

Trespassing in the lives of others: The uninvited interference

Human **curiosity often** leads us into the lives of others, crossing boundaries and **delving into** matters that are not our own

We have an **insatiable appetite** to interfere in the lives of others. The **desire** to take a bite of even the **tiniest morsel** from another's life also **makes** us, **trespass on** conversations of strangers at best, more often gossip about others, and make inappropriate **remarks** at the worst. We were a batch of seven railway officials from **across the globe** on training in Japan in 1991. Our program was **coordinated** by a young Japanese lady, maybe a couple of years older than me.

A few weeks together had made the eight of us share an easy relationship – easy enough for me to ask the lady one day if she was married. She had been married for almost a **decade**. I was already the father of two little daughters; thus, my next query if she had any children was probably not entirely **baseless**. I should have stopped once she had replied in the negative. My **thirst** to trespass into the private life of another individual **kicked in** as I asked her the reason.

She was quiet for so long, a **myriad** of emotions **flitting** across her face, that I was afraid that this one time I had crossed the line. As I was about to **apologise** for my **impertinence**, she responded, “Thank you for an **insightful** query, which set me thinking. The reason is that both I and my husband are so busy in our daily lives, that we **barely** spend our waking hours together.

There is just no time for making a baby!” It was a lesson learnt about the price of progress on human relations in the more developed countries. We were yet to **witness** this back home, at least in smaller cities and towns. I also witness incidents in the lives of others in public places. I am certain even others may be looking at my daily life **under the microscope**. We don't need to be celebrities for our lives to be trespassed upon. This also sometimes **leads to overhearing** interesting **snatches** of conversations. Recently, waiting at the airport for my flight, I observed a father handing over cash to his young daughter to get tea for the family, even before she had had time to put down the bags.

The girl good-naturedly asked him to wait. I smiled and commented with an attempt at humour, “All fathers are like that.” The family was not **amused**. I was in a cabin in the COVID ward of a hospital. The cabin was shared by two more patients. One morning, I overheard the lady on the **adjoining** bed talking to her husband on the phone rather loudly, “I am much better. You must see the uncle on the next bed. He does not do any exercises, just lying there all the time.” **The shoe pinched**. I was not amused at this **blatant** trespassing in my life. I have observed that the **supposedly** well-meaning interference is more **prominent** during a visit to a **convalescing acquaintance** and **dispensing** advice from own **morbid** experiences.

We cannot forget one such well-meaning advice from a neighbour who did not hesitate to tell us that his father had **passed away** at my age due to a similar **affliction** that had kept me **bedridden** for a rather long time. He may have only been trying to **caution** us to be more careful. We love to **dissect**

the lives of our friends, and even acquaintances, particularly when they are not around. We usually try to **pass off** the blatant **gossip** as honest **criticism** or well-meaning advice. If only we keep in mind what Wentworth Dillon said, “Words spoken can never be **recalled**.” [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **The shoe pinches** (phrase) – it's difficult to understand how much someone else is struggling or suffering.

