

On guard: on India and the Qdenga dengue vaccine

The dengue vaccine must be made **affordable** to those at greatest risk

The CDSCO's **approval** of the Qdenga dengue vaccine — the first in India's history — **follows** the vaccine's licensing in over 40 countries and a WHO prequalification, and some of the country's worst dengue years **vis-à-vis** the disease's burden, **although** that is evidence of better **surveillance** as well. The Aedes **mosquitoes** that spread the disease **are** expanding into semi-urban and rural districts, where **conventional vector control** is harder to **sustain**. The **time** to develop the vaccine itself **is** understandable. The four **antigenically** distinct dengue **serotypes** and the **possibility** of a 'second infection' by a different **serotype** producing more **severe** disease through antibody-dependent **enhancement** **mean** that an effective **shot** has to **induce** strong **immunity** against all four at once. This **constraint** nearly **derailed** the first licensed dengue vaccine, Dengvaxia, and the controversy in the Philippines in 2017 **prompted** greater regulatory caution. The **design** of Qdenga, by Japan-based Takeda, **differs** from that of Dengvaxia and, **unlike** the latter, can be **administered** without **screening** for a **prior** dengue infection.

Its **protection** against the serotypes **varies** from highest against DENV-2, followed by DENV-1, while uncertainty remains regarding protection against DENV-3 and DENV-4 in people without prior **exposure** to dengue. This is **concerning** because while DENV-2 is more common in India, DENV-3 **prevalence** is increasing. If the DENV-3 serotype dominates the 2026 monsoon season, Qdenga's impact could be **substantially** lower than **anticipated**, especially if many **recipients** are **dengue-naïve**. Qdenga also requires two doses across three months apart. Clinical data suggest that the first dose protects **unevenly**, with stronger evidence against DENV-1 and DENV-2 than DENV-3 and DENV-4. If a **seronegative** person takes the first shot on July 1, when the monsoon begins, and **encounters** DENV-3 in August, the shot may not **suffice** to prevent **severe** illness. **Ensuring** the highly mobile **migrant** workforce receives its second dose **will** be significantly difficult, too; those **falling through the cracks** may also be **exposed** to concerns raised in the TIDES trial of a 'negative **efficacy**' against **hospitalisation** related to DENV-3 among seronegative children. Finally, **following** Takeda's tiered pricing strategy worldwide, Qdenga may be too expensive for people living in **dense** urban **slums** with poor **drainage**. To ensure sufficient **uptake** among the populations at greatest risk, the government must **negotiate** a lower price. In the end, **administering** a dengue vaccine properly in a population **is** no less tricky than developing a vaccine against dengue, and the Qdenga **rollout** should give no **cause** for **complacency**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **On (your) guard** (phrase) - being alert, watchful, and ready to protect against danger, trickery, or trouble सतर्क / चौकस
2. **Affordable** (adjective) - economical, cheap, reasonably priced, budget-friendly, low-cost किफायती / वहनीय
3. **Vis-à-vis** (preposition) - regarding, in relation to, concerning, with respect to के संबंध में / तुलना में
4. **Although** (conjunction) - though, even though, while, whilst, notwithstanding हालांकि
5. **Surveillance** (noun) - monitoring, observation, tracking, supervision, scrutiny निगरानी / देखरेख
6. **Conventional** (adjective) - traditional, customary, orthodox, standard, routine पारंपरिक / सामान्य
7. **Vector control** (noun) - management or suppression of disease-carrying organisms (like mosquitoes) वेक्टर नियंत्रण (रोग वाहकों की रोकथाम)
8. **Sustain** (verb) - maintain, support, uphold, continue, keep up बनाए रखना / टिकाये रखना
9. **Antigenically** (adverb) - with respect to antigens or immune responses एंटीजेनी रूप से (प्रतिजन के संदर्भ में)
10. **Serotype** (noun) - a distinct variation within a species of microorganisms (like a virus) सेरोटाइप (सूक्ष्म जीव का एक प्रकार)
11. **Severe** (adjective) - acute, serious, grave, intense, critical गंभीर / तीव्र
12. **Enhancement** (noun) - augmentation, boost, escalation, intensification, increase वृद्धि / बढ़ाव
13. **Shot** (noun) - injection, vaccination, inoculation, immunization टीका / इंजेक्शन
14. **Induce** (verb) - trigger, stimulate, prompt, cause, generate उत्पन्न करना / प्रेरित करना
15. **Immunity** (noun) - resistance, resilience, protection, defense प्रतिरोधक क्षमता / रोग-प्रतिरोधक शक्ति
16. **Constraint** (noun) - restriction, limitation, restraint, check, hurdle बाधा / सीमा
17. **Derail** (verb) - disrupt, impede, obstruct, upset, wreck पटरी से उतारना / बिगाड़ देना
18. **Prompt** (verb) - provoke, incite, spur, induce, motivate प्रेरित करना / उकसाना
19. **Differ** (verb) - vary, diverge, contrast, disagree, be unlike भिन्न होना / अलग होना
20. **Unlike** (preposition) - different from, as opposed to, contrary to के विपरीत
21. **Administer** (verb) - give, dispense, apply, deliver, distribute देना / लागू करना (दवा या टीका लगाना)
22. **Screen** (verb) - test, check, examine, evaluate, filter जाँच करना / परीक्षण करना
23. **Prior** (adjective) - previous, preceding, earlier, antecedent, former पिछला / पूर्व
24. **Vary** (verb) - differ, fluctuate, alter, change, diverge भिन्न होना / बदलना

