025, to add **muscle** to its anti-doping efforts. Whether doping is **triggered** by need or **greed** or ignorance, the **country**, under pressure from the International Olympic Committee over the issue, should **make** NADA a truly independent entity and **provide** more funds to put up a stronger fight against this **menace**, which has **kept pace with** modern scientific **developments**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Impediment** (noun) – hurdles, obstacles, barriers, hindrances, obstructions बाधाएं
2. **Root** (in) (noun) – to be the fundamental cause or origin of something की जड़ होना
3. **Dubious** (adjective) – doubtful, suspicious, questionable, skeptical, uncertain संदिग्ध
4. **Distinction** (noun) – repute, renown, prominence, characteristic, feature विशिष्टता
5. **Consecutive** (adjective) – sequential, successive, continuous, following, running निरंतर
6. **Set** (to) (verb) – to be ready or about to do something तैयार होना
7. **Host** (verb) – organize, present, arrange, manage, accommodate मेजबानी करना
8. **Centenary** (noun) – centennial, hundredth anniversary, hundredth year, centenary, jubilee शताब्दी
9. **Detrimental** (to) (adjective) – tending to cause harm or damage to something के लिए हानिकारक
10. **Bidding** (for) (noun) – to offer a price or make an effort to obtain something के लिए बोली लगाना
11. **Watchdog** (noun) – monitor, supervisor, custodian, guardian, ombudsman निगरानी संस्था
12. **Log** (verb) – record, register, document, enter, enroll दर्ज करना
13. **Adverse** (adjective) – unfavorable, hostile, harmful, negative, contrary प्रतिकूल
14. **In terms of** (phrase) – with regard to the particular aspect being discussed के संदर्भ में
15. **Nevertheless** (adverb) – nonetheless, however, yet, notwithstanding, still तथापि
16. **Claim** (verb) – assert, maintain, declare, state, affirm दावा करना
17. **State** (verb) – declare, express, announce, proclaim, utter कहना
18. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – to perform or complete a job or activity पूरा करना
19. **Drives** (noun) – campaigns, movements, crusades, initiatives, efforts अभियान
20. **Curb** (verb) – restrain, check, control, inhibit, bridle नियंत्रण करना
21. **Instances** (noun) – examples, cases, occurrences, occasions, illustrations उदाहरण

22. **Pursue** (verb) – chase, follow, track, tail, hound पीछा करना
23. **Cat-and-mouse story** (idiom) – situations characterized by playful or strategic hunting of a victim लुका-छिपी की कहानी
24. **The sorry state of affairs** (phrase) – a very bad or unpleasant situation or condition स्थिति की दयनीय अवस्था
25. **Malaise** (noun) – sickness, illness, ailment, infirmity, unease अस्वस्थता
26. **Ecosystem** (noun) – environment, network, complex, structure, milieu पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
27. **Abet** (verb) – assist, aid, help, encourage, support उकसाना
28. **Address** (verb) – tackle, handle, manage, attend, confront संबोधित करना
29. **Acknowledge** (verb) – admit, accept, recognize, concede, grant स्वीकार करना
30. **Lure** (noun) – attraction, bait, incentive, enticement, temptation प्रलोभन
31. **Lucrative** (adjective) – profitable, gainful, remunerative, fruitful, rewarding लाभदायक
32. **Prompt** (verb) – incite, induce, provoke, stimulate, urge प्रेरित करना
33. **Muscle** (noun) – strength, power, might, force, potency शक्ति
34. **Trigger** (verb) – activate, spark, provoke, cause, ignite शुरू करना
35. **Greed** (noun) – avarice, cupidity, gluttony, rapacity, covetousness लालच
36. **Menace** (noun) – threat, danger, peril, hazard, nuisance खतरा
37. **Kept pace with** (idiom) – to move or develop at the same speed as someone or something else तालमेल बिठाना
38. **Developments** (noun) – advancements, progress, evolutions, improvements, growth घटनाक्रम

