

Stop the scam: On the 'digital arrest' menace

The digital arrest scam **persists** from **overseas** actors

The Supreme Court of India's **order** of August 4 on the "digital arrest" menace **is notable** for not being **lured** into **complacency**. After all, the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre's status report showed that complaints on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal fell from 1,23,672 in 2024 to 58,249 in 2025, and stood at 16,377 in the first six months of 2026. The Court called the figures "certainly encouraging" and **directed** the Reserve Bank of India to **circulate** a **standard operating procedure** for temporary debit holds on **mule accounts**, **States** to notify cybercrime coordination centres and **operationalise** e-Zero FIRs, and an inter-departmental committee to **examine** a **victim compensation framework**. **Thanks to** **advisories** from banks, telecom operators and the police, fewer senior citizens and others are getting **victimised** by these scams, which have succeeded due to older victims' **deference** to authority and fear of legal trouble. Yet, **scammers** find it easy to target youth and professionals, and senior citizens the advisories have not reached. And there have been very few **convictions** despite **scrutiny** and investigation, which suggests that law **enforcement** must move faster in tackling these scams.

The digital scammers have proved **nimble** in their **modus operandi**. They route calls through SIM boxes to **mask** their origin, making them appear as Indian numbers, and use multiple mule accounts across many States to move funds **swiftly**. They are now known to **deploy** deepfakes on video calls to **dupe** victims and remain **untraceable** by investigators. **In effect**, the fraudsters always seem to be a step ahead of those pursuing them. The Court's **insistence on** restoring money — completed in 36,290 cases involving ₹18.05 crore — and on the swift **disposing of** account-freeze cases, **alongside** detection systems such as MuleHunter.AI, used in over 20 banks, **will** help **limit** the damage even when **perpetrators** are not caught or **convicted**. But **convictions** are rare as many of these fraud and **extortion** schemes are run from overseas "scam compounds" in Myanmar, the wider Golden Triangle, and Cambodia. In Myanmar, scam centres **proliferated** through direct and indirect official **patronage**, even as recent scrutiny produced **raids** that were largely for show with these centres shifting to new areas in the **conflict-ridden** country. After Beijing's **crackdown**, in 2023, on scam centres targeting Chinese victims, scammers shifted focus to other countries, with Indians also being **trafficked** and **tortured** to commit digital crimes against **fellow** citizens. New Delhi must use **diplomatic** pressure **in** **coordination with** China, the U.S. and ASEAN to **compel** Naypyidaw and Phnom Penh to act against the networks that host these **compounds**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Menace** (noun) - threat, danger, hazard, peril, risk खतरा
2. **Persist** (verb) - continue, endure, last, remain, carry on बने रहना
3. **Overseas** (adjective) - foreign, international, abroad, external, transoceanic विदेशी
4. **Notable** (adjective) - remarkable, significant, noteworthy, prominent, striking उल्लेखनीय
5. **Lure** (verb) - tempt, entice, decoy, attract, seduce लुभाना
6. **Complacency** (noun) - smugness, self-satisfaction, apathy, overconfidence, unconcern आत्मसंतुष्टि
7. **Direct** (verb) - instruct, order, command, guide, enjoin निर्देशित करना
8. **Circulate** (verb) - distribute, disseminate, spread, pass around, transmit प्रसारित करना
9. **Standard operating procedure** (noun) - SOP, a set of written instructions that explains the correct and standard way to perform a task or process मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी)
10. **Mule account** (noun) - a bank account that is used to receive, transfer, or hide money obtained through illegal activities, especially online fraud and cybercrime म्यूल अकाउंट (धोखाधड़ी के पैसे ट्रांसफर करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाला खाता)
11. **Operationalise** (verb) - implement, activate, put into operation, make functional कार्यान्वित करना
12. **Examine** (verb) - inspect, scrutinize, analyze, investigate, review जांच करना
13. **Victim** (noun) - sufferer, casualty, prey, injured party, target पीड़ित
14. **Compensation** (noun) - recompense, indemnity, reimbursement, reparation, redress मुआवजा
15. **Framework** (noun) - structure, system, schema, architecture, framework रूपरेखा
16. **Thanks to** (phrase) - because of someone or something की बदौलत
17. **Advisory** (noun) - warning, notice, bulletin, caution, directive सलाह
18. **Victimise** (verb) - exploit, oppress, target, harass, make a victim of पीड़ित बनाना
19. **Deference** (noun) - respect, regard, obedience, submission, compliance आदर
20. **Scammer** (noun) - fraudster, trickster, swindler, cheat, con artist धोखेबाज
21. **Conviction** (noun) - sentence, judgment, ruling, condemnation, judicial finding दोषसिद्धि
22. **Scrutiny** (noun) - inspection, examination, analysis, surveillance, review छानबीन
23. **Enforcement** (noun) - implementation, execution, application, imposition, reinforcement लागू कराना
24. **Nimble** (adjective) - agile, deft, prompt, quick, adept चपलता से भरा

