

For antibiotics, the right dose is **restraint**

India's **dependence** on antibiotics as a convenient cure-all for routine illnesses **has** reached an **inflection point**. A global **study** published in The Lancet Public Health **has highlighted** a worrying imbalance in the country's antibiotic use: An **over-reliance** on stronger medicines even as safer first-line medicines **remain underused**. The World Health Organisation **classifies** antibiotics into three categories — “access” drugs, which are recommended as first-line treatments for common infections; “watch” drugs, which are **broad-spectrum** medicines that should be reserved for specific situations; and “reserve” drugs, **intended** as **a last line of defence** against highly **resistant** infections. The study estimates India's **optimal** antibiotic use at 9.9 to 14.7 defined daily doses per 1,000 people per day. Actual **use**, however, **stands** much higher at 18.3 doses, with “watch” antibiotics at 9.3 doses against a recommended 6 doses. “Access” **antibiotics**, at 4.5 doses, **fall** well short of what is needed.

The **preference** for “watch” drugs **reveals** the challenge in how antibiotics are understood, prescribed and consumed. A **prescription** for a broad-spectrum antibiotic can often **feel** like **reassurance** both to a patient **seeking** quick recovery and to a doctor working in an **overstretched** healthcare system. But each unnecessary dose **narrows** the options available for future infections. At the same time, the **underuse** of “reserve” antibiotics in genuinely resistant cases **points to** another systemic failure: Ensuring that the right medicine reaches the right patient at the right moment. **Fragmented** healthcare delivery, poor diagnostic access, and — beyond the clinic — the **liberal** use of antibiotics in livestock and agriculture, all feed India's rising burden of antimicrobial resistance, where bacteria become resistant to common drugs and infections become more difficult and expensive to treat.

Given the country's **burden** of **infectious** disease, antibiotics **will** remain **indispensable**. **Addressing** the problem must, thus, **begin** with replacing **quick-fix** prescriptions with evidence-based care. National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2.0 (2025–2029) places antimicrobial **stewardship at the heart of** the response, seeking to **curb** inappropriate usage across human healthcare, animal husbandry and agriculture. A stricter and more **coordinated** compliance **mechanism** across the pharmaceutical supply chain **is essential** to curb **indiscriminate** over-the-counter sales and **irrational** fixed-dose combinations.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Restraint** (noun) - self-control, moderation, restriction, limitation, temperance संयम / नियंत्रण
2. **Inflection point** (noun) - critical moment when a significant change or turning point occurs. मोड़ / निर्णायक बिंदु
3. **Highlight** (verb) - emphasize, spotlight, underline, feature, accentuate रेखांकित करना / प्रकाश डालना
4. **Over-reliance** (noun) - excessive dependence, over-dependence, heavy reliance अत्यधिक निर्भरता
5. **Underuse** (verb) - underutilize, employ insufficiently, under-apply कम उपयोग करना
6. **Classify** (verb) - categorize, group, grade, sort, class वर्गीकृत करना
7. **Broader-spectrum** (adjective) - wide-ranging, all-encompassing, extensive, comprehensive व्यापक स्पेक्ट्रम (अधिक प्रभावी) वाली
8. **Intend** (verb) - mean, aim, purpose, designate, plan उद्देश्य होना / इरादा रखना
9. **A last line of defence** (phrase) - final safeguard, ultimate protection अंतिम सुरक्षा पंक्ति
10. **Resistant** (adjective) - immune, defiant, resilient, opposing, refractory प्रतिरोधी / सहनशील
11. **Optimal** (adjective) - ideal, most favorable, peak, best, prime सर्वोत्तम / अनुकूल
12. **Stand** (verb) - be at, measure, rest, occupy स्थिति में होना / होना
13. **Reassurance** (noun) - encouragement, comfort, solace, support, relief आश्वासन / ढाढस
14. **Seek** (verb) - look for, search, pursue, try, endeavor तलाशना / चाहना
15. **Overstretched** (adjective) - strained, burdened, overloaded, stretched to the limit अत्यधिक दबाव में / क्षमता से अधिक व्यस्त
16. **Narrow** (verb) - restrict, taper, contract, reduce, limit संकीर्ण करना / सीमित करना
17. **Point to** (phrasal verb) - to indicate, point toward, or signal संकेत करना / इशारा करना
18. **Fragmented** (adjective) - divided, disjointed, broken, splintered, scattered खंडित / बिखरा हुआ
19. **Liberal** (adjective) - generous, unfettered, lavish, free, permissive उदार / अंधाधुंध (यहाँ स्वतंत्रता से उपयोग)
20. **Given** (preposition) - considering, taking into account, in view of, seeing that को देखते हुए
21. **Infectious** (adjective) - contagious, communicable, transmissible, catching संक्रामक
22. **Indispensable** (adjective) - essential, crucial, vital, necessary, imperative अनिवार्य / अपरिहार्य