25. **Exposure** (noun) - contact, vulnerability, liability, subjection संपर्क / सामना होना
26. **Concerning** (adjective) - worrying, alarming, unsettling, disturbing, troublesome चिंताजनक
27. **Prevalence** (noun) - commonness, widespread presence, incidence, ubiquity प्रसार / प्रचलन
28. **Substantially** (adverb) - considerably, significantly, largely, notably, markedly काफी हद तक / मुख्य रूप से
29. **Anticipate** (verb) - expect, foresee, predict, await, envision अनुमान लगाना / आशा करना
30. **Recipient** (noun) - receiver, beneficiary, grantee, acquirer प्राप्तकर्ता / ग्रहण करने वाला
31. **Dengue-naïve** (adjective) - individuals who have never been exposed to the dengue virus डेंगू से अनजान (जिसे पहले कभी डेंगू न हुआ हो)
32. **Unevenly** (adverb) - irregularly, patchily, unequally, erratically असमान रूप से
33. **Seronegative** (adjective) - lacking antibodies in the blood against a specific pathogen सीरोनेगेटिव (जिसके खून में एंटीबॉडी न हो)
34. **Encounter** (verb) - face, meet, confront, experience, run into सामना करना / मिलना
35. **Suffice** (verb) - be enough, be adequate, do, answer, satisfy पर्याप्त होना / काफी होना
36. **Severe** (adjective) - acute, serious, grave, intense, critical गंभीर / तीव्र
37. **Migrant** (adjective) - transient, nomadic, wandering, displaced, itinerant प्रवासी
38. **Fall through the cracks** (phrase) - to be overlooked, neglected, or missed by a system व्यवस्था से छूट जाना या उपेक्षित हो जाना
39. **Expose** (verb) - subject to, leave vulnerable to, endanger, lay open उजागर करना / खतरे में डालना
40. **Efficacy** (noun) - effectiveness, potency, power, capability, usefulness प्रभावकारिता / असर
41. **Hospitalisation** (noun) - admission to a hospital, medical confinement अस्पताल में भर्ती होना
42. **Follow** (verb) - succeed, ensue, come after, pursue, trail अनुसरण करना / के बाद आना
43. **Dense** (adjective) - crowded, packed, thick, congested, compact घनी / संकुल
44. **Slum** (noun) - densely populated urban area with poor housing and inadequate living conditions. झुग्गी-झोपड़ी क्षेत्र / गंदी बस्ती
45. **Drainage** (noun) - sewerage, runoff, water flow, plumbing, drainage system जल निकासी प्रणाली / नाली
46. **Uptake** (noun) - adoption, absorption, acceptance, consumption उपयोग / ग्रहण
47. **Negotiate** (verb) - bargain, discuss terms, mediate, transact, broker बातचीत करना / मोलभाव करना

48. **Administer** (verb) - give, dispense, apply, deliver, distribute देना / लागू करना (टीका लगाना)

49. **Rollout** (noun) - launch, introduction, release, unveiling, debut शुरुआत / विमोचन

50. **Cause** (noun) - reason, ground, trigger, origin, motive कारण / वजह

51. **Complacency** (noun) - self-satisfaction, smugness, apathy, overconfidence आत्मसंतुष्टि / लापरवाही

