

## Caught in the middle: On India and curbing drug abuse

India must prioritise reduction of harm from drug abuse

India is located between two major drug-producing regions: Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran to the west and Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos to the east. While the West has historically dominated heroin production, the International Narcotics Control Board has said Myanmar has become the world's leading source of **illicit** opium while East and Southeast Asia remain major sources of methamphetamine. Officials have said drugs are being received at Gujarat, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu via **maritime** routes. Similarly, some drugs are produced domestically using illegally **diverted** pharmaceutical ingredients, **aided** by the fact that individuals possessing small quantities of heroin can attract up to six months' **imprisonment**, whereas **drugmakers** that cannot **account for** lakhs of doses **often** face only **slaps on the wrist**. The **rise** of Myanmar, where the territory under **ethnic** armed organisations **is** expanding, as a **key** source is also troubling since it shares a border with India. The Narcotics Control Bureau has noted a dramatic **surge** in the use of drones to smuggle drugs across borders, especially over Punjab. **Traffickers** are organising over the **darknet** and using **cryptocurrencies**. The **pillars** of India's response thus **aim** to keep the **enforcement regime** from being out-innovated and improve regulatory certainty.

States are trying to adopt a 'whole of society' approach recognising the public health and social **dimensions**. However, India needs to do more. Physical abuse and forced **detoxification** are frequently reported from many private centres. Punjab has an **extensive** network of **de addiction** centres providing opioid substitution therapy, and some northeastern States **to a secondary extent**, but most large States have much less access relative to need. Most Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts are located in urban areas whereas the highest density of **addicts** in Punjab are in border villages and rural **pockets**. **Likewise**, **relapse** is often treated as a **moral** failure and many addicts avoid government centres fearing social **ostracisation**, particularly in rural North India. The **persistence** of criminal records for **small-scale** possession **prevents** youth from getting jobs, reducing their **odds** of escaping the drug-crime cycle. Although the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan has said it has **sensitised** over six crore women, **facilities** dedicated to women **are scarce** and **concentrated** in urban areas; **stigma**, caregiving responsibilities, and **lack** of gender-responsive treatment **keep** many women from seeking or completing care. Finally, as evidence shows, disrupted supply can **drive** many users to cheaper alternatives unless **accompanied** by effective treatment. India must therefore shift public focus from **seizures** and **arrests** to the number of lives **restored**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Caught in the middle** (phrase) - to be positioned between two conflicting sides or difficult situations दो पक्षों के बीच फंसा होना
2. **Curb** (verb) - restrain, check, control, restrict, limit नियंत्रण करना
3. **Illicit** (adjective) - illegal, unlawful, banned, prohibited, forbidden अवैध
4. **Maritime** (adjective) - nautical, oceanic, naval, seafaring, aquatic समुद्री
5. **Divert** (verb) - misappropriate, redirect, shift, turn, sidetrack दिशा बदलना/दुर्विनियोजित करना
6. **Aid** (verb) - assist, help, support, facilitate, back सहायता करना
7. **Imprisonment** (noun) - incarceration, detention, custody, confinement, jail कारावास
8. **Whereas** (conjunction) - while, although, on the contrary, yet, in contrast जबकि
9. **Drugmaker** (noun) - manufacturer, pharmaceutical company, producer, firm दवा निर्माता
10. **Account for** (phrasal verb) - to explain or provide reason हिसाब देना/स्पष्टीकरण देना
11. **Often** (adverb) - frequently, repeatedly, regularly, usually, commonly अक्सर
12. **Slap on the wrist** (phrase) - a mild or insufficient punishment मामूली सजा
13. **Ethnic** (adjective) - racial, cultural, tribal, ancestral, linguistic जातीय
14. **Key** (adjective) - essential, crucial, vital, primary, central महत्वपूर्ण
15. **Surge** (noun) - increase, rise, jump, escalation, boom उछाल/तेजी
16. **Trafficker** (noun) - smuggler, dealer, runner, pusher, trader तस्कर
17. **Darknet** (noun) - underground internet, hidden network, encrypted web, black-web डार्कनेट (गुप्त इंटरनेट)
18. **Cryptocurrency** (noun) - a digital currency that uses cryptography to secure transactions and operates on a decentralized network called a blockchain क्रिप्टोकॉरेंसी
19. **Pillar** (noun) - foundation, support, basis, cornerstone, column स्तंभ/मुख्य आधार
20. **Enforcement** (noun) - implementation, execution, application, administration, imposition प्रवर्तन
21. **Regime** (noun) - system, structure, rule, order, administration शासन/प्रणाली
22. **Dimension** (noun) - aspect, facet, measure, scope, feature आयाम
23. **Detoxification** (noun) - cleansing, rehab, purification, withdrawal, recovery विषहरण (नशा मुक्ति)
24. **Extensive** (adjective) - widespread, comprehensive, vast, broad, far-reaching व्यापक
25. **De-addiction** (noun) - rehabilitation, recovery, sobriety, withdrawal, therapy नशा मुक्ति

