

Attain happiness by living in the moment

Embracing small moments and choosing to smile can transform not just our day, but the lives of those around us, making the world a happier place

I have **often wondered** if happiness is a choice or an effort. As I have aged, I realise that it is a choice for which one needs to make an effort. I understand that **happiness derived** out of **immersing** oneself in the moment **is** also **meditative**.

A few years back, I was standing in the airport security **queue** with a **grumpy** face. It was an early morning flight for which I had to wake up in **the dead of the night**. I was also stressed as I had to make a presentation to my Board of Directors in a few hours. In short I had no reasons to be happy.

In this self-made **gloom** surrounding me, my eyes fell on an old gentleman, standing patiently in front of me. His **cheerful disposition** even at that early hour, despite the struggle to **navigate** the slow moving long queue and the broad smile on his face as he walked **jauntily** for the mandatory check, **was** enough to **light up** the faces of everyone around him. He smiled at the security personnel, asked his name, introduced himself and still laughing, picked up his cabin baggage and moved on with a **spring in his steps**. The usually **taciturn** security staff kept looking at the **retreating** back — with a smile on his face!

We had a laughter club in my **condominium** complex. These **sexagenarians** to **octogenarians burst into laughter at the drop of a hat**, **oblivious** to the **smirks** of the other walkers. The laughter is forced, but the young **at heart** are immersed in the act. They have chosen to work for happiness, **unmindful** of the worry of the moment.

Children do not need a reason to be happy — they do not even have to fake it. Each moment is a **miracle** for them. It would not be wrong to say that they live in the moment. The purity and the **sheer** joy of their happiness is a **sight to behold**.

I was a young boy of 9. My brother was 8. We were having annual sports in our school. The winter days were **gloriously** sunny. It was a pleasure to sit on the boundary wall to watch the young athletes. It was an equally satisfying act to **clap** for the winning heroes. We lost sense of time, so **absorbed** were we in the pleasure of the moment. This led my worried and **irate** father to **march** to the school and **drag** us back home. The **lasting** memory is that of our sitting on the boundary wall lost in the joy that it afforded us and not the subsequent **thrashing**.

As we grew into **adulthood**, with **accompanying** responsibilities of the daily **grind**, lines of **frown** started appearing on our **foreheads**. We forgot to even smile. We also forgot to make friends. We thought that the **professionals** that we spent time with **could** at best be **acquaintances**. We could not have been **farther** from truth. Friends are forever a source of joy.

Now that we are in the **winter** of our lives, we realise that there is so much to be happy about. **The act** of waking up in the morning, or **going** about our routine with our hands and feet and **many** other such acts that we considered **mundane** in our younger days, **are** now sources of happiness.

Everyone loves to spend time with a smiling person, avoiding a grumpy face. The world would be happier if all of us chose to be the lighted candle of Ralph Waldo Emerson, "When a happy person comes into the room, it is as if another candle has been **lit**." [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **At heart** (phrase) – Basically, fundamentally, essentially, in fact, actually, मूल रूप से

