

Toxic trolling: On India-Pakistan conflict, troll army

Online threats of violence cannot be allowed in the name of free speech

A **full-scale war** between India and Pakistan **may** have been **averted**, but the troll army has come out **in force** to disturb the peace. After India's Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri announced on May 10 that an understanding had been reached between the two sides to **halt** all military actions, his personal **account** on X (formerly Twitter), **was flooded with abusive** comments which did not **spare** his daughter. Mr. Misri locked the account, and several **diplomats** and politicians have **condemned** the toxic culture **in no uncertain terms, pointing out** that several **red lines** had been **crossed**. Mr. Misri was only doing his job and **conveying** a decision taken by the political leadership. The Foreign Secretary had been **addressing** the media since Operation Sindoor began on May 7, in response to the deadly terrorist attack in Pahalgam on April 22, in which 26 people died. **The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting** (I&B), which had rightly **slammed** Pakistan for **unleashing** "a **full-blown** disinformation offensive" on social media about the ground reality regarding Operation Sindoor, **remained** quiet about the **vicious** trolling of Mr. Misri and the **doxing** of his daughter. **Unfortunately**, with the **phenomenal** rise of social media in India but little Internet **literacy**, there is a pattern of platforms being regularly used for hate speech, abusive comments, and **deliberate distortion** of facts.

The public **sphere** may have become more participatory, but that does not necessarily ensure civil behaviour. Surveys have shown that women, minorities and **marginalised** communities are particularly targeted by trolls. The extreme reactions **often** include rape and death threats. With **surveillance** now the **byword** for all tech companies, surely it should not take long to locate and end the online run of trolls. A **stringent** anti-troll law must be **put in place** to stop the **acute** mental and physical harassment trolls can cause. The draft Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) **Rules**, 2025, set to be **rolled out** this year, **prescribe** penalties for misuse of personal information. Now, there are only a limited number of provisions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and the Information Technology Act to **address cyberbullying**. The courts have been more **proactive** by directing quick removal of offending content and also **mandating** the disclosure of basic subscriber information linked to such accounts. In the Shaviya Sharma case (2024), the Delhi High Court had noted that "there can be no doubt that acts of doxing if permitted to go on **unchecked** could **result in** violation of right to privacy". In a democracy, all voices should be heard but **disinformation** and **misinformation** must be stopped with the help of guidelines and the law.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Full-scale** (adjective) – complete, total, all-out, comprehensive, extensive पूर्ण पैमाने का
2. **Avert** (verb) – prevent, avoid, stop, forestall, deter टालना
3. **In force** (phrase) – present, active, operating, deployed, mobilized बड़ी संख्या में
4. **Halt** (verb) – stop, cease, discontinue, pause, end रोकना
5. **Flood** (with) (verb) – overwhelm, overflow, deluge, inundate, swarm भर देना
6. **Abusive** (adjective) – offensive, insulting, hurtful, derogatory, foul अपमानजनक
7. **Spare** (verb) – leave out, exclude, omit, bypass, ignore बख्श देना
8. **Diplomat** (noun) – envoy, ambassador, emissary, representative, consul राजनयिक
9. **Condemn** (verb) – denounce, criticize, censure, rebuke, decry निंदा करना
10. **In no terms** (phrase) – strongly, clearly, explicitly, emphatically, firmly स्पष्ट रूप से
11. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – indicate, mention, highlight, note, show इंगित करना
12. **Cross the red lines** (phrase) – violate limits, break rules, transgress, go too far, overstep सीमाएं पार करना
13. **Convey** (verb) – communicate, express, transmit, deliver, inform बताना / पहुँचाना
14. **Address** (verb) – speak to, deal with, tackle, respond to, handle हल करना
15. **Slam** (verb) – criticize, denounce, attack, condemn, blast कठोर आलोचना करना
16. **Unleash** (verb) – release, launch, trigger, initiate, set off छोड़ देना / शुरू करना
17. **Full-blown** (adjective) – complete, developed, extreme, widespread, total पूर्ण रूप से विकसित
18. **Vicious** (adjective) – cruel, brutal, savage, hostile, fierce क्रूर / हिंसक
19. **Doxing** (noun) – information exposure, data breach, personal leak, identity reveal, cyber disclosure निजी जानकारी उजागर करना
20. **Unfortunately** (adverb) – regrettably, sadly, unluckily, lamentably, unhappily दुर्भाग्यवश
21. **Phenomenal** (adjective) – extraordinary, exceptional, remarkable, incredible, impressive अद्भुत