26. **To an extent** (phrase) - partly, somewhat, to a degree, partially एक हद तक
27. **Addict** (noun) - user, dependent, habitué, drug-user, consumer नशे का आदी
28. **Pocket** (noun) - area, region, enclave, zone, section क्षेत्र/जेब (सीमित भाग)
29. **Likewise** (adverb) - similarly, also, in the same way, correspondingly, equally इसी तरह
30. **Relapse** (noun) - recurrence, slip, setback, backslide, return दोबारा नशा करना/पुनरावृत्ति
31. **Moral** (adjective) - ethical, principled, righteous, virtuous, upright नैतिक
32. **Ostracisation** (noun) - exclusion, rejection, boycott, shunning, isolation बहिष्कार
33. **Persistence** (noun) - continuation, endurance, survival, tenacity, stubbornness निरंतरता/बने रहना
34. **Small-scale** (adjective) - minor, limited, petty, local, little छोटे पैमाने पर
35. **Odds** (noun) - chances, probability, likelihood, prospects, outlook संभावनाएं
36. **Sensitise** (verb) - aware, alert, conscious, educate, inform संवेदनशील बनाना/जागरूक करना
37. **Scarce** (adjective) - rare, sparse, limited, insufficient, meager दुर्लभ/कम
38. **Concentrated** (adjective) - gathered, clustered, focused, packed, centered केंद्रित
39. **Stigma** (noun) - shame, disgrace, dishonor, brand, stain कलंक/सामाजिक बदनामी
40. **Drive** (verb) - force, push, propel, move, lead प्रेरित करना/मजबूर करना
41. **Accompany** (verb) - go with, follow, attend, join, supplement के साथ होना
42. **Seizure** (noun) - capture, confiscation, grab, raid, impoundment जब्ती
43. **Arrest** (noun) - capture, detention, apprehension, bust, custody गिरफ्तारी
44. **Restore** (verb) - recover, heal, rejuvenate, repair, rehabilitate पुनर्स्थापित करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **India's strategic location** between the Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran) and the Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Thailand, Laos) makes it highly vulnerable to drug trafficking.
2. **Myanmar has overtaken Afghanistan** as the world's largest producer of illicit opium, increasing the threat to India due to their shared border.
3. **East and Southeast Asia** continue to be major sources of methamphetamine, further intensifying regional drug trafficking.
4. **Maritime routes** through Gujarat, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu are increasingly being used to smuggle drugs into India.
5. **Domestic drug production** is also rising through the illegal diversion of pharmaceutical ingredients, exposing weaknesses in regulatory oversight.
6. **India's legal framework is inconsistent**, as individuals possessing small amounts of drugs often receive harsher punishment than pharmaceutical manufacturers responsible for large-scale diversion.
7. **Drug traffickers are adopting advanced technologies**, including drones, darknet platforms, and cryptocurrencies, making enforcement more challenging.
8. **The government is strengthening enforcement** to prevent traffickers from outpacing law enforcement through technological innovation and improved regulations.
9. **Several States are adopting a 'whole-of-society' approach**, recognising that drug addiction is not only a law-and-order issue but also a public health and social challenge.
10. **Many private de-addiction centres** have been accused of physical abuse and forced detoxification, highlighting the need for stronger regulation and patient protection.
11. **Access to quality de-addiction services remains inadequate**, especially in rural and border areas where drug addiction is often most prevalent.
12. **Social stigma and fear of discrimination** discourage many addicts from seeking treatment, while relapse is often wrongly viewed as a moral failure rather than a medical condition.
13. **Criminal records for minor drug possession** make it difficult for young people to secure employment, trapping them in a cycle of addiction and crime.
14. **Women face additional barriers** to treatment due to limited women-specific facilities, social stigma, caregiving responsibilities, and the lack of gender-sensitive rehabilitation services.
15. **The editorial argues that India should prioritise harm reduction and rehabilitation**, shifting the focus from merely counting drug seizures and arrests to restoring lives through accessible, effective, and compassionate treatment.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **How has 'domestic drug production' been characterized by the author, in the entire passage?**
  - a. It is driven by the expanding territory of ethnic armed organizations. Editorial Page
  - b. It is inadvertently facilitated by a legal asymmetry in regulatory punishments.
  - c. It relies heavily on the illegal diversion of standard pharmaceutical ingredients.