Vocabulary

1. **Attain** (verb) – Achieve, reach, accomplish, obtain, acquire प्राप्त करना
2. **Embrace** (verb) – Accept, adopt, welcome, support, take up अपनाना
3. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, commonly, repeatedly, habitually अक्सर
4. **Wonder** (verb) – Think, ponder, contemplate, question, consider सोचना
5. **Derive** (verb) – Obtain, get, acquire, draw, gain प्राप्त करना
6. **Immerse** (verb) – Engage, involve, absorb, submerge, dive into डूबना
7. **Meditative** (adjective) – Reflective, contemplative, thoughtful, pensive, introspective ध्यानमग्न
8. **Queue** (noun) – Line, row, column, file, waiting line कतार
9. **Grumpy** (adjective) – Grouchy, irritable, bad-tempered, cranky, moody चिड़चिड़ा
10. **The dead of the night** (phrase) – Late at night, middle of the night, midnight रात का सन्नाटा
11. **Gloom** (adjective) – Sadness, melancholy, depression, darkness, misery उदासी
12. **Cheerful** (adjective) – Happy, joyful, upbeat, bright, lively प्रसन्न
13. **Disposition** (noun) – Temperament, nature, character, attitude, outlook स्वभाव
14. **Navigate** (verb) – Manage, handle, steer, guide, direct रास्ता निकालना
15. **Jauntily** (adverb) – Cheerfully, happily, brightly, buoyantly, sprightly मस्ती से
16. **Light up** (phrasal verb) – Illuminate, brighten, cheer up, enliven, animate रोशन करना
17. **A spring in your steps** (phrase) – Energy, bounce, enthusiasm, liveliness उत्साह
18. **Taciturn** (adjective) – Quiet, silent, reserved, reticent, uncommunicative मौन
19. **Retreating** (adjective) – Withdrawing, receding, moving back, backing away पीछे हटना
20. **Condominium** (adjective) – Apartment, housing complex, residential complex आवासीय परिसर
21. **Sexagenarian** (noun) – A person in their sixties साठ वर्ष का व्यक्ति
22. **Octogenarian** (noun) – A person in their eighties अस्सी वर्ष का व्यक्ति
23. **Burst into laughter** (phrase) – Start laughing suddenly, break into laughter अचानक हँस पड़ना

24. **At the drop of a hat** (phrase) – Instantly, immediately, without hesitation तुरंत
25. **Oblivious** (to) (adjective) – Unaware, ignorant, unmindful, inattentive, unconscious अनजान
26. **Smirk** (noun) – Smile, grin, sneer, simper, smug look व्यंग्यात्मक मुस्कान
27. **Unmindful** (of) (adjective) – Indifferent, unaware, oblivious, heedless, inattentive ध्यान न देना
28. **Miracle** (noun) – Wonder, marvel, phenomenon, extraordinary event चमत्कार
29. **Sheer** (adjective) – Pure, absolute, complete, utter, total पूर्ण
30. **Sight to behold** (phrase) – Spectacular view, impressive scene, wonderful sight अद्भुत दृश्य
31. **Gloriously** (adjective) – Magnificently, splendidly, beautifully, wonderfully शानदार
32. **Clap** (for) (verb) – Applaud, cheer, commend, praise ताली बजाना
33. **Absorbed** (in) (adjective) – Engrossed, involved, immersed, preoccupied, focused लीन
34. **Irate** (adjective) – Angry, furious, enraged, annoyed, infuriated क्रोधित
35. **March** (to) (verb) – Walk, proceed, move, advance, stride कदम बढ़ाना
36. **Drag** (verb) – Pull, haul, draw, tow, tug खींचना
37. **Lasting** (adjective) – Enduring, permanent, long-lasting, durable, persistent स्थायी
38. **Thrashing** (noun) – Beating, whipping, punishment, lashing, spanking पिटाई
39. **Adulthood** (noun) – Maturity, grown-up years, adult life, maturity phase वयस्कता
40. **Accompanying** (adjective) – Attendant, associated, concurrent, related, concomitant सहायक
41. **Grind** (noun) – Drudgery, toil, hard work, routine, laborious work कठिनाई
42. **Frown** (noun) – Scowl, glare, look of disapproval, displeased look, grimace भौंहें चढ़ाना
43. **Forehead** (noun) – Brow, front of the head माथा
44. **Acquaintance** (noun) – Familiarity, association, casual friend, contact परिचित
45. **Farther** (adverb) – Further, more distant, beyond, at a greater distance आगे
46. **Winter** (noun) – Old age, later years, twilight years वृद्धावस्था

47. **Mundane** (adjective) – Ordinary, routine, everyday, banal, unremarkable साधारण

