

Graduate Route visa and Rishi Sunak's heavy hand

As a former banker and Chancellor of the **Exchequer** during the difficult years of the pandemic between 2020 to 2022, UK's Prime Minister Rishi Sunak might have been expected to have a healthy **scepticism** about the **utility** of **blunt instruments**. Unfortunately, in a **make-or-break** election year, it appears that Sunak has **abandoned prudence** for a **counter-productive** policy **populism**. His government's recent **consideration** of action against the Graduate Route visa scheme for international students **shows** its **flailing in the face of** a **multi-pronged** crisis — of a declining economy and rising **immigration**. There is no doubt that a growing **influx** of people continues to be a challenge. This year alone, that figure has grown by 25 per cent in the UK over the same period last year. Sunak's government sees **curbing** high **migration** figures, legal and illegal, as a priority area. However, its **approach** to fixing it **might end up** hurting its own citizens' interests the most.

Access to quality higher education **has** been one of the appeals of the UK for international students, including and especially those from India, whose **considerable** tuition fees help **subsidise** the education costs of domestic students. In the **post-Brexit**, post-pandemic world, UK's universities have also served as a route to recovery for its **floundering** economy. The post-study visas have been a crucial **cog** in that process. Launched in 2021, they allow students to remain in the UK for at least two years upon successful completion of a bachelor's, post-graduate, or equivalent course. For those with PhDs or other doctoral qualifications, the stay is extended to three years, with an opportunity to pursue employment opportunities. Between 2021 and 2023, **for instance**, the independent Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) found that Indians **accounted for** 89,200 visas or 42 per cent of the overall **grants**. Despite the Sunak government's recent **intent** to restrict it only to the best and the brightest students over those who are "**driven** more by a desire for immigration rather than education", MAC's **assessment** found that there is no evidence of the visa being **abused**. **On the contrary**, **experts**, including members of Sunak's own party, **point out** that it will **exacerbate** the financial **distress** of British universities and slow down the UK's economic recovery.

This **myopic conservatism**, in fact, has shown up in a **streak** of bad policymaking. In April, the controversial Rwanda **Bill** that **seeks to deport** select **asylum seekers** to the African nation pending assessment for permanent **resettlement**, **was** passed. **Reportedly**, the British government spent nearly 300 million pounds on a scheme that is cruel and **xenophobic**. The **deliberation** over the Graduate Route visa **shows** a similar lack of engagement with complex issues and the consequences of a **heavy-handed** policy that **plays to** the **anxieties** and insecurities of some. On this **front**, Sunak's government has repeatedly failed to **step up to the task**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Heavy hand** (noun) – Strict or harsh control or authority कठोर नियंत्रण
2. **Exchequer** (noun) – Treasury, financial department, finance ministry, public funds, government funds राजकोष
3. **Scepticism** (noun) – Doubt, disbelief, mistrust, suspicion, uncertainty संदेह
4. **Utility** (noun) – Usefulness, practicality, effectiveness, value, benefit उपयोगिता
5. **Blunt** (adjective) – Uncompromisingly forthright, direct, straightforward, plain-spoken, frank सीधे
6. **Instrument** (noun) – Tool, implement, device, apparatus, mechanism साधन
7. **Make-or-break** (adjective) – Critical, crucial, decisive, pivotal, life-or-death बनाने या बिगाड़ने के
8. **Abandon** (verb) – Forsake, leave, desert, give up, relinquish त्याग देना
9. **Prudence** (noun) – Caution, circumspection, wisdom, forethought, sagacity सावधानी
10. **Counter-productive** (adjective) – Having the opposite of the desired effect, harmful, detrimental, adverse, self-defeating प्रतिकूल
11. **Populism** (noun) – Support for the concerns of ordinary people, demagoguery, popularism, grassroots politics लोकलुभावनवाद
12. **Consideration** (noun) – Thoughtfulness, deliberation, reflection, contemplation, regard विचार
13. **Flail** (verb) – Struggle, thrashing, wavering, faltering, tottering असफल प्रयास करना
14. **In the face of** (phrase) – Despite, in spite of, notwithstanding, regardless of, in defiance of के बावजूद
15. **Multi-pronged** (adjective) – Multifaceted, manifold, diverse, comprehensive, all-encompassing बहु-पक्षीय
16. **Immigration** (noun) – The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country, migration, settlement, relocation, colonization प्रवास
17. **Influx** (noun) – Arrival, entry, coming in, inflow, inundation आगमन
18. **Curb** (verb) – Restrain, control, limit, check, restrict रोक लगाना
19. **Migration** (noun) – Movement from one part of something to another, relocation, movement, exodus, diaspora प्रव्रजन
20. **End up** (phrasal verb) – Conclude, finish, result, terminate, wind up समाप्त होना
21. **Considerable** (adjective) – Significant, substantial, large, extensive, ample पर्याप्त
22. **Subsidise** (verb) – Support financially, fund, sponsor, underwrite, finance आर्थिक सहायता देना
23. **Post-Brexit** (noun) – The period after the UK left the EU, post-EU exit ब्रेक्जिट के बाद
24. **Floundering** (adjective) – Struggling, stumbling, faltering, failing, staggering विफल