A. Only a  
B. Both b and c  
C. Only b  
D. Both a and b
2. **According to the passage, what is the principal structural drawback of the current location of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts?**
  - A. They are built using sophisticated medical equipment that is unaffordable for rural local governing bodies.
  - B. They are primarily concentrated in urban areas, creating a geographic disconnect from the hard-hit rural sectors.
  - C. They are managed by poorly regulated private operators who rely on unscientific forced detention models.
  - D. They are restricted exclusively to northeastern border provinces, leaving most major interior states completely empty.
3. **Which of the following statement is NOT supported by the passage?**
  - A. Advanced drug traffickers utilize decentralized darknet networks and digital cryptocurrencies to conduct transactions.
  - B. Stigma, family care obligations, and a deficiency in gender-specific therapy hinder women from completing addiction recovery.
  - C. Individuals caught with minimal drug amounts face far harsher legal consequences than unaccountable large-scale manufacturers.
  - D. Disruption of illicit supply lines naturally reduces total drug usage by making substances unavailable.
4. **The author of the passage seems to be:**
  - A. a structural critic of the internal domestic chemical manufacturing framework
  - B. a proponent of prioritizing rehabilitative recovery over penal enforcement
  - C. an opponent of expanding state-level decentralized de-addiction networks
  - D. an observer indifferent to the modern technological shifts in trafficking
5. **Identify the grammatical voice used in the following clause from the second paragraph of the passage: "Likewise, relapse is often treated as a moral failure..."**
  - A. Active voice
  - B. Interrogative voice
  - C. Imperative voice
  - D. Passive voice
6. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful passage:**
  - P. The country's strategic doctrine remains anchored in a "no first use" policy, which necessitates maintaining a survivable second-strike capability.
  - Q. Recent reports regarding the deployment of India's nuclear warheads have sparked concern, though experts suggest these fears may be misplaced.

- R. This development signifies a maturation of India's deterrent posture rather than a shift toward aggressive preemptive strike capabilities.
- S. By ensuring that a portion of the arsenal is ready for retaliation, India upholds its promise of credible minimum deterrence against potential adversaries.
- A. Q-P-S-R  
B. Q-S-P-R  
C. P-Q-S-R  
D. Q-R-P-S
7. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful passage:**
- P. They discovered that when a reward-yielding process became permanently inactive, the birds quickly abandoned the behavior.
- Q. Researchers at the University of Veterinary Medicine, Vienna, recently conducted experiments on the cognitive abilities of Goffin's cockatoos.
- R. This adaptive behavior is believed to be a crucial precursor to recognizing the concept of permanent non-functionality in other living beings.
- S. The study involved observing how these intelligent parrots reacted when their learned interactions stopped producing food.
- A. Q-P-S-R  
B. S-Q-P-R  
C. P-S-Q-R  
D. Q-S-P-R
8. **Select the grammatically correct sentence.**
- A. The warrior was waiting for an right time to attack the lion hiding in a cave.  
B. The warrior was waiting for the right time to attack the lion hiding in the cave.  
C. An warrior was waiting for a right time to attack the lion hiding in the cave.  
D. The warrior was waiting for a right time to attack an lion hiding in the cave.
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
The hot sun enervated the labourer to the extent that he collapsed.
- A. weaken  
B. alleviate  
C. energise  
D. Elevate
10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Hoarse  
B. Imprint  
C. Precious  
D. Visious
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
To move or travel back and forth frequently
- A. Grapple  
B. Shuttle  
C. Rupture  
D. Foster
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

- My **complaint** is that the gardener dozes off during work.
- A. Challenge
  - B. Carp
  - C. Praise
  - D. Demur
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
You can always **dependent on me**.
- A. depend over me
  - B. depend for me
  - C. depend at me
  - D. depend on me
14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Willing to take risks and try new ideas.
- A. Resolute
  - B. Desperate
  - C. Adventurous
  - D. Mythical
15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Exuberance
- A. Vibrancy
  - B. Laziness
  - C. Sympathy
  - D. Impartiality
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
Rakesh will win the lottery.
- A. The lottery is won by Rakesh.
  - B. The lottery will have won by Rakesh .
  - C. The lottery will be won by Rakesh.
  - D. The lottery was won by Rakesh.
17. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Entrance
  - B. Brief
  - C. Thunder
  - D. Statinary
18. **Select the most appropriate phrasal verb to fill in the blank.**  
The details were \_\_\_\_\_ from one person to the other within no time.
- A. passed away
  - B. passed in
  - C. passed down
  - D. passed out
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
The room was very \_\_\_\_\_
- A. quit

- B. quilt
- C. quiet
- D. Quite

20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The lizard's light brown skin acts as camouflage in the desert sand.