48. **Lit** (verb) – Illuminate, light, brighten, ignite जलाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Choice and Effort:** Happiness is a choice that requires effort, particularly through living in the moment, which can be meditative.
2. **Observing Positivity:** Encountering a cheerful old gentleman at the airport demonstrated how a positive attitude can transform the atmosphere and uplift others.
3. **Laughter Club:** A laughter club in the condominium, where elderly participants immerse themselves in forced laughter, highlights the effort people put into choosing happiness despite challenges.
4. **Childlike Joy:** Children naturally live in the moment, experiencing pure and unforced happiness, which serves as a model for adults.
5. **Childhood Memories:** Recalling the joy of watching school sports as a child emphasizes the bliss found in simple, present moments, overshadowing subsequent consequences.
6. **Adulthood Responsibilities:** As adults, responsibilities often lead to stress and a lack of joy, causing people to forget to smile and make friends.
7. **Friendship's Importance:** Realizing the importance of friendships later in life, as they are a constant source of joy, contrary to the earlier belief that professional relationships are mere acquaintances.
8. **Appreciation in Old Age:** In later years, even mundane daily routines become sources of happiness, highlighting a newfound appreciation for life's simple acts.
9. **Power of a Smile:** Smiling individuals are more pleasant to be around, and their positive energy can light up a room, making the world a happier place.
10. **Role Models:** Observing cheerful individuals can serve as a reminder and motivation for others to choose happiness and spread positivity.
11. **Living in the Moment:** Embracing the present and finding joy in small moments can transform one's day and positively impact those around.
12. **Effort in Happiness:** Choosing happiness requires conscious effort, such as engaging in activities that bring joy and being mindful of the present.
13. **Meditative Quality:** Immersing oneself in the moment has a meditative quality that contributes to overall happiness and well-being.
14. **Impact on Others:** A positive attitude not only improves one's own mood but also has a contagious effect, spreading happiness to others.
15. **Inspiration from Quotes:** Referencing Ralph Waldo Emerson, the editorial concludes that a happy person's presence is like lighting another candle, emphasizing the profound impact of individual happiness on the collective mood.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
 - Pessimistic
 - Indifferent
 - Sarcastic
 - Reflective
- What does the author suggest as a key to achieving happiness according to the passage?**
 - Attending a laughter club regularly
 - Ignoring stressful situations entirely
 - Making an effort to live in the moment
 - Avoiding early morning activities
- Which example does the author use to illustrate the impact of a cheerful disposition on others?**
 - Children playing joyfully
 - A cheerful old gentleman at the airport
 - Members of a laughter club
 - Security personnel at the airport
- Based on the passage, which of the following statements best reflects the central idea about happiness?**
 - Happiness is primarily derived from professional success and achievements.
 - Professional acquaintances cannot become true friends and sources of happiness.
 - Happiness is a state of mind that can only be achieved in old age.
 - True happiness is found in living in the present moment and appreciating small joys.
- According to the passage, how did the author's perspective on happiness change from childhood to adulthood?**
 - The author believed happiness was easier to attain in childhood and impossible in adulthood.
 - The author realized that the joy experienced in childhood can be rekindled by appreciating simple pleasures in adulthood.
 - The author found that happiness is only possible through social connections and friendships in adulthood.
 - The author concluded that happiness is a myth and cannot be achieved at any stage of life.

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 young seagull was alone on his ____1____. His two brothers and his sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them. Somehow when he had taken a little run forward to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings he became afraid. The great expanse of sea stretched down ____2____, and it was such a long way down — miles down. He felt certain that his wings would never support him; so he bent his head and ran away back to the little hole under the ledge where he slept at night. Even when each of his

brothers and his little sister, whose wings were far shorter than his own, ran to the brink, flapped their wings, and flew away, he failed to muster up courage to take that plunge which appeared to him so desperate. His father and mother had come around calling to him shrilly, upbraiding him, threatening to let him starve on his ledge unless he flew away. But for the life of him he could not move. That was twenty-four hours ago. ____3____ then nobody had come near him. The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, in fact, seen his older brother catch his first herring and devour it, standing on a rock, ____4____ his parents circled around raising a proud cackle. And all the morning the whole family had walked about on the big plateau midway down the opposite cliff taunting him with his cowardice.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. Abridge
 - B. Nudge
 - C. Upsurge
 - D. Ledge
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. Beneath
 - B. Underneath
 - C. Under
 - D. Above
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. While
 - B. From
 - C. When
 - D. Since
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
 - A. While
 - B. Which
 - C. When
 - D. Where
10. **Choose the best substitute for the bracketed segment in the following sentence to complete the sentence meaningfully.**
(No sooner did she shouted), than the thieves ran away leaving all the jewellery on the table.
 - A. No sooner do she shouts
 - B. No sooner does she shout
 - C. No sooner had she shout
 - D. No sooner did she shout
11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Mathematical problems are never solved daily by him.
 - A. He never solves mathematical problems daily.
 - B. He has solved never mathematical problems daily.