23. **Address** (verb) - tackle, handle, deal with, confront, resolve समाधान करना / निपटना
24. **Quick-fix** (adjective) - temporary solution, stopgap, makeshift उपाय त्वरित और अस्थायी समाधान
25. **Stewardship at the heart of** (phrase) - responsible management or care placed centrally at the core उत्तरदायित्व को केंद्र में रखना
26. **Curb** (verb) - check, restrain, control, restrict, rein in अंकुश लगाना / नियंत्रित करना
27. **Coordinated** (adjective) - synchronized, concerted, organized, harmonized समन्वित
28. **Mechanism** (noun) - system, procedure, arrangement, apparatus तंत्र / कार्यपद्धति
29. **Essential** (adjective) - crucial, vital, necessary, indispensable, imperative आवश्यक
30. **Indiscriminate** (adjective) - random, unselective, arbitrary, wholesale अंधाधुंध / बिना सोचे-समझे
31. **Irrational** (adjective) - illogical, unreasonable, absurd, unwarranted, unreasoned अतार्किक / अविवेकपूर्ण

Summary of the Editorial

1. India is facing a growing challenge of **excessive and inappropriate antibiotic use**, increasing the risk of **antimicrobial resistance (AMR)**.
2. A global study published in **The Lancet Public Health** highlights that India relies too heavily on **stronger antibiotics**, while safer first-line medicines are underutilised.
3. The **World Health Organization (WHO)** classifies antibiotics into three categories:
 - a. **Access**: First-line medicines for common infections.
 - b. **Watch**: Broad-spectrum antibiotics to be used only in specific situations.
 - c. **Reserve**: Last-resort drugs for highly resistant infections.
4. The study estimates that India's **optimal antibiotic consumption** should be **9.9–14.7 defined daily doses (DDD) per 1,000 people per day**.
5. However, **actual antibiotic use is much higher at 18.3 DDD per 1,000 people per day**, indicating widespread overuse.
6. India uses **9.3 DDD of "Watch" antibiotics**, significantly above the recommended **6 DDD**, showing excessive dependence on broad-spectrum drugs.
7. In contrast, **"Access" antibiotics are used only 4.5 DDD**, well below the level needed for appropriate first-line treatment.
8. The editorial argues that doctors and patients often prefer **broad-spectrum antibiotics** because they create a perception of faster and more effective treatment.
9. Unnecessary use of powerful antibiotics accelerates **antimicrobial resistance**, making future bacterial infections harder and more expensive to treat.
10. The **underuse of "Reserve" antibiotics** in genuinely resistant infections also reflects weaknesses in diagnosis and treatment systems.
11. Poor diagnostic facilities, fragmented healthcare services, and delayed identification of resistant infections contribute to inappropriate antibiotic use.
12. Beyond human healthcare, the **widespread use of antibiotics in livestock and agriculture** further fuels the development of antimicrobial resistance.
13. Since infectious diseases remain common in India, antibiotics will continue to be essential, but they must be prescribed based on **scientific evidence rather than convenience**.
14. The **National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR) 2.0 (2025–2029)** places **antimicrobial stewardship** at the centre of efforts to reduce inappropriate antibiotic use across healthcare, animal husbandry, and agriculture.
15. The editorial concludes that **strict regulation of over-the-counter antibiotic sales, tighter monitoring of pharmaceutical supply chains, elimination of irrational fixed-dose combinations, and greater public awareness** are essential to preserve the effectiveness of antibiotics for future generations.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **The sentence: “Addressing the problem must, thus, begin with replacing quick-fix prescriptions with evidence-based care” (first sentence of para 3) means:** **[Editorial Page]**
 - A. healthcare providers must shift from broad-spectrum shortcuts to systematic diagnostic treatments
 - B. patients must stop over-the-counter purchases and rely on home remedies for illnesses
 - C. governments must enforce price caps on first-line drugs to make them universally affordable
 - D. pharmaceutical firms must halt production of higher-class drugs to enforce basic line prescribing
2. **Choose the correct indirect speech conversion of the sentence:**
"The study estimates India's optimal antibiotic use at 9.9 to 14.7 defined daily doses per 1,000 people per day," the researchers noted.
 - A. The researchers noted that the study estimates India's optimal antibiotic use at 9.9 to 14.7 defined daily doses per 1,000 people per day.
 - B. The researchers noted that the study estimated India's optimal antibiotic use at 9.9 to 14.7 defined daily doses per 1,000 people per day.
 - C. The researchers noted that the study had estimated India's optimal antibiotic use at 9.9 to 14.7 defined daily doses per 1,000 people per day.
 - D. The researchers have noted that the study was estimating India's optimal antibiotic use at 9.9 to 14.7 defined daily doses per 1,000 people per day.
3. **The term “inflection point” in the passage is used:**
 - A. to indicate a critical turning point where current habits have reached a dangerous level requiring urgent policy intervention
 - B. to represent the mathematical peak at which the consumption rate of first-line access drugs surpasses broad-spectrum alternatives
 - C. to describe a temporary economic slump caused by the high manufacturing costs of reserve-category pharmaceutical products
 - D. to signify the psychological milestone when patients collectively refuse over-the-counter purchases of routine medications
4. **In the second paragraph, the author uses the example of “the liberal use of antibiotics in livestock and agriculture” to illustrate the:**
 - A. comparative effectiveness of veterinary medicine in reducing infectious disease burdens nationwide
 - B. successful implementation of broad-spectrum treatments to prevent disease transmission across farm animals
 - C. primary economic reason why pharmaceutical companies prioritize manufacturing agricultural growth promoters
 - D. non-clinical factors outside healthcare delivery that actively drive the growth of drug-resistant bacteria
5. **The tone of the passage can best be described as:**
 - A. Critical yet pragmatic
 - B. Sensational and alarmist