Summary of the Editorial

1. India's ambition to become a global sports power is seriously hurt by its high number of dope-positive cases.
2. India has topped the list of dope-positive cases globally for the third consecutive year.
3. This poor record threatens India's credibility as it prepares to host major events like the 2029 World Police and Fire Games and the 2030 Commonwealth Games.
4. The doping issue could also weaken India's bid to host the 2036 Olympic Games.
5. According to WADA's 2024 data, India recorded 260 adverse analytical findings (AAFs) out of 7,113 tests, a positivity rate of 3.6%.
6. Although India conducted fewer tests than China, it still reported the highest number of positive cases worldwide.
7. NADA argues that the high positivity rate is linked to increased testing rather than worsening behaviour.
8. Data from 2022 and 2023 show that doping cases have remained consistently high in the post-COVID period.
9. NADA claims improvement in 2024, with a lower positivity rate of 1.5% till mid-December.
10. Awareness campaigns and tools like the 'Know Your Medicine' app have been introduced to educate athletes.
11. Despite this, incidents of athletes trying to evade testing reveal deep-rooted problems in the sports ecosystem.
12. Support staff involvement in doping highlights systemic failure, not just individual wrongdoing.
13. Government jobs under sports quotas and large cash rewards for medals act as strong incentives for doping.
14. The National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, 2025, aims to strengthen India's anti-doping framework.
15. To effectively combat doping, India must make NADA truly independent, well-funded, and equipped to deal with evolving scientific methods of cheating.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**1. What is the main theme of the passage?****[Editorial page]**

- A. The persistent doping crisis in Indian sports and the urgent need for reform
- B. The logistical planning for India's future international sporting events
- C. The statistical improvement in anti-doping tests conducted by authorities
- D. The growing influence of international sports regulatory organisations

2. Direction: Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option based on the passage.

Despite India being far behind China in the total number of tests conducted, its high ranking in dope-positive cases indicates that the problem lies more in the _____ of the sports ecosystem than merely in testing volume.

- A. expansion
- B. integrity
- C. accessibility
- D. visibility

3. Directions: Choose the option that correctly evaluates the statement based on the passage.

Statement:

India's declining percentage of dope-positive cases in the current year conclusively proves that awareness measures alone have resolved the doping problem in Indian sports.

- A. True, because fewer positives automatically indicate complete success of awareness drives.
- B. False, because the passage shows deeper systemic causes beyond awareness efforts.
- C. True, because testing numbers are now higher and more transparent.
- D. False, because international agencies no longer monitor India closely.

4. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage regarding India's high number of dope-positive cases?

- A. India's doping problem is primarily a statistical illusion caused only by increased testing.
- B. Hosting international games will automatically reduce doping incidents in India.
- C. International sporting bodies exaggerate India's doping figures for political reasons.
- D. The doping issue reflects deeper systemic weaknesses beyond individual athletes.

5. Why does the passage argue that making NADA a truly independent body is necessary?

- A. To increase India's total number of doping tests beyond China's figures.
- B. To reduce the financial burden on athletes undergoing frequent testing.
- C. To meet international pressure and strengthen the credibility of anti-doping efforts.
- D. To ensure automatic qualification for future Olympic hosting rights.

6. Select the correct option:

Her rebuttal, though eloquent, failed to ____ the central issue raised by the opposition.

- A. address
- B. digress
- C. circumvent
- D. elude

7. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:

CAUSTIC

- A. Kind
- B. Mild
- C. Gentle

- D. Sarcastic
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
Shylock was a cut-throat and was known as someone who was only interested in the amount of money that he could get from a situation.
- A. Selfish
B. Greedy
C. Meddlesome
D. Mercenary
9. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
What the committee failed to deliberate on adequately (1)/ were not the policy's objectives themselves, (2)/ but the political ramifications it (3)/ might have had if implemented without broader consensus. (4)
- A. (1)
B. (2)
C. (3)
D. (4)
10. **Select the correct option:**
Only after a decade of fieldwork ____ fully grasp the dialect's nuances.
- A. she had
B. did she
C. had she
D. she did
11. **Select the most appropriate antonym of "Constrained."**
- A. Liberated
B. Futile
C. Arcane
D. Tedious
12. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The reforms being recommended by the panel (1)/ are not only intended to streamline administrative functions (2)/ but also addressing the asymmetries in resource allocation (3)/ that have long plagued rural districts. (4)
- A. (1)
B. (2)
C. (3)
D. (4)
13. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the most logical sequence of sentences from the options to construct a meaningful and cohesive paragraph.**
- a. Researchers from five medical centres around the country found that insomniacs were also significantly likely to have poor health, such as chest pain, arthritis, and depression, as well as difficulties doing daily duties.
- b. Even temporary sleep loss can disrupt the body's capacity to break down carbohydrates, interfere with hormones, and aggravate diabetes and high bloodpressure.

