

## Let's talk about depression!

As per a recent study by the WHO, **nearly 4.4 per cent** of the world population **is** suffering from a 'common mental disorder' — which is known as 'Depression.' In India, the burden is equally **alarming**. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data for 2023, 1,70,924 Indians died by suicide in that year alone — roughly translating to over 460 deaths per day.

The numbers are significantly higher when suicide attempts are considered, most of which go unreported. Further, a post-pandemic mental health survey revealed that the **prevalence rate** of depression in India **stands at** approximately 4.5 per cent, **accounting for** over 57 million cases. Additionally, as per UNICEF's 2021 report (still **cited** widely in 2025 due to its foundational impact), it was found that 1 in 7 **adolescents** aged 15 to 24 years reported feeling depressed or having little interest in doing daily activities — a trend that experts believe may **persist** for years without effective **intervention**.

A person suffering from depression would never accept his/her condition in the first place, because the majority of us do not believe that it **exists**. **One** of the hardest things for people to understand about depression **is** that it cannot be seen visually, as the pain is very **deep** within, **subtle**, and not visible. **This lack** of visual **impairment makes** depression difficult to **deal with** and identify by both those suffering from it and those around them. Due to our double standards, we fail to understand the fact that **someone** who looks completely normal from the outside **could** be **going through absolute** hell and experiencing **meltdown** within.

There are **umpteen** reasons in the world for a person to get depressed. Some feel depressed because their **efforts** to achieve something **have** ended in **utter** failure; some may feel disappointed and **low-spirited** because they think that they have been **let down** by those from whom they expected help or support; some others feel that they have been left alone and that no one loves them or cares for them. There are also many such people who feel that society has no useful role for them, whereas others feel frustrated to find that there are hurdles all the way in this **vitiating** social set-up. The pressure of these thoughts is so severe that in some cases a person may feel that life has become an **unbearable** burden for him/her and is, therefore, not worth living. It is quite common to talk about **lingering** stress or tension as silent killers or major causes of crime and **psychosomatic diseases**.

But a look around on a quick count gives us the impression that it is depression which is more **disastrous** and **fatal** for humanity, because in the current **scenario**, it is not only a cause for the major **addictions** among people in society but it is also the reason for the **breakdown** of family life, rise in crime graph, and even the high rate of population growth across the world. When one feels that quite **a large number of** people in this age **are congenitally** selfish, **transparently exploitative**, and cruelly competitive and **jealous**, and that there is an utter lack of sympathy or fellow-feeling in the social environment, one feels deeply depressed. The **behaviour** of even those who are not visibly depressed **may** have been influenced directly or indirectly by an **undercurrent** of depression as it gripped them earlier today or

yesterday, or a few days ago. Successful medical experiments over the years have proved 'meditation' to be an effective tool for curing **chronic** cases of depression. A **society**, which consists of a very large number of **tense** and **depressed** people, **would** certainly **march** towards **gloom** and **doom** if it does not use this remedy, which is psychological, biological, and spiritual.

