

Hunger in a world of plenty

On this World Food Day, the **measure** of progress must not **be** how much food the world produces, but how many people go to sleep hungry?

There are several UN days that **highlight** important **aspects** of human life. But **World Food Day**, observed every year on 16 October, **is** special, as it affects all of humanity in one way or another. As they say, it is bad to die of **thirst**, but it is worse to die of thirst on a **riverbank**. That is exactly the case with food — we have enough to **feed** every mouth, but unfortunately, millions go hungry every day. The reason is that it never reaches them. Several factors are responsible for this — sometimes natural **calamities**, wars, **unaffordability** or simply a lack of awareness.

World Food Day is a reminder of this moral **dyslexia**: while **enormous** quantities of food are wasted at **affluent gatherings** or lost for want of adequate storage facilities, millions of people continue to suffer from hunger and **malnutrition**. The **irony** is particularly **stark** in developing nations, where food insecurity and nutritional **deficiencies undermine** health, **stunt** children's development and **claim** lives. The tragedy is not **merely** a shortage of food, but a failure to ensure that what is produced reaches those who need it most.

It **marks** the founding of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1945 and asks an uncomfortable question: why, in a world capable of feeding everyone, do millions still go to bed hungry? This year's **theme**, "Innovate today. Nourish tomorrow," **is** a call to turn science, technology, traditional knowledge and political will into food systems that are fair, **resilient** and **sustainable**. World Food Day is marked in about 150 countries. Its purpose is to raise awareness of hunger and malnutrition and to **push for** practical action on food, people and the planet. Its **significance lies** in its **refusal** to treat hunger as **inevitable**. The FAO notes that the world already produces enough food to **nourish** everyone, yet an estimated 645 million people faced hunger in 2025, while 2.69 billion could not afford a healthy diet. That **contradiction** is the **scandal at the heart of** the modern food economy.

Conflict, economic shocks and climate **extremes** continue to **disrupt** farming, supply chains and household incomes. In Africa, hunger remains especially **severe**, and **projections** warn that hundreds of millions may still face **chronic undernourishment** by 2030. **Food security**, therefore, **is** not merely an agricultural issue. It is a question of peace, climate justice, public health, gender equality and economic **dignity**.

Incremental charity cannot solve hunger. What is needed is a transformation of agrifood systems. World Food Day should not end with speeches. Governments must treat food as a national security priority. Businesses must shorten supply chains, reduce waste and pay fair prices. Consumers must waste less and support local producers. It is the least we can do to ensure that no one goes to bed hungry.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Plenty** (noun) - abundance, profusion, wealth, copiousness, surplus प्रचुरता
2. **Highlight** (verb) - emphasize, underline, stress, accentuate, spotlight उजागर करना
3. **Aspect** (noun) - feature, facet, dimension, characteristic, side पहलू
4. **Thirst** (noun) - dryness, craving, desire, longing, eagerness प्यास
5. **Riverbank** (noun) - shore, bank, riverside, coast, edge नदी का किनारा
6. **Feed** (verb) - nourish, sustain, provide, cater, nurture खिलाना
7. **Calamities** (noun) - disasters, catastrophes, tragedies, misfortunes, cataclysms आपदाएं
8. **Unaffordability** (noun) - expensiveness, costliness, inaccessibility, unreachability, unreasonableness वहन न कर पाना
9. **Dyslexia** (noun) - a condition affecting the brain that causes difficulty with reading and spelling अक्षमता (नैतिक अंधापन)
10. **Enormous** (adjective) - colossal, immense, massive, gigantic, vast विशाल
11. **Affluent** (adjective) - wealthy, rich, prosperous, opulent, well-off धनी
12. **Gatherings** (noun) - assemblies, meetings, congregations, conventions, get-togethers समारोह
13. **Malnutrition** (noun) - undernourishment, starvation, famine, hunger, deficiency कुपोषण
14. **Irony** (noun) - paradox, contradiction, incongruity, sarcasm, satire विडंबना
15. **Stark** (adjective) - clear, evident, glaring, obvious, bare स्पष्ट
16. **Deficiencies** (noun) - shortages, lacks, inadequacies, shortfalls, deficits कमियां
17. **Undermine** (verb) - weaken, compromise, sabotage, impair, diminish कमजोर करना
18. **Stunt** (verb) - hinder, restrict, retard, hamper, impede रोकना
19. **Claim** (verb) - take, snatch, seize, exact, cost ले लेना (जान लेना)
20. **Merely** (adverb) - only, simply, just, purely, barely केवल
21. **Mark** (verb) - signify, indicate, represent, denote, symbolize चिह्नित करना
22. **Resilient** (adjective) - tough, strong, adaptable, flexible, hardy लचीला
23. **Sustainable** (adjective) - viable, renewable, maintainable, durable, enduring टिकाऊ
24. **Push for** (phrasal verb) - to demand or try to get something forcefully की मांग करना
25. **Significance** (noun) - importance, relevance, consequence, magnitude, weight महत्व
26. **Lie** (verb) - rest, exist, dwell, reside, consist निहित होना
27. **Refusal** (noun) - rejection, denial, withholding, repudiation, decline इनकार
28. **Inevitable** (adjective) - unavoidable, inescapable, certain, sure, unpreventable अपरिहार्य
29. **Nourish** (verb) - feed, sustain, nurture, foster, maintain पोषण करना