- C. Cynical and dismissive
D. Academic and detached
6. **Directions: Rearrange the following sentences (A, B, C, D) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.**
- A. For a moment, I thought the advertiser made a mistake by wrongly mentioning “3 BHW” instead of “3 BHK”.
- B. There was no kitchen in the flat, only a posh workstation with latest gadgets and furniture, such as adjustable desks, office chairs, laptops, monitors, and keyboards.
- C. The board read “3 BHW for sale”.
- D. Out of curiosity, I entered the home and was awestruck to note that it was not an inadvertent error but a deliberate replacement of the letter “K” with “W”.
- A. C, D, A, B
B. A, C, D, B
C. C, A, D, B
D. B, C, A, D
7. **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’.**
Solomon always refers in the dictionary for clearing doubts about words.
- A. on the dictionary
B. to the dictionary
C. with the dictionary
D. No substitution
8. **In the given sentence the underlined word may have been incorrectly spelt. Identify the option that rectifies the spelling. If there is no error in spelling, select ‘No error’.**
Siraz-ud-Daula **beseiged** Calcutta to take punitive actions against the East India Company.
- A. No error
B. besieged
C. besiezed
D. besiejed
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word to fill in the blank.**
If we want to progress, we must sometimes embrace _____ (mutate).
- A. imitate
B. replicate
C. incise
D. change
10. **In the given sentence the underlined word may have been incorrectly spelt. Identify the option that rectifies the spelling. If there is no error in spelling, select ‘No error’.**
The **adoloscent** period of life, one of the most difficult stages of development, is known as the period of stress and storm.
- A. adeloscent
B. adelescent
C. adolescent
D. No error

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

Mr. Raghav racked his brain, but couldn't think where he had left the book.

- A. knew it, but couldn't quite remember it
- B. had a series of consecutive thoughts
- C. thought very hard
- D. thought he had heard something before

12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Although I have a good job, I wish to take the _____ of starting my own business

- A. look
- B. risk
- C. seat
- D. back

13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The little boy demanded colourful balloons, ribbons in the village fair. When the father didn't pay heed to his demands, the boy made a _____.

- A. a far cry
- B. jaundiced eye
- C. cloven hoof
- D. wry face

14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

The present paper throws light on the nexus between the academic performance and mental health of children.

- A. Alignment
- B. Incongruence
- C. Dispute
- D. Link

15. **Directions: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.**

- 1. The reaffirmation, however, comes at a moment when the idea of the Indo-Pacific appears to be losing its principal champion.
- 2. Last week, Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi was in New Delhi for the 16th India - Japan Annual Summit, her first visit to India since assuming office.
- 3. On June 16, the Pentagon renamed the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command back to the U.S. Pacific Command, reversing a change it had made in 2018.
- 4. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific.