- A. clothed
- B. mask
- C. reveal
- D. Vanishing

**Passage:**

There is the pain of being widowed after having remained married for 75 years in Marathi novelist Rajendra Banahatti's My Last Autobiography. There is the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of the children who are unable to understand the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the old man. There are friends who are so old as well that they cannot (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to meet each other. There is the slowing down of the body that once used to go on treks, now unable to climb stairs. There is the dependence on caretakers. And yet, this novella is far from a sad story. Filled with humour and descriptive fineness, Banahatti delivers a literary coup.

My Last Autobiography comes alive through translator Jerry Pinto's admirable capture of the irreverent (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and repetitive rhythm of a (5) \_\_\_\_\_. At 94, the protagonist is writing his third autobiography, musing on whether death has somehow forgotten him.

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

- A. complacency
- B. irritability
- C. magnanimity
- D. stoicism

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

- A. whims
- B. tenets
- C. dogma
- D. edict

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

- A. drop off
- B. drop out
- C. drop by
- D. drop back

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

- A. apathy
- B. tenor
- C. decibel
- D. stupor

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

- A. octogenarian
- B. centenarian
- C. septuagenarian

D. nonagenarian

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. B) **Both b and c**

Statement a: Passage : "The rise of Myanmar, where the territory under ethnic armed organisations is expanding, as a key source is also troubling since it shares a border with India." Incorrect. The passage links the expanding territory of ethnic armed organizations strictly to the cross-border trafficking threat originating from Myanmar, not to India's internal, domestic drug manufacturing loops. (Incorrect)

Statement b: Passage : "...some drugs are produced domestically... aided by the fact that individuals possessing small quantities of heroin can attract up to six months' imprisonment, whereas drugmakers that cannot account for lakhs of doses often face only slaps on the wrist." Correct. The author explicitly points out a glaring structural loophole (a legal asymmetry): small-scale users face severe jail time, while commercial-scale domestic illicit drug manufacturers who divert chemical stocks face mere "slaps on the wrist," directly aiding and shielding domestic production. (Correct)

Statement c: Passage Context: "Similarly, some drugs are produced domestically using illegally diverted pharmaceutical ingredients..." Correct. The passage states as a clear factual premise that local domestic manufacturing inside the country is explicitly fed by utilizing raw pharmaceutical components that are illegally siphoned off. (Correct)

2. B) **They are primarily concentrated in urban areas, creating a geographic disconnect from the hard-hit rural sectors.**

Passage : "Most Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts are located in urban areas whereas the highest density of addicts in Punjab are in border villages and rural pockets." Correct. The author explicitly highlights a critical spatial mismatch: the physical rehabilitation centers are concentrated in urban zones, physically separating them from the rural pockets and border villages that suffer from the highest density of addiction.

option A: Incorrect. The passage mentions an infrastructure mismatch, but it never references hospital pricing, premium fees, or the financial cost of running these urban units.

option C: Incorrect. While the passage flags abuse at private centers as a systemic flaw, this describes private practices broadly, not the specific geographic layout drawback of the Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts.

option D: Incorrect. The passage states large states have "much less access relative to need," which means access is highly insufficient, not that they are completely empty.

3. D) **Disruption of illicit supply lines naturally reduces total drug usage by making substances unavailable.**

Passage Context: "Finally, as evidence shows, disrupted supply can drive many users to cheaper alternatives unless accompanied by effective treatment." The passage directly refutes this statement. It notes that cutting off supply alone does not stop consumption; instead, it frequently shifts consumer behavior toward dangerous, cheaper alternative substances if treatment is absent.

Option A (Supported) Passage Context: "Traffickers are organising over the darknet and using cryptocurrencies." This is explicitly stated in the first paragraph as one of the modern technological methods used by drug syndicates.