25. **Cog** (noun) – part, component, mechanism
घटक
26. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, as an example, such as, like, e.g. उदाहरण के लिए
27. **Account for** (phrasal verb) – Constitute, make, comprise, form बनाना
28. **Grant** (noun) – Financial aid, subsidy, allowance, award, endowment अनुदान
29. **Intent** (noun) – Intention, aim, purpose, objective, goal इरादा
30. **Drive** (verb) – Propel, motivate, push, spur, stimulate प्रेरित करना
31. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, appraisal, estimation, analysis, judgement मूल्यांकन
32. **Abuse** (verb) – Misuse, exploit, mistreat, harm, mistreat दुरुपयोग करना
33. **On the contrary** (phrase) – Conversely, on the other hand, in contrast, oppositely, contrarily इसके विपरीत
34. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, show, highlight, reveal, identify संकेत करना
35. **Exacerbate** (verb) – Worsen, aggravate, intensify, heighten, amplify बढ़ाना
36. **Distress** (noun) – Suffering, anguish, pain, agony, hardship कष्ट
37. **Myopic** (adjective) – Short-sighted, narrow-minded, unthinking, limited दृष्टिहीन
38. **Conservatism** (noun) – Traditionalism, orthodoxy, conservativeness, traditionality, conformity रूढ़िवाद
39. **Streak** (noun) – A continuous period of specified success or luck, run, sequence, spell, phase दौर
40. **Seek** (verb) – Search for, look for, try to find, pursue, strive for तलाश करना
41. **Deport** (verb) – Expel, banish, exile, remove, eject निर्वासित करना
42. **Asylum seeker** (noun) – Refugee, displaced person, migrant, escapee, expatriate शरणार्थी
43. **Resettlement** (noun) – Relocation, moving, transfer, transplantation, establishment पुनर्वास
44. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, purportedly, supposedly, apparently, it is said that कथित रूप से
45. **Xenophobic** (adjective) – Fearful of foreigners, bigoted, prejudiced, intolerant, anti-immigrant विदेशी द्वेषी
46. **Deliberation** (noun) – Consideration, reflection, contemplation, thought, discussion विचार-विमर्श
47. **Heavy-handed** (adjective) – Oppressive, harsh, severe, authoritarian, overbearing कठोर
48. **Play to something** (phrasal verb) – Appeal to, cater to, exploit, pander to, capitalize on कुछ का लाभ उठाना