25. **Modus operandi** (noun) - a Latin phrase meaning "method of operation" or "way of working." It refers to the particular method a person or group uses to carry out an activity, especially a crime काम करने का तरीका (एम.ओ.)
26. **Mask** (verb) - hide, conceal, disguise, veil, screen छिपाना
27. **Swiftly** (adverb) - quickly, rapidly, promptly, speedily, fast तेजी से
28. **Deploy** (verb) - use, utilize, station, position, employ तैनात करना
29. **Dupe** (verb) - fool, trick, deceive, cheat, swindle धोखा देना
30. **Untraceable** (adjective) - unfindable, undetectable, missing, hidden, unlocatable जिसे खोजा न जा सके
31. **In effect** (phrase) - practically, essentially वास्तव में
32. **Insistence on** (phrase) - a situation in which you demand something and refuse to accept opposition पर जोर देना
33. **Dispose of** (phrasal verb) - to get rid of someone or something or deal with something so that the matter is finished निपटाना
34. **Alongside** (preposition) - beside, together with, along with, hand in hand with के साथ-साथ
35. **Limit** (verb) - restrict, curb, control, restrain, check सीमित करना
36. **Perpetrator** (noun) - offender, criminal, wrongdoer, culprit अपराधी
37. **Convicted** (adjective) - found guilty, sentenced, condemned, proven guilty दोषी ठहराया गया
38. **Extortion** (noun) - blackmail, coercion, shakedown, ransom, extraction जबरन वसूली
39. **Proliferate** (verb) - multiply, spread, mushroom, expand rapidly, flourish तेजी से फैलना
40. **Patronage** (noun) - backing, sponsorship, support, protection, endorsement संरक्षण
41. **Raid** (noun) - crackdown, incursion, assault, search, surprise inspection छापा
42. **Conflict-ridden** (adjective) - war-torn, strife-torn, turbulent, troubled, embattled संघर्षग्रस्त
43. **Crackdown** (noun) - clampdown, suppression, enforcement action, severe restraint, punitive action सख्त कार्रवाई
44. **Traffic** (verb) - smuggle, trade illegally, deal illicitly, transport forcibly, exploit human trade अवैध व्यापार करना
45. **Torture** (verb) - torment, abuse, afflict, maltreat, punish brutally यातना देना
46. **Fellow** (adjective) - associated, peer, co-, companion, kindred सहकर्मी
47. **Diplomatic** (adjective) - consular, political, statecraft-related, international, tactful राजनयिक
48. **In coordination with** (phrase) - in collaboration with, jointly with के समन्वय के साथ

49. **Compel** (verb) - force, coerce, oblige,
constrain, necessitate मजबूर करना

50. **Compound** (noun) - enclosure, fenced
area, complex, base, establishment परिसर