As a part of society, each one of us can play a **constructive** role to help such people by **empathising** with them and just standing by their side and letting them know that we are there and will go out of our way to fight their battle against depression. Let them know that you do not and will not think any differently of them because of their illness. Remember — it may not be possible to visually identify that someone has depression, but it is important to think about their normal behaviour, and if they are acting differently, then you should **encourage** them to see a doctor. So let us all come together to **break down** the **stigma** around depression so that we do not see it **claim** any more lives of our brothers and sisters.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Alarming** (adjective) – Frightening, shocking, disturbing, startling, terrifying  
चिंताजनक
2. **Prevalence rate** (noun) – the proportion of a population that has a specific condition (like a disease) at a specific point in time or during a specific period प्रचलन दर
3. **Stand** (at) (verb) – Remain, be situated, measure, total, amount to स्थित होना
4. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Constitute, represent, explain, justify, make up  
जवाबदेह होना
5. **Cite** (verb) – Mention, refer, quote, invoke, allude to हवाला देना
6. **Adolescent** (noun) – Teenager, youth, juvenile, minor, youngster किशोर
7. **Persist** (verb) – Continue, endure, last, remain, prevail जारी रहना
8. **Intervention** (noun) – Involvement, interference, mediation, action, intrusion  
हस्तक्षेप
9. **Exist** (verb) – Live, survive, be, endure, remain मौजूद होना
10. **Deep** (adjective) – Intense, profound, strong, heartfelt, extreme गहरा
11. **Subtle** (adjective) – Delicate, faint, indirect, nuanced, slight सूक्ष्म
12. **Impairment** (noun) – Disability, dysfunction, damage, deterioration, handicap बाधा
13. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, address, confront, cope with  
सामना करना
14. **Go through** (phrasal verb) – Experience, endure, suffer, face, undergo गुज़रना
15. **Absolute** (adjective) – Complete, total, utter, perfect, pure पूर्ण
16. **Meltdown** (noun) – Breakdown, collapse, crisis, disintegration, failure भावनात्मक पतन / संकट
17. **Umpteen** (adjective) – Numerous, countless, infinite, many, several बहुत सारे
18. **Utter** (adjective) – Total, absolute, sheer, complete, downright पूर्ण
19. **Low-spirited** (adjective) – Depressed, gloomy, dejected, disheartened, downcast उदास
20. **Let down** (phrasal verb) – Disappoint, fail, betray, frustrate, deceive निराश करना
21. **Vitiated** (adjective) – Corrupted, spoiled, polluted, tainted, weakened दूषित / भ्रष्ट
22. **Unbearable** (adjective) – Intolerable, insufferable, unendurable, painful, excruciating असहनीय

23. **Lingering** (adjective) – Persistent, lasting, prolonged, continuing, enduring लंबे समय तक बना रहना
24. **Psychosomatic disease** (noun) – a physical illness whose symptoms are caused or worsened by psychological factors like stress, anxiety, or depression मनोदैहिक रोग
25. **Disastrous** (adjective) – Devastating, catastrophic, tragic, ruinous, calamitous विनाशकारी
26. **Fatal** (noun) – Deadly, lethal, mortal, terminal, life-threatening घातक
27. **Scenario** (noun) – Situation, context, condition, setting, landscape परिस्थिति
28. **Addiction** (noun) – Dependency, habit, compulsion, craving, obsession लत
29. **Breakdown** (noun) – Collapse, failure, disintegration, malfunction, disruption विघटन
30. **Congenitally** (adverb) – Inherently, naturally, innately, inborn, instinctively जन्मजात रूप से
31. **Transparently** (adverb) – Clearly, openly, visibly, obviously, plainly साफ़ तौर पर
32. **Exploitative** (adjective) – Abusive, manipulative, oppressive, selfish, predatory शोषणकारी
33. **Jealous** (adjective) – Envious, resentful, covetous, spiteful, possessive ईर्ष्यालु
34. **Undercurrent** (noun) – Hidden force, underlying emotion, undertone, tension, subconscious feeling छुपा हुआ प्रभाव
35. **Chronic** (adjective) – Long-term, persistent, continual, lasting, constant दीर्घकालिक
36. **Tense** (adjective) – Nervous, anxious, stressed, strained, uptight तनावपूर्ण
37. **Depressed** (adjective) – Sad, gloomy, low, melancholic, disheartened उदास
38. **March** (verb) – Proceed, advance, move, head, stride आगे बढ़ना
39. **Gloom and doom** (phrase) – Despair, pessimism, hopelessness, negativity, fatalism निराशा और विनाश
40. **Constructive** (adjective) – Positive, helpful, beneficial, productive, useful रचनात्मक
41. **Empathise** (verb) – Understand, sympathise, relate, identify, connect emotionally सहानुभूति रखना
42. **Encourage** (verb) – Motivate, support, inspire, boost, urge प्रोत्साहित करना
43. **Break down** (phrasal verb) – Collapse, fail, disintegrate, crumble, fall apart समाप्त हो जाना