22. **Literacy** (noun) – education, knowledge, proficiency, competence, understanding
साक्षरता
23. **Deliberate** (adjective) – intentional, planned, calculated, conscious, willfull
जानबूझकर
24. **Distortion** (noun) – misrepresentation, twisting, falsification, alteration, manipulation विकृति / तोड़-मरोड़
25. **Sphere** (noun) – domain, field, area, realm, sector क्षेत्र
26. **Marginalised** (adjective) – excluded, neglected, oppressed, sidelined, disadvantaged हाशिये पर रखा गया
27. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, regularly, repeatedly, commonly, usually अक्सर
28. **Surveillance** (noun) – monitoring, observation, scrutiny, watch, inspection
निगरानी
29. **Byword** (noun) – symbol, representation, hallmark, synonym, embodiment पर्याय / प्रतीक
30. **Stringent** (adjective) – strict, harsh, tough, severe, rigorous कड़ा
31. **Put in place** (phrase) – implement, establish, initiate, enforce, install –लागू करना
32. **Acute** (adjective) – severe, intense, sharp, grave, critical तीव्र
33. **Roll out** (phrasal verb) – launch, introduce, release, initiate, implement शुरू करना / पेश करना
34. **Cyberbullying** (noun) – online harassment, internet abuse, digital bullying, trolling, electronic abuse साइबर उत्पीड़न
35. **Proactive** (adjective) – anticipatory, preemptive, energetic, enterprising, responsive सक्रिय
36. **Mandate** (verb) – order, require, direct, authorize, command आदेश देना
37. **Unchecked** (adjective) – uncontrolled, unrestrained, rampant, unregulated, unbridled बिना रोक-टोक
38. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – lead to, cause, bring about, produce, provoke का परिणाम होना
39. **Disinformation** (noun) – false information, propaganda, deceit, misinformation, lies भ्रामक सूचना
40. **Misinformation** (noun) – incorrect info, wrong data, falsehood, untruth, inaccuracy गलत जानकारी

Video solution of Practice Exercise from this Editorial is exclusively available on App.



Summary of the Editorial

1. A potential full-scale war between India and Pakistan was averted after an understanding was reached to halt military actions on May 10.
2. Following this, India's Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri faced intense trolling and abusive comments online, including attacks targeting his daughter.
3. Mr. Misri had simply conveyed the government's official stance regarding Operation Sindoor, which was launched after a deadly terrorist attack in Pahalgam on April 22.
4. Despite vocally criticizing Pakistan's disinformation campaign, India's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting stayed silent on the personal trolling and doxing of Mr. Misri.
5. This reflects a broader problem: social media in India has become a platform for hate speech, abuse, and misinformation due to low internet literacy.
6. The growth of a participatory digital space has not ensured civil discourse, and in fact, has emboldened toxic behaviour online.
7. Women, minorities, and marginalized groups are often the prime targets of online trolls.
8. Threats of rape and death are common tools used by troll armies to intimidate and harass individuals.
9. Despite the surveillance capabilities of tech companies, tracking and penalizing trolls remains insufficient.
10. There is a pressing need for a strong anti-trolling law to combat the psychological and physical harassment caused by trolls.
11. The upcoming Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Rules, 2025, propose penalties for misuse of personal information online.
12. Current laws like the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and IT Act offer limited provisions to address cyberbullying and trolling effectively.
13. Courts have shown more proactive measures by ordering removal of harmful content and requiring disclosure of the identities behind offending accounts.
14. In the 2024 *Shaviya Sharma* case, the Delhi High Court acknowledged that unchecked doxing violates the right to privacy.
15. The editorial emphasizes that while free speech is essential in a democracy, it must not be used to justify disinformation, abuse, or online threats—rules and legal safeguards are necessary.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why did Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri lock his personal X (formerly Twitter) account?**
 - A. It was taken over by Pakistan-based hackers.
 - B. It was swamped with abusive comments aimed at him and his daughter.
 - C. The Ministry of I&B ordered him to stay silent during negotiations.
 - D. He feared accidental disclosure of classified military information.
2. **What specific legal step does the writer advocate to curb the online abuse described?**
 - A. Expanding the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita to classify trolling as treason
 - B. Enacting a stringent anti-troll law to prevent harassment
 - C. Shutting down all social-media platforms during national crises
 - D. Creating nationwide censorship boards to pre-screen every post
3. **Fill in the blank with the option that best fits the passage's meaning:**

The passage suggests that while social media has made the public sphere more participatory, it has _____ civil behaviour online.