Vocabulary

1. **Uninvited** (adjective) – Unwelcome, unsolicited, unasked, unrequested, undesired बिना बुलाए
2. **Interference** (noun) – Intrusion, meddling, intervention, obstruction, disruption हस्तक्षेप
3. **Curiosity** (noun) – Inquisitiveness, interest, nosiness, eagerness to learn, prying जिज्ञासा
4. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, commonly, regularly, repeatedly, habitually अक्सर
5. **Delve into** (phrasal verb) – Investigate, explore, examine, probe, research गहराई में जाना
6. **Insatiable** (adjective) – Unquenchable, unappeasable, voracious, ravenous, unsatisfiable अतृप्त/ अत्यधिक
7. **Appetite** (noun) – Desire, craving, hunger, thirst, yearning भूख
8. **Tiniest** (adjective) – Smallest, minutest, slightest, least, most minuscule सबसे छोटा
9. **Morsel** (noun) – Small piece, bite, scrap, fragment, tidbit टुकड़ा
10. **Trespass on** (phrasal verb) – Intrude on, infringe upon, encroach on, invade, overstep घुस पड़ना
11. **Remark** (noun) – Comment, statement, observation, note, utterance टिप्पणी
12. **Across the globe** (phrase) – Worldwide, globally, internationally, all over the world, around the world पूरी दुनिया में
13. **Coordinate** (verb) – Organize, manage, arrange, oversee, align समन्वय करना
14. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
15. **Baseless** (adjective) – Groundless, unfounded, unsupported, unjustified, without foundation निराधार
16. **Thirst** (noun) – Desire, longing, craving, yearning, urge लालसा
17. **Kick in** (phrasal verb) – Activate, begin, start, take effect, initiate शुरू होना
18. **Myriad** (noun) – Multitude, countless number, host, multitude, plethora अनेक
19. **Flit** (verb) – Move quickly, dart, flutter, zip, glide उड़ जाना
20. **Apologise** (verb) – Say sorry, express regret, make amends, ask forgiveness, offer an apology माफी मांगना
21. **Impertinence** (noun) – Rudeness, insolence, disrespect, impudence, cheekiness गुस्ताखी

22. **Insightful** (adjective) – Perceptive, discerning, shrewd, astute, thoughtful
अंतर्दृष्टिपूर्ण
23. **Barely** (adverb) – Hardly, scarcely, only just, almost not, narrowly मुश्किल से
24. **Witness** (verb) – Observe, see, notice, watch, experience देखना
25. **Under the microscope** (phrase) – Closely examined, scrutinized, analyzed, inspected, carefully reviewed सूक्ष्म दृष्टि में
26. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, induce कारण बनना
27. **Overhear** (verb) – Eavesdrop, hear, listen in, eavesdrop चोरी-छिपे सुनना
28. **Snatch** (noun) – Fragment, piece, portion, bit, snippet टुकड़ा
29. **Amuse** (verb) – Smiling, laughing, pleased, entertained, tickled, खुश
30. **Adjoining** (adjective) – Adjacent, neighboring, contiguous, next to, abutting सटे हुए
31. **Blatant** (adjective) – Obvious, flagrant, conspicuous, overt, undisguised स्पष्ट
32. **Supposedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, purportedly, ostensibly, apparently, presumably कथित रूप से
33. **Prominent** (adjective) – Noticeable, conspicuous, important, significant, well-known प्रमुख
34. **Convalescing** (adjective) – Recovering, recuperating, healing, mending, getting better स्वस्थ हो रहा
35. **Acquaintance** (noun) – Associate, contact, familiar person, friend, colleague परिचित
36. **Dispense** (verb) – Distribute, give out, allocate, provide, deliver वितरित करना
37. **Morbid** (adjective) – Gloomy, grim, unhealthy, dark, macabre रोगग्रस्त
38. **Pass away** (phrasal verb) – Die, expire, depart, perish, succumb मृत्यु होना
39. **Affliction** (noun) – Suffering, ailment, disease, distress, hardship कष्ट
40. **Bedridden** (adjective) – Confined to bed, incapacitated, immobile, laid up, housebound बिस्तर पर पड़ा हुआ
41. **Caution** (verb) – Warn, advise, alert, forewarn, counsel चेतावनी देना
42. **Dissect** (verb) – Analyze, examine, scrutinize, break down, deconstruct विश्लेषण करना
43. **Pass off as** (phrasal verb) – to pretend that something is a particular thing when it is not के रूप में पेश करने की कोशिश करना

44. **Gossip** (noun) – Rumor, hearsay, chit-chat, scandal, idle talk गपशप

45. **Criticism** (noun) – Disapproval, critique, censure, judgment, evaluation आलोचना