44. **Stigma** (noun) – Shame, disgrace, dishonour, taint, blemish कलंक

45. **Claim** (verb) – Take, seize, demand, assert, cause ले लेना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Global Concern:** WHO reports that 4.4% of the global population suffers from depression, a common mental disorder.
2. **India's Alarming Statistics:** NCRB data from 2023 records 1,70,924 suicides in India, averaging over 460 deaths per day.
3. **Underreporting of Attempts:** Actual numbers are likely much higher, as many suicide attempts go unreported.
4. **Post-pandemic Rise:** Mental health surveys show India's depression prevalence at 4.5%, amounting to over 57 million affected individuals.
5. **Youth at Risk:** A UNICEF 2021 report found that 1 in 7 adolescents (15–24) felt persistently sad or disinterested in life.
6. **Denial and Stigma:** Many depressed individuals deny their condition, and society often refuses to accept depression as a real illness.
7. **Invisible Illness:** Depression is not visually detectable, which makes it hard for sufferers and others to recognize it.
8. **Wide Range of Causes:** Reasons for depression include failure, loneliness, rejection, societal pressure, and lack of purpose.
9. **Emotional Burden:** For some, life feels unbearable, and thoughts of being unloved or unsupported worsen the mental strain.
10. **Wider Impact:** Depression contributes to addictions, family breakdowns, rising crime, and social dysfunction.
11. **Toxic Society:** A selfish, exploitative, and competitive environment exacerbates depressive feelings in individuals.
12. **Hidden Depression:** Even those who appear normal may carry an undercurrent of depression, affecting their behavior subtly.
13. **Meditation as Remedy:** Medical research supports meditation as a powerful tool in healing chronic depression — biologically, psychologically, and spiritually.
14. **Social Responsibility:** Every person can help by empathizing, supporting, and encouraging those who may be struggling.
15. **Break the Stigma:** The editorial urges all of us to end the stigma around depression, recognize early signs, and ensure no more lives are lost to it.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be reasonably inferred from the passage about why depression often goes untreated?** [Editorial page]
  - A. Depression is a rare condition that affects very few people, so it is not prioritized.
  - B. Most people suffering from depression cannot afford medical treatment.
  - C. Depression is difficult to recognize, and social stigma prevents people from acknowledging it.
  - D. The government has not taken any initiative to address mental health disorders.
2. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** identified as a consequence of untreated depression?
  - A. Increase in suicide rates
  - B. Breakdown of family life
  - C. Rise in population growth
  - D. Decline in physical immunity
3. **Why is depression described as *more disastrous* than lingering stress or tension, according to the passage?**
  - A. It has more visible symptoms and thus spreads more easily in society.
  - B. It results in a wider range of consequences including crime, addiction, and family breakdown.
  - C. It only affects the elderly, who are more vulnerable to mental issues.
  - D. It is not treatable by any known medical intervention.
4. According to the passage, which of the following statistical claims about depression in India and globally is **NOT supported** by the data presented?
  - A. The global prevalence of depression is estimated at 4.4% of the population.
  - B. In India, suicide data from 2023 indicates over 170,000 deaths by suicide.
  - C. UNICEF's 2021 report found that one in three adolescents felt depressed.
  - D. A post-pandemic survey estimated over 57 million Indians suffer from depression.
5. **Which of the following statements can be logically inferred to be FALSE based on the passage?**
  - A. Depression is often overlooked because its symptoms are not always visible externally.
  - B. Meditation has been scientifically validated as a potential long-term treatment for chronic depression.
  - C. Most people suffering from depression openly acknowledge their condition and seek help early.
  - D. Society's increasing selfishness and lack of empathy are contributing factors to rising depression levels.
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
  - A. Surrender
  - B. Disgust

- C. Trifle  
D. Consistent
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Ecstatic  
A. Interested  
B. Happy  
C. Angry  
D. Shocked
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a phrasal verb error.**  
Mrs. Premlatha asked / Malini to hand down / all the / payment slips  
A. payment slips  
B. Mrs. Premlatha asked  
C. Malini to hand down  
D. all the
9. **Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error.**  
The accideent on the highway caused a long traffic jam.  
A. accidnt  
B. accidnt  
C. accident  
D. acident
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Cultural heritage is the lifeblood of any \_\_\_\_\_ and serves as a link between generations  
A. birthright  
B. lethargy  
C. believe  
D. civilisation
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**  
The project's tight deadline and complex requirements made it a grueling task for the team.  
A. Inclusive  
B. Accessible  
C. Empowering  
D. Challenging
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Energy  
A. Speed  
B. Power  
C. Strife  
D. Frailty
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