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses the growing threat of "**digital arrest**" scams, where fraudsters impersonate law enforcement officials to extort money from victims.
2. The **Supreme Court of India**, in its **August 4, 2026 order**, acknowledged progress in combating these scams but warned against becoming complacent.
3. According to the **Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C)**, complaints on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal declined from **1,23,672 in 2024** to **58,249 in 2025**, and **16,377 in the first half of 2026**.
4. The Supreme Court directed the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** to circulate a **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)** for temporarily freezing suspicious **mule accounts**.
5. The Court also instructed States to establish **cybercrime coordination centres**, implement **e-Zero FIRs**, and develop a **victim compensation framework**.
6. Awareness campaigns by **banks, telecom companies, and police authorities** have helped reduce the number of senior citizens falling victim to these scams.
7. However, scammers continue to successfully target **young people, professionals, and elderly citizens who have not been reached by awareness campaigns**.
8. The editorial highlights that **conviction rates remain very low**, indicating that law enforcement agencies must investigate and prosecute cybercriminals more effectively.
9. Fraudsters constantly adapt their methods by using **SIM boxes** to disguise international calls as Indian numbers and by transferring stolen money through multiple **mule accounts**.
10. Criminals have also begun using **AI-generated deepfake video calls** to make their impersonations more convincing and evade detection.
11. The Court emphasized the importance of **recovering victims' money quickly**, with **36,290 cases involving ₹18.05 crore** already seeing successful fund restoration.
12. Technologies such as **MuleHunter.AI**, currently used by more than **20 banks**, can help identify suspicious accounts and reduce financial losses.
13. Many digital fraud operations are run from **scam compounds in Myanmar, Cambodia, and the Golden Triangle**, making international investigation and prosecution difficult.
14. Following **China's crackdown on scam centres in 2023**, many criminal networks shifted their operations to target victims in other countries, including India, while trafficking and forcing Indians to participate in cyber fraud.
15. The editorial concludes that India must **strengthen domestic enforcement while working diplomatically with China, the United States, ASEAN, Myanmar, and Cambodia** to dismantle international scam networks and effectively curb digital arrest fraud.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, why are legal convictions rare despite scrutiny and investigation into "digital arrest" scams?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Because domestic victims refuse to report crimes due to fear of authority.
 - B. Because operations run from overseas compounds protected by local patronage.
 - C. Because banks fail to deploy detection systems like MuleHunter.AI.
 - D. Because the Reserve Bank of India has not issued standard operating procedures.
2. **Why does the Supreme Court insist on swift account freezes and fund restorations despite declining complaint figures?**
 - A. To prosecute all local scam centers
 - B. To punish non-compliant commercial banks
 - C. To limit damage when perpetrators escape
 - D. To compel foreign governments to intervene
3. **Based on the passage, why does the Supreme Court of India consider the crackdown on digital arrest scams to be an ongoing challenge despite a sharp drop in reported portal complaints?**
 - A. Scammers continuously adapt through deepfakes, overseas compounds, and swift fund routing across mule accounts
 - B. Scammers have shifted their operational focus to targeting senior citizens through untraceable local SIM boxes
 - C. Scammers are evading law enforcement because local police departments refuse to implement the required e-Zero FIRs
 - D. Scammers rely on official political patronage in China and ASEAN countries to remain immune from prosecution
4. **Which of the following best describes the grammatical structure of the sentence:**
"The Court called the figures "certainly encouraging" and directed the Reserve Bank of India to circulate a standard operating procedure for temporary debit holds on mule accounts, States to notify cybercrime coordination centres and operationalise e-Zero FIRs, and an inter-departmental committee to examine a victim compensation framework."?
 - A. Compound sentence
 - B. Complex sentence
 - C. Compound-complex sentence
 - D. Simple sentence
5. **What is the closest meaning of "official patronage" in the context of the passage?**
 - A. The formal diplomatic protocols established between New Delhi and ASEAN to monitor conflict-ridden countries.
 - B. The systemic protection or sponsorship provided by local authorities that allows illicit networks to flourish.
 - C. The specialized institutional oversight provided by the Reserve Bank of India for managing mule accounts.
 - D. The legal mandate granted to law enforcement to conduct raids in foreign "scam compounds."
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

1. Before calling "Action" or "Cut" on the sets of Pather Panchali, the maestro was often overcome by nervousness.
 2. It was his closest friend, collaborator and art director, Bansi Chandragupta.
 3. Ever wondered what the master storyteller, Satyajit Ray's moments of trepidation looked like?
 4. Standing beside him was the one person who instinctively understood those silences.
 - A. 1-3-4-2
 - B. 3-4-1-2
 - C. 3-1-4-2
 - D. 1-4-2-3
7. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence.**
There lies no guarantee that the hierchical structural framework between the elite and downtrodden sections of the society is right.
- A. downtrodden
 - B. hierchical
 - C. guarantee
 - D. structural
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
Marcella seemed morose and downcast when she refused to have dinner.
- A. Excited
 - B. Jocund
 - C. Liberal
 - D. Gloomy
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The efforts of the doctors came to a futile end with the death of the patient
- A. Terrifying
 - B. Startling
 - C. Fruitless
 - D. Enriching
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**
The students decided to surprise their teacher on her birthday.
- A. her teacher on her birthday
 - B. there teacher on her birthday
 - C. No substitution
 - D. their teacher at her birthday
11. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
One of the students is always / late to the class; he has been warn / by the teacher many times; / but still, he keeps on being late.
- A. One of the students is always
 - B. by the teacher many times;
 - C. but still, he keeps on being late
 - D. late to the class; he has been warn

12. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

1. It is a city you devour sensorially.
2. How much can you do in 48 hours if you are short on time, like me?
3. Tokyo is like my heartbeat after 40 mins of cardio: Elevated, it makes you feel charged, alive, energetic.
4. While the city has a frenetic energy, there are pockets where you can immerse yourself in moments of peace and laidback bliss.

- A. 3-1-4-2
- B. 4-3-1-2
- C. 1-4-2-3
- D. 3-4-1-2

13. **Select the word segment that substitutes (replaces) the bracketed word segment correctly and completes the sentence meaningfully.**

The percentage of employees who called in sick and the number of employees who left their jobs within 2 years (were reflective of the level of job satisfaction).

- A. are reflective of the level of job satisfaction
- B. is reflective of the level of job satisfaction
- C. were reflective on the level of job satisfaction
- D. has reflected the level of job satisfaction

14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

He was sitting besides his best friend during the event.