46. **Recall** (verb) – Remember, recollect, bring to mind, retrieve, summon याद करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Human Curiosity:** Curiosity often leads us to intrude into the lives of others, crossing personal boundaries.
2. **Insatiable Appetite:** People have a relentless desire to interfere in others' lives, from eavesdropping to gossiping.
3. **Personal Experience:** The author shares an experience during a 1991 training program in Japan, where a personal question crossed the line.
4. **Lesson Learned:** A Japanese colleague's response highlighted the impact of busy lives on personal relationships in developed countries.
5. **Witnessing Intrusion:** Public incidents show how common it is to observe and comment on strangers' lives.
6. **Microscopic Scrutiny:** Everyone's life is subject to scrutiny, not just celebrities.
7. **Airport Incident:** An attempt at humor while observing a father and daughter at an airport was not well-received.
8. **Hospital Experience:** In a COVID ward, the author experienced an intrusive conversation about his lack of exercise.
9. **Well-Meaning Interference:** Visits to convalescing acquaintances often come with unsolicited advice based on morbid personal experiences.
10. **Neighbor's Advice:** A neighbor's cautionary tale about his father's death was an example of intrusive and unsettling advice.
11. **Gossip and Criticism:** People often disguise blatant gossip as honest criticism or well-meaning advice.
12. **Wentworth Dillon's Wisdom:** The author emphasizes the irreversible nature of spoken words, quoting Wentworth Dillon.
13. **Personal Boundaries:** The narrative stresses the importance of respecting personal boundaries in social interactions.
14. **Cultural Differences:** The story reflects cultural differences in personal interactions and privacy.
15. **Reflection on Behavior:** The author reflects on personal behavior and the broader human tendency to intrude into others' lives.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What does the narrator imply by the term "trespassing in the lives of others" in the passage?**
A. Literally entering someone's property without permission [Editorial Page]
B. Interfering in personal matters without being invited
C. Providing helpful advice to friends and acquaintances
D. Observing people in public spaces without interacting
2. **Why did the narrator feel regret after asking the Japanese lady about having children?**
A. The lady showed visible discomfort, which indicated he had overstepped boundaries
B. He realized his question was culturally insensitive
C. The lady ignored his question, showing disinterest in discussing personal matters
D. He was corrected by another colleague for being inappropriate
3. **According to the passage, what lesson did the narrator learn from his interaction about the "price of progress on human relations"?**
A. Developing countries value family life more than developed ones
B. Busy lifestyles in developed countries can hinder personal relationships
C. Personal questions can sometimes lead to meaningful conversations
D. Interfering in others' lives is a global phenomenon
4. **What is the narrator's perspective on overhearing conversations in public?**
A. He finds it amusing and often partakes in the discussions
B. He views it as a harmless way to pass the time
C. He feels violated when others discuss his personal matters
D. He considers it a form of entertainment that everyone enjoys
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
A. Amused
B. Hostile
C. Enthusiastic
D. Reflective

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

Midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore sits a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of god. This land of rolling hills is ____1____ by a proud race of martial men, beautiful women and wild creatures. Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty per cent of this district. During the monsoons, it ____2____ enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy ____3____ from September and continues till March. The weather is perfect, with ____4____ showers thrown in for good measure. The air breathes of ____5____ coffee. Coffee estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under tree canopies in prime corners.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
A. relocated

- B. situated
C. inhabited
D. evacuated
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. pours
B. discourse
C. rain
D. water
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. allowances
B. circumstances
C. differences
D. commences
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
A. some
B. little
C. few
D. a few
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
A. Indicating
B. Exhilarating
C. Invigorating
D. Overwhelming
11. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
(A) further that further treatment
(B) useless
(C) the doctor concluded
(D) would be
A. CADB
B. BDCA
C. CBAD
D. BCAD
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**
We cannot achieve success until these antiquated policies are not amended.
A. Outdated
B. Current
C. New
D. Updated
13. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word.**
It would be proodent to wait for some more time before selling off the property.
A. prudent

- B. proudent
- C. prodent
- D. Proodant

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

No sooner had I finished my final exam that my friends invited me to join them on a trip to Europe.

- A. then my friends invited
- B. than my friends invited
- C. that my friend invited
- D. when my friends invited

15. **The following sentence has been divided into four parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**

The rich / should / help / poor.