Option C (Supported): Passage Context: "...individuals possessing small quantities of heroin can attract up to six months' imprisonment, whereas drugmakers that cannot account for lakhs of doses often face only slaps on the wrist." This accurately reflects the legal asymmetry outlined by the author regarding current punitive frameworks in India.

option B: This is supported by passage that the social and institutional barriers identified in the second paragraph that prevent women from accessing rehab.

4. B) **a proponent of prioritizing rehabilitative recovery over penal enforcement**

Passage Context: The passage builds up from the tactical threats in paragraph 1 to a fundamental policy critique in paragraph 2, concluding with the definitive thesis: "India must therefore shift public focus from seizures and arrests to the number of lives restored." This mirrors the overall objective of the text. The author actively pushes for systemic reform that treats addiction as a public health issue rather than just a criminal justice problem.

Option (a): While the author explicitly critiques the lax regulations surrounding pharmaceutical companies siphoning off raw ingredients ("slaps on the wrist"), this is merely a supporting point in the first paragraph, not the overarching identity or stance of the author across the entire passage.

Option (c): The author laments that most large states lack sufficient access to de-addiction networks and that existing facilities are trapped in urban areas away from rural pockets. The author wants these decentralized networks to grow and succeed, making "opponent" factually wrong.

Option (d) : The author is highly attentive to—and explicitly warns about—the rising technological sophistication of cartels (drones, darknet, cryptocurrencies), stating that India's enforcement pillars must keep from being "out-innovated." Therefore, the author is not indifferent.

5. D) **Passive voice**

Passive voice is used because the subject of the clause ('relapse') is receiving the action rather than performing it, and the actual agent performing the action (society/people) is omitted. The structure follows the classic pattern of [Subject + form of 'to be' (is) + Past Participle (treated)], which confirms the use of the passive voice. Therefore, 'Passive voice' is the correct answer.

6. A) **Q-P-S-R**

Sentence Q comes first because it introduces the primary theme and observational background of the passage. It establishes the initial baseline context by highlighting the recent reports regarding warhead deployment and the resulting public concern.

Sentence P follows Sentence Q because it derives a core conceptual and strategic necessity from those observations. It moves from the specific instance of deployment to the broader foundational doctrine: that a "no first use" policy inherently requires a survivable second-strike capability.

Sentence S comes next to offer the functional solution to the strategic requirement raised. After establishing that a retaliatory capability is needed, the narrative logically advances to explain how maintaining ready assets upholds the promise of "credible minimum deterrence."

Sentence R comes last because it provides a highly specific thematic climax and conclusion. It narrows down the broad strategic context to identify this deployment as a sign of posture "maturation" rather than a shift toward aggression, effectively resolving the initial concern.

- Sentence Q सबसे पहले आता है क्योंकि यह passage के मुख्य विषय और व्यावहारिक पृष्ठभूमि (observational background) को पेश करता है। यह हालिया रिपोर्टों और उनसे जुड़ी चिंताओं का उदाहरण देकर एक मजबूत baseline context सेट करता है।
- Sentence P, Sentence Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह उन रिपोर्टों से एक मुख्य रणनीतिक आवश्यकता (strategic necessity) को सामने लाता है। तैनाती की बात करने के बाद, यह वाक्य व्यापक नीतिगत निष्कर्ष देता है कि 'नो फर्स्ट यूज़' (No First Use) नीति को बनाए रखने के लिए एक सुरक्षित 'सेकंड-स्ट्राइक' क्षमता का होना अनिवार्य है।
- Sentence S इसके बाद आता है क्योंकि यह पिछले वाक्य में उठाए गए रणनीतिक संकट का कार्यात्मक समाधान (functional solution) पेश करता है। यह स्पष्ट करने के बाद कि जवाबी कार्रवाई क्यों जरूरी है, क्रम स्वाभाविक रूप से यह समझाता है कि कैसे तैयार हथियार 'विश्वसनीय न्यूनतम प्रतिरोध' (credible minimum deterrence) के वादे को पूरा करते हैं।
- Sentence R अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह पूरे सीकेंस का एक विशिष्ट और सटीक निष्कर्ष (conclusion) प्रदान करता है। यह सामान्य रणनीतिक चर्चा को संकुचित करते हुए इस तैनाती को भारत की 'रक्षात्मक परिपक्वता' (maturation of deterrent posture) के रूप में स्थापित करता है, जो शुरुआती चिंता को दूर कर देता है।

#### 7. D) Q-S-P-R

Sentence Q comes first because it introduces the primary theme and observational background of the passage. It establishes the initial baseline context by identifying the researchers, the institution, and the specific subjects (Goffin's cockatoos) involved in the study.