Summary of the Editorial

1. India has approved **Qdenga**, its **first dengue vaccine**, marking a significant step in the fight against dengue.
2. The vaccine has already been **licensed in more than 40 countries** and has received **World Health Organization (WHO) prequalification**, indicating international confidence in its safety and effectiveness.
3. The approval comes as India has experienced some of its **highest reported dengue cases**, partly due to improved disease surveillance and reporting.
4. **Aedes mosquitoes**, which spread dengue, are expanding into **semi-urban and rural areas**, making traditional mosquito-control measures increasingly difficult.
5. Developing an effective dengue vaccine has been scientifically challenging because dengue has **four different serotypes (DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3, and DENV-4)**, and infection with a different serotype can cause more severe disease through **antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE)**.
6. Unlike the earlier vaccine **Dengvaxia**, which required prior dengue screening, **Qdenga can be administered without testing for previous dengue infection**.
7. However, the vaccine's protection is **strongest against DENV-2**, followed by **DENV-1**, while its effectiveness against **DENV-3 and DENV-4**, particularly in people who have never had dengue, remains uncertain.
8. This is a concern because **DENV-3 is becoming increasingly common in India**, and a DENV-3-dominant season could reduce the vaccine's overall impact.
9. Qdenga requires **two doses administered three months apart**, making complete vaccination essential for optimal protection.
10. Protection after the **first dose is uneven**, especially against DENV-3 and DENV-4, leaving partially vaccinated individuals vulnerable during the monsoon season.
11. Ensuring that **migrant workers and other mobile populations** receive their second dose will be a major logistical challenge.
12. The editorial also refers to findings from the **TIDES trial**, which raised concerns about **negative efficacy against DENV-3-related hospitalisation among seronegative children**, highlighting the need for careful monitoring.
13. Another challenge is **cost**, as Takeda's global **tiered pricing strategy** may make Qdenga unaffordable for people living in **high-risk, low-income urban areas**.
14. The editorial urges the **Indian government to negotiate lower vaccine prices** so that vulnerable populations can access the vaccine.
15. It concludes that **successful dengue control will depend not only on having an effective vaccine but also on affordable pricing, complete two-dose coverage, careful surveillance, and continued mosquito-control measures**, ensuring that the rollout does not lead to complacency.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **The primary purpose of the passage is to:** [Editorial Page]
- A. celebrate the CDSCO's approval of Qdenga as a landmark achievement that resolves India's long-standing dengue burden
 - B. caution that despite Qdenga's approval, serotype variability, dosing gaps, and pricing could limit its real-world impact on dengue
 - C. detail the scientific differences between Qdenga and Dengvaxia to explain why the latter caused controversy in the Philippines
 - D. criticize Takeda's tiered pricing strategy as the biggest obstacle preventing Qdenga's success in Indian slum populations
2. **According to the passage, an effective dengue vaccine must target all four viral serotypes simultaneously because**
- A. Takeda has refused to let India negotiate a lower price for the vaccine
 - B. mosquitoes transmit multiple serotypes at once, rendering single shots ineffective
 - C. earlier dengue vaccines were banned globally due to lack of serotype protection
 - D. secondary infection by a different strain can trigger a severe immune reaction
3. **Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a concern or constraint regarding the rollout of the Qdenga vaccine in India?**
- A. Difficulty in tracking and administering the multi-dose regimen to mobile populations
 - B. Potential financial burden on vulnerable urban slum residents due to tiered pricing
 - C. The requirement of pre-screening for dengue antibodies prior to vaccination
 - D. Uneven protection levels across different viral serotypes among dengue-naïve individuals
4. **The expression 'falling through the cracks' means:**
- A. individuals who fail to receive the second required dose of the vaccine
 - B. patients who contract severe dengue despite completing both doses
 - C. migrant workers who are unable to afford the tiered price of the vaccine
 - D. people living in dense urban slums affected by poor drainage infrastructure
5. **"...administering a dengue vaccine properly in a population is no less tricky than developing a vaccine against dengue..." In the context of the passage, this means**
- A. regulatory authorities faced similar difficulties during the approval stage as researchers did during development
 - B. clinical trials for vaccine safety require equal effort as manufacturing affordable doses for low-income areas
 - C. vaccine distribution cannot begin until developers achieve identical efficacy across all viral serotypes
 - D. overcoming public health logistics is as demanding as solving the scientific challenges of vaccine creation
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- 1. Chandogya Upanishad is part of the Sama Veda, in which he pointed out that Chapter 7, known as Bhuma Vidya (the science of ultimate truth), establishes the cosmic connection between Lord Muruga and Lord Krishna.
 - 2. The Upanishad describes a conversation between sage Narada and Sanatkumara, in which Narada seeks ultimate knowledge.

3. The Bhagavad Gita states that Lord Krishna himself proclaims, “Vedanam Samavedosmi, — “among the Vedas, I am the Sama Veda,” said Tirukudanthai Dr. Venkatesh in a discourse.
4. In traditional Puranic and Upanishadic wisdom, rishi Sanatkumara (one of the four mind-born sons of Brahma) is considered an incarnation or a cosmic form of Lord Muruga (Kandha/Skanda), the divine commander-in-chief.
- A. 3-4-1-2
B. 1-4-2-3
C. 1-3-4-2
D. 3-1-4-2
7. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word “Outcome.”**
- A. Upshot
B. Emission
C. Exemption
D. Malaise
8. **Select the option that best describes the meaning of the word “Subjugate.”**
- A. a protective shield or cushion against impact
B. to conquer, defeat, or bring under total control
C. an intense desire or aspiration to achieve a goal
D. characterized by aggressive and fierce competition
9. **Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:**
Someone is cleaning the windows.
- A. The windows were being cleaned.
B. The windows have been cleaned.
C. The windows are being cleaned.
D. The windows are cleaned.
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Grip.”**
- A. Foreground
B. Impinge
C. Nurture
D. Relinquish
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who constantly thinks he is sick is a:
- A. Hypochondriac
B. Misogynist
C. Misanthrope
D. Hyperpituitary
12. **What is the correct meaning of the idiom “A square deal”?**
- A. Unfair treatment
B. Partial justice
C. Dishonest act
D. Fair and honest treatment
13. **Select the option that best describes the meaning of the phrasal verb “Fall apart.”**
- A. to make use of an opportunity, offer, or service
B. to deal with or pass a law very quickly without enough care