- c. So, make time for whatever helps you sleep, whether it's exercise, massages, yoga, meditation, or a fragrance bath.
- d. Sleep deprivation has frightening consequences for many biological processes.
- A. d, a, b, c
- B. d, a, c, b
- C. d, c, a, b
- D. d, c, b, a
14. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
Make no bones about it
- A. To hesitate before speaking
- B. To remain neutral
- C. To be direct and honest
- D. To confuse the listener
15. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Sturdiness."**
- A. Pliability
- B. Debility
- C. Tenacity
- D. Levity
16. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
The decision has serious implikeshun.
- A. implicashun
- B. implickation
- C. impिकासun
- D. implication
17. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word "Fanciful."**
- A. Ethereal
- B. Nebulous
- C. Ornate
- D. Pragmatic
18. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**
The fanon rested on the Pope's shoulder during Mass.
- A. The theologian lectured on the fanon's origin in Rome.
- B. The tailor stitched the edge of the fanon carefully.
- C. The critic analyzed Fanon's theory of postcolonial identity.
- D. The cardinal wore the fanon over his chasuble.
19. **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
It was being suggested by multiple sources that the operation had been compromised internally.
- A. Multiple sources suggested the operation was compromised internally.
- B. The operation was compromised, multiple sources suggested.
- C. The sources were suggesting an operation compromise.
- D. The operation had compromised multiple internal sources.
20. **Select the option that best explains the meaning of the phrasal verb "Wear off."**

- A. To decorate lavishly
- B. To strengthen gradually
- C. To diminish slowly
- D. To initiate suddenly

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 his Independence Day addresses delivered from the Red Fort, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been _____ (1) _____ fellow citizens to preserve the memory of those who overthrew colonial rule. Even as his reminders have been timely, his tactics — _____ (2) _____ a few freedom fighters' names and including some of their words in his speeches — are as well-worn as the Archaeological Survey of India's (ASI) approach to conserving the nation's built heritage. With a few exceptions, the ASI has largely been content _____ (3) _____ selecting monuments, isolating them, repairing them and occasionally polishing them. Given the enormity and complexity of India's past and the risk of large sections of it fading from our collective _____ (4) _____, it is time to _____ (5) _____ a more thoughtful and holistic approach to the conservation of ASI monuments.

- 21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. dissuading
 - B. exhorting
 - C. abnegating
 - D. tempering
- 22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. enumerating
 - B. recounting
 - C. prevaricating
 - D. plagiarizing
- 23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. without
 - B. within
 - C. with
 - D. whereat
- 24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. oblivion
 - B. consciousness
 - C. extirpation
 - D. insensibility
- 25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. eloquent
 - B. craven
 - C. sentience
 - D. articulate

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- A) The persistent doping crisis in Indian sports and the urgent need for reform**
 The passage mainly focuses on India's doping problem, its causes, institutional shortcomings, and the necessity of stronger, independent, and well-funded anti-doping measures.
 B: Incorrect because events are mentioned only to show the consequences of doping.
 C: Incorrect as data is used to contextualise the problem, not to highlight success.
 D: Incorrect because international bodies are referenced only for pressure and comparison, not as the central theme.
- B) integrity**
 Integrity is correct because the passage highlights systemic issues—support staff involvement, athletes evading tests, incentives like jobs and cash awards—pointing to ethical and structural weaknesses rather than testing scale alone.
 A. expansion – refers to growth or increase, which does not explain ethical lapses or doping behavior.
 C. accessibility – relates to availability or ease of access, not to moral or institutional failure.
 D. visibility – concerns public perception, whereas the issue discussed is internal and systemic.
- B) False, because the passage shows deeper systemic causes beyond awareness efforts.**
 B is correct since the passage explicitly mentions persistent structural problems—athletes evading tests, involvement of support staff, and incentives encouraging shortcuts—showing that awareness alone is insufficient.
 A – A decline in numbers does not conclusively prove resolution, as systemic issues remain.
 C – Higher testing and transparency do not automatically eliminate doping motivations.
 D – Incorrect, as pressure from bodies like the International Olympic Committee is explicitly mentioned.
- D) The passage suggests that doping is linked not only to athletes but also to systemic issues such as support staff involvement, incentives like government jobs, cash rewards, and institutional weaknesses, indicating a deeper malaise.**
 A: Incorrect because the passage questions NADA's claim and highlights structural problems beyond testing numbers.
 B: Incorrect since hosting events is portrayed as being threatened by doping, not as a solution to it.
 C: Incorrect as no evidence of political exaggeration by bodies like World Anti-Doping Agency is suggested.
- C) To meet international pressure and strengthen the credibility of anti-doping efforts.**
 The passage states that India is under pressure from the International Olympic Committee and needs an independent and well-funded National Anti-Doping Agency to fight doping more effectively and credibly.
 A: Incorrect because numerical comparison with China is not linked to NADA's independence.
 B: Incorrect as the focus is on institutional credibility, not athlete expenses.