49. **Anxiety** (noun) – Worry, concern, unease, nervousness, apprehension चिंता

50. **Front** (noun) – Aspect, side, part, element, area पहलू

51. **Step up to the task** (phrase) – Rise to the occasion, take responsibility, tackle, handle, address कार्यभार संभालना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Rishi Sunak's Background:** As a former banker and Chancellor during the pandemic, Sunak was expected to be cautious with blunt policy tools.
2. **Election Year Populism:** Facing a make-or-break election, Sunak's government is opting for populist policies rather than prudent ones.
3. **Graduate Route Visa Scheme:** The government is considering actions against the Graduate Route visa scheme for international students amid economic and immigration crises.
4. **Immigration Challenge:** Immigration, both legal and illegal, has significantly increased, with a 25% rise in the past year.
5. **Curbing Migration:** Reducing high migration figures is a priority for Sunak's government, but its methods may harm British interests.
6. **UK's Appeal for International Students:** Quality higher education attracts international students, particularly from India, whose tuition fees subsidize domestic education costs.
7. **Economic Recovery Post-Brexit and Pandemic:** UK universities have been crucial in the country's economic recovery, with post-study visas playing a key role.
8. **Post-Study Visa Benefits:** Introduced in 2021, these visas allow students to stay for two to three years post-graduation, aiding employment and economic contributions.
9. **Visa Statistics:** From 2021 to 2023, Indians accounted for 89,200 visas, 42% of the total granted.
10. **No Evidence of Abuse:** The Migration Advisory Committee found no evidence of abuse of the Graduate Route visa scheme.
11. **Economic Impact:** Restricting the visa scheme could exacerbate financial distress for British universities and slow economic recovery.
12. **Myopic Conservatism:** Sunak's government has shown a pattern of poor policymaking, influenced by conservative views.
13. **Controversial Rwanda Bill:** In April, a bill was passed to deport select asylum seekers to Rwanda, costing the government nearly 300 million pounds.
14. **Cruel and Xenophobic Scheme:** The Rwanda Bill has been criticized for being cruel and xenophobic.
15. **Lack of Engagement:** The government's deliberation over the Graduate Route visa demonstrates a lack of understanding of complex issues and heavy-handed policies catering to public anxieties.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Objective
 - B. Critical
 - C. Optimistic
 - D. Indifferent
2. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the potential impact of curbing the Graduate Route visa scheme on the UK's higher education sector?**
 - A. It will likely result in a significant decrease in the number of international students, particularly from India.
 - B. It will lead to a substantial increase in the tuition fees for domestic students.
 - C. It will enhance the quality of higher education by reducing overcrowding in universities.
 - D. It will have no noticeable impact on the financial stability of UK universities.
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The benefits of the Graduate Route visa for international students.
 - B. The economic impact of international students on UK universities.
 - C. Criticism of the UK government's immigration and economic policies under Rishi Sunak.
 - D. The challenges faced by international students in the UK.
4. **What inference can be drawn about the UK government's strategy towards immigration based on the passage?**
 - A. The UK government is focused on completely stopping all forms of immigration.
 - B. The government is prioritizing legal immigration over illegal immigration.
 - C. The government's approach might inadvertently harm the interests of UK citizens.
 - D. The UK government plans to increase immigration to boost the economy.
5. **According to the passage, what potential impact could restricting the post-study visa have on the UK?**
 - A. Improvement in the quality of education
 - B. Reduction in financial distress of British universities
 - C. Slowing down the UK's economic recovery
 - D. Increase in immigration fraud cases
6. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**

My father was always ordering about my sister

 - A. ordering on my sister
 - B. ordering my sister about
 - C. No improvement required
 - D. giving order for my sister
7. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
 - A. Correspondence