- C. to collapse, break down, or fail completely
D. to be forced to explain something and take the blame
14. **Pick the correctly spelled word referring to something done intentionally or on purpose.**
A. Delibrately
B. Delibretely
C. Deleberately
D. Deliberately
15. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Erratic."**
A. Pivotal
B. Short-lived
C. Impoverished
D. inconsistent
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct voice:**
My mother lovingly asked me if I was going to the party that night.
A. My mother asked me, "Are you going to the party tonight?"
B. My mother said to me, "Were you going to the party that night?"
C. My mother said to me, "Were you going to the party that night"
D. My mother asked, "Are you going to the party that night?"
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Slump."**
A. Sequestration
B. Stipulation
C. Hallmark
D. Crescendo
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**
My teacher's _____ (stern) warning made all the students quiet and calm.
A. biased
B. strict
C. pliant
D. watchful
19. **Direction: Read the sentence to find the grammatical error. The sentence has been split into four parts: (A), (B), (C), and (D). Select the option that contains the error.**
The elusive international hacker is widely believed (A) to steal more than five million dollars (B) from the decentralized crypto exchange (C) during the major breach last year. (D)
A. The elusive international hacker is widely believed
B. to steal more than five million dollars
C. from the decentralized crypto exchange
D. during the major breach last year
20. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
P. Have you, however, ever wondered as to why these rides predominantly have horses, and not, say, cows or elephants?
Q. You might have been tempted to associate the speed and thrill of the ride with that one might experience while riding a horse, but there's actually a deeper connection.
R. How do you feel when you are on a merry-go-round?

S. Each one of us experience it differently and our own experiences too might vary from time to time.

- A. R-P-S-Q
- B. P-Q-R-S
- C. R-S-P-Q
- D. S-R-Q-P

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

Great philosophers are always driven to seek answers to questions that have a way of benefiting future generations. Appayya Dikshita was one such. An exceptional debater, philosophical expounder and equally famed for encouraging pandits, an ardent devotee of Siva, he was once _____. A _____ (assailed) by a great doubt: was his Siva bhakti indeed true, all pervading or was it a superficial one? He decided to test himself; to which end, he drank the juice of datura seeds (oomathangai in Tamil). Before _____ B _____ it, he instructed his sishyas to meticulously record all that he said in that state (of intoxication). His students diligently compiled his utterings, and the compilation is the 50-verse devotional work, Atmarpana Stuti. The essence of the work is to surrender to Parameswaran, said Giridhar Sharma.

One often asks what one should do to attain one's spiritual goal. Our minds should become pure and _____ C _____ (shun) the impermanent things in life. In the first verse of Atmarpana Stuti, Dikshita says, "I worship this Lord of Lords.. who can know [the extent] of His characteristics? We can only mention His glories but to even to do so, we need Parameswaran's grace. Who can know about Him? Even the faculty of perception that we possess works due to Him and we should salute Him." However, none can discern everything about Him. Just as how one takes the useful information and acts _____ D _____ it (like fitting a refill into a ball point pen or filling one that writes only with ink, before writing) it is enough if one grasps the gist: neither sentient nor insentient things can create anything. He alone is the Creator, therefore, surrender to Him.

Puranas and other scriptural works instruct devotees to develop bhakti towards the Lord; they also enjoin upon the devotees to follow the instructions of the spiritual guru. Devotion is the root of gnana. One _____ E _____ always think of Him. If one speaks at all, it should be about Siva.

21. **Choose the most appropriate synonym for the word in (A): (assailed).**

- A. troubled
- B. comforted
- C. protected
- D. relieved

22. **Fill in blank (B) with the correct gerund/present participle form of the verb.**

- A. drink
- B. drank
- C. drunk
- D. drinking

23. **Choose the antonym of the word in (C): (shun).**

- A. Evade
- B. Embrace

- C. Ignore
 - D. Reject
24. **Fill in blank (D) with the correct preposition to complete the phrasal verb meaning "to take action based on something."**
- A. over
 - B. in
 - C. upon
 - D. off
25. **Fill in blank (E) with the correct modal verb expressing duty or obligation.**
- A. should
 - B. might
 - C. could
 - D. may

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **B) caution that despite Qdenga's approval, serotype variability, dosing gaps, and pricing could limit its real-world impact on dengue**

The passage opens by noting the approval of India's first dengue vaccine, Qdenga, but quickly shifts to a cautionary tone. It details several limiting factors: Varying protection levels against specific serotypes (such as uncertainty around DENV-3). Vulnerabilities during the multi-month gap between the required two doses. Practical difficulties in ensuring high-risk or mobile populations complete the dosing schedule. Cost barriers for people in dense urban slums due to tiered pricing. The author's primary goal is to temper excitement by highlighting these real-world obstacles, urging that the rollout "should give no cause for complacency."

option A: Incorrect: The passage uses the approval merely as a starting point and quickly shifts to warnings, explicitly stating the rollout "should give no cause for complacency."

option C: Incorrect: The mention of Dengvaxia is only a brief historical context to explain why regulatory caution existed; it is not the main focus of the passage.