D: Incorrect since independence alone does not guarantee hosting rights; it only strengthens India's bid indirectly.

6. A) **Address** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में वाक्य यह बता रहा है कि उसकी प्रतिक्रिया (rebuttal) प्रभावशाली तो थी, लेकिन उसने मुख्य मुद्दे को सीधे तौर पर नहीं उठाया। यहाँ “failed to ____ the central issue” यह दर्शाता है कि कार्य होना चाहिए था “मुख्य मुद्दे को उठाना या उस पर ध्यान देना,” इसलिए “address” सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

The sentence suggests that despite being eloquent, her rebuttal did not deal with the main issue.

The phrase “failed to ____ the central issue” requires a verb meaning to tackle, confront, or focus on a matter.

“Address” precisely means to deal with or respond to an issue directly.

The other options do not fit this required meaning.

Therefore, “address” is the most appropriate choice.

Options analysis

- digress - to go off topic
- circumvent - to avoid deliberately
- elude - to escape to avoid detection

7. D) **Caustic** (adjective) – Sarcastic, biting, scathing, cutting, acrid. व्यंग्यात्मक / तीखा
Synonym: **Sarcastic** (adjective) – Marked by or given to using irony to mock or convey contempt; sharp, cutting, ironic. व्यंग्यपूर्ण

- **Kind** (adjective) – Generous, considerate, gentle, benevolent. दयालु
- **Mild** (adjective) – Gentle, moderate, soft, temperate. कोमल
- **Gentle** (adjective) – Soft, tender, kind, polite. विनम्र

8. D) **Mercenary** (noun) - A person primarily concerned with making money at the expense of ethics. धनलोलुप

- **Selfish** (adjective) - Lacking consideration for others; concerned chiefly with one's own personal profit or pleasure. स्वार्थी
- **Greedy** (adjective) - Having or showing an intense and selfish desire for something, especially wealth or power. लालची
- **Meddlesome** (adjective) - Fond of meddling; interfering. दखल देने वाला

9. B) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject 'What the committee failed to deliberate on adequately' एक Singular Clause है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular होना चाहिए।

The subject of the sentence is the what-clause:

“What the committee failed to deliberate on adequately.”

A what-clause functions as one complete idea, making it singular.

Therefore, the verb that follows must also be singular.

Using “were” is incorrect in this context.

Hence, “was” should be used instead of “were.”

This ensures subject–verb agreement.

10. B) **did she** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य inversion structure (उलटा क्रम) में है, जो “Only after...” जैसे adverbial phrase के बाद प्रयोग किया जाता है। ऐसे वाक्यों में auxiliary verb (did) subject (she) से पहले आता है ताकि वाक्य का जोर बढ़े और औपचारिकता दिखे। इसलिए, सही क्रम होगा “Only after a decade of fieldwork did she fully grasp the dialect’s nuances.” The sentence begins with “Only after”, a limiting adverbial expression. Such expressions require subject–auxiliary inversion for emphasis and correctness. Hence, the auxiliary verb “did” comes before the subject “she.” The main verb remains in its base form (grasp). Therefore, “did she” is the correct choice.

11. A) **Liberated**

Constrained – restricted, limited, curbed. सीमित

Antonym: **Liberated** – free, unrestricted.

- **Futile** – useless.
- **Arcane** – mysterious.
- **Tedious** – boring.