- B. Miscellaneous
C. Exclamation
D. Disciplinary
8. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words. Something that is strong and lasts a long time without breaking or becoming weaker.
- A. Durable
B. Harsh
C. Pliable
D. Secure
9. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
You should / have respond / to my query / sooner.
- A. to my query
B. You should
C. have respond
D. Sooner
10. **Select the option that gives the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
My friends succeeded because they left no stone unturned in their search for an answer to the problem
- A. depended on many people
B. made every possible effort
C. looked in different places
D. proposed good plans
11. **Select the correct passive voice of the given sentence.**
She is making a beautiful beaded curtain
- A. A beautiful beaded curtain was being made by her.
B. A beautiful beaded curtain was made by her.
C. A beautiful beaded curtain is being made by her.
D. A beautiful beaded curtain is made by her
12. **Select the correct active voice of the given sentence.**
Rohan was pushed into the pool by Karan
- A. Karan was pushing Rohan into the pool.
B. Rohan had pushed Karan into the pool.
C. Karan pushed Rohan into the pool.
D. Rohan pushed Karan into the pool.
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Rectify
- A. Corrupt
B. Select
C. Correct
D. Assist
14. **Select the correct indirect speech form of the given sentence.**

- The teacher said, "You must work hard for your exams."
- A. The teacher was advising her students to do work hard for their exams.
 - B. The teacher told students for working hard for their exams.
 - C. The teacher was telling her students to work hard for their exams.
 - D. The teacher advised her students to work hard for their exams.
15. **Arrange the statements in the correct order to make a meaningful paragraph.**
- A. But, in developed societies, the childhood and adolescence is extended.
 - B. In rural communities, the customs are more uniform.
 - C. This provides more opportunities for education and character development.
 - D. The practices of child rearing vary from culture to culture.
- A. DABC
 - B. BADC
 - C. DBAC
 - D. BCDA
16. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
- Disrupt
- A. Breach
 - B. Injure
 - C. Arrange
 - D. Organise
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- The crew / of sailors / were not perturbed / by the strong gale.
- A. of sailors
 - B. by the strong gale
 - C. The crew
 - D. were not perturbed
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- The manager said, "Could you please / confirm me whether you / have received all the items / that you had ordered?"
- A. The manager said, "Could you please
 - B. that you had ordered
 - C. have received all the items
 - D. confirm me whether you
19. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Contrary
 - B. Terribal
 - C. Longitude
 - D. Manners
20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
- Negligent

- A. Faithful
- B. Strange
- C. Indifferent
- D. Careful

Comprehension:

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

The greedy man rushed home to tell his wife and daughter about his wish, all the (1) _____ touching the objects in his path and watching (2) _____ convert into gold. Once he got home, his daughter (3) _____ to greet him. As soon as he bent (4) _____ to scoop her up in his arms, she turned into a golden statue. He was (5) _____ and started crying and trying to bring his daughter back to life

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. while
 - B. wayside
 - C. interval
 - D. bit
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. there
 - B. them
 - C. their
 - D. those
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. rushing
 - B. was rush
 - C. has rushed
 - D. rushed
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. along
 - B. up
 - C. through
 - D. down
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. demolished
 - B. devastated
 - C. determined
 - D. destroyed

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **Critical**

B. Critical is correct because the passage critiques the British government's approach to the Graduate Route visa scheme and other immigration policies, highlighting their counter-productive and myopic nature.

A. Objective is incorrect because the passage does not just present facts but also includes judgment and critique.

C. Optimistic is incorrect because the passage does not express hope or positivity about the current policies.

D. Indifferent is incorrect because the passage is clearly engaged and concerned with the issues discussed.

2. A) **The passage indicates that international students, particularly from India, are a major source of tuition fees that subsidize domestic students' education. Curbing the Graduate Route visa scheme is likely to deter these students, resulting in a decrease in their numbers.**

B. While the passage states that international students' tuition helps subsidize domestic students' education, it does not explicitly mention that reducing international student numbers will directly lead to higher tuition fees for domestic students.

C. There is no evidence in the passage to suggest that overcrowding in universities is an issue that would be mitigated by curbing the Graduate Route visa scheme. Additionally, the quality of education is not directly addressed in terms of student numbers.

D. The passage clearly suggests that international students' fees are crucial for the financial stability of UK universities, implying that there will indeed be an impact if the number of these students decreases.