- A. was sitting about his
- B. were sitting besides his
- C. was sitting beside his
- D. was sitting besides her

15. **Select the most appropriate collocating word to fill in the blank.**

This statement of the political leader has created _____ confusion.

- A. weighty
- B. utter
- C. vast
- D. heavy

16. **Complete the following collocation.**

When I got the job, I knew what _____ money really is.

- A. effort-earned
- B. honest-earned
- C. hard-earned
- D. soft-earned

17. **Select the sentences that contains no spelling errors**

- A. Diabites is a chronic disease.
- B. Diabetes is a chronic disease.
- C. Daibetes is a chronic disease.
- D. Diabeties is a chronic disease

18. Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into active voice?

Was the letter delivered by the postman yesterday evening?

- A. Has the postman delivered the letter yesterday evening?
 - B. Did the postman deliver the letter yesterday evening?
 - C. Does the postman deliver the letter yesterday evening?
 - D. Was the postman delivering the letter yesterday evening?
19. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:
- She insisted that he _____ present during the signing of the agreement.
- A. be
 - B. was
 - C. would be
 - D. is
20. The following sentence has been divided into segments. One of them may contain an error. Select the segment that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

No talking / on the dinner table / is an absolute rule.

- A. is an absolute rule.
- B. on the dinner table
- C. No talking
- D. No Error

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

At the heart of Amal Singh's latest novel, *Slow Burn*, is a fantasy shared by perhaps all human beings — of living a bigger, better version of our lives. Only here, Singh _____ (1) tropes like the magic mirror and the doppelgänger to complicate this fantasy and ponder over questions of identity, moral ambiguity and self-recognition.

Set in contemporary Mumbai, *Slow Burn* is the story of struggling actor Rishi Tripathi who hasn't been able to make it big despite chasing his dreams for six years. On a bad day, after another audition goes wrong, he _____ (2) the mirror in his room only to realise that the act has resulted in him entering a different world. It's still Mumbai, but a different version. He names this city Mumbai-Right, as opposed _____ (3) the Mumbai-Left he has left behind. Here, Rishi is Rishi Kumar, a star with many hits to his name.

As Rishi begins to fit himself in the life of Rishi, first cautiously and then with increasing confidence, he understands that despite all the success, fame and money, he wants to go back to being Rishi. But becoming Rishi again isn't easy, and in his _____ (4) to return to Mumbai-Left, he makes choices that _____ (5) between Rishi and Rishi.

21. Select the most appropriate option for (1):

- A. use
- B. uses
- C. using
- D. has used

22. Select the most appropriate option for (2):

- A. punch
- B. punches

- C. punched
- D. punching

23. **Select the most appropriate option for (3):**

- A. for
- B. with
- C. against
- D. to

24. **Select the most appropriate option for (4):**

- A. reluctance
- B. apathy
- C. desperation
- D. composure

25. **Select the most appropriate idiom for (5):**

- A. bridge the gap
- B. clear the air
- C. blur the line
- D. break the ice

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **Because operations run from overseas compounds protected by local patronage.**

The passage explicitly states that convictions are rare because many of these fraud and extortion schemes are run from overseas "scam compounds" in Myanmar, the wider Golden Triangle, and Cambodia. It further clarifies that in Myanmar, scam centres proliferated through direct and indirect official patronage, and that even scrutiny-driven raids were largely for show, with these centres simply shifting to new areas. This combination of overseas jurisdiction and local protection/patronage places these operations beyond the effective reach of Indian law enforcement, making convictions difficult despite investigation.

(a) Incorrect: The passage mentions thousands of complaints are being filed (over 1.2 lakh in 2024), so victims are reporting them. Fear of authority is why they get scammed, not why convictions are low.

(c) Incorrect: The passage says MuleHunter.AI is already being used in over 20 banks to limit damage; it is not the reason for the lack of convictions.

(d) Incorrect: While the Court directed the RBI to create these procedures to stop money flow, the passage blames the location of the scammers (overseas) for the lack of legal convictions.

2. C) **To limit damage when perpetrators escape**

The passage states: "The Court's insistence on restoring money... and on the swift disposing of account-freeze cases... will help limit the damage even when perpetrators are not caught or convicted." Since scammers are often overseas and hard to arrest, the Court focuses on saving the victim's money as a way to provide relief even if the criminal cannot be caught.

A Incorrect: The passage points out that most scam centers are overseas (Myanmar, Cambodia), not local, and convictions are rare, so prosecution is not the primary immediate result of these freezes.

B Incorrect: The passage mentions banks are cooperating (using MuleHunter.AI and following advisories). There is no mention of "punishing" banks; the focus is on victim compensation.

D Incorrect: diplomatic pressure on foreign governments is a separate recommendation made toward the end regarding scam compounds abroad, not the stated reason for swift account freezes and fund restoration, which is specifically about limiting damage to victims domestically.