30. **Contradiction** (noun) - paradox, inconsistency, conflict, discrepancy, incongruity विरोधाभास
31. **Scandal** (noun) - outrage, disgrace, dishonor, crime, wrongdoing कलंक
32. **At the heart of** (phrase) - the most important or essential part of something के केंद्र में
33. **Extremes** (noun) - severities, bounds, peaks, edges, limits चरम सीमाएं
34. **Disrupt** (verb) - disturb, interrupt, unsettle, obstruct, impede बाधित करना
35. **Severe** (adjective) - acute, grsave, critical, serious, harsh गंभीर
36. **Projections** (noun) - estimates, forecasts, predictions, calculations, expectations अनुमान
37. **Chronic** (adjective) - persistent, constant, continuous, prolonged, lingering दीर्घकालिक
38. **Undernourishment** (noun) - the condition in which a person's habitual food consumption does not provide enough dietary energy (calories) to maintain a normal, active, and healthy life कुपोषण
39. **Dignity** (noun) - respect, honor, prestige, pride, standing गरिमा
40. **Incremental** (adjective) - gradual, step-by-step, phased, progressive, fractional क्रमिक

Summary of the Editorial

1. World Food Day: Observed every year on 16 October, World Food Day raises awareness about hunger, malnutrition and the need to ensure food security for everyone.
2. Food inequality: The world produces enough food to feed everyone, yet millions of people continue to go hungry because food does not reach those who need it.
3. Causes of hunger: Natural calamities, wars, unaffordable food prices and a lack of awareness are among the major factors responsible for hunger.
4. Food wastage: Enormous quantities of food are wasted at affluent gatherings, while millions of people struggle to obtain adequate nutrition.
5. Inadequate storage: Poor storage facilities contribute to food losses, preventing available food from reaching consumers efficiently.
6. Impact of malnutrition: Food insecurity and nutritional deficiencies undermine public health, stunt children's physical and mental development, and can lead to premature deaths.
7. Failure of food distribution: The central problem is not merely insufficient food production but the failure to distribute food fairly and effectively.
8. FAO's foundation: World Food Day commemorates the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1945.
9. Theme of the year: The theme, "Innovate today. Nourish tomorrow," calls for the use of science, technology, traditional knowledge and political commitment to improve food systems.
10. Global observance: World Food Day is marked in approximately 150 countries to promote practical action for food security, human welfare and environmental protection.
11. Alarming hunger statistics: According to the editorial, an estimated 645 million people faced hunger in 2025, while 2.69 billion people could not afford a healthy diet.
12. Multiple global challenges: Conflicts, economic shocks and extreme climatic conditions disrupt agricultural production, supply chains and household incomes, worsening food insecurity.
13. Africa's food crisis: Hunger remains particularly severe in Africa, where projections warn that hundreds of millions of people could still experience chronic undernourishment by 2030.
14. Need for systemic transformation: Hunger is not merely an agricultural problem; it is connected to peace, climate justice, public health, gender equality and economic dignity. Charity alone cannot eliminate it.
15. Conclusion and solutions: Governments must prioritise food security, businesses should reduce waste and ensure fair prices, and consumers must avoid wasting food and support local producers. Sustainable and equitable agrifood systems are essential to ending hunger.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **Why does the author cite the proverb about dying of thirst on a riverbank?**
 - A. To highlight starvation amid abundant global food production.
 - B. To prove agricultural yields declined across developing nations.
 - C. To argue natural calamities ruined global harvest storage.
 - D. To show charity programs replaced structural agricultural reforms.
2. **What societal condition is most accurately characterized by the term "moral dyslexia"?**
 - A. Commercial prioritisation of exportable commodities over domestic staples production
 - B. Administrative incapacity to tabulate national baseline minimum caloric requirements
 - C. Consumer resistance against adopting bio-fortified agricultural crops and inputs
 - D. Indifference toward starvation existing alongside massive celebratory food waste
3. **What orientation does the author express regarding the civic duty of household consumers?**
 - A. Expecting deliberate contributions through conscious conservation and regional sourcing
 - B. Assuming individual buying choices hold no measurable influence over supply
 - C. Doubting household consumption behavior can alter industrial agrifood market structures
 - D. Believing public informational drives have eliminated domestic post-consumer kitchen wastage
4. **Which institutional category is NOT designated by the author as holding active responsibility for systemic food reform?**
 - A. Sovereign central governments
 - B. Commercial corporate enterprises
 - C. Individual private consumers
 - D. Municipal judicial courts
5. **The authorial stance toward the persistence of widespread hunger amid planetary food surplus is best described as:**
 - A. Indignant and exhortatory
 - B. Detached and dispassionate
 - C. Apologetic and deferential
 - D. Complacent and celebratory
6. **Direction: The following four sentences (1, 2, 3, and 4) need to be arranged in a logical, coherent order to form a meaningful paragraph.**
 1. Leaving Frankfurt behind, my three-hour coach journey rolls through rising forested highlands before descending into the wide, agricultural basin that cradles Erfurt.
 2. It's early morning in Erfurt, the capital of Germany's Thuringia region, and Domplatz is abuzz with local growers setting out crates of vegetables and flowers beneath the soaring medieval cathedral towers.
 3. After checking out Domplatz's morning market, it's just a short walk to one of the town's other famous sights, the 120-metre-long Krämerbrücke – a 14th-century bridge lined with colourful half-timbered houses.
 4. Thuringia – often called the "green heart of Germany" – lies in the centre of the country, between Hesse, Saxony and Bavaria, famous for dense forests and hearty cuisine, and I'm here for four days to explore using public transport.
 - A. 1-2-3-4
 - B. 2-3-1-4
 - C. 4-1-2-3
 - D. 3-4-1-2