 - A. guaranteed
 - B. automatically ensured
 - C. eliminated the need for
 - D. undermined
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Celebratory
 - B. Critical and Cautionary
 - C. Humorous
 - D. Apathetic
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The dangers of toxic trolling and the need for stricter laws
 - B. The success of Operation Sindoor in countering terrorism
 - C. The role of social media in promoting democracy
 - D. The diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan
6. **Select the appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the following sentence to make it grammatically correct.**

Only the beautiful painting is to be displayed in the exhibition

 - A. the most beautiful
 - B. beautiful
 - C. the much beautiful
 - D. more beautiful
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

His dog did not _____ when thieves were slashing the _____ of his precious tree.

 - A. stem
 - B. shout

- C. bark
D. claw
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
We / enjoyed lunch / he gave / us.
A. enjoyed lunch
B. We
C. he gave
D. us
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
The meteorological department predicted heavy rain over the coming days
A. Light
B. Plentiful
C. Drizzly
D. Rare
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
He couldn't attend the meeting _____ he was sick
A. so
B. because
C. although
D. but
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Exactly the same words as were used originally
A. Verbatim
B. Precise
C. Factual
D. Ornate
12. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error.**
A. I have a lot of work to complete.
B. A young boy offered her his seat.
C. I wish I had eraser to erase all the mistakes in my life.
D. This is a very difficult task to accomplish.
13. **Select the option that rectifies the underlined spelling error.**
The impacts of climate change on different sectors of society are interelated.
A. interrilated
B. interrelated
C. enterrelated
D. interrelated
14. **Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank and make the sentence meaningful.**
Sheetal has been studying engineering for five years, _____ countless hours to her coursework

- A. daidicating
- B. deddicating
- C. dedicating
- D. dedecating

15. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

If you don't have a lump sum to _____ in a fixed deposit, you can surely opt for a long-term recurring deposit.

- A. draw
- B. publish
- C. gather
- D. invest

16. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Proficient

- A. Accomplished
- B. Recalcitrant
- C. Glamorous
- D. Callous

17. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Fatigued

- A. Tired
- B. Furious
- C. Tricky
- D. Famous

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

A person or entity that is unable to pay debts

- A. Insolvent
- B. Busted
- C. Insurgent
- D. Recluse

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

Rahul speaks fluently English / although he makes / quite a lot of mistakes /while writing.

- A. quite a lot of mistakes
- B. although he makes
- C. rahul speaks fluently English
- D. while writing

20. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.

Despite their differences, the counties found common ground and buried the hatchet.

- A. To continue a conflict
- B. To disagree publicly
- C. To settle a dispute peacefully

D. To seek revenge in the future

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Sniffer dog Tucker uses (1)_____ nose to help researchers find out why a killer whale population off the northwest coast of the United States is (2)_____ the decline. He searches for whale faeces floating on the surface of the water, which are then collected for examination. He is one of the elite team members of detection dogs used by scientists studying a (3)_____ of species including right whales and killer whales. Conservation canines are fast becoming indispensable tools for biologists according to Aimee Hurt, associate director and co-founder of Working Dogs for Conservation, (4)_____ in Three Forks, Montana. Over the last few years, though, so many new conservation dog projects have sprung up that Hurt can no (5) _____ keep track of them all. Her organisation's dogs and their handlers are fully booked to assist field researchers into 2012.

21. Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.

- A. his
- B. her
- C. him
- D. its

22. Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.

- A. at
- B. on
- C. off
- D. after

23. Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.

- A. number
- B. division
- C. cacophony
- D. cadre

24. Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.