Option D: Incorrect: Pricing is mentioned as just one of several challenges, alongside serotype variability and dosing gaps, rather than the "biggest" obstacle.

2. **D) secondary infection by a different strain can trigger a severe immune reaction**

The passage explicitly states that an effective vaccine must cover all four serotypes at once due to the heightened risk associated with a second infection by a different strain. Line: "The four antigenically distinct dengue serotypes and the possibility of a 'second infection' by a different serotype producing more severe disease through antibody-dependent enhancement mean that an effective shot has to induce strong immunity against all four at once."

Option A: Incorrect. The passage states that the government "must negotiate a lower price", but it never says Takeda has refused to negotiate.

Option B: Incorrect. The passage notes that mosquitoes spread the disease into new regions, but it does not claim that mosquitoes transmit multiple serotypes at once.

Option C: Incorrect. The passage mentions that constraints "nearly derailed the first licensed dengue vaccine, Dengvaxia" and "prompted greater regulatory caution," but it does not state that earlier vaccines were banned globally due to a lack of serotype protection.

3. **C) The requirement of pre-screening for dengue antibodies prior to vaccination**

This is NOT mentioned as a concern or requirement for Qdenga. In fact, the passage explicitly states the opposite—that Qdenga does not require pre-screening: "The design of Qdenga, by Japan-based Takeda, differs from that of Dengvaxia and, unlike the latter, can be administered without screening for a prior dengue infection."

Option (a) is mentioned: Passage Line: "Ensuring the highly mobile migrant workforce receives its second dose will be significantly difficult, too..."

Option (b) is mentioned: Passage Line: "...following Takeda's tiered pricing strategy worldwide, Qdenga may be too expensive for people living in dense urban slums with poor drainage."

Option (d) is mentioned: Passage Line: "Its protection against the serotypes varies from highest against DENV-2, followed by DENV-1, while uncertainty remains regarding protection against DENV-3 and DENV-4 in people without prior exposure to dengue."

4. A) **individuals who fail to receive the second required dose of the vaccine**

The passage uses this phrase right after discussing the difficulty of ensuring the mobile migrant workforce completes its second dose — "those falling through the cracks" refers to people who miss out on that second dose and remain vulnerable.

(b) — This describes a different concern (the TIDES trial's "negative efficacy" issue), not the meaning of "falling through the cracks" itself, which refers to incomplete dosing, not vaccine failure after full dosing.

(c) — Pricing/affordability is a separate concern raised later in the passage, unrelated to this specific phrase about dosing gaps.

(d) — Poor drainage in slums is mentioned only in connection with pricing/access barriers, not with the phrase "falling through the cracks."

5. D) overcoming public health logistics is as demanding as solving the scientific challenges of vaccine creation

The author uses this statement to draw a parallel between the scientific complexity of creating a multi-serotype vaccine ("The four antigenically distinct dengue serotypes...") and the real-world implementation challenges ("dosing gaps," "migrant workforce," "pricing strategy"). The phrase emphasizes that executing the rollout effectively requires just as much effort as inventing the vaccine itself.

(a) — This misattributes the comparison to "regulatory approval difficulty" vs. "research difficulty," but the passage's point is about administering the vaccine to the population (logistics, uptake, dosing), not about the approval process itself.

(b) — The passage never compares "clinical trial effort" to "manufacturing effort"; the comparison is between development (science) and administration (rollout/logistics), not two different production-side tasks.

(c) — The passage doesn't say distribution must wait for "identical efficacy" across serotypes; Qdenga is already approved and being rolled out despite uneven serotype protection

6. D) **3-1-4-2**

Sentence 3 paragraph की शुरुआत में आया क्योंकि यह discourse और "Tirukudanthai Dr. Venkatesh" के साथ "Sama Veda" के main topic को बिना किसी missing reference या ambiguous pronoun के independently introduce करता है।

Sentence 1 Sentence 3 के बाद आया क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ pronoun "he" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 3 में introduce किए गए "Dr. Venkatesh" को point करता है। साथ ही, यह Sentence 3 के "Sama Veda" को "Chandogya Upanishad" से जोड़ता है और पहली बार "Lord Muruga" का जिक्र करता है।

Sentence 4 Sentence 1 के बाद आया क्योंकि यह Sentence 1 में आए "Lord Muruga" के संदर्भ को expand करता है, यह स्पष्ट करते हुए कि Puranic wisdom में "Sanatkumara" को ही उनका रूप (incarnation) माना जाता है।

Sentence 2 Sentence 4 के बाद आया क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ phrase "The Upanishad" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 1 के "Chandogya Upanishad" को refer करता है,

और इसमें Sentence 4 के "Sanatkumara" का भी ज़िक्र है, जो उनके और Narada के बीच हुई बातचीत को बताकर passage को बेहतरीन तरीके से समाप्त करता है।

Sentence 3 starts the passage because it provides the foundational context, independently introducing the discourse by "Tirukudanthai Dr. Venkatesh" and establishing the main subject of the "Sama Veda" without any dangling references.