- A. help
- B. should
- C. poor
- D. The rich

16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The bell is rung by the peon.

- A. The peon ranged the bell.
- B. The peon rings the bell.
- C. The peon has rang the bell.
- D. The peon rang the bell.

17. **Select the option with the correct spellings to replace the underlined words in the given sentence.**

There was an anouncement by the director of the company that grabed the attention of all the employees.

- A. announcement; grabbed
- B. announcement; grabed
- C. anoucement; grabbed
- D. anounsement; grebbed

18. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined words in the given sentence.**

Ritika had a narrow escape as she was driving recklessly on the highway.

- A. come in handy
- B. cut both ends
- C. cock a snook
- D. close shave

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

Exceptionally clever or talented

- A. Indigenous

- B. Studious
- C. Assiduous
- D. Ingenious

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

It is nothing but pride.

- A. nothing ever
- B. nothing else
- C. nothing seldom
- D. nothing so

21. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The doctors say that majority of the people who attended the fest are ill due to eating of adulterated food.

- A. spicy
- B. lascivious
- C. contaminated
- D. Damp

22. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Worn

- A. Dilemma
- B. Energetic
- C. Dilapidated
- D. Diminutive

23. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A. before the movie starts
- B. should be there
- C. at least fifteen minutes
- D. the theater management recommends
- E. the audience

- A. AEDCB
- B. DEBCA
- C. EBCAD
- D. BDCEA

24. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the following sentence.**

Magical

The stories of The Arabian Nights are enchanting, interesting, vivacious, and natural.

- A. enchanting
- B. interesting
- C. natural
- D. Vivacious

25. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word 'Regularity' from the given sentence.

The doctor's examination revealed a significant abnormality in the patient's cardiovascular system.

- A. Examination
- B. Abnormality
- C. Significant
- D. Revealed

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- B) B is correct as the passage discusses how the narrator and others delve into personal aspects of others' lives without invitation, which fits the definition of metaphorical trespassing.**

A is incorrect because the context of "trespassing" in the passage is metaphorical, referring to intruding into personal matters, not literal property.

C is incorrect because the passage portrays such interferences as generally unwelcome and overstepping, rather than helpful.

D is incorrect because the emphasis is on intrusive behavior rather than merely observing.
- A) A is correct as the passage describes the lady's long silence and the array of emotions on her face, which made the narrator fear he had crossed a line.**

B is incorrect because the passage does not specifically mention cultural insensitivity as the cause of regret.

C is incorrect because the lady eventually answered the question rather than ignoring it.

D is incorrect as there is no mention of a colleague intervening or correcting the narrator.
- B) B is correct because the lady's response about being too busy to consider having children illustrates the impact of a demanding lifestyle on personal life, which the narrator refers to as a lesson learned.**

A is incorrect as the passage does not make a direct comparison of values between developing and developed countries.

C is incorrect as the main takeaway was not about the value of personal questions but rather the consequences of a busy lifestyle.

D is incorrect because the passage focuses on a specific instance rather than making a generalized statement about global behaviors.
- C) C is correct because the narrator specifically mentions feeling not amused and experiencing the "shoe pinching" when others talk about his condition, indicating he feels his privacy is invaded.**

A is incorrect because there is no mention of the narrator participating in conversations he overhears.

B is incorrect as the narrator does not describe overhearing as harmless but rather includes it in the context of trespassing.

D is incorrect as the narrator does not express that everyone enjoys this behavior; rather, he highlights the discomfort it causes.
- D) Reflective**

Reflective: The tone of the passage is reflective as the narrator considers the consequences and personal experiences of interfering in others' lives, showing introspection especially in the incidents described.

Amused: Although there are moments where the narrator attempts humor, the overall tone is not light-hearted or primarily focused on amusement, making this option incorrect.

Hostile: The passage does not convey aggression or antagonism; rather, it explores the personal and sometimes uncomfortable implications of curiosity about others' lives.

Enthusiastic: The tone lacks a high level of excitement or energy about the subject; instead, it carries a more subdued, contemplative quality.