- The detective's job was to discern the truth from the web of lies.
- A. Confuse
  - B. Fabricate
  - C. Perceive
  - D. Ignore
14. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error**
- A. We watches movies every Friday night.
  - B. The sun rises in the east.
  - C. She always eats healthy meals.
  - D. He works as a software developer
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Accepting how wonderful you truly are and incorporating this \_\_\_\_\_ into your attitude and personality is perhaps one of the most difficult things to do in life.
- A. folly
  - B. craziness
  - C. insight
  - D. glitch
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Please listen to all announcements \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hungrily
  - B. easily
  - C. generally
  - D. attentively
17. **Select the most appropriate verb form to fill in the blank.**  
Arun \_\_\_\_\_ his bicycle to school every day.
- A. riding
  - B. ride
  - C. rode
  - D. rides
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
He is \_\_\_\_\_ tired to finish his homework.
- A. to
  - B. more
  - C. too
  - D. Most
19. **What does it imply when people say to 'read between the lines'?**
- A. To read something fast
  - B. To skip initial and final lines in a paragraph
  - C. To avoid detailed information
  - D. To read with an ability to infer the meaning
20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

A piece of cake

- A. A cake which is sold as a piece
- B. A slice of cake for eating
- C. A cake that broke into pieces
- D. Easy to do or achieve

**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.**

My next pet, Ari, was a pigeon. He became convinced that he was not a bird at all and refused to \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_. If he wanted to get on a table or a chair, he stood below it, cooing until someone picked him up. He would even try to come \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ walks with us. This, however, we had to stop for, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you carried him on your shoulder or else you let him walk behind. If you let him walk, you had to slow down your own \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to suit his, for should you get too far ahead, you would find him running after you, cooing frantically, his chest pouted out with \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- A. fly
- B. file
- C. flea
- D. read

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

- A. in
- B. by
- C. at
- D. on

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

- A. either
- B. ever
- C. neither
- D. never

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

- A. piece
- B. pace
- C. peace
- D. space

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

- A. intimation
- B. inclination
- C. indignation
- D. ignition



## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. **C) Depression is difficult to recognize, and social stigma prevents people from acknowledging it.**

The passage highlights that depression is not visually detectable and often unacknowledged by the sufferers themselves. Additionally, stigma and lack of empathy prevent early identification and treatment.

A is incorrect because the passage clearly states depression is common, not rare (4.5% prevalence, 57 million cases in India).

B is incorrect because affordability is not mentioned as a key issue here; the barrier is recognition and stigma.

D is incorrect because while government action isn't elaborated upon, it doesn't claim that no initiatives have been taken.

2. **D) Decline in physical immunity**

The passage links depression to suicide, addictions, family breakdown, crime, and even rise in population growth. It does not directly associate it with physical immunity, though it mentions psychosomatic diseases under general mental stress.

A is incorrect because suicide is a major issue discussed (170,924 deaths in 2023).

B is incorrect as the passage states depression causes breakdown of family life.

C is incorrect because depression is linked with population growth due to its effect on social dynamics.

D is correct because decline in immunity is not mentioned.

3. **B) It results in a wider range of consequences including crime, addiction, and family breakdown.**

The passage states that depression is more disastrous than other mental burdens like stress or tension because it leads to major addictions, crime, family breakdown, and other long-term societal issues.

A is incorrect because the passage stresses depression is not visible.

C is incorrect since it affects adolescents and all age groups, not just the elderly.

D is incorrect as the passage specifically promotes meditation as a proven remedy.

4. **C) UNICEF's 2021 report found that one in three adolescents felt depressed.**

A. (true) – The passage explicitly mentions "nearly 4.4 per cent of the world population is suffering from a 'common mental disorder' — which is known as 'Depression.'"

B. (true) – It states: "1,70,924 Indians died by suicide in that year alone" (2023 NCRB data).

C. (false) – The passage says "1 in 7 adolescents" felt depressed, not 1 in 3. This is an exaggerated and unsupported figure.