12. C) **'addressing'** के बदले 'to address' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'not only... but also' के बाद समान संरचना (parallel structure) होनी चाहिए। पहले भाग में 'to streamline' infinitive रूप में है, इसलिए दूसरे भाग में भी 'to address' होना चाहिए।

- The correlative conjunction “not only ... but also” requires parallel grammatical structure.

In the first part, the verb is in the infinitive form: “to streamline.”

Therefore, the verb in the second part must also be an infinitive.

Using “addressing” breaks this parallelism.

Hence, “to address” should replace “addressing.”

13. A) A) **d, a, b, c**

d starts the paragraph by introducing the main topic—“Sleep deprivation has frightening consequences for many biological processes.” This sets the context for the discussion.

a follows d as it provides supporting evidence from research, detailing specific health issues linked to insomnia (poor health, chest pain, arthritis, etc.).

b comes next as it further elaborates on the biological consequences mentioned in d, explaining how even temporary sleep loss affects metabolism, hormones, and chronic conditions.

c concludes the paragraph by offering a solution—“So, make time for whatever helps you sleep...”—tying back to the problems discussed earlier.

In Hindi

- d paragraph की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह main topic—“नींद की कमी का शरीर की जैविक प्रक्रियाओं पर भयानक प्रभाव पड़ता है”—को introduce करता है।
- a, d के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह research के आधार पर विस्तार से बताता है कि अनिद्रा से जुड़ी स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं (सीने में दर्द, गठिया, डिप्रेशन आदि) क्या हैं।

- b, a के बाद आता है, क्योंकि यह d में बताए गए जैविक प्रभावों को और विस्तार से समझाता है— यहां बताया गया है कि थोड़ी सी नींद की कमी भी कार्बोहाइड्रेट मेटाबॉलिज्म, हार्मोन्स और बीमारियों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है।
- c paragraph को समाप्त करता है, क्योंकि यह समाधान सुझाता है— "तो, जो भी आपको नींद लाने में मदद करे, उसके लिए समय निकालें..."—जो पहले बताई गई समस्याओं से जुड़ा हुआ है।

14. C) **Make no bones about it** (idiom) – To be direct and honest सीधे और ईमानदार होना / बिना हिचकिचाहट बात कहना

- **Bite one's tongue / Hedge one's words** - To hesitate before speaking (बोलने में हिचकिचाना)
- **Sit on the fence** - To remain neutral (किसी एक पक्ष का समर्थन न करना)
- **To confuse the listener** - To confuse the listener (सामने वाले को भ्रमित करना)

15. C) **Tenacity**

Sturdiness (noun) – Strength, resilience, robustness; मजबूती.

Synonym: Tenacity – Firmness, toughness, persistence; दृढ़ता.

- **Pliability** – Easiness to bend; लचक.
- **Debility** – Physical weakness; दुर्बलता.
- **Levity** – Lack of seriousness; हल्कापन.

16. D) The correct spelling of 'implikeshun' is '**implication**' which means "consequence, result, effect" निहितार्थ परिणाम.

17. D) **Pragmatic**

Fanciful (adjective) – Imaginary, unrealistic, whimsical. काल्पनिक

Antonym: Pragmatic – Practical, realistic, fact-based. व्यावहारिक

- **Nebulous** – Vague. अस्पष्ट
- **Ornate** – Highly decorated. अलंकृत
- **Ethereal** – Extremely delicate. दिव्य

18. C) **The critic analyzed Fanon's theory of postcolonial identity.**

वाक्य में 'fanon' शब्द का अर्थ है — पोप द्वारा धार्मिक समारोहों (Mass) के दौरान पहना जाने वाला विशेष धार्मिक वस्त्र (a vestment worn by the Pope during Mass)।

अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य ढूँढ़ना है जिसमें 'fanon' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।

विकल्प C में 'Fanon' किसी व्यक्ति का नाम (Frantz Fanon — प्रसिद्ध दार्शनिक और उपनिवेशोत्तर विचारक) है, न कि धार्मिक वस्त्र।

दोनों का उच्चारण समान है, लेकिन अर्थ भिन्न हैं — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।

In the highlighted sentence, fanon means a "liturgical vestment worn by the Pope during Mass".