Sentence S follows Sentence Q because it derives the core methodology from those observations. It moves from the general context of the experiment to the specific method: observing how the parrots reacted when their learned interactions stopped yielding rewards. Sentence P comes next to offer the empirical result of the methodology raised. After establishing that the interactions stopped producing food, the narrative logically advances to the birds' reaction—abandoning the behavior when they realized the process was inactive. Sentence R comes last because it provides a highly specific thematic climax and conclusion. It moves from the observation of the birds to a broader evolutionary interpretation, identifying this specific adaptive behavior as a precursor to understanding "permanent non-functionality" (a component of understanding death).

- Sentence Q सबसे पहले आता है क्योंकि यह passage के मुख्य विषय और व्यावहारिक पृष्ठभूमि (observational background) को पेश करता है। यह शोधकर्ताओं, संस्थान और अध्ययन के विषयों (काँकटू पक्षी) का उल्लेख करके एक मजबूत baseline context सेट करता है।
- Sentence S, Sentence Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह शोध के तरीके (methodology) को सामने लाता है। अध्ययन के परिचय के बाद, यह वाक्य बताता है कि कैसे शोधकर्ताओं ने यह देखा कि जब पक्षियों को खाना मिलना बंद हो गया, तो उन्होंने कैसी प्रतिक्रिया दी।
- Sentence P इसके बाद आता है क्योंकि यह पिछले वाक्य में बताए गए प्रयोग का ठोस परिणाम (empirical result) पेश करता है। यह स्पष्ट करने के बाद कि खाना मिलना बंद हो गया, क्रम

स्वाभाविक रूप से इस निष्कर्ष पर आता है कि पक्षियों ने उस बेकार हो चुके व्यवहार को जल्दी ही छोड़ दिया।

- Sentence R अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह पूरे सीकेंस का एक विशिष्ट और सटीक निष्कर्ष (conclusion) प्रदान करता है। यह सामान्य व्यवहारिक अवलोकन को और संकुचित करते हुए इसे 'स्थायी गैर-कार्यक्षमता' (permanent non-functionality) को समझने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण संज्ञानात्मक कदम के रूप में स्थापित करता है।
8. B) 'an right'के बदले **'the right'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'right' एक consonant sound से शुरू होता है और इसके आगे 'the' का प्रयोग सही है। इसलिए, सही वाक्य है: "The warrior was waiting for the right time to attack the lion hiding in the cave."
- 'the right' will be used instead of 'an right' because 'right' starts with a consonant sound, and it's correct to use 'the' before it. Therefore, the correct sentence is: "The warrior was waiting for the right time to attack the lion hiding in the cave."
9. A) **Enervated** (verb) – Cause to feel drained of energy or vitality, weaken, exhaust. उर्जा हीन कर देना।  
Synonym: **Weaken** (verb) – Make or become weaker in power, resolve, or physical strength. कमजोरकरना
- **Alleviate** (verb) – Make a situation or a pain less severe, relieve, reduce, diminish. घटाना
  - **Energise** (verb) – Give vitality and enthusiasm to, invigorate, stimulate, animate. उर्जा देना
  - **Elevate** (verb) – Raise to a more important or impressive level, promote, upgrade. उन्नति करना
10. D) The incorrect spelling among the given options is 'Visious'. The correct spelling is 'Vicious'. The word 'Vicious' means "deliberately cruel or violent" ज़ालिम, प्रचंड.
11. B) **Shuttle** (noun) – A vehicle or mode of transport that moves or travels back and forth frequently आवाजाव
- **Grapple** (verb) – Engage in a close fight or struggle without weapons; wrestle. संघर्ष करना
  - **Rupture** (noun) – A break or tear in an organ or tissue. दरार
  - **Foster** (verb) – Encourage the development of something (especially something desirable). पालना
12. C) **Complaint** (noun) – An expression of dissatisfaction, grievance, unhappiness. शिकायत  
Antonym: **Praise** (noun) – Expression of approval, admiration, or compliment. प्रशंसा
- **Challenge** (noun) – A task or situation that tests someone's abilities. चुनौती
  - **Carp** (verb) – To constantly criticize or find fault. निंदा करना
  - **Demur** (verb/noun) – Raise objections or show reluctance. आपत्ति
13. D) 'dependent on me' के बदले **'depend on me'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'dependent' एक adjective है और यहां क्रिया की आवश्यकता है। सही वाक्यांश 'depend on me' है जो किसी पर निर्भर रहने का अर्थ देता है।