- C. He solve never mathematical problems daily.
D. He solves never mathematical problems daily.
12. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
My colleagues have lacked the conscience needed to be morally correct on this grave issue.
A. conscience
B. colleagues
C. morally
D. Grave
13. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
When Mayank came, / I shall go / with him to / the circus.
A. with him to
B. When Mayank came
C. I shall go
D. the circus
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Bite the bullet
A. To take a risk
B. To enjoy something immensely
C. To endure a painful situation
D. To criticise someone harshly
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Awkward
A. Graceful
B. Meaningful
C. Innocent
D. Huge
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
On the day of independence, a jubilant crowd from all over the country cheered and wept.
A. Triumphant
B. Cryptic
C. Elated
D. Gloomy
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**
It is raining a lot in April and May, but the summer is very dry.
A. was raining a lot on
B. will rains a lot of
C. rains a lot in
D. rain a lot at

18. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A person who conforms to accepted behaviour or established practices.
- A. Psychologist
 - B. Conformist
 - C. Socialist
 - D. Rebelist
19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the following sentence.
The fields remained barren despite the efforts of the local administration and agricultural scientists.
- A. Sterile
 - B. Unforgiving
 - C. Damp
 - D. Fertile
20. **Identity the correct spelling of the underlined word.**
It is considered a great phenamina in the field of economics.
- A. phinomina
 - B. fenomena
 - C. phynamena
 - D. Phenomena
21. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Serendipity
- A. Tangibility
 - B. Misfortune
 - C. Permanency
 - D. Tranquillity
22. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Glad
- A. Jive
 - B. Innocent
 - C. Sad
 - D. Haunt
23. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. It included a carbon tax on fossil fuels and incentives for businesses and individuals to adopt green practices.
 - B. The new policy aimed to reduce carbon emissions and promote renewable energy sources.
 - C. However, supporters of the policy argued that it was necessary to address the urgent threat of climate change and create a sustainable future for the planet.
 - D. The policy faced opposition from some industries and political groups who argued that it would hurt the economy.
- A. BADC

- B. BCAD
 - C. DABC
 - D. DACB
24. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the underlined segment.
The music filled the room with a lot of happiness, expressing joyful melodies that brought smiles to everyone's faces.
- A. surprise
 - B. joy
 - C. excitement
 - D. Fear
25. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**
A play is being staged by our group this evening.
- A. A play staged our group this evening.
 - B. Our group stages a play this evening.
 - C. Our group is staging a play this evening.
 - D. Our group staged a play this evening.

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **D) Reflective**
 - A. This option is incorrect because the passage does not express a negative or hopeless outlook. Instead, it focuses on finding happiness and positivity.
 - D. This is the correct answer because the author reflects on personal experiences and observations about happiness and the importance of living in the moment.
 - C. This option is incorrect because the passage lacks irony or sarcasm. The tone is sincere and contemplative.
 - B. This option is incorrect because the passage is not apathetic. It conveys a thoughtful and engaged perspective on happiness.
2. **C) Making an effort to live in the moment**
 - A. While the laughter club is mentioned as an example of people choosing to be happy, it is not the key suggestion of the author.
 - B. The author does not suggest ignoring stress but rather managing it by embracing the moment.
 - C. Correct. The author emphasizes that happiness is a choice that requires effort, particularly by immersing oneself in the present moment.
 - D. The author's story involves an early morning flight, but avoiding such activities is not mentioned as a key to happiness.
3. **B) A cheerful old gentleman at the airport**
 - A. While the author mentions children, they are used to illustrate living in the moment, not specifically the impact on others.
 - B. Correct. The author describes how the old gentleman's cheerful demeanor lightened up the atmosphere and affected those around him positively.
 - C. The laughter club members are an example of choosing to work for happiness but are not specifically highlighted for their impact on others in the same way as the old gentleman.
 - D. The security personnel are influenced by the old gentleman's cheerfulness, but they are not the primary example used by the author.
4. **D) True happiness is found in living in the present moment and appreciating small joys.**
 - A is incorrect because the passage emphasizes that professional success is not the primary source of happiness.
 - D is correct as the passage repeatedly highlights the importance of living in the moment and finding joy in small, everyday experiences.
 - C is incorrect because the passage suggests that happiness can be experienced at any age by living in the present.