In option C, Fanon refers to Frantz Fanon, the noted philosopher and postcolonial theorist. They sound the same but differ in meaning and usage — one is a religious garment, the other a proper name.

19. A) **Multiple sources suggested the operation was compromised internally.**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय सही Tense (Past Continuous) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "It" Subject है, "was being suggested" Verb (Past Continuous Passive) है, और "by multiple sources" Agent (कर्म करने वाला) है। Passive वाक्य में "that the operation had been compromised internally" Object clause है। Active वाक्य में Agent "Multiple sources" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "were suggesting" (Past Continuous Active) में बदला गया है और Object clause "that the operation had been compromised internally" को उसी रूप में रखा गया है। To change from passive to active voice, the agent of the passive sentence becomes the subject of the active sentence.

In the passive sentence, "It" is a dummy subject, while "by multiple sources" shows the real doer.

The verb "was being suggested" (past continuous passive) changes to "were suggesting" (past continuous active), maintaining the tense.

The clause "that the operation had been compromised internally" remains unchanged, as it is the object of the verb.

20. C) **Wear off** (phrasal verb) – To gradually disappear or lose effect; fade. कम होना / खत्म होना

21. B) **'Exhorting'** का use होगा क्योंकि "exhort" का अर्थ है लोगों को जोर देकर प्रेरित करना या प्रोत्साहित करना। वाक्य कह रहा है कि प्रधानमंत्री नागरिकों से आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि वे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की यादों को संजोकर रखें। इसलिए "exhorting fellow citizens" सही है। जबकि 'Dissuading' का अर्थ है हतोत्साहित करना, 'Abnegating' का अर्थ है त्याग करना, और 'Tempering' का अर्थ है नियंत्रित करना या नरम करना, जो इस context में बिल्कुल सही नहीं है।

'Exhorting' will be used because it means strongly urging or encouraging someone to do something. The sentence highlights that the Prime Minister urges citizens to preserve the memory of freedom fighters, so "exhorting" fits perfectly. Whereas, 'Dissuading' means discouraging, 'Abnegating' means renouncing/denying, and 'Tempering' means moderating/softening, none of which fit in this context.

22. A) **'Enumerating'** का use होगा क्योंकि "enumerate" का अर्थ होता है नामों/वस्तुओं को क्रम से गिनाना या सूचीबद्ध करना। वाक्य में उसकी रणनीति — कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के नाम गिनाना और उनके कुछ शब्दों को शामिल करना — बताई गई है, इसलिए 'enumerating' यहाँ सही है और 'including' के साथ समानांतर (parallel) -ing रूप बनाए रखता है। जबकि 'recounting' का अर्थ है किसी कथा/घटना को

विस्तार से सुनाना (सिर्फ नामों पर फिट नहीं बैठता), 'prevaricating' का अर्थ है टालमटोल/सच से बचना, और 'plagiarizing' का अर्थ है बिना श्रेय चोरी करना—ये इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- 'Enumerating' will be used because it means to list names/items one by one. The sentence frames his tactic as listing a few freedom fighters' names and including some of their words, so 'enumerating' is semantically precise and grammatically parallel to 'including' (both in -ing form). Whereas 'recounting' means narrating a story (not merely listing names), 'prevaricating' means evading the truth, and 'plagiarizing' means copying without attribution—none fit this context.

23. C) With' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ वाक्य कह रहा है कि "the ASI has largely been content with selecting monuments..." यानी ASI केवल स्मारकों को चुनने, अलग करने, मरम्मत करने और पॉलिश करने तक संतुष्ट रहा है। Preposition "with" यहाँ grammatically और contextually बिल्कुल सही बैठता है। जबकि 'Without' का अर्थ है बिना, जो अर्थ बदल देगा; 'Within' का अर्थ है अंदर, जो fit नहीं होता; और 'Whereat' एक archaic (पुराना) word है जिसका अर्थ है "at which", जो इस context में बिल्कुल अप्रासंगिक है।

- 'With' will be used because the phrase "content with" is a standard grammatical construction meaning "satisfied with." The sentence conveys that ASI has been satisfied with just selecting, repairing, and polishing monuments. Whereas, 'Without' means lacking, 'Within' means inside, and 'Whereat' is archaic for "at which," none of which fit in the context.