3. A) **Scammers continuously adapt through deepfakes, overseas compounds, and swift fund routing across mule accounts**

The passage supports this answer through several details: it explicitly states the scammers "have proved nimble in their modus operandi," routing calls through SIM boxes to mask origin, using multiple mule accounts across many States to move funds swiftly, and deploying deepfakes on video calls to dupe victims and remain untraceable. It also notes that convictions are rare because operations run from overseas "scam compounds" in Myanmar, the wider Golden Triangle, and Cambodia. The passage sums this up by saying "the fraudsters always

seem to be a step ahead of those pursuing them" — reinforcing why the Court remains vigilant despite encouraging complaint figures.

(b) Incorrect: The passage actually says the opposite. It mentions that fewer senior citizens are being victimized because of advisories, and scammers are now finding it easy to target youth and professionals.

(c) Incorrect: While the Court directed states to operationalize e-Zero FIRs, the passage does not say the ongoing challenge is caused by a "refusal" of local police to do so. The main challenge is the scammers' technology and international hideouts.

(d) Incorrect: The passage states that China launched a crackdown on these centers in 2023. Patronage is specifically mentioned in relation to Myanmar, not China or all ASEAN countries collectively. Furthermore, they don't rely on patronage; they also rely on technical masking (SIM boxes).

4. D) **Simple sentence**

A Simple Sentence is defined as having one independent clause. An independent clause must have a subject and a verb and express a complete thought.

The Subject: "The Court". The Predicate (Compound Predicate): The subject is doing two things: 1.) It called the figures encouraging. 2.) It directed various entities to take action. Just because a sentence has a compound predicate (two verbs sharing one subject), it does not make it a compound sentence. As long as there is only one "subject-verb" functional unit, it remains a simple sentence.

(a) Compound sentence would require two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (e.g., "and," "but"), each capable of standing alone. Here, "and directed..." shares the same subject "The Court" and is not an independent clause of its own — it's part of a compound predicate.

(b) Complex sentence would require at least one independent clause plus one dependent (subordinate) clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction (e.g., "because," "although," "which"). No such subordinate clause exists here.

(c) Compound-complex sentence would require at least two independent clauses AND at least one dependent clause — neither condition is met.

5. B) **The systemic protection or sponsorship provided by local authorities that allows illicit networks to flourish.**

In the context of the sentence — "In Myanmar, scam centres proliferated through direct and indirect official patronage, even as recent scrutiny produced raids that were largely for show..." — "patronage" refers to support, backing, or protection. "Official patronage" means that individuals in government, military, or local authority positions shielded, condoned, or actively facilitated these illegal scam compounds, enabling them to expand despite nominal law enforcement actions.

(a) misapplies the term to diplomatic protocols between New Delhi and ASEAN, which the passage discusses separately as a recommended future action, not as the meaning of "official patronage."

(c) incorrectly links the phrase to the RBI's oversight of mule accounts, a completely unrelated domestic regulatory function mentioned elsewhere in the passage.

(d) reverses the meaning — "official patronage" refers to protection enabling the scam centres to operate, not a legal mandate empowering law enforcement to raid them.

6. C) 3-1-4-2

English Explanation:

Sentence 3 starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence. It clearly introduces "Satyajit Ray" and asks a direct question about his moments of trepidation without needing any outside context.

Sentence 1 follows Sentence 3 because it directly answers the question asked in Sentence 3 about his "trepidation," explaining exactly how he experienced "nervousness" on the sets.

Sentence 4 follows Sentence 1 because the words "him" and "those silences" directly refer back to the maestro (Ray) and his moments of nervousness mentioned in Sentence 1.

Sentence 2 comes after Sentence 4 because it is the conclusion for this block of text. The word "It" directly refers back to "the one person" mentioned in Sentence 4, finally revealing his identity as Bansi Chandragupta and wrapping up the sequence perfectly.

In Hindi:

- Sentence 3 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी पिछले संदर्भ के सीधे "Satyajit Ray" के बारे में एक सवाल पूछकर बात शुरू करता है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 3 में पूछे गए घबराहट (trepidation) के सवाल का जवाब देता है कि कैसे Pather Panchali के सेट पर वे नर्वस (nervousness) हो जाते थे।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुए शब्द "him" और "those silences" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 1 में बताई गई उनकी घबराहट और खुद Satyajit Ray को refer करते हैं।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस 4-वाक्यों के हिस्से का conclusion है। इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ शब्द "It" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 4 में बताए गए "the one person" को refer करता है, और अंत में उस व्यक्ति का नाम (Bansi Chandragupta) बताकर इस हिस्से को बिल्कुल सही तरीके से समाप्त करता है।

7. B) The incorrectly spelled word in the given sentence is 'hierchical'. The correct spelling is 'hierarchical,' वर्णक्रमिक, पदानुक्रमिक.