6. C) 'inhabited' का use होगा क्योंकि 'inhabited' का अर्थ होता है किसी जगह पर रहना या बसना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि इस भूमि पर गर्वित मार्शल पुरुष, सुंदर महिलाएँ और जंगली जीव रहते हैं, इसलिए 'inhabited' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Relocated' का अर्थ होता है एक जगह से दूसरी जगह स्थानांतरित करना, 'Situating' का अर्थ होता है स्थित होना जो कि केवल स्थान का संकेत देता है, और 'Evacuated' का अर्थ होता है खाली कर देना जो कि इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'inhabited' will be selected because 'inhabited' means to live in or occupy a place. The sentence describes this land as being populated by proud martial men, beautiful women, and wild creatures, making 'inhabited' the appropriate choice. On the other hand, 'Relocated' means to move from one place to another, 'Situating' simply indicates location, and 'Evacuated' means to empty out, which are not suitable in this context.

7. A) 'Pours' का use होगा क्योंकि "pours" का अर्थ होता है भारी वर्षा होना। passage में mention है कि मानसून के दौरान इतनी वर्षा होती है कि कई पर्यटकों को दूर रखती है, इसलिए 'pours' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Discourse' का अर्थ है चर्चा या वार्तालाप, 'Rain' और 'Water', जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
Note: Rain: इसका उपयोग आमतौर पर वर्षा की अवस्था या घटना के लिए किया जाता है, जैसे "It rains during monsoon." यहाँ, 'rain' को बिना किसी मददगार verb के इस्तेमाल करना (जैसे 'is' या 'does') Sentence को अपूर्ण बना देता है। इसके अलावा, यह पूरी तरह से इंगित नहीं करता कि वर्षा की मात्रा कितनी अधिक है।

Water: यह तरल पदार्थ को दर्शाता है और वर्षा की घटना या प्रक्रिया को व्यक्त नहीं करता। Sentence में 'water' का इस्तेमाल करना grammatically wrong होगा क्योंकि यह वर्षा की तीव्रता या गुणवत्ता को स्पष्ट नहीं करता।

इसलिए, 'pours' sentence में उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह भारी और निरंतर वर्षा की छवि को प्रस्तुत करता है, जो पर्यटकों को दूर रखने के लिए पर्याप्त होती है।

'Pours' will be used because it means heavy rainfall. The passage mentions that during the monsoon, it rains heavily enough to keep many visitors away, making 'pours' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Discourse' means discussion or dialogue, 'Rain' is a general term not specific enough, and 'Water' simply means the substance, which do not fit this context.

8. D) 'Commences' का use होगा क्योंकि "commences" का अर्थ होता है शुरू होना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि मौसम की अवधि सितम्बर से शुरू होती है और मार्च तक जारी रहती है, इसलिए 'commences' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Allowances' का अर्थ होता है अनुमतियाँ या भत्ते, 'Circumstances' का अर्थ होता है परिस्थितियाँ, और 'Differences' का अर्थ होता है अंतर, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Commences' will be used because it means to begin. The sentence indicates that the season of joy begins in September and continues until March, making 'commences' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Allowances' means permissions or allowances, 'Circumstances' refers to situations, and 'Differences' means variations, which do not fit in this context.

9. A) 'some' का use होगा क्योंकि "some" का अर्थ होता है कुछ, जो यहाँ बरसात की एक निश्चित लेकिन अस्पष्ट मात्रा को दर्शाता है। sentence में कहा गया है कि मौसम परफेक्ट होता है, और इसके लिए

'कुछ' बारिशों अच्छे माप में आती हैं, जिससे 'some' यहाँ सही है। 'Little' का अर्थ होता है बहुत कम, 'Few' और 'A few' का प्रयोग गिनती योग्य चीजों के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'A' will be used because "some" refers to a certain but indefinite amount, appropriate here for indicating showers. The sentence describes the weather as perfect, and 'some' showers complement this, making it the correct choice. 'Little' suggests a very small amount, inappropriate here, while 'Few' and 'A few' are used with countable nouns, which do not apply to 'showers' in this context.