- D. (true) – "prevalence rate of depression in India stands at approximately 4.5 per cent, accounting for over 57 million cases."
5. **C) Most people suffering from depression openly acknowledge their condition and seek help early.**
- A. (true) – The passage notes "it cannot be seen visually... subtle... makes depression difficult to deal with and identify."
- B. (true) – The passage states "Successful medical experiments over the years have proved 'meditation' to be an effective tool..."
- C.(false) – This contradicts the passage which states "A person suffering from depression would never accept his/her condition... the majority of us do not believe that it exists."
- D. (true) – It mentions "a large number of people... selfish, exploitative... lack of sympathy... one feels deeply depressed."
6. D) The incorrect spelling is **Consicstent** ,The correct spelling is **Consistent**, which means "acting or done in the same way over time, especially so as to be fair or accurate" (संगत, एकरूप).
7. **B) Ecstatic (adjective)** – Extremely happy, overjoyed, elated, jubilant, thrilled. **बेहद खुश, अत्यधिक प्रसन्न**  
**Synonym: Happy (adjective)** – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment, cheerful, joyful, delighted. **खुश, प्रसन्न**
- **Angry (adjective)** – Feeling or showing strong annoyance or hostility, enraged, furious. **गुस्से में**
  - **Shocked (adjective)** – Surprised or upset by something unexpected, astounded, horrified. **हैरान, स्तब्ध**
  - **Interested (adjective)** – Curious, attentive, fascinated. **रुचि रखने वाला**
8. C) 'hand down' के बदले **'hand over'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hand down' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को विरासत में देना, जबकि यहाँ संदर्भ है 'payment slips' को सौंपने का। सही phrasal verb 'hand over' है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को किसी के पास सौंपना; जैसे— The manager asked him to hand over the documents.  
**'hand over'** will be used instead of 'hand down' because 'hand down' means to pass something as an inheritance, but here the context is to deliver or give the 'payment slips.' Therefore, the correct phrasal verb is 'hand over,' which means to deliver something to someone; Like— The manager asked him to hand over the documents.
9. C) The correct spelling of '**accideent**' is '**accident**', which means "an unexpected and unplanned event or circumstance, especially one resulting in damage or injury." **हादसा, दुर्घटना।**

10. D) '**Civilisation**' का use होगा क्योंकि "civilisation" का अर्थ है सभ्यता या समाज जो सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक धरोहर से प्रभावित होता है। sentence में mention है कि सांस्कृतिक धरोहर किसी भी समुदाय के लिए जीवनधारा है और पीढ़ियों के बीच एक सेतु के रूप में कार्य करती है। इस प्रकार, 'civilisation' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। 'Birthright' का अर्थ है जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की बात कर रहा है, न कि किसी व्यक्तिगत अधिकार की। 'Lethargy' का अर्थ है आलस्य, जो संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Believe' एक verb है जिसका अर्थ है विश्वास करना। यह sentence में noun के स्थान पर प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता।

'Civilisation' is the correct choice because it refers to a society or culture influenced by shared cultural and historical heritage. The sentence states that cultural heritage is the lifeblood of any group and serves as a bridge between generations, making 'civilisation' the most appropriate option. 'Birthright' means an inherent right or privilege by birth, which does not align with the sentence discussing cultural heritage. 'Lethargy' means laziness or lack of energy, which is unrelated to the context. 'Believe' is a verb meaning to trust or have faith, and a noun is required in this sentence.

11. D) **Grueling** (adjective): Extremely tiring and demanding, requiring great effort and perseverance. अत्यधिक थकाने वाला

**Synonym: Challenging** (adjective): Testing one's abilities, demanding effort and skill, difficult yet stimulating. किसी की क्षमताओं की परीक्षा लेने वाला

- **Inclusive** (adjective): Including all types of people or things, comprehensive. सभी प्रकार के लोगों या चीज़ों को शामिल करने वाला।
- **Accessible** (adjective) Easy to approach or use, available. आसानी से उपयोग या पहुंचने योग्य।
- **Empowering** (adjective): Giving someone the authority, confidence, or ability to do something. किसी को शक्ति, आत्मविश्वास, या क्षमता प्रदान करना।