- A. living
- B. rested
- C. surviving
- D. based

25. Choose the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5

- A. lesser
- B. shorter
- C. moreover
- D. longer

Answers

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

Explanations

1. B) It was swamped with abusive comments aimed at him and his daughter.

The passage states that after announcing the cease-fire understanding, Mr Misri's account "was flooded with abusive comments which did not spare his daughter," prompting him to lock it. This directly answers the "why" in the question.

A: No hacking of the account is mentioned.

C: The Ministry of I&B is criticised for remaining silent, not for issuing gag orders.

D: The concern was harassment, not inadvertent leaks.

2. B) Enacting a stringent anti-troll law to prevent harassment

The author calls for "a stringent anti-troll law ... to stop the acute mental and physical harassment trolls can cause."

A: The passage only notes that current laws are limited; it does not propose making trolling tantamount to treason.

C: No blanket shutdown is suggested.

D: The passage urges targeted regulation, not universal pre-censorship.

3. D) undermined

The sentence contrasts increased participation with deteriorating civility; "undermined" captures that negative impact.

A and B claim civility is now assured, the opposite of the author's point.

C shifts the meaning to "no longer necessary," which the passage does not suggest.

4. B) Critical and Cautionary

The author sharply condemns abusive trolling ("several red lines had been crossed") and warns that stronger laws are needed, signalling both criticism of current behaviour and caution about its consequences.

A: The passage highlights problems, not achievements worth celebrating.

C: The language is grave and disapproving, never playful.

D: Far from indifferent, the author urges action and stricter laws.

5. A) The dangers of toxic trolling and the need for stricter laws

The passage primarily discusses toxic trolling, cyberbullying, and the necessity for legal measures to curb such behavior.

B) The success of Operation Sindoor is incorrect because while it is mentioned, it is not the main focus.

C) Social media promoting democracy is incorrect because the passage highlights its misuse rather than benefits.

- D) Diplomatic relations is incorrect because the focus is on trolling, not diplomacy.
6. A) 'Only the beautiful' के बदले 'the most beautiful' का use होगा क्योंकि 'the' के साथ Superlative Degree का use किया जाता है; जैसे— This is the most difficult question in the exam.
'the most beautiful' will be used instead of 'only the beautiful' because 'the' is used with the Superlative Degree; Like— This is the most difficult question in the exam.
7. C) "bark" का अर्थ होता है कुत्ते का भौंकना। यहाँ वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि जब चोर उसके कीमती पेड़ की छाल को काट रहे थे, तब कुत्ता भौंका नहीं। दूसरे blank में पेड़ की बाहरी सुरक्षा परत का उल्लेख है, जिसे "bark" (छाल) कहते हैं।
"bark" is the correct verb to use when referring to the sound a dog makes. In the context of the sentence, it means the dog did not make any noise or raise an alarm while the thieves were slashing something. The second blank refers to the outer protective layer of a tree, which is called "bark" as well.
8. A) 'enjoyed lunch' के बदले '**had enjoyed lunch**' का use होगा क्योंकि Main Clause में verb Past Perfect में होनी चाहिए यदि यह किसी अन्य घटना से पहले की क्रिया को व्यक्त कर रही हो। अतः यह Past Perfect Tense में होना चाहिए; जैसे— We had enjoyed lunch before he arrived.
'**had enjoyed lunch**' will be used instead of 'enjoyed lunch' because the main clause should be in Past Perfect Tense when it expresses an action completed before another action. Therefore, it must be in Past Perfect Tense; Like— We had enjoyed lunch before he arrived.
9. A) **Heavy** (adjective) – Large in amount, weight, or intensity; substantial, massive. भारी, ज़्यादा मात्रा में।
Antonym: Light (adjective) – Small in amount, weight, or intensity; not heavy, gentle, slight. हल्का, कम मात्रा में।
- **Plentiful** (adjective) – Existing in or yielding a large amount; abundant, ample. प्रचुर मात्रा में।
 - **Drizzly** (adjective) – Light rain falling in very fine drops; misty. फुहार।
 - **Rare** (adjective) – Uncommon or infrequent; unusual, extraordinary. दुर्लभ।
10. 'B) **Because**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह "वह बीमार था" के कारण को स्पष्ट करता है कि वह मीटिंग में क्यों नहीं जा सका। वाक्य में कारण और प्रभाव के संबंध को स्पष्ट करने के लिए 'because' उपयुक्त है। 'Because' एक subordinating conjunction है, जो कारण या वजह को दर्शाने के लिए use होता है। यहाँ "he was sick" यह समझाने के लिए है कि उसने मीटिंग में भाग क्यों नहीं लिया, जिससे वाक्य व्याकरणिक रूप से सही बनता है। 'So' का अर्थ होता है "इसलिए।" यह परिणाम व्यक्त करता है, जबकि यहाँ कारण की आवश्यकता है। " 'Although' विरोधाभास को व्यक्त करता है, लेकिन यहाँ कोई विरोधाभास नहीं है, इसलिए यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'But' विरोध या विपरीतता को व्यक्त करता है, जो इस वाक्य में सही नहीं बैठता है
'**Because**' will be used because it explains the reason "he was sick," which is why he couldn't attend the meeting. The sentence requires a cause-and-effect relationship, making 'because'