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

16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**

The man supervising the exam had a huge moustache

- A. Curator

- B. Invigilator
- C. Examiner
- D. Controller

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and complete the collocation.**

Every time my boss comes up with some good idea, he gets into _____.

- A. sleep
- B. trouble
- C. fun
- D. shock

18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

Listening to the news of his father's illness, Soumen left for home with a heavy heart.

- A. disturbance
- B. sickness
- C. disintegration
- D. disorder

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

One of my friends is gone to Goa for a holiday

- A. were gone
- B. gone
- C. has gone
- D. are gone

20. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Active Voice.**

Instructions were given to the team by the coach.

- A. The coach gave the team instructions.
- B. The team gave the coach instructions.
- C. The coach was giving the team instructions.
- D. The team was giving the coach instructions.

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

Almost six decades ago, the Brahmaputra River _____ (1) Pashan Ali's house at Charai Khasara village in south-western Assam's Goalpara district. Now, a legal hurdle in the land through which the river flows is threatening to _____ (2) his grandson Aminul Hoque's Indian citizenship.

On February 28, 2019, Aminul's world came crashing down when the Foreigners' Tribunal (FT) No. 4 in Guwahati _____ (3) him a non-citizen. The 38-year-old had been staying in a rented house at Borbori, a rural area on the outskirts of Guwahati, working as a daily-wage labourer when the police came knocking in 2016. Later, he told the court that the investigating officer referred his case to the FT the following year "without fair or proper inquiry".

Created _____ (4) the Foreigners Act, 1946, the FTs are Assam-specific quasi-judicial bodies set up to address cross-border migration, prevent infiltration, and enforce the provisions of the 1985 Assam Accord, which ended a violent anti-foreigner agitation from 1979-1985.

One of the key provisions _____ (5) to detect and detain suspected illegal immigrants who

entered the State after March 24, 1971, and deport them. Such people, detected by personnel of the Assam police's Border wing or those marked 'D' (doubtful) by the Election Commission are referred to the FTs.

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

- A. devoured
- B. elected
- C. surrendered
- D. yield

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

- A. enhance
- B. elevate
- C. erode
- D. improve

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

- A. adjudge
- B. adjudged
- C. adjudging
- D. adjudges

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

- A. on
- B. at
- C. under
- D. over

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

- A. is
- B. are
- C. were
- D. have

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- A) healthcare providers must shift from broad-spectrum shortcuts to systematic diagnostic treatments

This sentence in the question has two main parts: "Quick-fix prescriptions": Giving strong medicines as an easy shortcut for immediate satisfaction without investigating the actual cause. "Evidence-based care": Using scientific proof (diagnostics and clinical testing) to choose the exact right medicine for the patient. The passage defines "quick-fix" as doctors throwing broad-spectrum drugs at patients to get quick reassurance. Replacing this with "evidence-based care" means doctors must stop taking these broad-spectrum shortcuts and instead rely on systematic diagnostic testing to prescribe the correct treatment.

(b) — "antibiotics will remain indispensable." The passage never proposes home remedies replacing antibiotics.

(c) — passage never mentions "price caps" anywhere in the passage; the focus is on prescribing/diagnostic behavior, not pricing.

(d) — passage criticizes underuse of "reserve" drugs "in genuinely resistant cases," implying they need better-targeted use, not halted production.
- B) The researchers noted that the study estimated India's optimal antibiotic use at 9.9 to 14.7 defined daily doses per 1,000 people per day.**

The reporting verb ("noted") is in the past tense. Therefore, the verb inside the quotation marks ("estimates") must change from the simple present tense to the simple past tense ("estimated") to maintain correct tense agreement.

(a) is INCORRECT: It leaves the verb in simple present ("estimates"), failing to change the tense after a past tense reporting verb.

(c) is INCORRECT: It incorrectly shifts the internal verb to past perfect ("had estimated").

(d) is INCORRECT: It changes the reporting verb to present perfect ("have noted") and changes the main verb to past continuous ("was estimating").
- A) to indicate a critical turning point where current habits have reached a dangerous level requiring urgent policy intervention**

The passage opens with "India's dependence on antibiotics as a convenient cure-all for routine illnesses has reached an inflection point," immediately followed by details of a "worrying imbalance" — over-reliance on stronger "watch" drugs and underuse of "access" drugs. This is reinforced later by the passage's call for the National Action Plan and stricter compliance mechanisms, showing that "inflection point" signals a critical juncture demanding corrective action.