Sentence 1 follows Sentence 3 because the pronoun "he" serves as a direct grammatical link, pointing specifically back to "Dr. Venkatesh" in Sentence 3. It logically progresses the topic by linking the "Sama Veda" to the "Chandogya Upanishad" and introduces "Lord Muruga".

Sentence 4 follows Sentence 1 because it acts as a logical continuation, taking the figure of "Lord Muruga" introduced in Sentence 1 and elaborating on his specific identity ("Sanatkumara") within traditional Upanishadic wisdom.

Sentence 2 concludes the passage as the thematic synthesis. The definite phrase "The Upanishad" points directly back to the "Chandogya Upanishad" from Sentence 1, while actively incorporating the figure of "Sanatkumara" established in Sentence 4, wrapping up the paragraph by detailing the specific conversation between him and Narada.

7. A) **Outcome** (noun) – result, consequence, aftermath, end result, upshot. (परिणाम / नतीजा)
Synonym: **Upshot** (noun) – the final or eventual outcome or conclusion of a discussion or action. (नतीजा/निष्कर्ष)
 - **Emission** (noun): The production and discharge of something, especially gas. (उत्सर्जन)
 - **Exemption** (noun): The process of being free from an obligation. (छूट)
 - **Malaise** (noun): A general feeling of discomfort, illness, or unease. (बेचैनी)
8. B) **Subjugate** (verb) – conquer, defeat, overpower, master, crush. (वश में करना)
to conquer, defeat, or bring under total control
9. C) **The windows are being cleaned.**
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए Active वाक्य का Object, Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। यहाँ Active वाक्य में Someone (Subject), is cleaning (Present Continuous Verb) और the windows (Object) है। Passive में the windows Subject बनता है और Verb को are being cleaned (Present Continuous Passive) में बदला जाता है। Agent (Someone) को इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में सामान्यतः हटाया जाता है क्योंकि वह अनिश्चित है।
 - To convert from Active to Passive, the object becomes the subject and the verb form changes accordingly. The verb is cleaning (Present Continuous) shifts to are being cleaned (Present Continuous Passive) and the agent Someone is omitted because it is indefinite and unnecessary for meaning.
10. D) **Grip** (verb) – seize, hold, take control of. (जकड़ लेना)
Antonym: **Relinquish** (verb) – voluntarily cease to keep or claim; give up or release. (त्यागना/छोड़ देना)
 - **Foreground** (verb): To highlight or prioritize something. (प्राथमिकता देना)
 - **Impinge** (verb): To have an effect, usually a negative one. (प्रभाव डालना)
 - **Nurture** (verb): To foster or care for the development of. (पालन-पोषण करना)
11. A) **Hypochondriac** (noun) – a person who is excessively worried about their health despite having no medical reason. रोगभ्रमी