7. **Direction: In the following question, the first sentence is given in its correct position, followed by four sentences marked A, B, C, and D. Rearrange the four sentences in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.**

Last month, in Liluah, a few thousand mobile phones rose into the dark like obedient moons.

- A. Meat should not be sold near the Goddess; those who ate it on holy days were hypocrites.
- B. Bengal, he confessed, hurt him.
- C. Then the phrase that gave the game away: Free Bengal, he said, this Navratri.
- D. Bageshwar Baba had asked for a show of lights.

- A. D B A C
- B. B D A C
- C. D A C B
- D. C B A D

8. **Choose the option that best describes the meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence:**

The king was a benevolent ruler who ruled the kingdom for two decades.

- A. wicked
- B. generous
- C. uncharitable
- D. capable

9. **Which word is closest in meaning to 'influence' in this context?**

Vaynerchuk also highlights the impending influence of AI on content creation, predicting that artificial intelligence will start replacing influencers and podcasters.

- A. Impact
- B. Effect
- C. Authority
- D. Sway

10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Tooth and nail

- A. To fight in a cowardly manner
- B. To give up without trying
- C. To do something halfheartedly
- D. To fight or resist with great force and determination

11. **Choose the correct antonym of the word:**

OBSTINATE

- A. Yielding
- B. Stubborn
- C. Resolute
- D. Persistent

12. **What is the antonym of "Dilatory"?**

- A. Procrastinating
- B. Prompt
- C. Sluggish
- D. Leisurely

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

One who can speak two languages

- A. Trilingual
- B. Multilingual
- C. Monolingual

- D. Bilingual
14. Which of the following words is spelled incorrectly?
- A. Embellishment
 - B. Discrepancy
 - C. Mischievious
 - D. Catastrophe
15. Choose the correct meaning of idiom:
Keep one's powder dry
- A. Avoid culinary mistakes
 - B. Stay completely silent
 - C. Rest after strenuous work
 - D. Remain prepared for action while avoiding premature moves
16. Fill in the blanks with appropriate parts of speech.
Not only _____ the hypotheses questioned, but also _____ by leading experts in the field.
- A. were, invalidated
 - B. was, invalidated
 - C. were, was invalidated
 - D. was, were invalidated
17. Fill in the blank with the appropriate adverb.
He completed the negotiations _____, refusing to let emotions affect his judgments.
- A. flamboyantly
 - B. effusively
 - C. dispassionately
 - D. mendaciously
18. Identify the error in the sentence.
We had a high time during the holidays.
- A. during
 - B. high
 - C. had
 - D. time
19. Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:
Seldom the panel encounters (1)/ a situation in which the evidence (2)/ and the testimony contradict so directly (3)/ that a unanimous ruling becomes impossible. (4)
- A. (1)
 - B. (2)
 - C. (3)
 - D. (4)
20. Read the sentence thoroughly, with special attention to the underlined segment. Choose the most appropriate substitution from A, B, or C. If the sentence is fine as it is, select D (No improvement required).
The cybersecurity task force stood completely helpless against the data breach once the rogue AI had overrun the primary firewall and lock down the central mainframe.
- A. overrun the primary firewall and lock down the central mainframe
 - B. had overran the primary firewall and had locked down the central mainframe
 - C. overran the primary firewall and locked down the central mainframe
 - D. No improvement required