10. C) 'Invigorating' का use होगा क्योंकि 'Invigorating' का अर्थ होता है उत्साह या नई ऊर्जा प्रदान करना। passage में mention है कि हवा में कॉफी की खुशबू होती है, जो ताजगी और ऊर्जा प्रदान करती है, इसलिए 'Invigorating' यहाँ सही है। 'Indicating' का अर्थ होता है संकेत देना, 'Exhilarating' का अर्थ होता है अत्यधिक खुशी देना, और 'Overwhelming' का अर्थ होता है अत्यधिक मात्रा में होना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

'Invigorating' will be used because 'Invigorating' means providing fresh energy or vitality. The passage mentions the air breathes of coffee, suggesting a refreshing and energizing effect, making 'Invigorating' appropriate here. 'Indicating' means to suggest, 'Exhilarating' means to thrill excessively, and 'Overwhelming' implies being excessive in quantity, which don't fit in this context.

11. A) **CADB**

The doctor concluded further that further treatment would be useless

12. A) **Antiquated** (adjective) – Old-fashioned, out of date, obsolete, ancient. पुराना, अप्रचलित

Synonym: Outdated (adjective) – Not current, outmoded, old-fashioned, obsolete. पुरानी

- **Current** (adjective) – Happening or existing now, present, ongoing. मौजूदा
- **New** (adjective) – Not existing before, made or introduced recently, fresh. नया
- **Updated** (adjective) – Modernized, brought up to date. नवीनीकृत

13. A) The correct spelling of 'proudent' is 'prudent' which means "acting with or showing care and thought for the future" समझदार, बुद्धिमान.

14. B) 'that my friends invited' के बदले 'than my friends invited' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "No sooner ... than" एक सामान्य वाक्य प्रकृति है।

- 'than my friends invited' will be used instead of 'that my friends invited' because "No sooner ... than" is a common phrase structure.

15. C) 'poor' के बदले 'the poor' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'the poor' एक collective noun के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है जो गरीब लोगों को दर्शाता है।

- 'the poor' will be used instead of 'poor' because here 'the poor' is used as a collective noun referring to the poor people.

16. B) The peon rings the bell.

17. A) sentence में underlined word 'anouncement' और 'grabed' की जगह 'announcement' और 'grabbed' सही spelling हैं।

- The correct spellings to replace the underlined words 'anouncement' and 'grabed' in the sentence are 'announcement' and 'grabbed'.

18. D) **Close shave** (idiom) - a situation in which someone has come very close to having a serious problem or danger but has managed to avoid it. बाल-बाल बचना
- **Come in handy** (idiom) - to be useful or convenient for a particular purpose.
 - **Cut both ends** (idiom) - this idiom is not standard in English. However, "burn the candle at both ends" is an idiom which means to overwork oneself by doing things late into the night and starting again early in the morning. दोनों ओर से काम करना
 - **Cock a snook** (idiom) - to openly show contempt or a lack of respect for someone or something. अवहेलना करना
19. D) **Ingenious** (adjective) – Exceptionally clever or talented प्रतिभाशाली/ चतुर
- **Studious** (adjective) – Spending a lot of time studying or reading. अध्ययनशील
 - **Assiduous** (adjective) – Showing great care and perseverance. परिश्रमी/ मेहनती
 - **Indigenous** (adjective) – Native, original, aboriginal, local grown, ethnic देशज
20. B) 'nothing but' के बदले 'nothing else' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां पर यह वाक्य बता रहा है कि यह सिर्फ और सिर्फ गर्व है, और इसका सही अर्थ 'nothing else' से आएगा।
- 'nothing else' will be used instead of 'nothing but' because the sentence conveys that it is only and exclusively pride, and this meaning is best conveyed with 'nothing else'.
21. C) **Adulterated** (adjective) – Corrupted, tainted, impure due to the addition of a foreign or inferior substance. मिलावटी
- Synonym: Contaminated** (adjective) – Polluted, defiled, tainted, dirtied. दूषित
- **Spicy** (adjective) – Having a strong, hot flavor, pungent, peppery. मसालेदार
 - **Lascivious** (adjective) – Feeling or revealing an overt sexual interest or desire, lewd, lustful. अश्लील
 - **Damp** (adjective) – Slightly wet, moist, not dry. गीला
22. C) **Worn** (adjective) – Damaged or used to such an extent that it is no longer usable or effective, tired-looking, old. फटा-पुराना
- Synonym: Dilapidated** (adjective) – Fallen into partial ruin or decay, often from age or neglect, rundown, tumbledown, derelict. जीर्ण
- **Dilemma** (noun) – A situation in which a difficult choice must be made between two or more alternatives, typically equally undesirable. असमंजस
 - **Energetic** (adjective) – Having or showing a lot of energy and enthusiasm, lively, spirited, animated. उर्जावान
 - **Diminutive** (adjective) – Extremely or unusually small, tiny, petite, minute. अत्यंत छोटा
23. B) DEBCA
The theater management recommends the audience should be there at least fifteen minutes before the movie starts
24. A) **Magical** (adjective) – Relating to or using magic, enchanting, supernatural, mystical. जादुई; मनोहर