- **Misogynist** (noun) – a person who dislikes, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against women. स्त्रीद्वेषी
 - **Misanthrope** (noun) – a person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. मानवद्वेषी
 - **Hyperpituitary** (adj.) – relating to excessive activity of the pituitary gland. अतिपीयूषग्रंथीय
12. D) **"A square deal"** means Fair and honest treatment ईमानदारी भरा व्यवहार
13. C) **Fall apart** (phrasal verb) – to collapse, break down, or fail completely. (टूटना / बिखरना)
14. D) **Deliberately** (adverb) – intentionally, purposely, consciously, knowingly. (जानबूझकर)
15. D) **Erratic** (adjective) – irregular, inconsistent, unpredictable, unstable, unsteady. (अनियमित)
 Synonym: **inconsistent** (adjective) – characterized by disorder, or confusion; not stable. (अनियमित)
- **Pivotal** (adjective): Of crucial importance in relation to the development of something. (मुख्य)
 - **Short-lived** (adjective): Lasting only a short time. (अल्पकालिक)
 - **Impoverished** (adjective): Made poor; destitute. (गरीब/कंगाल)
16. A) **My mother asked me, "Are you going to the party tonight?"**
 Indirect से Direct Voice में बदलते समय Reporting verb "asked" बना रहता है क्योंकि यह प्रश्न है, साथ ही "lovingly" जैसा manner adverb reporting clause में ही रहता है। Indirect वाक्य में "if I was going to the party that night" है, Direct में इसे Yes/No प्रश्न के रूप में "Are you going to the party tonight?" में बदला जाता है। सर्वनाम "I" → "you" और समय सूचक "that night" → "tonight" में परिवर्तित होता है क्योंकि Direct Speech में वर्तमान संदर्भ लिया जाता है।
- In converting from Indirect to Direct Voice, the reporting verb "asked" remains as it indicates a question, and the adverb of manner "lovingly" stays in the reporting clause. The clause "if I was going to the party that night" becomes the direct Yes/No question "Are you going to the party tonight?" with appropriate pronoun shift from "I" to "you" and time shift from "that night" to "tonight" to fit the direct context.
17. D) **Slump** (noun) – downturn, recession, dip, drop, depression. (मंदी / गिरावट)
 Antonym: **Crescendo** (noun) – the loudest or most intense point reached in a gradually increasing series of events; peak. (चरम बिंदु / शिखर)
- **Sequestration** (noun): the action of taking legal possession of assets; isolation. (पृथक्करण / भंडारण)
 - **Stipulation** (noun): a condition or requirement that is specified or demanded as part of an agreement. (शर्त / नियम)
 - **Hallmark** (noun): a distinctive feature, especially one of excellence. (पहचान / विशेषता)
18. B) **Stern** (adjective) – Severe, serious, strict, firm. कठोर
 Synonym: **Strict** (adjective) – Demanding, firm, stringent, unyielding. सख्त
- **Biased** (adjective) – Unfairly prejudiced, partial, one-sided. पक्षपाती
 - **Pliant** (adjective) – Flexible, yielding, easily influenced. लचीला
 - **Watchful** (adjective) – Vigilant, alert, observant, attentive. सतर्क

19. B) The sentence incorrectly uses a simple infinitive ("to steal") to refer to a completed past action. Since the hacking happened "last year" (in the past), but the belief is happening in the present ("is widely believed"), a Perfect Infinitive ("to have + past participle") is required to show that the action is already finished. Therefore, "to steal" must be corrected to "to have stolen."

- यह sentence भूतकाल की पूरी हो चुकी घटना को दर्शाने के लिए गलत Infinitive ("to + verb") का प्रयोग करता है। चूँकि चोरी पिछले साल (last year) हुई थी और उस पर विश्वास आज (वर्तमान में) किया जा रहा है, इसलिए कार्य पूरा हो चुका है यह दिखाने के लिए Perfect Infinitive ("to have + verb की 3rd form") का प्रयोग अनिवार्य है। इसलिए, "to steal" को बदलकर "to have stolen" किया जाना चाहिए।

20. C) R-S-P-Q

Sentence R paragraph की शुरुआत में आया क्योंकि यह "merry-go-round" के main topic को बिना किसी missing reference के independently introduce करता है और पाठक से एक सीधा सवाल पूछता है।

Sentence S Sentence R के बाद आया क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ pronoun "it" सीधे तौर पर Sentence R में introduce किए गए "merry-go-round" पर होने वाले अनुभव को point करता है, और बताता है कि हर किसी का अनुभव अलग-अलग होता है।

Sentence P Sentence S के बाद आया क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ phrase "these rides" एक सीधा grammatical link है, जो Sentence R और S में चर्चा की गई merry-go-round rides की ओर इशारा करता है, और सवाल को एक नई दिशा (horses) में ले जाता है।

Sentence Q Sentence P के बाद आया क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ phrase "the ride" और "horse" सीधे तौर पर Sentence P में पूछे गए सवाल (horses क्यों होते हैं) का logical answer/expansion देते हैं, जिससे passage बेहतरीन तरीके से समाप्त होता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence R starts the passage because it provides the foundational context, independently introducing the main subject of the "merry-go-round" by engaging the reader with a direct question without any dangling references.
- Sentence S follows Sentence R because the pronoun "it" acts as a direct grammatical link, pointing specifically back to the experience of being on a merry-go-round introduced in R, explaining that everyone experiences this ride differently.
- Sentence P follows Sentence S because the demonstrative phrase "these rides" serves as a direct logical link, referring back to the merry-go-rounds established in R and S, and pivots the topic to question why they predominantly feature horses.
- Sentence Q concludes the passage as a logical progression. It directly addresses the question raised in Sentence P regarding "horses" and "the ride," explaining the superficial assumption people make before hinting at a deeper historical connection.

21. A) Troubled is the correct synonym because "assailed" in this context means being plagued, attacked, or deeply bothered by a doubt or difficult thought. Comforted, Protected, and Relieved are all antonyms that describe being put at ease or saved from harm, which entirely contradicts the distress of experiencing a "great doubt."