(b) — The passage doesn't describe any "mathematical peak" where access drugs "surpass" watch drugs; in fact, the data shows the opposite — access drugs remain underused (4.5 doses) while watch drugs are overused (9.3 doses).

(c) — The passage never discusses an "economic slump" or "manufacturing costs" of reserve drugs; it discusses their clinical underuse in resistant cases, not any cost-related issue.

(d) — The passage highlights that over-the-counter sales remain "indiscriminate" and that patients actively seek quick broad-spectrum prescriptions for reassurance, rather than refusing them.

4. D) non-clinical factors outside healthcare delivery that actively drive the growth of drug-resistant bacteria

Passage Line: "...and — beyond the clinic — the liberal use of antibiotics in livestock and agriculture, all feed India's rising burden of antimicrobial resistance..." In Paragraph 2, the author lists agricultural and livestock usage as an example of systemic drivers occurring outside human clinical settings ("beyond the clinic") that contribute directly to fueling the broader crisis of antimicrobial resistance.

(a) — The passage doesn't compare veterinary medicine's effectiveness to human medicine in reducing disease burden; livestock antibiotic use is mentioned only as a contributor to resistance, not as a comparative measure of treatment efficacy.

(b) — The passage frames livestock antibiotic use as a problem contributing to resistance, not a "successful" disease-prevention strategy; there's no mention of it preventing transmission "successfully" among farm animals.

(c) — The passage doesn't discuss pharmaceutical companies' manufacturing priorities or "growth promoters" as an economic motive; it simply cites agricultural antibiotic use as a resistance-driving factor, without economic analysis of drug makers' incentives

5. A) **Critical yet pragmatic**

Critical: Evaluating something by pointing out its specific faults, mistakes, or systemic flaws. Pragmatic: Focusing on practical, realistic solutions based on real-world conditions.

Critical: "a worrying imbalance in the country's antibiotic use" — direct criticism of the current state. "each unnecessary dose narrows the options available for future infections" — pointed warning about consequences "points to another systemic failure" — explicitly names the problem as a failure. "Fragmented healthcare delivery, poor diagnostic access" — critical listing of specific systemic weaknesses

Pragmatic:

- "antibiotics will remain indispensable" — acknowledges practical reality rather than condemning antibiotic use outright. "Addressing the problem must, thus, begin with replacing quick-fix prescriptions with evidence-based care" — offers a constructive path forward. Reference to the "National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2.0" and "antimicrobial stewardship" — points to concrete, existing solutions. "A stricter and more coordinated compliance mechanism... is essential" — ends with an actionable recommendation.

6. C) **C, A, D, B**

Sentence C paragraph की शुरुआत में आया क्योंकि यह बिना किसी missing reference के independently "3 BHW for sale" के board और passage के main topic को introduce करता है। Sentence A Sentence C के बाद आया क्योंकि इसमें narrator का confusion ("wrongly mentioning 3 BHW") एक सीधा logical link है, जो Sentence C में introduce किए गए board के text को point करता है, और उस पर narrator का immediate reaction बताता है।

Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आया क्योंकि यह Sentence A में बताए गए "mistake" के confusion को एक logical chronological order में आगे बढ़ाता है और बताता है कि narrator ने curiosity में घर के

अंदर जाकर देखा कि यह "inadvertent error" नहीं बल्कि "K" की जगह "W" का deliberate replacement था।

Sentence B Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। यह सीधे तौर पर Sentence D में introduce किए गए "K" के "W" (Kitchen से Workstation) में replacement को detail में explain करता है और पैसेज को बेहतरीन तरीके से समाप्त करता है।