- 'depend on me' will be used instead of 'dependent on me' because 'dependent' is an adjective and a verb is required here. The correct phrase is 'depend on me' which means to rely on someone.
14. C) **Adventurous** (noun) – Willing to take risks and try new ideas. साहसी
- **Resolute** (adjective) – admirably purposeful, determined, and unwavering. दृढ़निश्चयी
  - **Desperate** (adjective) – feeling or showing a hopeless sense that a situation is so bad as to be impossible to deal with. निराशा/हताश
  - **Mythical** (adjective) – relating to, based on, or appearing in myths or mythological tales. पौराणिक
15. A) **Exuberance** (noun) – The quality of being full of energy, excitement, and cheerfulness; ebullience, zest, vitality. उत्साह  
Synonym: **Vibrancy** (noun) – The state of being full of energy and life, vivacity, energy, liveliness. जीवंतता
- **Laziness** (noun) – The quality of being unwilling to work or use energy; idleness, inactivity, slothfulness. आलस्य
  - **Sympathy** (noun) – Feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune; compassion, concern, commiseration. सहानुभूति
  - **Impartiality** (noun) – The quality of not being biased; treating all rivals or disputants equally; fairness, justice, objectivity. निष्पक्षता
16. C) **The lottery will be won by Rakesh.**  
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 "Rakesh" Subject है, "will win" Verb (Simple Future) है और "the lottery" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "The lottery" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "will be won" (Simple Future Passive) में बदला गया है और "by Rakesh" 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, "Rakesh" (Subject), "will win" (Verb in Simple Future), and "the lottery" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "The lottery" (Subject), "will be won" (Passive Verb in Simple Future), and "by Rakesh."
17. D) The correct spelling is '**Stationery**' which means "materials (such as paper, pens, and ink) for writing or typing" लिखावट सामग्री।
18. C) '**passed down**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर जानकारी किसी एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति तक जाने की बात हो रही है, जो की 'passed down' फ्रेजल वर्ब से संदर्भित होता है; जैसे— Traditions are passed down from one generation to the next.
- 'passed down' will be used because it refers to the transfer of information from one person to another, as represented by the phrasal verb 'passed down'; Like— Traditions are passed down from one generation to the next.
19. C) '**quiet**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस sentence में किसी कक्ष के शोर की कमी की बात की जा रही है। "The room was very \_\_\_\_\_" में शोर की अभाव को दर्शाने के लिए 'quiet' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

- 'quiet' should be used because this sentence is referring to the lack of noise in a room. In "The room was very \_\_\_\_\_", to describe the absence of noise, 'quiet' would be the most appropriate choice.
20. C) **Camouflage** (noun) – The use of any combination of materials, coloration, or illumination for concealment, either by making animals or objects hard to see, or by disguising them as something else. छलावरण लगाना  
Antonym: **Reveal** (verb) – To make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others; to uncover, to show, to display. प्रकटकरना
- **Clothed** (verb) – Dressed, covered with clothing. वस्त्रधारी
  - **Mask** (noun) – A covering for all or part of the face that protects, hides, or decorates the person wearing it. मुखौटा
  - **Vanishing** (verb) – Disappearing suddenly and completely. गायब
21. B) The context deals with the frustration of children dealing with an elderly parent. (irritability) refers to the quality of being easily annoyed or angered, which fits the children's reaction. "Complacency" means a feeling of smug or uncritical satisfaction with oneself. "Magnanimity" means generosity. "Stoicism" refers to the endurance of pain or hardship without the display of feelings.  
In Hindi:
- यहाँ बुजुर्ग पिता को न समझ पाने के कारण बच्चों की झुंझलाहट की बात हो रही है। (irritability) का अर्थ चिड़चिड़ापन या झुंझलाहट है, जो यहाँ बिल्कुल सही है। "Complacency" का अर्थ आत्मसंतुष्टि है। "Magnanimity" का अर्थ उदारता है। "Stoicism" का अर्थ भावनाओं को छिपाते हुए कष्ट सहना है।
22. A) The children are frustrated because they cannot understand the sudden, unpredictable desires of the old man. (whims) are sudden desires or changes of mind, especially ones that are unusual or unexplained. "Tenets" and "dogma" refer to established beliefs or principles. An "edict" is an official order or proclamation.  
In Hindi:
- बच्चे बूढ़े व्यक्ति की अचानक बदलती इच्छाओं या सनक को नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं। (whims) का अर्थ मनमौजीपन, नखरे या अचानक उठने वाली इच्छा (सनक) होता है। "Tenets" और "dogma" का अर्थ सिद्धांत या पक्की मान्यताएँ होता है। "Edict" का अर्थ आधिकारिक फरमान (आदेश) है।
23. C) The old friends are too fragile to visit each other. The phrasal verb (drop by) means to make a short, casual visit to someone. "Drop off" means to fall asleep or to deliver something/someone. "Drop out" means to quit or stop participating. "Drop back" means to fall behind.  
In Hindi:
- बुजुर्ग दोस्त इतने बूढ़े हो गए हैं कि वे एक-दूसरे से मिलने नहीं जा सकते। (drop by) का मतलब किसी से मिलने के लिए थोड़ी देर के लिए (casual visit) जाना होता है। "Drop off" का मतलब कुछ पहुँचाना या सो जाना है। "Drop out" का मतलब बीच में ही छोड़ देना है। "Drop back" का मतलब पीछे रह जाना है।
24. B) The translator successfully captured the "irreverent" tone or mood of the protagonist. (tenor) refers to the general meaning, sense, or prevailing tone of a spoken or written work. "Apathy" means lack of interest. "Decibel" is a unit of sound. "Stupor" is a state of near-unconsciousness.