appropriate here. 'Because' is a subordinating conjunction used to indicate cause. The clause "he was sick" justifies the main clause "He couldn't attend the meeting," making it grammatically correct. So: 'So' expresses a result and would fit in a different structure, but it doesn't express the cause in this context.' Although: It introduces contrast or concession, which is not present in the sentence. 'But': It expresses contrast, which doesn't align with the logical flow of this sentence.

11. A) **Verbatim** (adverb/adjective) – In exactly the same words as were used originally. शब्दश
- **Precise** (adjective) – Marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail. सटीक
 - **Factual** (adjective) – Concerned with what is actually the case; based on facts. तथ्यात्मक
 - **Ornate** (adjective) – Made in an intricate shape or decorated with complex patterns. अलंकृत
12. C) '**an eraser**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'eraser' एक singular countable noun है और इसके पहले article 'an' का होना अनिवार्य है। 'eraser' vowel sound से शुरू होता है, इसलिए इसके साथ article 'an' का उपयोग किया जाएगा।
The article '**an**' should be used before the noun '**eraser**' because it is a singular, countable noun, and nouns of this type require an article. Since '**eraser**' begins with a vowel sound, the correct article is '**an**'
13. B) The correct spelling of '**interelated**' is '**interrelated**', which means "having a mutual or reciprocal relation" – परस्पर संबंधित।
14. C) The correct spelling is "**dedicating**", which means "to devote (time, effort, or oneself) to a particular task or purpose." In Hindi, it translates to "समर्पित करना" or "अर्पित करना".
15. D) '**Invest**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी वित्तीय योजना या योजना में धन लगाना। sentence में mention है कि यदि आपके पास एकमुश्त राशि नहीं है, तो आप एक दीर्घकालिक आवर्ती जमा चुन सकते हैं। यह स्पष्ट रूप से धन निवेश करने की स्थिति को संदर्भित करता है, इसलिए 'Invest' सही है। 'Draw' का अर्थ है धन निकालना या खींचना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Publish' का अर्थ है जानकारी या सामग्री प्रकाशित करना, जो यहाँ संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Gather' का अर्थ है इकट्ठा करना, लेकिन यह निवेश के विचार को व्यक्त नहीं करता।
Invest' will be used because it means to put money into a financial plan or scheme. The sentence states that if you don't have a lump sum amount, you can opt for a long-term recurring deposit. This clearly refers to the act of investing money, making 'Invest' the correct choice. 'Draw' means to withdraw money or pull, which is not suitable in this context. 'Publish' means to release information or content, which doesn't align with the context here. 'Gather' means to collect, but it doesn't express the idea of investing money.
16. A) **Proficient (adjective)**: Competent or skilled in doing or using something; expert, adept, capable. कुशल
Synonym: Accomplished (adjective): Highly skilled, talented, or successful in a particular area; expert, proficient. निपुण