8. D) **Morose** (adjective) – Sullen, moody, sulky, gloomy, brooding. उदास

Synonym: **Gloomy** (adjective) – Dark, dim, melancholy, dismal. उदास

- **Excited** (adjective) – Thrilled, enthusiastic, exhilarated, animated. उत्साहित
- **Jocund** (adjective) – Cheerful, jolly, merry, lighthearted. खुशमिजाज
- **Liberal** (adjective) – Open-minded, tolerant, unprejudiced, generous. उदार

9. C) **Futile** (adjective) – Incapable of producing any useful result; pointless, ineffective, unproductive. व्यर्थ

Synonym: **Fruitless** (adjective) – Failing to achieve the desired results; unproductive, useless, vain. निष्फल

- **Terrifying** (adjective) – Causing extreme fear; frightening, horrifying, alarming. भयानक
- **Startling** (adjective) – Very surprising, astonishing, or remarkable. चौंकाने वाला

- **Enriching** (adjective) – Improving the quality or value of something; enhancing, beneficial, rewarding. समृद्ध करना

10. C) **No substitution**

11. D) 'Warn' के बदले **'warned'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'has been' के साथ हमेशा Past Participle (Verb का तीसरा रूप) आता है; जैसे— She has been warned about the consequences.

- 'warned' will be used instead of 'warn' because with 'has been', the Past Participle (third form of the verb) is always used; Like— She has been warned about the consequences.

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

English Explanation:

Sentence 3 starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence. It clearly introduces the subject "Tokyo" without needing any outside context.

Sentence 4 follows Sentence 3 because it continues the theme of energy ("charged, alive, energetic") mentioned in Sentence 3, contrasting this "frenetic energy" with pockets of peace.

Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because the word "It" directly refers back to the city (Tokyo) described in the previous sentences. The combination of intense energy and peaceful bliss explains perfectly why it is a city you "devour sensorially."

Sentence 2 comes after Sentence 1 because it acts as the conclusion for this block of text.

After describing the immersive experience of the city, it transitions by posing a direct question to the reader about what to do in a short time frame (48 hours), wrapping up the sequence perfectly.

In Hindi:

- Sentence 3 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी पिछले संदर्भ के सीधे "Tokyo" का नाम लेकर बात शुरू करता है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 3 में बताई गई "energy" (charged, energetic) की बात को आगे बढ़ाता है, और बताता है कि इस frenetic energy के साथ-साथ वहाँ शांति (peace) के पल भी हैं।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ शब्द "It" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 3 और 4 में बताए गए शहर (Tokyo) को refer करता है। शहर की इस ऊर्जा और शांति के मिले-जुले अनुभव के कारण ही इसे "devour sensorially" कहा गया है।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस 4-वाक्यों के हिस्से का conclusion है। शहर की खूबियों का वर्णन करने के बाद, यह समय (48 hours) को लेकर एक सीधा सवाल पूछकर इस हिस्से को बिल्कुल सही तरीके से समाप्त करता है।

13. A) 'were reflective of' के बदले **'are reflective of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ वाक्य में वर्तमान समय की घटना का वर्णन हो रहा है। वाक्य में 'The percentage of employees who called in sick and the number of employees who left their jobs within 2 years' वर्तमान समय के आँकड़े का संकेत करते हैं इसलिए यहाँ 'are' का प्रयोग उचित होगा। जैसे— वाक्य में 'The number of

people who attend the festival each year is indicative of its popularity' में 'is' का प्रयोग होता है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान के आँकड़े को दर्शाता है।

- 'are reflective of' will be used instead of 'were reflective of' because the sentence describes a current scenario. The phrase 'The percentage of employees who called in sick and the number of employees who left their jobs within 2 years' indicates current statistics, hence 'are' is appropriate here. Like in the sentence 'The number of people who attend the festival each year is indicative of its popularity,' where 'is' is used to denote present time statistics.

14. C) **beside** का प्रयोग 'besides' के बदले होगा क्योंकि 'beside' का अर्थ है 'के बगल में' जो यहाँ सही संदर्भ देता है, जबकि 'besides' का अर्थ होता है 'के अलावा'। इसलिए सही विकल्प 'was sitting beside his' होगा; जैसे— He was sitting beside his best friend during the event.

- 'beside' will be used instead of 'besides' because 'beside' means 'next to' or 'at the side of,' which is the correct context here, whereas 'besides' means 'in addition to' or 'apart from'. Therefore, the correct option is 'was sitting beside his'; Like — He was sitting beside his best friend during the event.