- Sentence C starts the passage because it provides the foundational context, independently introducing the main topic of the board reading "3 BHW for sale" without any dangling references.
 - Sentence A follows Sentence C because the narrator's confusion ("wrongly mentioning 3 BHW") acts as a direct logical link, pointing specifically back to the text on the board introduced in C to detail the narrator's immediate reaction.
 - Sentence D follows Sentence A as a logical chronological progression, elaborating on the potential "mistake" mentioned in A by describing how the narrator entered the home out of curiosity and discovered it was actually a deliberate replacement of the letter "K" with "W".
 - Sentence B concludes the passage by providing a specific description. It serves as a direct expansion, pointing exactly back to the deliberate replacement mentioned in Sentence D to detail the posh workstation that had replaced the kitchen.
7. B) 'refers in the dictionary' के बदले **'to the dictionary'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'refer' शब्द के साथ preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है जब उसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज का संदर्भ देखना; जैसे— He refers to the manual before repairing the machine.
- 'to the dictionary' will be used instead of 'refers in the dictionary' because the verb 'refer' is conventionally followed by the preposition 'to' when it means to look at something for information; Like— He refers to the manual before repairing the machine.
8. B) The correct spelling of the underlined word 'beseiged' is **'besieged,'**
9. D) **Mutate** (verb) – To undergo a change, to evolve, to transform. परिवर्तित होना
Synonym: **Change** (verb) – To make or become different, to alter, to modify. बदलना
- **Imitate** (verb) – To copy, to mimic, to replicate, to reproduce. अनुकरण करना
 - **Replicate** (verb) – To duplicate, to reproduce, to copy, to clone. पुनरावृत्ति करना
 - **Incise** (verb) – To cut into, especially in surgery, to carve, to engrave. चीरना
10. C) The correct spelling of the underlined word 'adoloscent' is **'adolescent'** किशोर
11. C) Racked his brain' के बदले **'thought very hard'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'racked his brain' का मतलब है कि वह गहनता से सोच रहे थे। 'racked his brain' एक idiom है जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के बारे में बहुत गहराई से सोचना। विकल्प C इस भावना को सही तरीके से व्यक्त करता है। जैसे— जब हम किसी पुरानी बात को याद करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो हम अक्सर अपने दिमाग को खूब दौड़ाते हैं।
- 'thought very hard' will be used instead of 'racked his brain' because the phrase 'racked his brain' means that he was thinking intensely. 'Racked his brain' is an idiom that means to think very hard or intensely about something. Option C accurately conveys this sentiment. Like— When we try to remember something from the past, we often 'rack our brains'.

12. B) **'risk'** का use होगा क्योंकि "risk" का अर्थ होता है जोखिम उठाना या संभावित नुकसान का सामना करने का साहस दिखाना। Sentence में यह कहा गया है कि किसी के पास अच्छी नौकरी होते हुए भी वह अपना व्यापार शुरू करने की इच्छा रखता है, जिसमें जोखिम शामिल है, इसलिए 'risk' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। 'Look' का अर्थ देखना, 'Seat' का अर्थ स्थान या आसन होता है, और 'Back' का उपयोग समर्थन या पीछे के संदर्भ में होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'risk' should be used because it means to take the chance of facing potential loss or to have the courage to face uncertainty. The sentence expresses the desire to start one's own business despite having a good job, which inherently involves risk, thus 'risk' is the correct option here. 'Look' implies viewing, 'Seat' refers to a place or position to sit, and 'Back' is used in the context of support or behind, none of which are appropriate in this context

13. D) **'Wry face'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'wry face' का अर्थ होता है एक विकृत या नाखुश चेहरा बनाना, जैसे नाराजगी या निराशा में। Sentence में बच्चे की निराशा को दिखाना है जब उसके पिता ने उसकी मांगों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया, इसलिए 'wry face' सही है। 'A far cry' का मतलब होता है कुछ बहुत अलग होना, 'jaundiced eye' का मतलब होता है ईर्ष्या से देखना या संदेह से, और 'cloven hoof' का प्रयोग आमतौर पर बुराई का प्रतीक के रूप में किया जाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Wry face' should be used because it means to make a twisted or dissatisfied facial expression, often due to displeasure or disappointment. The sentence shows the boy's displeasure when his father ignores his demands, so 'wry face' is appropriate. 'A far cry' means something very different, 'jaundiced eye' implies looking with envy or suspicion, and 'cloven hoof' is typically used to symbolize evil, none of which fit in this context

14. D) **Nexus** (noun) – A connection or series of connections linking two or more things, bond, linkage, tie, union. संबंध

Synonym: **Link** (noun) – A relationship or connection between things, a bond, nexus, tie. कड़ी

- **Alignment** (noun) – Arrangement in a straight line, or in correct relative positions, alliance, association. संरेखण
- **Incongruence** (noun) – Lack of congruence, not in harmony, mismatch, inconsistency. बेमेल
- **Dispute** (noun) – A disagreement or argument, conflict, contention, quarrel. विवाद