- **Recalcitrant** (adjective): Uncooperative, stubbornly resistant to authority or control. अवज्ञाकारी
 - **Glamorous (adjective)**: Having glamour; fascinatingly attractive or stylish. आकर्षक
 - **Callous (adjective)**: Showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others; unfeeling, heartless. निर्दयी
17. A) **Fatigued** (adjective) – Extremely tired, exhausted, worn out, weary. थका हुआ
Synonym: Tired (adjective) – Feeling a need for rest or sleep, exhausted, weary, fatigued. थका हुआ
- **Furious (adjective)**: Very angry, enraged, infuriated. क्रोधित
 - **Tricky (adjective)**: Difficult to deal with, requiring careful handling. पेचीदा
 - **Famous (adjective)**: Known about by many people, celebrated, well-known. प्रसिद्ध
18. A) **Insolvent** (noun) – A person or entity that is unable to pay debts दिवालिया
- **Busted** (adjective) – Broken, ruined, or out of order; not necessarily related to financial inability. टूटा हुआ या बिगड़ा हुआ
 - **Insurgent** (noun) – A person who rebels against authority or government. विद्रोही
 - **Recluse** (noun) – A person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people. एकांतवासी
19. C) 'fluently English' के बदले '**English fluently**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि adverb 'fluently' को हमेशा verb और उसके object के बीच में रखने की बजाय या तो verb से पहले या sentence के अंत में रखा जाता है; जैसे— Correct Sentence: "Rahul speaks English fluently although he makes quite a lot of mistakes while writing."
'**English fluently**' will be used instead of 'fluently English' because the adverb 'fluently' should not be placed between the verb 'speaks' and its object 'English'. Proper placement of the adverb is either after the object or at the end of the sentence. For example:
Correct Sentence: "Rahul speaks English fluently although he makes quite a lot of mistakes while writing."
20. C) **Buried the hatchet** (idiom) – To settle a dispute peacefully विवाद को शांति से सुलझाना।
21. A) '**His**' का उपयोग सही है क्योंकि "Tucker" एक sniffer डॉग है और कुत्तों को अक्सर अंग्रेजी में he/his के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। वाक्य का मतलब है कि Tucker अपनी नाक का उपयोग करता है, इसलिए "his nose" सही है। 'Her' गलत है क्योंकि यह किसी मादा (female) का संदर्भ देता है, जबकि यहाँ Tucker (नाम से) नर (male) है। 'Him' गलत है क्योंकि "him" object pronoun है, जबकि हमें यहाँ possessive pronoun (his) की आवश्यकता है। 'Its' भी गलत है क्योंकि "its" का उपयोग निर्जीव वस्तुओं या जानवरों के लिए तब होता है जब उनका लिंग निर्दिष्ट न हो। लेकिन Tucker का जेंडर संदर्भित है।
'**His**' is correct because Tucker is a sniffer dog, and dogs are commonly referred to as he/his in English. The sentence implies that Tucker uses his nose, making "his" the appropriate and natural choice. 'Her' is incorrect because it refers to a female subject, whereas Tucker (by name)

is male. 'Him' is incorrect as it is an object pronoun, whereas a possessive pronoun (his) is required here. 'Its' is incorrect as "its" is used for inanimate objects or animals with unspecified gender. Tucker's gender is implied

22. B) **On** का use होगा क्योंकि "on the decline" एक सामान्य अभिव्यक्ति है जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के घटने या कम होने की प्रक्रिया। इस sentence में killer whales की population के घटने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'on' सही है। जबकि 'at' किसी स्थान या बिंदु को दर्शाता है, 'off' अलगाव या दूरी को व्यक्त करता है, और 'after' क्रम या समय को दर्शाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

"On" will be used because "on the decline" is a common expression that means something is in the process of decreasing or deteriorating. The sentence refers to the killer whale population reducing, making "on" appropriate. Whereas, "at" refers to a specific point or location, "off" implies separation, and "after" indicates sequence or time, none of which fit in this context.