3. C) **Criticism of the UK government's immigration and economic policies under Rishi Sunak.**

C. Criticism of the UK government's immigration and economic policies under Rishi Sunak is correct because the passage primarily focuses on criticizing the government's approach to immigration and economic policies, especially concerning the Graduate Route visa.

A. The benefits of the Graduate Route visa for international students is incorrect because while the passage mentions the benefits, it is not the main focus.

B. The economic impact of international students on UK universities is incorrect because, although discussed, it is part of the broader critique of the government's policies.

D. The challenges faced by international students in the UK is incorrect because the passage does not focus on the students' challenges but rather on the government's policies affecting them.

4. C) **The passage suggests that the government's approach to curbing high migration figures, both legal and illegal, might end up hurting its own citizens' interests the most, indicating a counterproductive outcome.**

A. The passage does not suggest that the UK government is aiming to stop all forms of immigration; rather, it is focused on reducing high migration figures.

- B. There is no indication in the passage that the government is prioritizing legal immigration over illegal immigration. The passage mentions curbing both legal and illegal migration.
- D. The passage describes the government's consideration of action against the Graduate Route visa scheme, which would reduce rather than increase immigration.
5. **C) Slowing down the UK's economic recovery**
- A: Incorrect. The passage does not mention any improvement in the quality of education as a result of restricting the post-study visa.
- B: Incorrect. The passage suggests that restricting the visa will exacerbate, not reduce, the financial distress of British universities.
- C: Correct. Experts, including members of Sunak's own party, point out that restricting the post-study visa will slow down the UK's economic recovery.
- D: Incorrect. The passage specifically mentions that there is no evidence of the visa being abused, hence it does not lead to an increase in immigration fraud cases.
6. B) 'ordering about my sister' के बदले 'ordering my sister about' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'order about' एक Phrasal Verb है जिसका मतलब होता है किसी को नियंत्रित करना या आदेश देना, और इसका सही प्रयोग 'ordering my sister about' होता है; जैसे— The manager was always ordering the employees about.
- 'ordering my sister about' will be used instead of 'ordering about my sister' because 'order about' is a phrasal verb that means to control or give orders to someone, and the correct usage is 'ordering my sister about'; Like— The manager was always ordering the employees about.
7. C) The incorrectly spelt word among the given options is 'Exclamation'. The correct spelling is 'Exclamation'. अचानक की हुई पुकार या टिप्पणी।
8. A) **Durable** (noun) – Able to withstand wear, pressure, or damage; hard-wearing or long-lasting. स्थिर
- Harsh** (adjective) – Unpleasantly rough or jarring to the senses. कठोर
 - Pliable** (adjective) – Easily bent; flexible or adaptable. लचीला
 - Secure** (adjective) – Fixed or fastened so as not to give way, become loose, or be lost. सुरक्षित
9. C) 'have respond' के बदले 'have responded' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'have' के बाद 3rd form of verb (past participle) का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'have responded' will be used instead of 'have respond' because after 'have', the 3rd form of the verb (past participle) is used.
10. B) **Left no stone unturned** (idiom) – Made every possible effort प्रत्येक संभावित प्रयास किया
11. C) A beautiful beaded curtain is being made by her
12. C) Karan pushed Rohan into the pool
13. A) **Rectify** (verb) – To make right or correct, to amend, to adjust. सुधारना
- Antonym: **Corrupt** (verb) – To alter from the original or correct form or version, to degrade, to spoil. बिगाड़ना
- Select** (verb) – To choose from a number of alternatives, to pick out. चुनना
 - Correct** (verb) – To make or set right, to amend. सही करना