B is incorrect as the passage argues against this idea, stating that friends, including those met professionally, are sources of joy.

5. **B) The author realized that the joy experienced in childhood can be rekindled by appreciating simple pleasures in adulthood.**

A is incorrect because the author believes that happiness is possible in adulthood through simple pleasures.

B is correct as the author reflects on how appreciating simple, everyday acts can bring happiness, similar to childhood.

C is incorrect as the passage emphasizes both social connections and simple pleasures, not exclusively social connections.

D is incorrect because the author does not believe happiness is a myth; rather, they highlight ways to achieve it.

6. D) 'Ledge' का use होगा क्योंकि "ledge" का अर्थ होता है चट्टान का किनारा। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि युवा सीगल अपने चट्टान के किनारे पर अकेला था। इस context में, 'ledge' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Abridge' का अर्थ है संक्षेप करना, 'Nudge' का अर्थ है हल्का धक्का देना, और 'Upsurge' का अर्थ है वृद्धि, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Ledge' will be used because it means a narrow horizontal surface projecting from a wall, cliff, or other surface. The sentence mentions that the young seagull was alone on his ledge, which is a suitable context for 'ledge.' Whereas, 'Abridge' means to shorten, 'Nudge' means to give a gentle push, and 'Upsurge' means a rapid increase, which don't fit in this context.

7. A) Beneath' का use होगा क्योंकि "beneath" का अर्थ होता है किसी वस्तु के सीधे नीचे। Sentence में कहा गया है कि समुद्र का बड़ा विस्तार उसके नीचे फैला हुआ था। 'Beneath' इस context में सही है क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि समुद्र सीगल के ठीक नीचे फैला हुआ था। जबकि 'Underneath' का अर्थ भी नीचे होता है लेकिन इसका उपयोग अक्सर किसी वस्तु के सीधे संपर्क में होने के लिए होता है, जो यहां उचित नहीं है। 'Under' का अर्थ भी नीचे होता है, लेकिन यह साधारण और सीधे तौर पर नीचे के लिए होता है 'Above' का अर्थ होता है ऊपर, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Beneath' will be used because it means directly under something, and it is appropriate in literary contexts. The sentence states that the great expanse of sea stretched down beneath him. 'Beneath' is grammatically correct here as it suggests the sea is directly below the seagull. Whereas, 'Underneath' also means below but is usually used to indicate something being directly under another object and often implies direct contact, which is not the case here. 'Under' is a simpler form of below and not as literary, and 'Above' means over, which does not fit the context.

8. D) 'Since' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "since" का अर्थ है किसी निश्चित समय से अब तक। Sentence में "That was twenty-four hours ago. Since then nobody had come near him." के रूप में है। 'Since' इस context में सही है क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि उस घटना के बाद से अब तक कोई उसके पास नहीं आया। जबकि 'While' का अर्थ है "के दौरान", जो यहां समय का एक निश्चित बिंदु नहीं दर्शाता। 'From' समय की शुरुआत का संकेत देता है लेकिन अवधि की निरंतरता को नहीं दर्शाता। 'When' का अर्थ है "जब," जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह समय की निरंतरता को नहीं दर्शाता।

'Since' will be used because "since" indicates a point in time from the past until now. The sentence is structured as "That was twenty-four hours ago. Since then nobody had come near him." 'Since' is grammatically correct here as it shows continuity from that point in time until now. Whereas, 'While' means "during," which does not indicate a specific point in time. 'From' indicates the starting point but does not imply continuity over time. 'When' means "at the time that," which does not fit here because it does not convey the ongoing nature of the action.