Synonym: Enchanting (adjective) – Delightfully charming or attractive, captivating, bewitching.

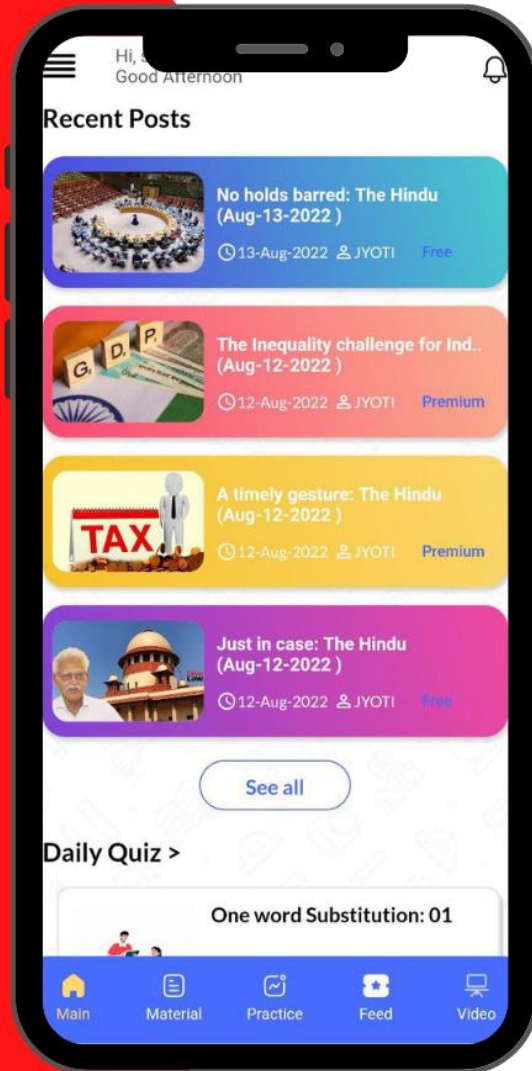
करामाती, अद्भुत

- **Interesting** (adjective) – Engaging attention, fascinating, compelling. रुचिकर
- **Natural** (adjective) – Existing in or derived from nature, not made or caused by humankind. प्राकृतिक
- **Vivacious** (adjective) – Lively, animated, spirited. जीवंत

25. B) **Regularity** (noun) – Conforming to a constant pattern, consistent, uniform, standard. सममिति

Antonym: Abnormality (noun) – A deviation from the normal or usual, irregularity, anomaly, inconsistency. असामान्यता

- **Examination** (noun) – The act of inspecting or investigating something, assessment, analysis. परीक्षण
- **Significant** (adjective) – Considerable, noteworthy, meaningful, important. महत्वपूर्ण
- **Revealed** (verb) – To make known, disclose, uncover, show. प्रकट



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