- **Assist** (verb) – To give support or aid, to help. **सहायता करना**
14. D) The teacher advised her students to work hard for their exams.
15. C) **DBAC**
The practices of child rearing vary from culture to culture. In rural communities, the customs are more uniform. But, in developed societies, the childhood and adolescence is extended. This provides more opportunities for education and character development.
16. A) **Disrupt** (verb) – Cause disorder or turmoil, interrupt, break apart. **व्यवधान डालना**
Synonym: **Breach** (verb) – Break or violate a rule, agreement, or boundary. **उल्लंघन करना**
- **Injure** (verb) – Cause harm or damage to someone or something, hurt. **चोट पहुंचाना**
 - **Arrange** (verb) – Put in a proper or systematic order, organize. **व्यवस्थित करना**
 - **Organise** (verb) – Coordinate the activities of a person or group, arrange systematically. **संगठित करना**
17. D) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject 'The crew' singular है, इसलिए verb भी singular होनी चाहिए; जैसे— The team is ready for the match.
- 'was' will be used instead of 'were' because the subject 'The crew' is singular, hence the verb should also be singular; Like— The team is ready for the match.
18. D) **confirm me** के बदले 'confirm to me' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'confirm' verb को सीधा object के साथ use नहीं किया जाता। जैसे— The manager said, "Could you please confirm to me whether you have received all the items that you had ordered?"
- 'confirm to me' will be used instead of 'confirm me' because the verb 'confirm' is not used directly with an object. Like— The manager said, "Could you please confirm to me whether you have received all the items that you had ordered?"
19. B) The incorrectly spelt word among the given options is 'Terribal'. The correct spelling is '**Terrible**'
भयानक
20. D) **Negligent** (adjective) – Failing to take proper care or showing lack of attention, careless, heedless, lax. **लापरवाह**
Antonym: **Careful** (adjective) – Taking pain to avoid harm or damage, cautious, attentive, heedful. **सतर्क**
- **Faithful** (adjective) – Loyal, true, trustworthy, staunch. **वफादार**
 - **Strange** (adjective) – Not previously visited, known, or encountered, unfamiliar, unknown, foreign. **अजीब**
 - **Indifferent** (adjective) – Having no interest or sympathy, unconcerned, uninterested, apathetic. **उदासीन**
21. A) '**While**' का use होगा क्योंकि "while" का अर्थ होता है 'जबकि' या 'इस समय में'. यहाँ पर sentence के context में बताया गया है कि लालची आदमी घर जा रहा था और उसी समय उसने जो objects को

छूआ वह सोना बन गया। इसलिए, 'while' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Wayside' का अर्थ है किसी मार्ग का किनारा, 'Interval' का अर्थ है अंतराल, और 'Bit' का अर्थ है थोड़ा सा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **While** should be used because it means 'during the time that' or 'at the same time'. The context of the sentence explains how the greedy man was going home and during that time whatever objects he touched turned into gold, making 'while' fitting here. Whereas, 'Wayside' means the side of a road, 'Interval' means a gap, and 'Bit' implies a small amount, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) **Them** का use होगा क्योंकि "them" का अर्थ होता है objects या things को refer करना, जो पहले mention हो चुके हों। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि वह अपने रास्ते में स्थित objects को touch करता है और वह सोने में बदल जाते हैं, इसलिए 'them' यहाँ सही है। 'There' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान में, 'Their' possessive form है, और 'Those' का अर्थ है specific objects या things को refer करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Them** should be used because "them" refers to objects or things that have been previously mentioned. The sentence mentions that he touches objects in his path and watches them turn to gold, making 'them' fitting here. Whereas, 'There' means in or at that place, 'Their' is a possessive form, and 'Those' refers to specific objects or things, which doesn't fit in this context.

23. D) **Rushed** का use होगा क्योंकि "rushed" का अर्थ होता है जल्दी से मोड़ना या दौड़ना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि उसकी बेटी उसे मिलने आ रही थी, इसलिए वह जल्दी से उसके पास गई। इसलिए 'Rushed' यहाँ सही है। 'Rushing' जारी हो रहे क्रिया को दर्शाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Was rush' और 'has rushed' grammatically सही नहीं हैं।

- **Rushed** should be used because it indicates the action of moving or going quickly. The sentence mentions that his daughter came to greet him, implying she moved quickly towards him. Therefore, 'Rushed' is fitting here. 'Rushing' indicates an ongoing action, which doesn't fit in this context. 'Was rush' and 'has rushed' are not grammatically correct.