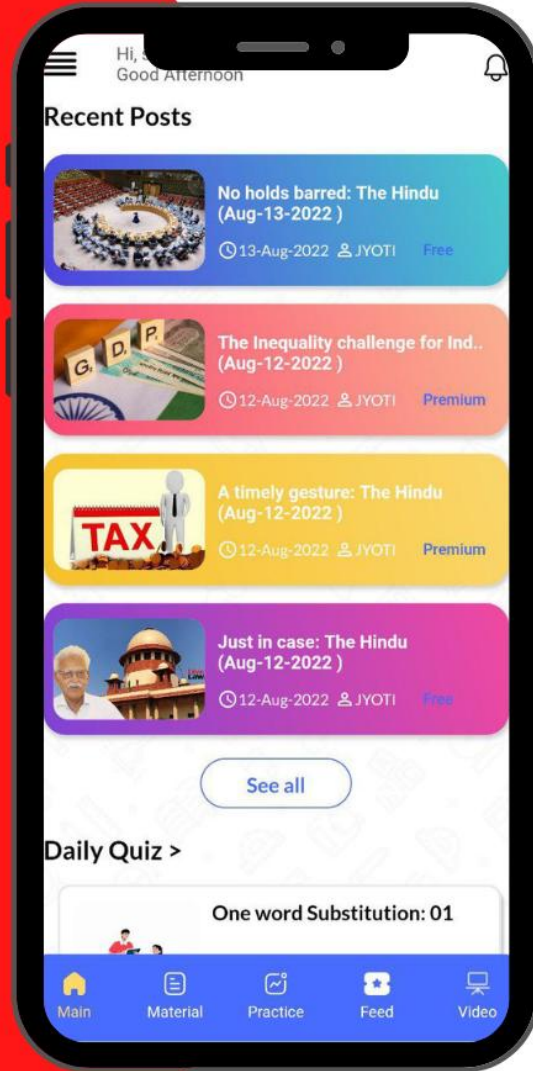
In Hindi:

- अनुवादक (translator) ने नायक के बेबाक लहज़े या मिज़ाज को बहुत अच्छे से पकड़ा है। (tenor) का अर्थ किसी बात का मूल भाव, लहज़ा या मिज़ाज (tone) होता है। "Apathy" का अर्थ उदासीनता है। "Decibel" ध्वनि मापने की इकाई है। "Stupor" का अर्थ सुध-बुध खो बैठना या बेहोशी जैसी स्थिति है।

25. D) The very next sentence explicitly states: "At 94, the protagonist...". A person who is between 90 and 99 years old is a (nonagenarian). An "octogenarian" is in their 80s (80-89). A "centenarian" is 100 or older. A "septuagenarian" is in their 70s (70-79).

In Hindi:

- अगले ही वाक्य में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि नायक की उम्र "94" वर्ष है। 90 से 99 वर्ष की आयु वाले व्यक्ति को (nonagenarian) कहा जाता है। "Octogenarian" 80-89 वर्ष के लिए, "centenarian" 100 या उससे अधिक वर्ष के लिए, और "septuagenarian" 70-79 वर्ष के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है।



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