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

Nathan Fielder did not (1) ____ to make a documentary about Elizabeth Holmes. As he explained on stage after the premiere of *You Can See Everything* at the New York Film Festival two weeks ago, at first he was just curious to meet her. He was far from alone in wondering about a woman who has captivated public attention, for better and then for worse, for more than a decade.

In 2014 Holmes (2) ____ as a self-made billionaire and founder of Theranos, a health technology company that claimed to have invented a device that could diagnose illnesses with a single (3) ____ of blood. She had cultivated a striking image, (4) ____ in her appearance on the cover of *Fortune* magazine: a disconcerting wide-eyed stare, bright red lips and a Steve Jobs-style black turtleneck. But she became an even more fascinating figure after her spectacular fall, when it turned out the device wasn't working and sometimes gave false results. Convicted (5) ____ defrauding investors, she went to federal prison in May 2023.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1):**

- A. set up
- B. set off
- C. set out
- D. set in

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2):**

- A. was castigated
- B. was heralded
- C. shrouded
- D. marginalize

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3):**

- A. deluge
- B. dollop
- C. torrent
- D. pinprick

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4):**

- A. encapsulated
- B. dissipated
- C. obfuscated
- D. protracted

25. **Select the correct preposition to fill in blank (5):**

- A. for
- B. of
- C. in
- D. with

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) **To highlight starvation amid abundant global food production.**

Passage: "As they say, it is bad to die of thirst, but it is worse to die of thirst on a riverbank. That is exactly the case with food — we have enough to feed every mouth, but unfortunately, millions go hungry every day."---Dying of thirst next to a river means water is right there, but you still cannot reach it. The author says food is the same: the world produces enough for everyone, but millions still go hungry because the food does not reach them. So the proverb is used to show hunger in the middle of plenty. Option A says this.

- Option B is incorrect because the option says crop yields fell in developing nations, but the passage says the world already produces enough food. The problem is that food does not reach people, not that yields dropped.
- Option C is incorrect because the option says natural calamities ruined grain storage, but the passage lists calamities only as one of several reasons food does not reach people. The proverb is not about that.
- Option D is incorrect because the option says charity replaced structural reforms, but the passage says "incremental charity cannot solve hunger" much later, as a separate point. The proverb is not used to show this.

2. D) **Indifference toward starvation existing alongside massive celebratory food waste**

passage: "World Food Day is a reminder of this moral dyslexia: while enormous quantities of food are wasted at affluent gatherings or lost for want of adequate storage facilities, millions of people continue to suffer from hunger and malnutrition."---The author explains the phrase right after the colon. Dyslexia means difficulty in reading correctly, and here society fails to "read" right from wrong. Food is wasted at rich gatherings while millions go hungry, and this is not treated as a moral failure. Option D says the same.

- INCORRECT passage: "Businesses must shorten supply chains, reduce waste and pay fair prices."---The passage asks businesses to cut waste and shorten supply chains. It never says companies prefer exports over domestic staples, so this does not describe "moral dyslexia".
- INCORRECT passage: "The FAO notes that the world already produces enough food to nourish everyone..."---The problem is not that officials cannot calculate calorie needs. The passage says enough food exists, but it does not reach the people who need it.
- INCORRECT passage: "This year's theme, 'Innovate today. Nourish tomorrow,' is a call to turn science, technology, traditional knowledge and political will into food systems that are fair, resilient and sustainable."---The passage supports innovation and science. Consumer resistance to bio-fortified crops is not mentioned.

3. A) **Expecting deliberate contributions through conscious conservation and regional sourcing**

passage: "Consumers must waste less and support local producers."---The author gives consumers a clear duty: cut food waste (conscious conservation) and buy from local producers

(regional sourcing). The word “must” shows the author expects consumers to make a deliberate contribution. This matches option A.

- B) INCORRECT passage: “Consumers must waste less and support local producers.”---The author would not ask consumers to act if their choices had no influence. Giving them a duty shows the author believes their choices matter.
- C) INCORRECT passage: “Incremental charity cannot solve hunger. What is needed is a transformation of agrifood systems.”---The author does doubt that charity alone can solve hunger, but this is not doubt about consumers. Consumers are listed along with governments and businesses as part of the change needed, so the author does not think household behaviour is powerless.
- D) INCORRECT passage: “...while enormous quantities of food are wasted at affluent gatherings or lost for want of adequate storage facilities...”---The passage says food waste is still happening on a large scale. It does not say that awareness drives have ended household food waste, and the call to “waste less” shows the problem still exists.

4. D) Municipal judicial courts

- Sovereign central governments: HAS responsibility passage: “Governments must treat food as a national security priority.”--The author clearly gives governments a duty, which is to treat food as a national security priority. So this category is designated.
- Commercial corporate enterprises: HAS responsibility passage: “Businesses must shorten supply chains, reduce waste and pay fair prices.”--The author names businesses and lists three duties for them. So this category is designated.
- Individual private consumers: HAS responsibility passage: “Consumers must waste less and support local producers.”--The author gives consumers a clear duty as well. So this category is designated.
- Municipal judicial courts: NOT designated passage: “Incremental charity cannot solve hunger. What is needed is a transformation of agrifood systems.”---The author assigns duties only to governments, businesses and consumers. Courts, municipal or otherwise, are not mentioned in the passage, so they are not given any responsibility for food reform.

5. A) Indignant and exhortatory

passage: “That contradiction is the scandal at the heart of the modern food economy.”---The author is angry that the world produces enough food, yet 645 million people faced hunger in 2025. Words like “scandal” and “moral dyslexia” show strong indignation. The author also urges action: “Governments must treat food as a national security priority. Businesses must shorten supply chains, reduce waste and pay fair prices.” Anger together with a call to act makes the stance indignant and exhortatory.

- B) Detached and dispassionate: INCORRECT The author takes a firm moral stand and uses forceful language. A detached writer would only report facts without such judgement.
- C) Apologetic and deferential: INCORRECT The author speaks boldly and demands change. There is no apology and no giving way to anyone.

- D) Complacent and celebratory: INCORRECT The author is not satisfied with the present situation. Hunger is called a failure and a tragedy, and nothing is celebrated.

6. C) 4-1-2-3

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 4 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह broad geographical backdrop और trip का purpose set करता है, जहाँ Thuringia region का overall introduction और 4-day visit का plan दिया गया है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 को follow करेगा और travel journey को start करेगा, जिसमें Frankfurt से Erfurt पहुंचने का 3-hour coach route describe किया गया है।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा और 1-2 का chronological link बनाएगा क्योंकि Erfurt पहुंचने के बाद morning scene शुरू होता है, जहाँ Domplatz market में cathedral towers के नीचे local growers अपनी दुकानें लगा रहे हैं।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 2 के ठीक बाद आएगा और 2-3 का mandatory pair बनाते हुए paragraph को end करेगा। Phrase "After checking out Domplatz's morning market" सीधे Sentence 2 के market scene से connect होकर next stop यानी Krämerbrücke bridge की ओर ले जाता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 4 serves as the primary introductory sentence, framing the regional geography of Thuringia and declaring the narrator's broader four-day travel itinerary.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 directly by tracing the chronological transit route, journeying by coach from Frankfurt into the Erfurt basin.
- Sentence 2 follows Sentence 1 upon arrival, establishing the active morning setting at Domplatz beneath the historic cathedral towers.
- Sentence 3 pairs directly with Sentence 2 (2-3) to conclude the sequence, using the temporal hook "After checking out Domplatz's morning market" to transition to the next destination, the medieval Krämerbrücke.

7. A) D B A C

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence D opening sentence के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि lead sentence में अंधेरे में हजारों मोबाइल फोन उठने का दृश्य है, और Sentence D उसका सीधा कारण बताता है कि यह "show of lights" की अपील बागेश्वर बाबा ने की थी।
- Sentence B Sentence D को follow करेगा क्योंकि भीड़ से रोशनी करवाने के बाद वक्ता का भाषण शुरू होता है, जहाँ pronoun "he confessed" सीधे बाबा के संबोधन से जुड़कर उनकी पीड़ा को व्यक्त करता है।
- Sentence A Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह उनके भाषण के specific मुद्दों और धार्मिक निर्देशों—मांस की बिक्री पर रोक और पवित्र दिनों पर इसे खाने वालों की आलोचना—को प्रस्तुत करता है।
- Sentence D-B-A के क्रमिक भाषण के बाद Sentence C पैराग्राफ को conclude करेगा। Temporal marker "Then" और decisive phrase "gave the game away" भाषण के अंतिम और सबसे प्रमुख राजनीतिक नारे की ओर ले जाते हैं।

English Explanation:

- Sentence D directly follows the opening sentence, explaining why thousands of illuminated phones were raised by identifying the speaker behind the visual prompt.
 - Sentence B follows Sentence D, transitioning from the physical spectacle to the sermon itself through the personal disclosure linked to the speaker.
 - Sentence A develops the sermon further by outlining specific moral declarations regarding dietary restrictions during religious festivities.
 - Sentence C logically concludes the progression, using the time marker "Then" to deliver the speech's culminating political declaration.
8. B) **Benevolent** (adjective) – Well-meaning and kindly; charitable, generous. परोपकारी, दयालु
Synonym: **Generous** (adjective) – Showing readiness to give more than expected; kind, liberal. उदार
- **Wicked** (adjective) – Evil or morally wrong. दुष्ट
 - **Uncharitable** (adjective) – Unkind or unsympathetic. निर्दय
 - **Capable** (adjective) – Having the ability to do something. सक्षम
9. A) **Influence** (noun) – The capacity to have an effect on someone or something. प्रभाव
Synonym: **Impact** (noun) – A strong effect or influence. असर, प्रभाव. In the sentence, 'impending influence of AI on content creation' refers to the coming strong effect of AI, so 'Impact' is the closest meaning. प्रसंग में 'Impact' सबसे उपयुक्त है।
- **Effect** (noun) – A result or consequence of an action. परिणाम
 - **Authority** (noun) – The power to give orders. अधिकार
 - **Sway** (noun) – Control or rule over someone. प्रभुत्व, नियंत्रण
10. D) **To fight or resist with great force and determination**
The idiom "tooth and nail" means to fight or struggle with all one's power and energy, using every means available.
"Tooth and nail" का अर्थ है – पूरी ताकत और दृढ़ संकल्प के साथ लड़ना। जैसे: "उसने अपनी नौकरी बचाने के लिए दांत और नाखून से लड़ाई की।"
11. A) **Obstinate** (adjective) – Stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion. ज़िद्दी, हठी
Antonym: **Yielding** (adjective) – Giving way to pressure; compliant, flexible. झुकने वाला, लचीला
- **Stubborn** (adjective) – Determined not to change one's attitude. ज़िद्दी
 - **Resolute** (adjective) – Firmly determined. दृढ़
 - **Persistent** (adjective) – Continuing firmly despite difficulty. दृढ़, अटल
12. B) **Dilatory** (adjective) – Slow to act; causing delay. विलंबकारी, सुस्त
Antonym: **Prompt** (adjective) – Done or acting without delay; quick. तत्पर, शीघ्र
- **Procrastinating** (adjective) – Delaying or postponing action. टालमटोल करने वाला
 - **Sluggish** (adjective) – Slow-moving; lacking energy. सुस्त
 - **Leisurely** (adjective) – Unhurried; relaxed. इत्मीनान से
13. D) **Bilingual** (noun) – A person who can speak two languages fluently. द्विभाषी
- **Trilingual** (noun) – A person who is fluent in three languages. त्रिभाषी
 - **Multilingual** (noun) – A person who is fluent in multiple languages. बहुभाषी
 - **Monolingual** (noun) – A person who speaks only one language. एकभाषी

14. C) The correct spelling of 'Mischievous' is '**Mischievous**' which means "causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way" शरारती।
15. D) **Keep one's powder dry** (idiom) – To remain prepared for action while avoiding premature moves. सतर्क रहकर तैयारी बनाए रखना
16. A) '**were, invalidated**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Not only" से वाक्य शुरू होने पर Inversion होता है (auxiliary + subject), और plural subject 'hypotheses' के साथ 'were' आता है; साथ ही 'invalidated' (V3) 'questioned' के parallel है; जैसे — Not only were the plans rejected, but also criticised.
- 'were, invalidated' should be used because "Not only" at the start needs inversion, the plural 'hypotheses' takes 'were', and 'invalidated' is parallel to 'questioned'.
17. C) '**dispassionately**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "refusing to let emotions affect his judgments" से पता चलता है कि उसने भावनाओं से परे, निष्पक्ष ढंग से negotiations किए; जैसे — The judge listened dispassionately to both sides.
- 'dispassionately' should be used because it means without emotion or bias, which fits refusing to let emotions affect his judgments.
18. B) high' के बदले '**good**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "have a good time" का अर्थ है आनंद लेना, जबकि "high time" का अर्थ है किसी काम का उचित या देर हो चुका समय; जैसे — We had a good time at the party.
- 'good' will be used instead of 'high' because "have a good time" means to enjoy oneself, which fits "during the holidays".
19. A) Part (1): 'Seldom the panel encounters' के बदले '**Seldom does the panel encounter**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि नकारात्मक अर्थ वाले adverb 'Seldom' से वाक्य शुरू होने पर Inversion होता है (auxiliary + subject + V1); जैसे — Seldom does he visit us.
- 'Seldom does the panel encounter' will be used because a sentence beginning with the negative adverb 'Seldom' needs inversion (auxiliary + subject + base verb). Parts (2), (3) and (4) are correct.
20. C) **overran the primary firewall and locked down the central mainframe (option 3)**
- 'had overrun ... and lock down' के बदले 'overran ... and locked down' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में main verb 'stood' Past Tense में है और 'once' से जुड़ी clause में दोनों actions (firewall को overrun करना और mainframe को lock down करना) एक के बाद एक past में हुए। 'and' से जुड़े दोनों verbs का form समान (parallel) होना चाहिए। 'lock down' base form में है, जो गलत है, इसलिए उसे 'locked down' होना चाहिए। साथ ही 'had overrun' के साथ 'lock down' का मेल नहीं बैठता, और दोनों verbs को Simple Past (overran, locked) में रखने से sentence सही और parallel बनता है; जैसे— The thief broke the window and entered the house.
- 'overran ... and locked down' will be used instead of 'had overrun ... and lock down' because the main verb 'stood' is in Past Tense, and the two actions joined by 'and' (overrunning the firewall and locking down the mainframe) happened in the past. Verbs joined by 'and' must follow parallel structure. 'Lock down' is in the base form, which is incorrect, so it must become 'locked down'. Keeping both verbs in Simple Past

(overran, locked) makes the sentence correct and parallel; Like— The thief broke the window and entered the house.

21. C) set out

The sentence discusses Nathan Fielder's initial aim or intention when starting his project (did not _____ to make a documentary). Blank (1) requires a phrasal verb that means to begin with a specific goal. a) set up: means to establish or arrange something. b) set off: means to begin a journey or trigger an event. c) set out: means to aim, intend, or begin an enterprise with a specific purpose, which perfectly fits his lack of initial intention to make a documentary. d) set in: means to begin and seem likely to continue (usually regarding weather or conditions).

- यह sentence यह बताता है कि Nathan Fielder का शुरुआती इरादा या लक्ष्य एक documentary बनाना नहीं था। a) set up: इसका meaning स्थापित करना होता है। b) set off: इसका meaning यात्रा शुरू करना या trigger करना होता है। c) set out: इसका meaning 'कोई कार्य शुरू करना या लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना' (intend/aim) होता है, जो context में perfectly fit होता है। d) set in: इसका meaning शुरू होकर बने रहना होता है।

22. B) was heralded

The sentence explains how Elizabeth Holmes was publicly praised, announced, and celebrated as a self-made billionaire in 2014. Blank (2) requires a passive verb meaning to be acclaimed or proclaimed. a) was castigated: means was severely reprimanded or criticized (antonym). b) was heralded: means was acclaimed, announced, or celebrated publicly, serving as the perfect fit for her initial rise to fame. c) shrouded: means hidden or covered. d) marginalize: means to push to the edges of society or make feel insignificant.

- यह sentence 2014 में Elizabeth Holmes को एक सफल billionaire के रूप में सार्वजनिक तौर पर घोषित या प्रशंसित किए जाने को describe करता है। चूँकि subject खुद कोई action नहीं कर रहा है, इसलिए यहाँ passive voice की आवश्यकता है। a) was castigated: इसका meaning कड़ी आलोचना करना होता है। b) was heralded: इसका meaning 'सार्वजनिक रूप से घोषित करना या सराहना करना' (acclaimed/proclaimed) होता है, जो perfectly fit होता है। c) shrouded: इसका meaning छिपा हुआ होता है (यहाँ grammatically गलत है)। d) marginalize: इसका meaning हाशिए पर धकेलना होता है (यहाँ grammatically गलत है)।

23. D) pinprick

The sentence describes the company's claim to diagnose illnesses using a very tiny amount or puncture of blood (a single _____ of blood). a) deluge: means a severe flood or overwhelming amount (antonym). b) dollop: means a shapeless mass or blob of something (usually food). c) torrent: means a strong and fast-moving stream of liquid. d) pinprick: means a very small puncture (as if made by a pin) or a tiny drop, which is the exact medical and literal term used for this blood test.

- यह sentence खून की एक बहुत छोटी बूँद या सुई की चुभन से बीमारियों का पता लगाने के दावे को describe करता है। a) deluge: इसका meaning बाढ़ या भारी मात्रा होता है। b) dollop: इसका meaning थोड़ी मात्रा (आमतौर पर खाने की) होता है। c) torrent: इसका meaning तेज़ धारा होता है। d) pinprick: इसका meaning 'सुई की चुभन जितना छोटा छेद या मात्रा' (tiny puncture) होता है, जो context में perfectly fit होता है।

24. A) encapsulated

The passage notes that her striking public image was perfectly summarized, epitomized, or captured by her appearance on the magazine cover. a) encapsulated: means expressed the

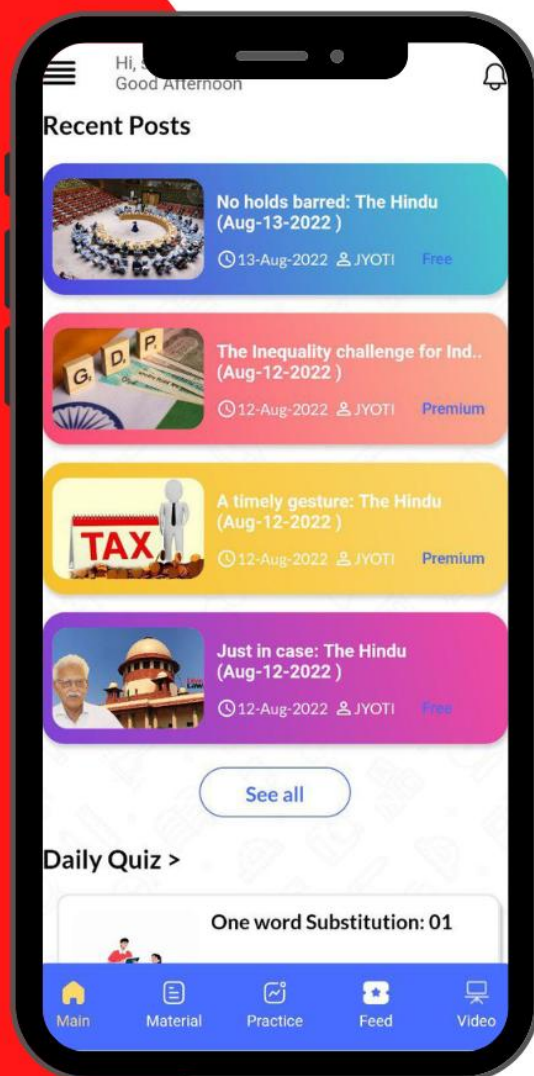
essential features of something succinctly; summarized or epitomized, which perfectly describes how her look captured her whole persona. b) dissipated: means scattered or squandered. c) obfuscated: means made unclear, obscure, or unintelligible. d) protracted: means lasting for a long time or longer than expected.

In Hindi: यह sentence उनके खास look (काले turtleneck आदि) द्वारा उनकी पूरी image को संक्षिप्त रूप में प्रस्तुत या समाहित करने को describe करता है। a) encapsulated: इसका meaning 'सार प्रस्तुत करना, समाहित करना या प्रतीक होना' (epitomized/summarized) होता है, जो perfectly fit होता है। b) dissipated: इसका meaning नष्ट होना या बिखरना होता है। c) obfuscated: इसका meaning अस्पष्ट करना या उलझाना होता है। d) protracted: इसका meaning लंबा खिंचने वाला होता है।

25. B) of

The sentence explains that she was found guilty of a specific crime (Convicted _____ defrauding investors). Blank (5) requires the correct preposition that follows the legal verb. a) for: is incorrect in formal legal terminology when paired directly with "convicted" (though one is "arrested for" or "punished for"). b) of: is the standard and grammatically fixed preposition used after "convicted" to indicate the crime a person is found guilty of ("convicted of"). c) in / d) with: are incorrect prepositions for this specific verb phrase (one is "charged with", but "convicted of").

यह sentence Elizabeth Holmes के investors के साथ धोखाधड़ी के अपराध में दोषी ठहराए जाने को describe करता है। अंग्रेजी व्याकरण के नियमानुसार, अदालत द्वारा दोषी पाए जाने के अर्थ में verb "convicted" के साथ हमेशा preposition "of" का use किया जाता है। a) for, c) in, और d) with: ये सभी इस शब्द के साथ व्याकरणिक रूप से गलत हैं। b) of: यह निश्चित अभिव्यक्ति "convicted of" को पूर्ण करता है, जो context में perfectly fit होता है।



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