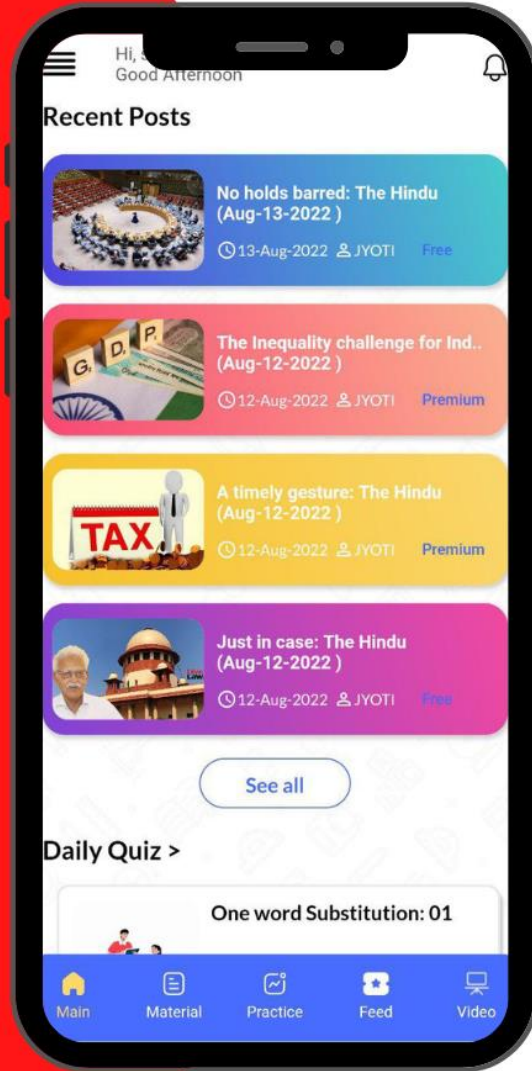
24. 'D) **Down** का use होगा क्योंकि यह इंगीत करता है कि कोई व्यक्ति नीचे झुक रहा है। Sentence में बताया गया है कि जब उस आदमी ने अपनी बेटी को गले लगाने के लिए झुका, तब वह सोने की प्रतिमा बन गई। इस context में, 'down' झुकने का सही action दर्शाता है। जबकि 'along', 'up', और 'through' इस context में सही नहीं होते।

- **Down** should be used because it indicates the action of bending or leaning downward. The sentence describes that as the man bent down to embrace his daughter, she turned into a golden statue. In this context, 'down' correctly depicts the action of bending. On the other hand, 'along', 'up', and 'through' don't fit in this context.

25. B) **Devastated** का use होगा क्योंकि "devastated" का अर्थ होता है बहुत ही दुखी या निराश होना। Sentence में जिक्र किया गया है कि जैसे ही उसने अपनी बेटी को गले लगाने की कोशिश की, वह एक

सोने की मूर्ति में बदल गई। इसका मतलब है कि वह अपनी बेटी को खो बैठा, जिससे वह बहुत ही दुखी हो जाएगा। इसलिए 'devastated' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'डेमोलिशेड (Demolished)' का अर्थ है तोड़ देना, 'डिटर्मिन्ड (Determined)' का अर्थ है ठान लेना, और 'डिस्ट्रॉयड (Destroyed)' का अर्थ है नष्ट कर देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Devastated'** should be used because it means to be extremely sad or shocked. The sentence describes how as soon as he tried to hug his daughter, she turned into a gold statue. This implies that he lost his daughter, which would naturally make him very upset. Hence, 'devastated' fits perfectly here. On the other hand, 'Demolished' means to tear down, 'Determined' means to firmly decide, and 'Destroyed' means to ruin completely, which don't fit in this context.



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