15. B) **Utter** का use होगा क्योंकि "utter" का अर्थ होता है पूर्ण या सम्पूर्ण। यहाँ sentence में कहा गया है कि राजनीतिक नेता के बयान ने भ्रम पैदा किया है, जिसका अर्थ है कि भ्रम पूरी तरह से हुआ है। 'Utter' इस context में सही है क्योंकि यह पूर्ण या संपूर्ण भ्रम को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Weighty' का अर्थ है भारी, 'Vast' का अर्थ है विशाल, और 'Heavy' का अर्थ है भारी, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Utter' should be used because it means complete or total. The sentence mentions that the statement of the political leader has created confusion, implying that the confusion is complete or total. 'Utter' is appropriate here as it conveys the sense of complete or total confusion. Whereas, 'Weighty' means heavy in importance, 'Vast' means extensive in size, and 'Heavy' also means of great weight, none of which correctly describe the nature of confusion in this context.

16. C) **Hard-earned** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है कठिनाई से अर्जित धन। इस वाक्य में, व्यक्ति ने जब नौकरी पाई तो उसे एहसास हुआ कि पैसा असल में कितनी मेहनत से कमाया जाता है। इसलिए 'hard-earned' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। वहीं 'effort-earned', 'honest-earned', और 'soft-earned' ऐसे वाक्यांश नहीं हैं जो इस context में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।

- 'Hard-earned' should be used because it refers to money that is earned through significant effort. In this sentence, the individual realizes the true value of money after getting a job, signifying the hard work behind earning it, thus 'hard-earned' is appropriate here. 'Effort-earned', 'honest-earned', and 'soft-earned' are not standard phrases used in this context.

17. B) **Diabetes is a chronic disease.**

18. B) **Did the postman deliver the letter yesterday evening?**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject (agent) Active वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Passive का Subject Active का Object बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय सही Tense का ध्यान रखा जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में "the letter" Passive Subject है, "was delivered" Verb (Simple Past Passive) है और "by the postman" agent

है। Active में बदलने पर "the postman" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "did deliver" (Simple Past Interrogative) में बदला गया है और "the letter" Object के रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है। इसलिए सही वाक्य होगा — "Did the postman deliver the letter yesterday evening?"

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence (agent) becomes the subject of the active sentence, and the passive subject becomes the object. The verb is changed from passive to active form with correct tense. In this case, "the letter" (Passive Subject), "was delivered" (Simple Past Passive), and "by the postman" (agent) are transformed into "the postman" (Subject), "did deliver" (Active Verb in Simple Past Interrogative), and "the letter" (Object). Therefore, the correct sentence is — "Did the postman deliver the letter yesterday evening?"

19. A) 'be' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "insist that" के बाद Subjunctive Mood का प्रयोग होता है और Subjunctive में "be" का प्रयोग किया जाता है (चाहे Subject singular हो या plural); जैसे — She insisted that he be present during the signing of the agreement.

- 'be' should be used because after verbs of demand/suggestion/insistence like "insist", "suggest", "recommend", the Subjunctive Mood is required. The base form "be" is used for all subjects in the subjunctive.

20. D) No Error

21. B) uses

Uses is the correct present tense verb because the subject "Singh" (the author) is a singular third-person noun. In English grammar, a singular subject in the simple present tense requires a singular verb (verb + s/es). The narrative describes the ongoing state/contents of the novel, so simple present is appropriate. Use is a plural verb. Using is a present participle and cannot function as the main verb without an auxiliary verb (is/are/was/were). Has used is present perfect, but the narrative strictly maintains the simple present tense ("is", "complicate", "ponder").

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Uses का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि subject "Singh" singular (एकवचन) है। Present tense में singular subject के साथ verb में 's' या 'es' लगता है। किताब की कहानी बताने के लिए simple present tense का ही इस्तेमाल होता है। Use plural verb है। Using बिना helping verb के गलत है। Has used present perfect है, जबकि यहाँ वाक्य की बनावट simple present में है।

22. B) punches

Punches is the correct verb because it maintains subject-verb agreement and narrative tense consistency. The subject is "he" (singular), and the paragraph is written in the narrative present tense (e.g., "goes wrong", "names this city"). Therefore, the singular present tense verb "punches" is required. Punch is a plural verb. Punched is in the past tense, which breaks the present tense flow of the story being described. Punching is a continuous form that lacks an auxiliary verb.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Punches का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि subject "he" (वह) singular है और कहानी बताने का पूरा क्रम present tense (वर्तमान काल) में चल रहा है (जैसे - audition goes

wrong)। Singular subject के साथ present tense में 'punches' सही है। Punch plural verb है। Punched past tense (भूतकाल) है, जो यहाँ काल (tense) का नियम तोड़ देगा। Punching व्याकरण के अनुसार बिना helping verb के नहीं आ सकता।