12. B) **Energy** (noun) – The strength and vitality required for sustained physical or mental activity; forcefulness, vigor, dynamism. शक्ति, ऊर्जा, बल

Synonym: **Power** (noun) – The capacity or ability to do something; force, strength, authority. सामर्थ्य, बल, शक्ति

- **Speed** – The rate at which someone or something moves; quickness, swiftness, velocity.  
गति, तेजी
- **Strife** – Angry or bitter disagreement; conflict, discord, struggle. झगड़ा, विवाद

- **Frailty** – The condition of being weak or delicate; fragility, weakness, infirmity. दुर्बलता, कमजोरी

13. C) **Discern** (verb): To recognize or identify something clearly, distinguish, detect, notice.

पहचानना, भांपना, अंतर करना

**SYNONYM: Perceive** (verb): To become aware or conscious of something, to recognize or realize.

समझना, महसूस करना

- **Confuse** (verb): To make something unclear, to mix up or perplex. भ्रमित करना
- **Fabricate** (verb): To invent or make up something, often deceitfully. झूठ गढ़ना, बनावट करना
- **Ignore** (verb): To pay no attention to, disregard. अनदेखा करना

14. A) watches' के बदले 'watch' का use होगा क्योंकि 'We' Subject है जो Plural है और Present

Indefinite Tense में Plural Subject के साथ Verb की Base Form का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे— They play cricket every evening.

'watch' will be used instead of 'watches' because 'We' is a plural subject, and in Present Indefinite Tense, the base form of the verb is used with plural subjects. For example— They play cricket every evening.

15. C) **Insight**' का use होगा क्योंकि "insight" का अर्थ होता है गहरी समझ या दृष्टिकोण। इस वाक्य में कहा गया है कि यह समझना और उसे अपने स्वभाव और व्यक्तित्व में शामिल करना मुश्किल है। यह संदर्भ "insight" को उपयुक्त बनाता है। जबकि: Folly का अर्थ है मूर्खता, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। Craziiness का अर्थ है पागलपन, जो संदर्भ के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। Glitch का अर्थ है तकनीकी खामी, जो वाक्य में बेमेल है।

'Insight' will be used because it means deep understanding or perspective. The sentence discusses accepting a wonderful realization about oneself and incorporating it into personality and attitude, which aligns well with 'insight.' Whereas: Folly means foolishness, which is irrelevant here. Craziiness implies madness, which doesn't fit the context. Glitch means a technical error, which is mismatched in this scenario.

16. D) "**attentively**" का use होगा क्योंकि "attentively" का अर्थ होता है ध्यानपूर्वक। यह वाक्य संदर्भ में कह रहा है कि सभी घोषणाओं को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनें। यहां "attentively" एक adverb के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है जो "listen" verb को modify करता है। Hungrily का अर्थ है भूख के साथ, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है क्योंकि यह भोजन से संबंधित होता है। Easily का अर्थ है आसानी से, लेकिन यह verb "listen" को modify

करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि सुनने का संदर्भ 'ध्यान' की मांग करता है। Generally का अर्थ है आमतौर पर, लेकिन यहां specific रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह फिट नहीं होता।

In this sentence, "attentively" will be used because it means to listen with focus or concentration. The context of the sentence suggests that announcements should be listened to carefully. Here, "attentively" acts as an adverb modifying the verb "listen." Hungrily means with hunger, which is irrelevant here as it pertains to food. Easily means without difficulty, but it doesn't suit the verb "listen" in this context, which requires focus. Generally means in a general way, but the context demands specific attention, making it unsuitable.

17. D) **Rides'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह एक सामान्य आदत (habit) को व्यक्त करता है। Present Indefinite Tense में, जब subject singular (Arun) होता है, तो verb में '-s' या '-es' जोड़ा जाता है। यहाँ, 'Arun' daily basis पर स्कूल जाता है, जो Present Indefinite का संकेत देता है।

**Rides'** is correct because it expresses a habitual action. In the Present Indefinite Tense, when the subject is singular (Arun), the verb takes an '-s' or '-es' ending. Here, 'Arun' going to school daily indicates a habitual action fitting the Present Indefinite.