23. A) **Number** का use होगा क्योंकि 'number' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की मात्रा या संख्या। इस वाक्य में प्रजातियों के एक समूह, जैसे कि सही व्हेल और किलर व्हेल, का उल्लेख किया गया है। 'A number of species' एक grammatically सही वाक्यांश है जो प्रजातियों के संग्रह को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Division' का अर्थ है विभाजन, 'Cacophony' का अर्थ है कठोर और अप्रिय ध्वनि का मिश्रण, और 'Cadre' का अर्थ है प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों का समूह।

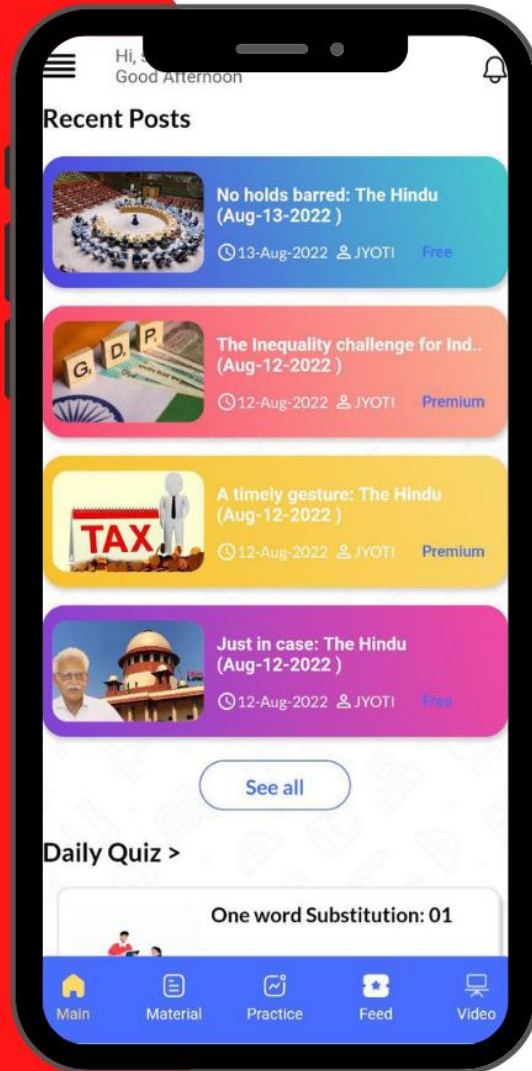
'Number' will be used because it means a quantity or amount of something. In this sentence, it refers to a group of species, such as right whales and killer whales. 'A number of species' is a grammatically correct phrase that represents a collection of species. Whereas, 'Division' means separation, 'Cacophony' refers to a harsh mixture of sounds, and 'Cadre' implies a group of trained individuals, which do not fit in this context.

24. D) **Based** का use होगा है क्योंकि "based" का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान पर स्थापित होना। यहाँ पर वाक्य यह बताता है कि "Working Dogs for Conservation" का मुख्यालय Three Forks, Montana में है। इसलिए 'based' इस context में बिल्कुल सही है। जबकि: 'Living' का अर्थ है जीना, जो मुख्यालय के संदर्भ में उचित नहीं है। 'Rested' का अर्थ है विश्राम करना, जो यहां गलत है। 'Surviving' का अर्थ है जीवित रहना या बचना, जो वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Based' is used because it means "established in a specific location." The sentence explains that the headquarters of "Working Dogs for Conservation" is located in Three Forks, Montana, making 'based' the correct choice. Whereas: 'Living' means residing or being alive, which doesn't fit the context of headquarters. 'Rested' means taking rest, which is irrelevant here. 'Surviving' means staying alive or enduring, which doesn't align with the intended meaning of the sentence.

25. D) **longer** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "अब और नहीं" या "अब संभव नहीं।" sentence यह indicate करता है कि इतनी अधिक conservation dog projects शुरू हो गई हैं कि Hurt अब सभी पर नज़र नहीं रख सकती। इसलिए, 'longer' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। 'lesser' का अर्थ है "कम" या "सामान्यतः मात्रा या स्तर को दर्शाता है," जो यहां असंगत है। 'shorter' का अर्थ है "लंबाई या समय में कम," जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'moreover' का अर्थ है "इसके अलावा," जो यहाँ अनुचित है क्योंकि यह वाक्य के तर्क के साथ मेल नहीं खाता।

'longer' will be used because it means "no more" or "not possible anymore." The sentence indicates that so many conservation dog projects have been initiated that Hurt can no longer keep track of them all. Therefore, 'longer' is the correct choice. 'lesser' means "less" or usually denotes a quantity or degree, which is irrelevant here. 'shorter' implies "less in length or duration," which is unsuitable in this context. 'moreover' means "besides," which does not fit the logical progression of the sentence



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