15. C) **2-4-1-3**

Hindi Explanation:

Sentence 2 paragraph की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह बिना किसी missing reference के independently "Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi" की India visit और passage के main topic को introduce करता है।

Sentence 4 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ phrase "The two sides" एक सीधा grammatical link है, जो Sentence 2 में introduce किए गए India और Japan (India-Japan Annual Summit) को point करता है, और उनके commitment को बताता है।

Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ phrase "The reaffirmation" एक सीधा logical link है, जो Sentence 4 में बताए गए "reaffirmed" के action को point करता है, और एक नया मोड़ (however) प्रस्तुत करता है।

Sentence 3 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। यह सीधे तौर पर Sentence 1 में introduce किए गए "losing its principal champion" के विचार को एक सटीक उदाहरण देकर (Pentagon renaming the command) explain करता है और पैसेज को बेहतरीन तरीके से समाप्त करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 starts the passage because it provides the foundational context, independently introducing the main topic of Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi's visit to New Delhi without any dangling references.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 because the phrase "The two sides" acts as a direct grammatical link, pointing specifically back to the two nations represented by the India-Japan Annual Summit introduced in Sentence 2 to detail their shared commitment.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 as a logical progression, using the phrase "The reaffirmation" as a direct grammatical link pointing exactly back to the action of "reaffirmed" in Sentence 4, while introducing a contrast.
- Sentence 3 concludes the passage by providing a specific example. It serves as a direct expansion, pointing exactly back to the concept of the Indo-Pacific "losing its principal champion" mentioned in Sentence 1 to detail the Pentagon's decision to rename the command

16. B) **Invigilator** (noun) – A person who supervises candidates during an examination. परीक्षा पर्यवेक्षक

- **Curator** (noun) – A keeper or custodian of a museum or other collection. संग्रहालय अध्यक्ष
- **Examiner** (noun) – A person who sets or marks an examination. परीक्षक
- **Controller** (noun) – A person in charge of managing or overseeing a part or function. नियंत्रक

17. B) **Trouble** का use होगा क्योंकि "trouble" का अर्थ होता है परेशानी या समस्या में पड़ना। Sentence में यह विरोधाभासी (ironic) स्थिति को दर्शाता है कि जब भी बॉस कोई अच्छा विचार लाते हैं, वह परेशानी में पड़ जाते हैं। जबकि 'Sleep' का अर्थ है सोना, 'Fun' का मतलब है मनोरंजन और 'Shock' का अर्थ है आघात, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- **Trouble** should be used because it signifies getting into problems or difficulties. The sentence indicates an ironic situation where whenever the boss comes up with a good idea, he ends up in trouble. Whereas, 'Sleep' means to rest, 'Fun' refers to enjoyment, and 'Shock' indicates a sudden upset, which do not fit in this context.

18. B) **Illness** (noun) – A disease or period of sickness affecting the body or mind. बीमारी
Synonym: Sickness (noun) – The state of being ill; ill health. अस्वस्थता

- **Disturbance** (noun) – An interruption of a state of peace or quiet. व्याकुलता
- **Disintegration** (noun) – The process of losing cohesion or strength. विघटन
- **Disorder** (noun) – A state of confusion or a lack of organization; an ailment or illness. अव्यवस्था

19. C) **has gone** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'is gone' का प्रयोग grammatically सही नहीं है जब किसी के किसी जगह जाने की बात हो; 'has gone' का प्रयोग Present Perfect Tense के लिए किया जाता है जब कोई कार्य हाल ही में समाप्त हुआ हो और उसका प्रभाव वर्तमान पर पड़ रहा हो; जैसे— He has gone to the market.

- 'has gone' will be used instead of 'is gone' because 'is gone' is not grammatically correct when referring to someone going to a place; 'has gone' is used for Present Perfect Tense when an action has recently finished and has an impact on the present; Like — He has gone to the market.

20. A) **The coach gave the team instructions.**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलते समय Passive sentence का Subject, Active sentence का Object बन जाता है और “by” के बाद आने वाला doer Active sentence का Subject बनता है। यहाँ “Instructions” Passive sentence का Subject है और “the coach” doer है। Verb “were given” Simple Past Passive में है, इसलिए Active Voice में यह “gave” (Simple Past) बनेगा। Indirect object “the team” यथावत रहेगा। इसलिए सही Active form होगा — “The coach gave the team instructions.”