18. C) **'Too'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'too' का अर्थ है "इतना अधिक कि यह कुछ करने में बाधा बन जाए।" यहाँ sentence में mention है कि वह इतना थका हुआ है कि अपना होमवर्क पूरा नहीं कर सकता। यह संदर्भ में बिल्कुल सही बैठता है 'To' का अर्थ "की ओर" होता है और यह infinitive के रूप में भी प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन यह यहाँ वाक्य का अर्थ नहीं बनाता। 'More' का अर्थ "अधिक" होता है, लेकिन यह तुलना करने के लिए उपयोग होता है और यहाँ इसका कोई स्थान नहीं है। 'Most' का अर्थ "सबसे अधिक" होता है, लेकिन यह superlative डिग्री में उपयोग होता है और वाक्य में इसका प्रयोग अनुचित है।

**Too'** will be used because it means "to such an extent that it prevents something from happening." In this sentence, it conveys that he is so tired that he cannot finish his homework, which perfectly fits the context. 'To' means "towards" or is used as part of an infinitive, but it doesn't make sense in this sentence. 'More' means "greater in amount or degree" and is used for comparisons, which is not applicable here. 'Most' means "the greatest in amount or degree," used in the superlative form, and is irrelevant in this context.

19. D) **read between the lines (Idiom)**- To read with an ability to infer the meaning

To understand the hidden or implied meaning behind words or actions. शब्दों या कार्यों के पीछे छिपे हुए या अप्रत्यक्ष अर्थ को समझना।

20. D) **A piece of cake** (idiom)-Easy to do or achieve – आसान काम

21. A) 'Fly' का use होगा क्योंकि "fly" का अर्थ है उड़ना, और संदर्भ के अनुसार, कबूतर होने के बावजूद, उसने उड़ने से इनकार कर दिया। जबकि 'File' का अर्थ है क्रमबद्ध करना या दर्ज करना, 'Flea' एक परजीवी है, और 'Read' का अर्थ पढ़ना है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Fly' should be used because it means to soar or glide in the air, and in the context, the pigeon, despite being a bird, refused to fly. Whereas, 'File' means to arrange or record, 'Flea' refers to a parasite, and 'Read' means to interpret written text, none of which fit here.

22. 'D) On' का use होगा क्योंकि यह किसी चीज़ पर या किसी चीज़ के साथ जुड़ने को दर्शाता है। sentence में कहा गया है कि कबूतर हमारे साथ "walks" पर आने की कोशिश करता था। यह बताता है कि वह हमारे साथ चलते समय हमारे कंधे पर बैठने का प्रयास करता था। इसलिए, 'on walks' सही विकल्प है। 'In': 'In' का उपयोग आमतौर पर किसी वस्तु या स्थान के अंदर होने के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'By' का अर्थ है "पास में" या "द्वारा," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'At': "At" स्थान या समय को इंगित करता है, जो "walks" के साथ सही नहीं है।

**On** is the correct choice because it denotes being atop or associated with something. The sentence mentions that the pigeon tried to accompany them on walks. This implies that the pigeon either wanted to ride "on" their shoulder or physically participate in their walks, making "on walks" appropriate. 'In': Refers to being inside something, which does not fit the context here. 'By': Suggests proximity or means, which is not contextually relevant. 'At': Indicates a location or point in time, which does not align with the idea of walking with them.

23. A) **Either** का use यहाँ सही है क्योंकि वाक्य में विकल्प दिए जा रहे हैं: "या तो आप उसे अपने कंधे पर ले जाएँ या उसे पीछे चलने दें।" 'Either' का उपयोग जब दो विकल्प प्रस्तुत करने के लिए होता है, जैसे कि यहाँ।

'Ever' का अर्थ है "कभी," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Neither' का उपयोग तब होता है जब दोनों विकल्पों को नकारा जाता है, जो इस वाक्य में सही नहीं है। 'Never' का अर्थ है "कभी नहीं," जो इस संदर्भ में अनुचित है।

**Either** is the correct choice because the sentence provides two options: "either you carried him on your shoulder, or you let him walk behind." 'Either' is used to present two choices, as it does here. 'Ever' means "at any time," which does not fit in this context. 'Neither' is used to negate both options, which is not the case in this sentence. 'Never' means "not at any time," which is inappropriate in this context.

24. B) **Pace** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है गति या चाल। sentence में कहा गया है कि यदि आप कबूतर को चलने देते हैं, तो आपको अपनी गति उसकी चाल के अनुसार धीमी करनी होगी। इसलिए, 'pace' यहाँ

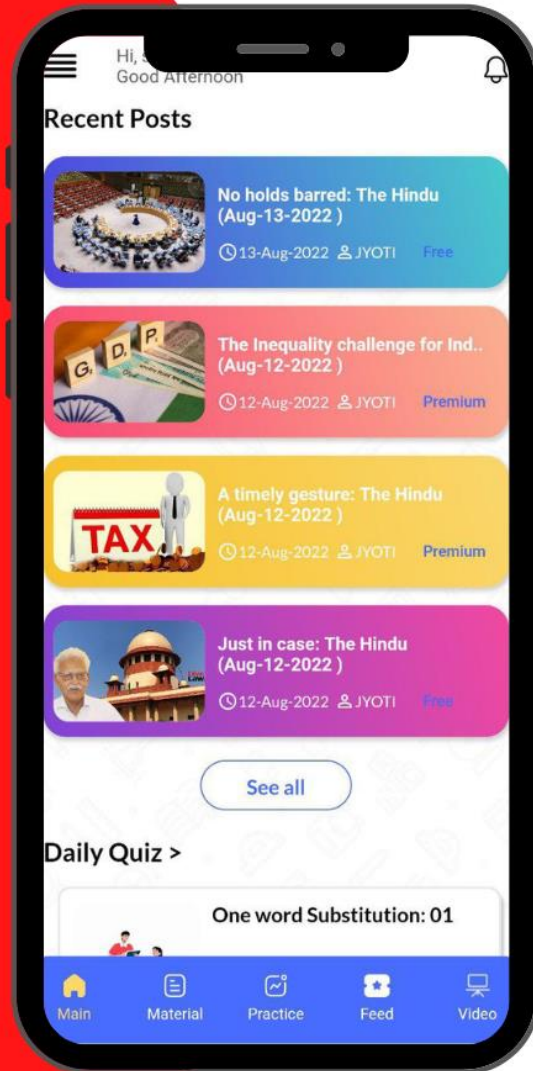
सही उत्तर है। 'Piece' का अर्थ है टुकड़ा। यह इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यहां गति की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी टुकड़े की। 'Peace' का अर्थ है शांति। यह वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता क्योंकि यहां शांति का उल्लेख नहीं है। 'Space' का अर्थ है स्थान। यह संदर्भ से भटक जाता है क्योंकि वाक्य में गति या चाल की बात हो रही है, स्थान की नहीं।

'Pace' will be used because it means speed or rate of movement. The sentence mentions slowing down your speed to match the pigeon's movement. Hence, 'pace' is the correct choice.

'Piece' means a part or portion of something. It is inappropriate here as the context is about speed, not parts. 'Peace' means calmness or tranquility. It does not fit because the sentence is not referring to a peaceful state. 'Space' refers to an area or gap. It is irrelevant here as the focus is on speed, not physical space.

25. C) **Indignation**" का अर्थ होता है नाराजगी या गुस्सा, विशेषकर जब किसी को लगता है कि उनके साथ गलत व्यवहार किया गया है। sentence में बताया गया है कि कबूतर (pigeon) नाराज होकर दौड़ रहा है और उसका सीना फूला हुआ है। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यहाँ 'indignation' का सही उपयोग होगा। 'Inclination' का अर्थ है झुकाव या प्रवृत्ति, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Intimation' का अर्थ है सूचना देना, जो वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार सही नहीं है। 'Ignition' का अर्थ है आग लगाना या चालू करना, जो यहाँ अनुचित है।

'Indignation' means anger or annoyance, particularly due to perceived unfair treatment. The sentence describes the pigeon running frantically with puffed-out chest, implying indignation. 'Inclination' (a tendency) doesn't fit the context. 'Intimation' (notification) is irrelevant here. 'Ignition' (starting a fire) is contextually inappropriate.



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