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Troubled सही है क्योंकि "assailed" का मतलब (इस संदर्भ में) किसी संदेह (doubt) से घिर जाना या परेशान होना है। Comforted, Protected, और Relieved का मतलब आराम मिलना, सुरक्षित होना या राहत मिलना है (जो antonyms हैं), और ये किसी बड़े doubt के आने के context में logically बिल्कुल गलत हैं।

22. D) Correct Option: (D) drinking

Drinking is used because a strict rule of English grammar dictates that when a verb directly follows a preposition (like "before"), it must take the gerund form (verb + -ing). Drink is the base form, Drank is the simple past tense, and Drunk is the past participle. None of these forms can grammatically follow a preposition to create this kind of adverbial phrase.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Drinking का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि grammar के rule के अनुसार, preposition ("before") के ठीक बाद अगर verb आती है, तो वह हमेशा gerund (verb + ing) form में होनी चाहिए। Drink base form है, Drank past tense (V2) है, और Drunk past participle (V3) है, जो यहाँ preposition के बाद grammatically पूरी तरह गलत हैं।

23. B) Embrace is the correct answer because the question specifically asks for an antonym (opposite word). "Shun" means to consistently avoid, reject, or keep away from something (like impermanent things). "Embrace" means to accept, adopt, or support something willingly, making it the exact logical opposite. Evade, Ignore, and Reject are all direct synonyms of shun, meaning to avoid or refuse.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Embrace सही है क्योंकि प्रश्न में antonym (विलोम शब्द) पूछा गया है। "Shun" का meaning किसी चीज़ से दूर रहना या उसे त्याग देना (avoid/reject) होता है। "Embrace" का meaning किसी चीज़ को खुशी से अपनाना या स्वीकार करना होता है, जो इसका perfect opposite है। Evade, Ignore, और Reject सभी shun के synonyms हैं (बचना या अस्वीकार करना)।

24. C) Upon is used because "act upon" (or "act on") is a standard, fixed English phrasal verb meaning to take action as a result of advice, information, or instructions (taking useful information and acting upon it). Over, In, and Off are grammatically incorrect because "act over," "act in," and "act off" do not exist as standard phrasal verbs carrying this meaning.

In Hindi:

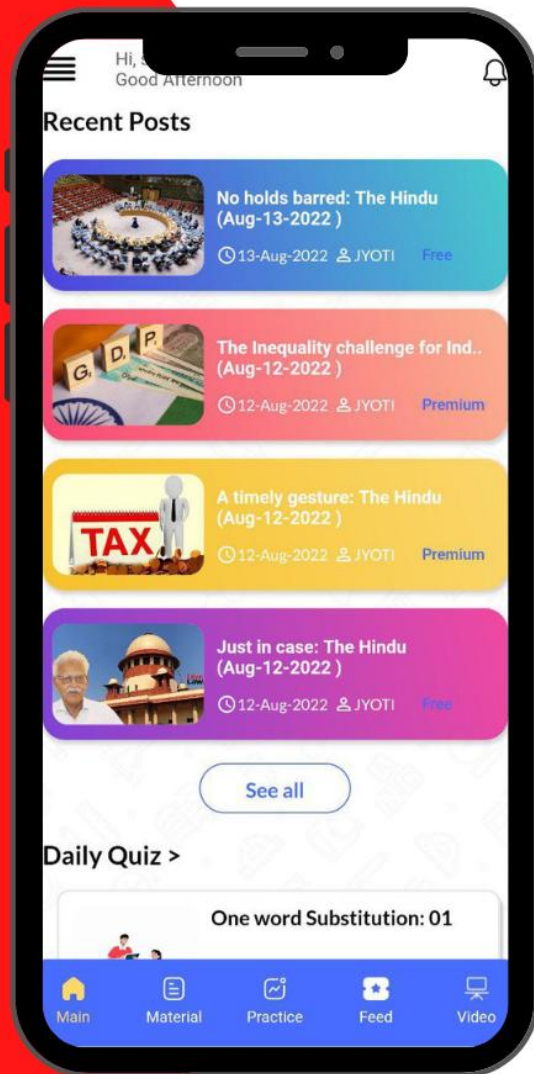
- यहाँ Upon का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "act upon" (या act on) एक standard phrasal verb है जिसका meaning मिली हुई जानकारी (information) या सलाह के आधार पर काम करना होता है। English grammar में "act over", "act in", या "act off" का इस meaning में कोई अस्तित्व (existence) नहीं है, इसलिए ये पूरी तरह गलत हैं।

25. A) Should is used because it is the specific modal verb that expresses duty, obligation, or strong advice (as required by the prompt instructions). It conveys that a devotee has a responsibility to always think of Him. Might and Could express weak possibility or past ability. May expresses permission or present possibility. None of these options convey the necessary sense of spiritual duty or recommendation.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Should का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह एक modal verb है जो कर्तव्य (duty), ज़िम्मेदारी या मज़बूत सलाह को दर्शाता है (इंसान को हमेशा ईश्वर के बारे में सोचना चाहिए)। Might और

Could कम संभावना (possibility) या क्षमता दिखाते हैं। May अनुमति या संभावना के लिए आता है। आध्यात्मिक कर्तव्य (spiritual duty) बताने के लिए "should" ही एकमात्र सही शब्द है।



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