23. D) to

To is the correct preposition because it forms the fixed English idiom "as opposed to." This phrase is universally used to mean "in contrast with" or "rather than." When comparing two distinct things (Mumbai-Right vs. Mumbai-Left), this fixed prepositional phrase is standard. For, with, and against do not collocate with "as opposed" in this specific grammatical structure.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ To का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि अंग्रेजी व्याकरण (grammar) में "as opposed to" एक तय मुहावरा (fixed phrase) है, जिसका मतलब 'के विपरीत' या 'की तुलना में' होता है। यहाँ Mumbai-Right की तुलना Mumbai-Left से की जा रही है, इसलिए "opposed" के साथ हमेशा "to" ही आएगा। For, With, और Against का प्रयोग इस phrase में पूरी तरह से गलत है।

24. C) desperation

Desperation refers to a state of despair, typically one that results in rash or extreme behavior. The character desperately wants to return to his old life, driving him to make difficult or extreme choices. Reluctance means unwillingness to do something, which contradicts his strong desire to go back. Apathy means a lack of interest or emotion, completely opposite to his intense drive. Composure means the state of being calm and in control of oneself, which does not fit someone making messy, frantic choices to escape a reality.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Desperation का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका meaning 'बेचैनी', 'निराशा' या 'हताशा' होता है, जिसमें व्यक्ति कुछ भी करने को तैयार हो जाता है। वह अपनी पुरानी ज़िंदगी में लौटने के लिए इतना बेताब (desperate) है कि गलत या सही फैसले ले रहा है। Reluctance का मतलब 'अनिच्छा' (इच्छा न होना) होता है। Apathy का मतलब 'उदासीनता' होता है। Composure का मतलब 'शांति' या 'धैर्य' होता है। ये तीनों शब्द संदर्भ के अनुसार बिल्कुल गलत हैं।

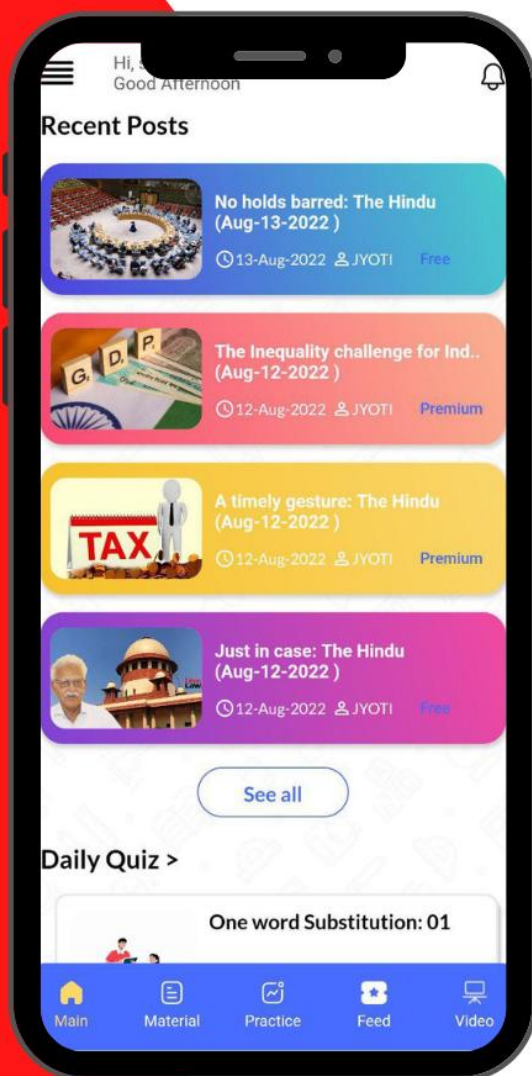
26. C) blur the line

Blur the line is a standard English idiom meaning to make it difficult to distinguish between two different things, ideas, or identities. His choices make it hard to tell the difference between his original identity (Rishi) and his new one (Rish). Bridge the gap means to connect or reduce the distance between two groups or things, which implies a positive connection rather than confusing two identities. Clear the air means to defuse a tense situation or resolve a misunderstanding. Break the ice means to initiate conversation in a socially awkward situation.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Blur the line का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह एक idiom (मुहावरा) है जिसका meaning 'दो चीज़ों के बीच के अंतर को धुंधला करना या मिटा देना' होता है। उसके

फैसलों के कारण असली ऋषि (Rishi) और नकली ऋषि (Rish) की पहचान आपस में मिलने लगी (blur होने लगी)। Bridge the gap का मतलब 'दूरी या अंतर को कम करना' होता है। Clear the air का मतलब 'गलतफहमी दूर करना' होता है। Break the ice का मतलब 'चुप्पी तोड़कर बातचीत शुरू करना' होता है। ये तीनों idioms इस संदर्भ में पूरी तरह गलत हैं।



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam