Celebrating World Book and Copyright Day

From serving as **conduits** of **wisdom** and imagination to **safeguarding** cultural heritage, books **play a vital role in** shaping our collective **consciousness**

Books have long served as **companions** to **humanity**, **bridging** the present with the past and future through a rich **tapestry** of historical **narratives** and **fiction**. **Each book**, a product of its time, **reflects** the **sociocultural nuances prevalent** in the society of its **era**. They serve as **invaluable archives**, **documenting** the thoughts, experiences and ideas of past generations, offering us a **wellspring** of wisdom to **draw** from and learn. By **delving** into literature **spanning** different **epochs**, we **glean insights** into the beliefs, values and **perspectives** of our **predecessors**, acting as conduits for the transmission of ideas across generations and cultures. **Moreover**, books **kindle** the flames of imagination, inspiring us to **envision** and **strive** for the seemingly impossible.

As **repositories** of knowledge, wisdom and creativity, books provide **solace** in **solitude** and guidance in uncertainty. A **singularly** remarkable **tome possesses** the power to transport us to **distant realms**, **broadening** our **horizons** and **fueling** our imaginations. They serve as **windows** to **diverse** societies and cultures, offering **immersive experiences** that **transcend** geographical boundaries. Whether through **captivating** novels or **enlightening travelogues**, books possess the remarkable ability to transport us to **unexplored** territories, **fostering empathy** and understanding.

In the realm of creativity and innovation, books serve as **catalysts**, **igniting** the flames of imagination and **propelling** us towards new **frontiers**. They enable us to visualise and **conceptualise** in ways that transcend the **limitations** of our physical reality. Moreover, in the **preservation** of cultural heritage, books play an **indispensable** role, in safeguarding languages, traditions and values for **posterity**. By recording historical events, traditions and societal norms, they provide invaluable insights into the tapestry of human civilization, ensuring that our cultural legacy **endures through the ages**.

Yet, as we **navigate** the digital age, the landscape of literature **undergoes profound** transformations. The **advent** of e-books and interactive digital formats **ushers in** new possibilities, offering **enhanced** reading experiences **enriched** with **augmented reality**, virtual reality and **artificial intelligence**. However, **amidst** this digital revolution, the **sanctity** of copyright laws **faces unprecedented** challenges. **Rampant** piracy and unauthorised distribution of digital copies **undermine** the rights of authors and publishers, **necessitating** renewed efforts to **uphold intellectual property rights**.

Hence, on April 23rd, **World Book and Copyright Day,** **under the auspices of** UNESCO, **serves** as a **poignant** reminder of the enduring power of books and the **imperative** to uphold copyright laws. This **reaffirm** year's theme, "Read Your Way," encourages individuals to celebrate the joy of reading while fostering awareness about the importance of respecting intellectual property rights. As we **commemorate** this day, let us our **commitment** to **preserving** the legacy of literature and **honouring** the contributions of **literary luminaries** past and present. **[Practice Exercise]**

Vocabulary

1. **Conduit** (noun) – Channel, medium, pipe, passage, duct माध्यम

2. **Wisdom** (noun) – Knowledge, insight, prudence, intelligence, understanding ज्ञान

3. **Safeguard** (verb) – Protect, defend, secure, preserve, shield सुरक्षित रखना

4. **Play a vital role in** (phrase) – Be crucial to, be key in, contribute significantly to, be instrumental in महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाना

5. **Consciousness** (noun) – Awareness, sense, cognizance, perception, mindfulness चेतना

6. **Companion** (noun) – Partner, colleague, associate, friend, comrade साथी

7. **Humanity** (noun) – Mankind, humankind, human race, people मानवता

8. **Bridge** (verb) – Connect, link, span, join, cross जोड़ना

9. **Tapestry** (noun) – something that is made of many different parts

10. **Narrative** (noun) – Story, tale, account, chronicle, history कहानी

11. **Fiction** (noun) – Literature, novels, stories, creative writing, fantasy काल्पनिक

12. **Reflect** (verb) – Show, manifest, express, exhibit, mirror प्रकट करना

13. **Sociocultural** (adjective) – Relating to the interaction of social and cultural elements सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक

14. **Nuance** (noun) – Subtlety, implication, refinement, distinction, shade बारीकी

15. **Prevalent** (adjective) – Widespread, common, usual, frequent, dominant प्रचलित

16. **Era** (noun) – Period, age, epoch, time, era युग

17. **Invaluable** (adjective) – Priceless, precious, valuable, costly, expensive अमूल्य

18. **Archive** (noun) – Records, repository, store, depository, database संग्रहालय

19. **Document** (verb) – Record, report, file, register, note दस्तावेजीकरण करना

20. **Wellspring** (noun) – Source, origin, fountainhead, root, spring उत्पत्ति स्थल

21. **Draw** (verb) – Pull, attract, sketch, depict, extract खींचना

22. **Delve** (into) (verb) – Investigate, research, examine, explore, probe गहराई में जाना

23. **Span** (verb) – Extend across, cover, bridge, range over, stretch across फैलाना

24. **Epoch** (noun) – Era, age, period, time, phase युग

25. **Glean** (verb) – Gather, collect, obtain, extract, derive इकट्ठा करना

26. **Insight** (noun) – Understanding, perception, awareness, wisdom, discernment अंतर्दृष्टि

27. **Perspective** (noun) – Viewpoint, standpoint, position, stance, approach दृष्टिकोण

28. **Predecessor** (noun) – Forerunner, precursor, antecedent, ancestor, former holder पूर्ववर्ती

29. **Moreover** (adverb) – Furthermore, additionally, besides, also, likewise इसके अलावा

30. **Kindle** (verb) – Ignite, arouse, inspire, stimulate, provoke प्रज्वलित करना/ जलाना

31. **Envision** (verb) – Imagine, foresee, visualize, predict, conceive कल्पना करना

32. **Strive** (for) (verb) – Try hard, endeavor, aim, attempt, work towards प्रयास करना

33. **Repository** (noun) – Storage, archive, depository, reservoir, storehouse भंडार

34. **Solace** (noun) – Comfort, consolation, relief, support, succor सांत्वना/ आश्वासन

35. **Solitude** (noun) – Loneliness, isolation, seclusion, privacy, solitariness एकांत

36. **Singularly** (adverb) – Particularly, especially, uniquely, solely, notably विशेष रूप से

37. **Tome** (noun) – Volume, book, opus, work, publication पुस्तक

38. **Possess** (verb) – Own, hold, have, keep, control रखना

39. **Distant** (adjective) – Far, remote, faraway, isolated, secluded दूर

40. **Realm** (noun) – Kingdom, domain, field, area, sphere क्षेत्र

41. **Broaden** (verb) – Widen, expand, enlarge, extend, develop विस्तार करना

42. **Horizon** (noun) – Scope, range, outlook, perspective, vista ज्ञान आदि की सीमा

43. **Fuel** (verb) – Energize, power, stimulate, encourage, provoke प्रोत्साहित करना

44. **Window** (noun) – Chance, occasion, opportunity मौक़ा

45. **Diverse** (adjective) – Varied, different, various, assorted, mixed विविध

46. **Immersive experience** (noun) – the perception of being surrounded by – and being a part of – a different environment than our normal day to day. This could be facilitated with technology like Virtual Reality goggles or a physical environment like a theme park attraction with multi-media components.

47. **Transcend** (verb) – Surpass, exceed, go beyond, rise above, overcome पार करना

48. **Captivate** (verb) – Charm, enchant, fascinate, allure, bewitch मोहित करना

49. **Enlighten** (verb) – Inform, educate, instruct, illuminate, clarify ज्ञान देना

50. **Travelogue** (noun) – a film or book about travelling to or in a particular place

51. **Unexplored** (adjective) – Undiscovered, unknown, uncharted, untraveled, new अज्ञात

52. **Foster** (verb) – Encourage, promote, support, nurture, cultivate प्रोत्साहित करना

53. **Empathy** (noun) – Understanding, compassion, sympathy, sensitivity, rapport सहानुभूति

54. **In the realms of** (phrase) – In the field of, in the area of, within the scope of के क्षेत्र में

55. **Catalyst** (noun) – Stimulus, spark, trigger, accelerator, motivator उत्प्रेरक

56. **Ignite** (verb) – Light, set on fire, kindle, spark, inflame प्रज्वलित करना

57. **Propel** (verb) – Drive, push, spur, motivate, thrust आगे बढ़ाना

58. **Frontier** (noun) – Boundary, border, limit, edge, frontier सीमा

59. **Conceptualise** (verb) – Formulate, envision, imagine, think up, design कल्पना करना

60. **Limitation** (noun) – Restriction, constraint, limitation, boundary, cap सीमा

61. **Preservation** (noun) – Protection, conservation, maintenance, safeguarding, keeping संरक्षण

62. **Indispensable** (adjective) – Essential, necessary, crucial, vital, needed अनिवार्य

63. **Posterity** (noun) – Future generations, descendants, heirs, offspring भावी पीढ़ियाँ

64. **Endure** (verb) – Last, persist, survive, withstand, continue बने रहना

65. **Through the ages** (phrase) – Over time, historically, over the years, through the centuries सदियों से

66. **Navigate** (verb) – Steer, direct, maneuver, pilot, guide मार्ग निर्देशन करना

67. **Undergo** (verb) – Experience, endure, go through, suffer, undergo अनुभव करना

68. **Profound** (adjective) – Deep, intense, serious, heartfelt, significant गहरा

69. **Usher in** (phrasal verb) – Introduce, initiate, start, begin, launch आरंभ करना

70. **Enhanced** (adjective) – Improved, increased, heightened, boosted, augmented बढ़ा हुआ

71. **Enrich** (with) (verb) – Improve, enhance, embellish, augment, boost समृद्ध करना

72. **Augmented reality** (noun) – Enhanced version of reality created by using technology to add digital information on an image of something.

73. **Artificial intelligence** (noun) – Branch of computer science dealing with the simulation of intelligent behavior in computers.

74. **Amidst** (preposition) – Among, in the middle of, surrounded by, during के बीच में

75. **Sanctity** (noun) – Holiness, sacredness, divinity, sanctitude पवित्रता

76. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – Never before known or seen, without previous example, novel, unusual अभूतपूर्व

77. **Rampant** (adjective) – Widespread, uncontrolled, rampant, unrestrained अनियंत्रित

78. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, subvert, undercut, sabotage कमजोर करना

79. **Necessitate** (verb) – Require, demand, call for, entail, make necessary आवश्यकता होना

80. **Uphold** (verb) – Maintain, defend, support, sustain, endorse बनाए रखना

81. **Intellectual property right** (IPR) (noun) – Legal rights that result from intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary and artistic fields.

82. **Under the auspices of** (phrase) – With the support, under the protection, sponsored by के संरक्षण में

83. **Poignant** (adjective) – Moving, touching, sad, pitiful, stirring मार्मिक

84. **Imperative** (noun) – Necessity, requirement, essential condition, urgent need आवश्यकता

85. **Reaffirm** (verb) – Confirm, restate, reinforce, assert again पुष्टि करना

86. **Commemorate** (verb) – Honor, celebrate, remember, observe, mark मनाना

87. **Commitment** (noun) – Dedication, pledge, promise, obligation, duty प्रतिबद्धता

88. **Preserve** (verb) – Protect, maintain, conserve, keep, safeguard संरक्षित करना

89. **Honour** (verb) – Respect, esteem, value, reverence, venerate सम्मान करना

90. **Literary** (adjective) – Pertaining to literature, written, creative, imaginative साहित्यिक

91. **Luminary** (noun) – a person who is famous and important in a particular area of activity

Summary of the Editorial

1. Books act as essential conduits for wisdom and imagination, impacting our collective consciousness.

2. They serve as historical connectors, bridging the gap between the past, present, and future through narratives.

3. Each book reflects the sociocultural nuances of its era, acting as an archive of its time.

4. Books document the thoughts, experiences, and ideas of generations, providing a rich source of wisdom.

5. By exploring literature from different times, we gain insights into the beliefs and values of our ancestors.

6. Books ignite imagination, inspiring readers to envision and pursue novel ideas.

7. They provide solace in solitude and guidance in times of uncertainty, offering a sense of companionship.

8. Books transport readers to different cultures and societies, enhancing empathy and understanding.

9. Novels and travelogues allow readers to experience distant realms and broaden their horizons.

10. In the realm of creativity, books catalyze innovation and help transcend physical limitations.

11. Books are crucial in preserving cultural heritage, safeguarding languages, traditions, and values.

12. The digital age brings transformations with e-books and interactive formats, enhancing reading experiences.

13. Despite these advancements, digitalization poses challenges to copyright laws through increased piracy.

14. World Book and Copyright Day, led by UNESCO on April 23, emphasizes the importance of respecting intellectual property.

15. The 2023 theme "Read Your Way" promotes the joy of reading and the commitment to preserving literary legacies.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which kind of books serve as conduits for the transmission of ideas across generations and cultures**?   **[Editorial Page]**
   A. Modern digital books equipped with artificial intelligence
   B. Books reflecting the sociocultural nuances of their era
   C. Periodicals focusing on current events
   D. Research articles in scientific journals

2. **Why do books play an indispensable role in the preservation of cultural heritage**?
   A. They document and store vast amounts of trivial data
   B. They serve as primary sources for academic research
   C. They safeguard languages, traditions, and values for posterity
   D. They are universally accessible resources for entertainment

3. **What transformation is the landscape of literature undergoing in the digital age**?
   A. A shift towards more traditional printing techniques
   B. A decline in the production of physical books
   C. The introduction of e-books and interactive digital formats
   D. The complete replacement of books by digital media

4. **What can be inferred about the impact of digital technologies on literature**?
   A. Digital technologies have led to a reduction in the publication of physical books.
   B. Digital technologies primarily enhance the visual aesthetics of books.
   C. Digital technologies have introduced new ways to experience books, but also challenge copyright laws.
   D. Digital technologies have fully replaced traditional books.

5. **What can be inferred about the role of books in fostering understanding and empathy**?
   A. Books primarily function as tools for academic study and research.
   B. Books enable readers to experience and understand diverse societies and cultures.
   C. Books are useful only when read in physical form.
   D. Books are most effective when they focus on futuristic themes.

6. **Complete the dialogue for Person B.**
   Person A: How was the book?
   Person B: I didn't like it. The story ends _____ for the hero
   A. badly
   B. worse
   C. bad
   D. Worst

7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first sentence (1) is in correct order, the sentences that follow are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
   1. The couple had been wanting to take some time off from their hectic work schedule.

A. The travel agent helped the couple plan their dream vacation, taking care of all the details from flights to accommodations.

B. The couple enjoyed their time abroad, exploring new places and trying new foods.

C. Upon returning home, the couple looked back on their trip with fond memories and a sense of gratitude for the experience.

D. The trip provided a much-needed break from their hectic lives, allowing them to relax and recharge.

E. They recognised that it was important to take a break from work time to time to revitalise themselves, and therefore, decided to continue travelling in future.

    A.   ADCBE

    B.   BADCE

    C.   CBDEA

    D.   ABDCE

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

The bureaucracy kept the government _____ informed about the riots in the town.

    A. well

    B. very

    C. straight

    D. So

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

The country's economy is in a _____ serious condition

    A. deadly

    B. rightly

    C. absolutely

    D. Carefully

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

Surabhi was one of the _____ girls; if not the _____ girl

    A. happiest; happy

    B. happy; happy

    C. happier; happier

    D. happy; happiest

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

Since it was a very cold day, my cat _____ on the terrace all afternoon

    A. lying

    B. lie

    C. laid

    D. Lay

12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first sentence (1) is in correct order, the sentences that follow are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

The owner had been in business since decades and understood its requirements

A. The owner conducted market research and analysed customer data to identify key trends and preferences.

B. The campaign was launched and monitored for effectiveness, with adjustments made as needed to optimize performance.

C. He recognised the need for a new marketing strategy, as sales had been stagnant for several months.

D. As a result, sales started to pick-up and the company continued to increase its revenue and thereby, profit.

E. Based on the research, the owner developed a new marketing campaign focused on reaching the target audience through social media and email marketing

A. CAEBD
B. CBDEA
C. ACDEB
D. BCADE

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

Having found no one, the postman slipped the letter _____ the door of the mansion.

A. below
B. underneath
C. without
D. Above

14. **Select the most appropriate preposition to fill in the blank.**

Everyone glanced _____ the pretty girl at the pool party

A. to
B. on
C. at
D. For

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

The committee was dissolved because the in-charge was _____ troublemaker

A. No article required
B. the
C. a
D. An

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

Sunil left school in 2014; I have not seen him _____.

A. Since
B. for
C. then
D. Hence

17. **Select the most appropriate adjective to fill in the blank.**

The houseowner was a _____ lady who ran a shelter for stray animals

A. true

B. strong

C. brave

D. Kind

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

The captain as well as his players _____ anxious about the forthcoming match

A. is

B. are

C. have

D. Has

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

Instead of _____ books, I borrow them from the library

A. buying

B. stolen

C. bad

D. Good

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

This is the place _____ Radha lived six years ago

A. What

B. when

C. how

D. Where

21. **Select the most appropriate article to fill in the blank.**

Two of _____ four awards are meant for engineering students

A. No article required

B. a

C. an

D. The

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

The horse was uncontrollable, so John jumped _____ the horse

A. of

B. off

C. To

D. In

23. **Select the most appropriate verb to fill in the blank.**

We _____ for the taxi to come before saying good bye

A. waited

B. longed

C. Threatened

D. Strived

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

Both _____ painters refused to work for the king

A. an

B. all

C. the

D. A

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

_____ Certain Rahim came looking for you.

A. An

B. The

C. He

D. A

Answers

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

Explanation

1. B) The passage emphasizes that books which reflect the sociocultural nuances of their respective eras act as conduits for transmitting ideas across generations and cultures. These books serve as invaluable archives that document the thoughts and perspectives of past generations, thus allowing for a richer understanding and continuity of cultural and intellectual heritage.

2. C) The passage notes that books are crucial in preserving cultural heritage by recording historical events, traditions, and societal norms. They ensure that languages, traditions, and values are preserved for future generations, thereby maintaining the continuity and integrity of human civilization.

3. C) As stated in the passage, the digital age has profoundly transformed the landscape of literature through the advent of e-books and interactive digital formats. These new technologies offer enhanced reading experiences and integrate features such as augmented reality and virtual reality, thus expanding the ways in which literature can be consumed and appreciated.

4. C) The passage implies that while digital technologies like e-books and interactive formats enrich the reading experience with innovations like augmented reality, they also pose challenges to copyright laws. These challenges include issues with piracy and unauthorized distribution, suggesting that the introduction of digital technologies is a double-edged sword for the literary world.

5. B) The passage suggests that books are "windows to diverse societies and cultures" and provide immersive experiences that transcend geographical boundaries. This indicates that by exposing readers to different ways of life and viewpoints, books play a crucial role in fostering empathy and a broader understanding among people from various backgrounds.

6. A) **Badly'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ जरूरत है एक adverb की जो कि बताए कि किस तरह से कुछ हुआ। 'Badly' सही रूप से व्यक्त करता है कि कैसे कहानी का अंत हीरो के लिए अच्छा नहीं हुआ। 'Worse' और 'Worst' comparative और superlative forms हैं, जो कि इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते क्योंकि वे quality की comparison करते हैं, न कि action का वर्णन। 'Bad' एक adjective है और यहाँ एक adverb की जरूरत है

    *   **Badly'** should be used because an adverb is needed here to describe how something happens. 'Badly' correctly expresses that the story does not end well for the hero. 'Worse' and 'Worst' are comparative and superlative forms, which do not fit in this context as they compare quality rather than describing an action. 'Bad' is an adjective, and an adverb is needed here

7. D) **ABDCE**

The couple had been wanting to take some time off from their hectic work schedule The travel agent helped the couple plan their dream vacation, taking care of all the details from flights to accommodations The couple enjoyed their time abroad, exploring new places and trying new foods. The trip provided a much-needed break from their hectic lives, allowing them to relax and recharge. Upon returning home, the couple looked back on their trip with fond memories and a sense of gratitude for the experience. They recognised that it was important to take a break from work time to time to revitalise themselves, and therefore, decided to continue travelling in future

8. A) **'Well'** का use होगा क्योंकि "well" एक adverb है जिसका अर्थ होता है अच्छी तरह से या संतोषजनक ढंग से, जो यहाँ पर संदर्भ के अनुसार सही बैठता है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि नौकरशाही ने सरकार को दंगों के बारे में अच्छी तरह से सूचित किया, इसलिए 'well' यहाँ पर उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Very' का अर्थ है बहुत, 'Straight' का अर्थ है सीधे, और 'So' का अर्थ है इसलिए या तो जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

    - **'Well'** should be used because it is an adverb meaning in a good or satisfactory manner, fitting the context here. The sentence states that the bureaucracy kept the government well informed about the riots, thus 'well' is the appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Very' means a high degree, 'Straight' means directly, and 'So' indicates therefore or to such an extent, which don't fit in this context

9. A) **deadly'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'deadly' का अर्थ होता है बहुत खतरनाक या घातक, जो यहाँ दिखाता है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था एक बेहद गंभीर और खतरनाक स्थिति में है। Sentence में उल्लेख है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था "गंभीर स्थिति" में है, इसलिए 'deadly' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह गंभीरता की डिग्री को बढ़ाता है। जबकि 'Rightly' का अर्थ होता है उचित रूप से या सही तरीके से, 'Absolutely' का अर्थ है पूर्ण रूप से, और 'Carefully' का अर्थ है सावधानीपूर्वक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि ये शब्द अर्थव्यवस्था की गंभीरता या खतरे की स्थिति को व्यक्त नहीं करते।

    - A. **deadly'** should be used because it implies something is very dangerous or fatal, suggesting the country's economy is in an extremely serious and dangerous condition. The mention of the economy being in a "serious condition" fits 'deadly' as it amplifies the degree of severity. Whereas, 'Rightly' means in a correct or appropriate manner, 'Absolutely' means completely, and 'Carefully' means with care, which don't convey the level of seriousness or danger to the economy as 'deadly' does in this context

10. A) "**happiest; happy**" सही है क्योंकि यह संदर्भ को सही ढंग से व्यक्त करता है। सेंटेंस कहता है कि Surabhi खुश लड़कियों में से एक है, अगर सबसे खुश नहीं तो। इसलिए, पहला खाली स्थान "happiest" द्वारा भरा जाना चाहिए, जो समूह के भीतर उसकी तुलनात्मक स्थिति को दर्शाता है, और दूसरा "happy" होना चाहिए, जो संभावित उत्कृष्टता को दर्शाता है।

    - Option A "happiest; happy" is correct as it accurately reflects the context. Therefore, the first blank should be filled with "happiest," indicating her comparative position within the group, and the second should be "happy," indicating potential supremacy.

11. 'D) ' विकल्प "**Lay**" सही है क्योंकि "lay" का प्रयोग अतीत काल में होता है जब सब्जेक्ट ने किसी ऑब्जेक्ट को कहीं रखा हो या खुद किसी स्थिति में रहा हो। यहाँ पर सेंटेंस में कहा गया है कि बहुत ठंडा दिन होने की वजह से मेरी बिल्ली पूरे दोपहर टेरेस पर रही, जो कि एक अतीत क्रिया है, इसलिए 'Lay' यहाँ पर उपयुक्त है। 'Lying' वर्तमान काल में लेटे होने की स्थिति को दर्शाता है, 'Lie' वर्तमान काल का रूप है जो खुद लेटने की क्रिया को दर्शाता है, और 'Laid' पिछले काल में किसी ऑब्जेक्ट को रखने की क्रिया है। यहाँ बिल्ली खुद लेटी हुई है, इसलिए 'Lay' सही विकल्प है।

- Option 'D' "**Lay**" is correct because "lay" is used for the past tense when the subject has placed an object somewhere or has been in a position itself. Here, the sentence is about the cat being on the terrace all afternoon on a very cold day, which is a past action, making 'Lay' suitable in this context. 'Lying' represents the state of being in a lying position in the present tense, 'Lie' is the present tense form indicating the act of lying down by oneself, and 'Laid' is the past tense action of placing an object. Since it's the cat that was in a lying position, 'Lay' is the correct choice

12. A) **CAEBD**

The owner had been in business since decades and understood its requirements He recognised the need for a new marketing strategy, as sales had been stagnant for several months. The owner conducted market research and analysed customer data to identify key trends and preferences. Based on the research, the owner developed a new marketing campaign focused on reaching the target audience through social media and email marketing The campaign was launched and monitored for effectiveness, with adjustments made as needed to optimize performance.As a result, sales started to pick-up and the company continued to increase its revenue and thereby, profit

13. B) **underneath'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'underneath' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के नीचे। sentence में mention किया गया है कि postman ने किसी को न पाकर चिट्ठी को महल के दरवाजे के नीचे डाल दिया, इसलिए 'underneath' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Below' भी नीचे को दर्शाता है लेकिन यह थोड़ा अस्पष्ट है, 'Without' का अर्थ है के बिना, और 'Above' का अर्थ है ऊपर, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

- **underneath'** should be used because it means directly below something. The sentence mentions that the postman slipped the letter under the door of the mansion after finding no one, making 'underneath' the most appropriate choice. While 'Below' also indicates a position lower than something, it's more ambiguous in this context. 'Without' means in the absence of, and 'Above' means at a higher place, neither of which fits in this context

14. C) **at'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'glance at' का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की ओर संक्षिप्त और तेज़ नज़र डालना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि हर कोई pool party में उस सुंदर लड़की की ओर देख रहा था, इसलिए 'at' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'to' का अर्थ होता है किसी दिशा में जाना, 'on' का अर्थ होता है किसी सतह पर होना, और 'For' का उपयोग किसी उद्देश्य या कारण को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **at'** should be used because 'glance at' means to look briefly and quickly at someone or something. The sentence mentions that everyone glanced at the pretty girl at the pool party, making 'at' fitting here. Whereas, 'to' implies direction, 'on' means being in a position atop something, and 'For' is used to indicate purpose or reason, which don't fit in this context

15. C) ' **A** का use होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी विशेषण के साथ किसी एक अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु का उल्लेख करते हैं, तो 'a' का प्रयोग करते हैं। यहाँ पर "troublemaker" एक विशेषण है जो एक अनिश्चित व्यक्ति को दर्शाता है, इसलिए 'a' सही है। 'No article required' का उपयोग तब होता है जब व्यक्ति या वस्तु निश्चित न हों और सामान्य हों, 'the' का उपयोग निश्चित और विशिष्ट व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, और 'An' का उपयोग उन शब्दों के पहले होता है जो व्यंजन से नहीं बल्कि स्वर से शुरू होते हैं। इस context में ये तीनों विकल्प गलत हैं।

    A should be used because when referring to an indefinite person or thing with an adjective, 'a' is used. Here, "troublemaker" is an adjective describing an indefinite person, making 'a' correct. 'No article required' is used when the person or thing is general and not specific, 'the' is used for definite and specific individuals or things, and 'An' is used before words that start with a vowel sound, not a consonant. In this context, the other three options are incorrect.

16. A) **Since'** का use होगा क्योंकि "since" का अर्थ होता है एक निश्चित समय से लेकर अब तक। Sentence में कहा गया है कि Sunil 2014 में स्कूल छोड़ चुका है और उस समय से लेखक ने उसे नहीं देखा, इसलिए 'since' यहाँ सही है। यह दिखाता है कि 2014 के बाद से लेखक की Sunil से मुलाकात नहीं हुई है। 'then' का उपयोग एक विशेष समय के बाद की घटनाओं को बताने के लिए होता है, 'for' का उपयोग समय की लंबाई के लिए होता है, और 'Hence' का अर्थ है इस कारण से, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठता

    - **Since'** should be used because "since" refers to the period of time from a specific point in the past until now. The sentence mentions that Sunil left school in 2014 and implies that the speaker hasn't seen him from that time to the present, making 'since' the correct choice. It indicates that the speaker has not encountered Sunil at any point after 2014. 'Then' is used to refer to a time following a particular moment, 'for' is used for the duration of time, and 'Hence' means therefore, which doesn't fit in this context
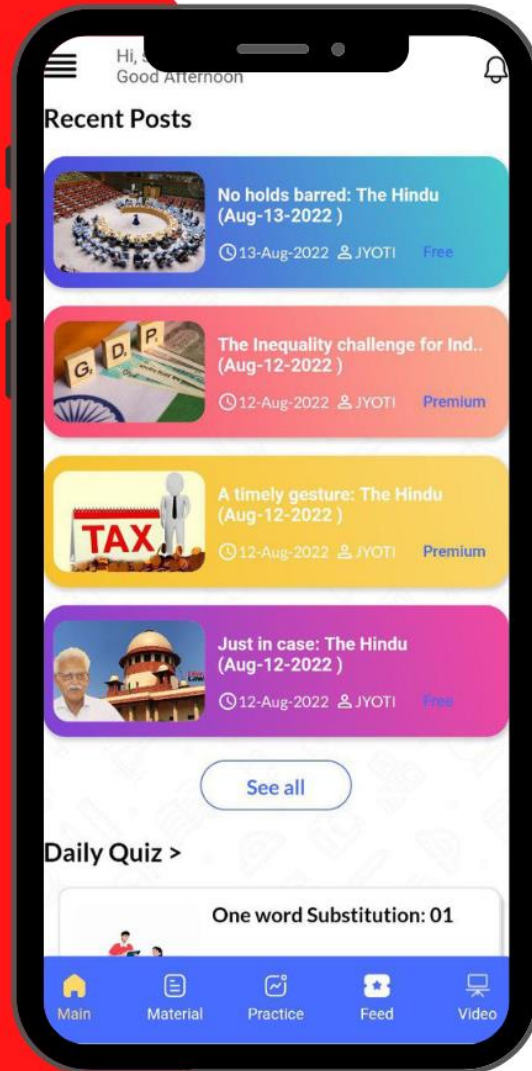
17. D) **Kind'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'kind' का अर्थ होता है दयालु या किसी के प्रति सहानुभूति रखना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि महिला आवारा जानवरों के लिए एक शेल्टर चलाती है, जो उसकी दयालुता को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'True' का अर्थ है सच्चा, 'Strong' का अर्थ है मजबूत, और 'Brave' का अर्थ है बहादुर, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

    - **'Kind'** should be used because it means having a friendly, generous, and considerate nature. The sentence mentions a lady who runs a shelter for stray animals, which shows her kindness. Whereas, 'True' means being honest, 'Strong' means having physical power, and 'Brave' implies courage, which don't fit in this context

18. A') **is** should be used because when using "as well as" in a sentence, the verb agrees with the first subject. Here, "The captain" is singular, so the verb should be singular as well, which is "is."

19. A) **Buying'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'buying' का अर्थ है कुछ खरीदना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि व्यक्ति पुस्तकें खरीदने के बजाय उन्हें पुस्तकालय से उधार लेता है, इसलिए 'buying' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Stolen' का अर्थ होता है चुराना, जो कि इस context में समझ में नहीं आता; 'Bad' और 'Good' का प्रयोग गुणवत्ता को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, जो कि इस संदर्भ में विकल्प के रूप में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं

    - **'Buying'** should be used because it means to purchase something. The sentence indicates that instead of purchasing books, the person borrows them from the library, making 'buying' the correct choice here. Whereas 'Stolen' implies theft, which doesn't make sense in this context; 'Bad' and 'Good' are used to indicate quality, which are not suitable as options in this scenario

20. 'D) **Where'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'where' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान या जगह का संदर्भ देना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि यह वह जगह है जहाँ राधा छह साल पहले रहती थी, इसलिए 'where' यहाँ सही है। 'What' का अर्थ होता है क्या, 'When' का अर्थ होता है कब, और 'How' का अर्थ होता है कैसे, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि यहाँ एक स्थान की बात की जा रही है, न कि समय, तरीका, या परिस्थिति।

    - **'Where'** should be used because it refers to a place or location. The sentence mentions this is the place where Radha lived six years ago, making 'where' appropriate here. 'What' means what, 'When' means when, and 'How' means how, which are not correct in this context as the sentence is about a location, not time, manner, or circumstance

21. D) The का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम विशेष या पहले से परिचित वस्तुओं, समूहों, या अवधारणाओं का जिक्र करते हैं, तो 'द' का उपयोग करते हैं। वाक्य में चार पुरस्कारों में से दो की बात की गई है, जो एक विशेष समूह को दर्शाता है, इसलिए 'द' सही है। 'No article required' उस समय उपयोग होता है जब सामान्य बात की जाती है, 'a' और 'an' अनिश्चित लेख होते हैं जिनका उपयोग सामान्य संदर्भ में किया जाता है, न कि विशेष समूह के लिए।

    - The' should be used because when we refer to specific or previously mentioned items, groups, or concepts, we use 'the'. The sentence refers to two out of four awards, indicating a specific group, hence 'the' is correct. 'No article required' is used when referring to things in general, 'a' and 'an' are indefinite articles used in a general sense, not for a specific group

22. B) विकल्प **'off'** सही है क्योंकि 'off' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ से दूर होना या उतरना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि घोड़ा अनियंत्रित था, इसलिए जॉन ने घोड़े से कूदने का निर्णय लिया, जो दर्शाता है कि वह घोड़े से नीचे उतरना चाहता था, इसलिए 'off' यहाँ सही है। 'Of', 'To', और 'In' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि 'Of' का प्रयोग संबंध व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है, 'To' का प्रयोग दिशा या स्थान के संदर्भ में होता है, और 'In' का प्रयोग किसी चीज़ के अंदर होने का वर्णन करने के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ प्रासंगिक नहीं हैं।

- Option 'B' **'off'** is correct because 'off' implies moving away from or descending from something. The sentence explains that the horse was uncontrollable, so John decided to jump off the horse, indicating his intention to get down from it, making 'off' appropriate here. 'Of', 'To', and 'In' do not fit in this context because 'Of' is used to express relation, 'To' is used in the context of direction or place, and 'In' is used to describe being inside something, none of which are relevant here.

23. A) **'Waited'** का use होगा क्योंकि "waited" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के लिए रुकना या इंतज़ार करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि हम टैक्सी आने का इंतज़ार कर रहे थे उसके बाद विदाई कही जाएगी, इसलिए 'waited' यहाँ सही है। 'Longed' का अर्थ है बहुत चाहना या लालसा होना, 'Threatened' का अर्थ है धमकी देना या खतरा उत्पन्न करना, और 'Strived' का अर्थ है प्रयास करना या संघर्ष करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

   - **Waited'** should be used because it means to stay in place or to anticipate something. The sentence mentions that we waited for the taxi to come before saying goodbye, making 'waited' fitting here. 'Longed' implies a strong desire or craving, 'Threatened' means to express an intention of inflicting pain or damage, and 'Strived' means to make efforts or struggle, which don't fit in this contex

24. C) **'the'** का use होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी विशेष समूह या पहले से ज्ञात व्यक्तियों की बात करते हैं, तो 'the' का प्रयोग होता है। Sentence में विशेष चित्रकारों का उल्लेख है जो राजा के लिए काम करने से इंकार करते हैं, इसलिए 'the' यहाँ सही है। 'An' का प्रयोग एकवचन संज्ञा के पहले होता है जो व्यंजन ध्वनि से नहीं शुरू होती है, 'all' का प्रयोग समूह की पूर्णता के लिए होता है लेकिन यहाँ संदर्भ स्पष्ट है, और 'A' का प्रयोग एकवचन संज्ञा के पहले होता है जो व्यंजन ध्वनि से शुरू होती है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

   - **'The'** should be used because it refers to a specific group or already known individuals. The sentence mentions specific painters who refused to work for the king, making 'the' correct here. 'An' is used before a singular noun that starts with a vowel sound, 'all' indicates the entirety of a group but the context is specific here, and 'A' is used before a singular noun starting with a consonant sound, which doesn't fit in this context.

25. D) यानी 'A' सही उत्तर है क्योंकि यहाँ "certain Rahim" के उपयोग से पता चलता है कि 'Rahim' को एक अनिश्चित लेकिन पहचाने जाने वाले व्यक्ति के रूप में दर्शाया गया है। 'A' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब हम किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या चीज़ की बजाय एक सामान्य या अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु की बात करते हैं। 'Certain' के साथ 'A' का प्रयोग उस व्यक्ति की विशिष्टता को दर्शाता है लेकिन फिर भी उसे अनिश्चितता के साथ प्रस्तुत करता है। इस संदर्भ में, 'The', 'An', और 'He' सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि 'The' और 'He' निश्चितता और विशेषता को दर्शाते हैं, जबकि 'An' का प्रयोग 'Rahim' जैसे व्यंजन ध्वनि से शुरू होने वाले शब्द के लिए नहीं होता।

   - Which is 'A', is correct because the use of "certain Rahim" indicates that 'Rahim' is being referred to as a specific yet indefinite individual. 'A' is used when we are talking about a

general or indefinite person or thing, rather than a specific person or thing. The use of 'A' with 'certain' denotes the specificity of the individual but still presents it with a sense of indefiniteness. In this context, 'The', 'An', and 'He' are incorrect because 'The' and 'He' imply definiteness and specificity, while 'An' is not used before words starting with a consonant sound like 'Rahi