9. A) 'While' का use होगा क्योंकि "while" का अर्थ होता है "के दौरान" या "जबकि," जो यहां उचित है। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि जब उसके बड़े भाई ने अपनी पहली हेरिंग पकड़ी और खा ली, तब उसके माता-पिता उसके चारों ओर गर्व से घूम रहे थे। 'Which' का अर्थ है "जो," 'When' का अर्थ है "जब," और 'Where' का अर्थ है "जहाँ," जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'While' should be used because it means "during the time that" or "at the same time," which is appropriate here. The sentence mentions that the older brother caught and devoured his first herring, "while" his parents circled around raising a proud cackle. 'Which' means "which," 'When' means "when," and 'Where' means "where," which do not fit in this context.

10. D) '**No sooner did she shouted**' के बदले 'No sooner did she shout' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'No sooner' के साथ जब 'did' का प्रयोग होता है और इसके बाद base form of verb आता है। जैसे— No sooner did he arrive than it began to rain.
- 'No sooner did she shout' will be used instead of 'No sooner did she shouted' because with 'No sooner', 'did' is used followed by the base form of the verb. Like— No sooner did he arrive than it began to rain.
11. A) He never solves mathematical problems daily
12. B) '**colleages**' के बदले 'colleagues' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'colleages' गलत spelling है। सही spelling 'colleagues' है।

- 'colleagues' will be used instead of 'colleages' because 'colleages' is a spelling error. The correct spelling is 'colleagues'.
13. B) Replace 'came' with 'comes', when the condition is stated in the present tense, the result or consequence is typically expressed using the simple future tense.
For example:
If you heat water (present tense), it will boil (simple future tense).
When Mayank comes" (conditional clause in present tense) corresponds to "I shall go" (main clause in simple future tense).
14. C) **Bite the bullet** (idiom) – To endure a painful situation सख्त परिस्थिति सहना।
15. A) **Awkward** (adjective) – Clumsy, inept, uncoordinated, uncomfortable. अजीब
Antonym: Graceful (adjective) – Elegant, poised, smooth, effortlessly beautiful. सुगम
- **Meaningful** (adjective) – Significant, purposeful, substantial, consequential. सार्थक
 - **Innocent** (adjective) – Not guilty, blameless, pure, naive. मासूम
 - **Huge** (adjective) – Enormous, gigantic, vast, large. विशाल
16. D) **Jubilant** (adjective) – Showing great joy, satisfaction, or triumph; rejoicing; exultant. प्रफुल्लित
Gloomy (adjective) – Lacking in light; dim or dark; causing sadness or depression; dreary. उदास
- **Triumphant** (adjective) – Having achieved victory or success; victorious; exultant. विजयी
 - **Cryptic** (adjective) – Having a meaning that is mysterious or obscure; enigmatic. रहस्यमय
 - **Elated** (adjective) – Very happy or proud; in high spirits; overjoyed. उल्लासित
17. C) 'is raining' के बदले 'rains' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में सामान्यतः अप्रैल और मई में होने वाली बारिश की बात की जा रही है इसलिए simple present tense का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— It generally rains in the evening.
- 'rains' will be used instead of 'is raining' because the sentence is talking about the general occurrence of rain in April and May, so the simple present tense will be used; Like— It generally rains in the evening.
18. B) **Conformist** (noun) – A person who conforms to accepted behaviour or established practices. समानुशारी
- **Psychologist** (noun) – a professional or expert in the scientific study of the mind and its functions. मनोविज्ञानी

- **Socialist** (noun) – a person who advocates or practices socialism, a political and economic theory advocating collective or governmental ownership and administration of the means of production and distribution of goods. समाजवादी
- **Rebelist** (noun) – Though "Rebelist" is not a standard term in English, it could be inferred as someone who rebels or goes against the norm. विद्रोही

19. D) **Barren** (adjective) – Unproductive, infertile, unfruitful, sterile. बंजर

Antonym: Fertile (adjective) – Capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops, fruitful, productive. उपजाऊ

- **Sterile** (adjective) – Not able to produce children or young, infertile, barren. बाँझ
- **Unforgiving** (adjective) – Harsh, severe, relentless. कठोर, अक्षमाशील
- **Damp** (adjective) – Slightly wet, moist. गीला

20. D) The correct spelling of '**phenamina**' is 'Phenomena' which means "a fact or situation that is observed to exist or happen, especially one whose cause or explanation is in question." घटना, प्रकृति या विशेषता की एक विशेष तथ्य या उदाहरण.