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence, and the doer introduced by “by” becomes the subject. Here, “Instructions” is the subject of the passive sentence and “the coach” is the doer. The verb “were given” is in the Simple Past Passive form, so in Active Voice it changes into “gave” in the Simple Past tense. The indirect object “the team” remains unchanged. Therefore, the correct active form is — “The coach gave the team instructions.”

21. A) **devoured**

Devoured literally means to eat hungrily or quickly, but here it is used metaphorically to mean that the river violently and completely consumed or destroyed the house. Elected means to choose by voting, which makes no sense here. Surrendered means to give up or yield to an opponent, and Yield means to produce or give way, neither of which makes logical sense when describing a river's destructive action on a house.

- यहाँ Devoured का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका शाब्दिक अर्थ 'भूख से खा जाना' होता है, लेकिन यहाँ इसे metaphor (रूपक) के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया गया है जिसका मतलब है 'निगल जाना' या 'पूरी तरह नष्ट कर देना' (नदी ने घर को निगल लिया)। Elected का meaning चुनाव करना होता है। Surrendered (आत्मसमर्पण करना) और Yield (झुक जाना या पैदावार देना) यहाँ logically पूरी तरह बेतुके हैं।

22. C) **erode**

Erode means to gradually wear away or destroy, and it is used here as a metaphor: just as a river erodes the physical land, the legal hurdles are now slowly destroying (eroding) his citizenship. Enhance (to improve), Elevate (to raise), and Improve (to make better) are all highly positive words that completely contradict the negative context of "threatening to" take away his rights.

- यहाँ Erode का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका meaning धीरे-धीरे नष्ट करना या कमज़ोर करना होता है। यह एक metaphor है—जैसे नदी ज़मीन का कटाव (erode) करती है, वैसे ही कानूनी अड़चनें उसकी नागरिकता को नष्ट (erode) कर रही हैं। Enhance, Elevate, और Improve सकारात्मक (positive) शब्द हैं, जो "threatening to" (खतरा होना) के context में पूरी तरह गलत हैं।

23. B) **adjudged**

Adjudged means to formally declare, decide, or pronounce something legally in a court or by a tribunal, and it is used here because the sentence describes a specific, completed event in the past ("On February 28, 2019"), which strictly requires the simple past tense (second form of the verb). Adjudge and Adjudges are present-tense forms, which grammatically break the timeline of an event that happened in 2019. Adjudging is a continuous "-ing" form that cannot act as the main verb without an auxiliary helping verb (like "was").

- यहाँ Adjudged का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका meaning कानूनी तौर पर फैसला सुनाना या आधिकारिक रूप से घोषित करना होता है। कहानी past tense में एक निश्चित तारीख ("On February 28, 2019") की घटना बता रही है, इसलिए हमें simple past tense (verb की V2 form) की सख्त ज़रूरत है। Adjudge और Adjudges present tense की verbs हैं, जो timeline को तोड़ देंगी। Adjudging continuous form है, जो बिना helping verb के main verb नहीं बन सकती।

24. C) under

Under is used because it is the exact, standard English preposition used in legal and official contexts to mean "in accordance with" or "governed by the rules of" a specific law (e.g., created under the

- यहाँ Under का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि कानूनी या आधिकारिक भाषा में किसी कानून या अधिनियम (Act) के तहत या उसके नियमों के अनुसार कोई चीज़ बनाने के लिए हमेशा "under" preposition का ही इस्तेमाल होता है (जैसे 'under the law')। On, At, और Over का use कानून के अधिकार क्षेत्र को दर्शाने के लिए grammar में कभी नहीं किया जाता।

25. A) is

Is is a singular present-tense linking verb and is used here because the true grammatical subject of the sentence is the pronoun "One" (which is singular), not the plural noun "provisions." The phrase "of the key provisions" is merely a prepositional phrase attached to "One." A singular subject strictly requires a singular present-tense verb ("is"). Are and Were are plural verbs, directly violating subject-verb agreement. Have is plural and also breaks the grammatical structure (you would need an infinitive or participle).

- यहाँ Is का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि sentence का असली subject "One" है, जो singular है ("provisions" subject नहीं है, वह तो preposition 'of' का object है)। Singular subject के साथ हमेशा singular verb आती है। Are और Were plural verbs हैं, इसलिए ये subject-verb agreement के rules के खिलाफ हैं। Have भी plural है, इसलिए यह पूरी तरह गलत है।