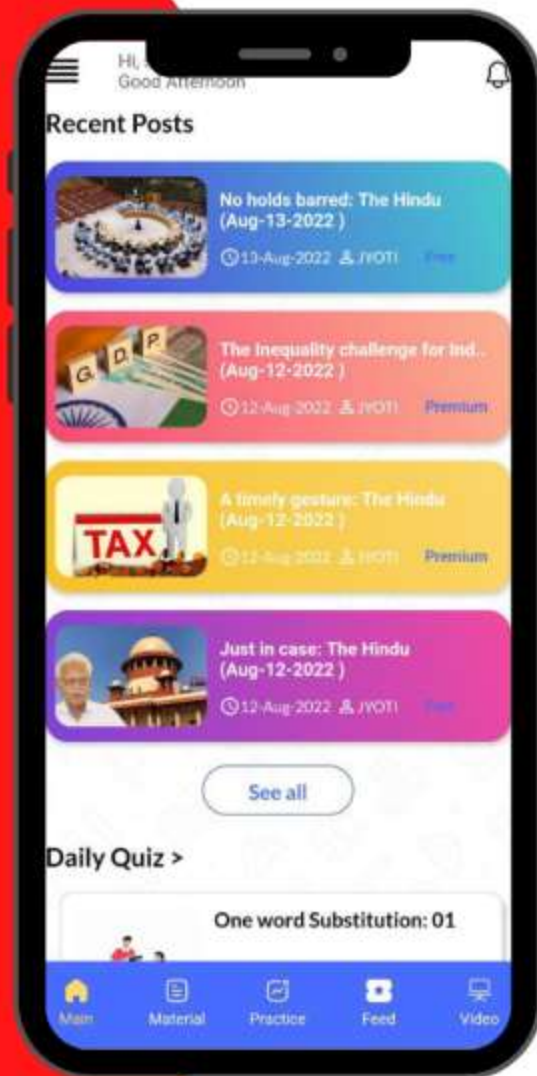
24. B) 'Consciousness' का use होगा क्योंकि "collective consciousness" का अर्थ होता है साझा जागरूकता/चेतना; वाक्य में "fading from our collective ____" दिया है, इसलिए 'consciousness' यहाँ सही है — अर्थ होगा "हमारी सामूहिक चेतना से धुंधला पड़ना"। व्याकरण की दृष्टि से यह एक uncountable noun है जो 'our collective' के बाद स्वाभाविक रूप से आती है। जबकि 'oblivion' का अर्थ विस्मृति/पूर्ण भुला दिया जाना है और सामान्य प्रयोग "fade into oblivion" होता है, "from our collective oblivion" असंगत है; 'extirpation' का अर्थ उन्मूलन/जड़ से नाश करना है, जो "collective ____" के रूप में अर्थ नहीं देता; 'insensibility' का अर्थ संवेदनशून्यता है, "fading from our collective insensibility" अर्थगत रूप से अनुचित है।

- 'Consciousness' will be used because "collective consciousness" is the natural collocation meaning shared awareness; the sentence frame "fading from our collective ____" fits "consciousness" perfectly ("fading from our collective consciousness"). Grammatically, it's an uncountable abstract noun that sits naturally after "our collective." Whereas, 'oblivion' means being forgotten and typically collocates as "fade into oblivion," not "from our collective ..."; 'extirpation' means eradication, which doesn't work as "collective extirpation" here; and 'insensibility' means lack of feeling, making "fading from our collective insensibility" semantically awkward.

25. D) 'Articulate' का use होगा क्योंकि यह verb के रूप में "स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त करना" दर्शाता है। वाक्य में यह बताना है कि अब समय है एक अधिक विचारशील दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करने का। जबकि 'Eloquent'

adjective है (केवल बोलचाल की वाकपटुता दर्शाता है), 'Craven' का अर्थ कायर है, और 'Sentience' noun है जो संवेदनशीलता दर्शाता है — ये तीनों यहाँ context और grammar दोनों में सही नहीं बैठते।

- 'Articulate' will be used because it means "to express clearly." The sentence requires a verb to convey the idea of presenting a new approach. Whereas 'Eloquent' is only an adjective (fluent in speaking), 'Craven' means cowardly, and 'Sentience' is a noun meaning consciousness — none of which fit grammatically or contextually here.



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