21. B) **Serendipity** (noun) – The occurrence and development of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way, fortuitous, accidental luck. सौभाग्य

Antonym: Misfortune (noun) – Bad luck, bad fate, ill luck, disaster. दुर्भाग्य

- **Tangibility** (noun) – The quality of being perceptible by touch, palpability, touchableness. स्पर्शता
- **Permanency** (noun) – The state or quality of lasting or remaining unchanged indefinitely, stability, durability. स्थायीता
- **Tranquillity** (noun) – The quality or state of being tranquil, calmness, peace, quietness. शांति

22. C) **Glad** (adjective) – Feeling pleasure or happiness, joyful, delighted, pleased. खुशी

Antonym: Sad (adjective) – Feeling or showing sorrow, unhappy, sorrowful, downcast. उदास

- **Jive** (noun) – A lively style of dance or a type of music associated with it, often jazz. नृत्य
- **Innocent** (adjective) – Not guilty of a crime or offense, harmless, blameless. मासूम
- **Haunt** (verb) – To visit a place frequently, or to continually appear in the form of a ghost. परेशान करना

23. A) **BADC**

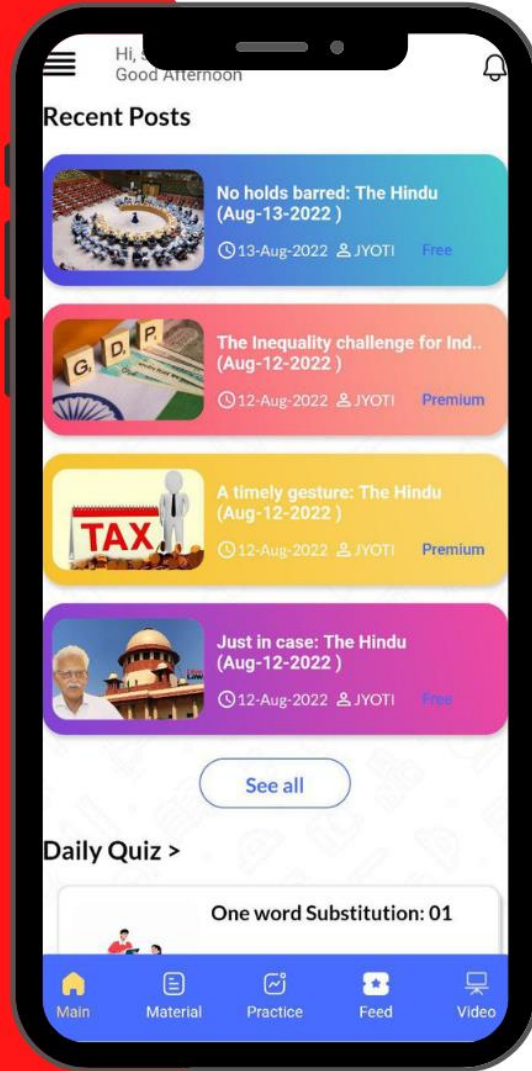
The new policy aimed to reduce carbon emissions and promote renewable energy sources. It included a carbon tax on fossil fuels and incentives for businesses and individuals to

adopt green practices. The policy faced opposition from some industries and political groups who argued that it would hurt the economy. However, supporters of the policy argued that it was necessary to address the urgent threat of climate change and create a sustainable future for the planet.

24. B) **Joy** (noun) – A feeling of great pleasure and happiness. **आनंद**

- **Surprise** (noun) – An unexpected or astonishing event, fact, or thing. **अचानक परिस्थिति**
- **Excitement** (noun) – A feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness. **उत्साह**
- **Fear** (noun) – An unpleasant emotion caused by the belief that someone or something is dangerous, likely to cause pain, or a threat. **डर**

25. C) Our group is staging a play this evening.



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