

Remembering Gandhi: A journey of justice and simplicity

On September 11, 2024, **Union Minister for Culture**, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, **inaugurated** a **restored** railway coach at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi. **This coach**, donated by the Ministry of Railways and painted in brown with a "III" marking for third class, **represents** Mahatma Gandhi's simple lifestyle and his close relationship with the Indian railways. A life-size **sculpture** of Gandhi **stepping off** the train further **emphasises** his connection with the **masses**. Organised by the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, the **exhibition** offers an **immersive experience** of Gandhi's rail journeys. Shekhawat, in his **address**, **highlighted** how Gandhi turned the freedom struggle into a mass movement, **remarking** that the coach will inspire future generations to **uphold** the values of justice, equality, and peace for which Gandhi stood.

Gandhi's association with the railways was deeply **symbolic** and formative in his transformation from an ordinary lawyer to the leader of India's independence movement. A key moment occurred on June 7, 1893, in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, **when Gandhi**, then a young barrister, **was** forcibly removed from a first-class train compartment despite having a **valid** ticket. This act of **racial** discrimination left a **lasting** impact on Gandhi and **ignited** his lifelong dedication to justice and nonviolent **resistance**. He **often** referred to this incident as the turning point that **set** him **on** the path toward becoming the Mahatma.

Gopal Krishna Gandhi, Gandhi's grandson, **poignantly reflected** on this moment. He wrote that when Gandhi was thrown off the train, an Indian fell, but when Gandhi rose, both India and South Africa rose with him. The experience transformed Gandhi, turning a personal **humiliation** into a public **cause**. What began as a lawyer's **indignation** became a revolutionary's **commitment** to human justice. His later train journeys in South Africa, including those to Johannesburg and Pretoria, **deepened** his understanding of **racial** discrimination in the railway system. Gandhi **confronted** railway officials and **managed** to negotiate some concessions for Indian passengers, **marking** the beginning of his use of negotiation and protest as tools for change. Upon returning to India in 1914, Gandhi's relationship with the railways grew stronger. He followed the advice of his mentor, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, by traveling in third-class compartments to stay connected with India's **impoverished** masses. For Gandhi, trains were a **means** to engage with ordinary people and understand their struggles first hand. The challenging conditions he faced—overcrowded compartments, unsanitary surroundings—only **strengthened** his **resolve** to fight for social justice. His decision to travel third class **symbolised** his commitment to **egalitarianism** and helped transform the freedom struggle into a mass movement that **resonated** with the broader population.

Gandhi traveled by train from Calcutta to Delhi and stayed at Birla House where he spent the last 144 days of his life. During this time, he **tirelessly** worked for peace amidst the communal violence of Partition. His **assassination** in January 1948 **ended** a life devoted to nonviolence and service to humanity. As we celebrate Gandhi Jayanti today as the International Day of Nonviolence, we are reminded of Gandhi's self-sacrifice, dedication, and **compassion**.

Vocabulary

1. **Restored** (adjective) – Renovated, repaired, refurbished, renewed, rehabilitated
पुनर्स्थापित
2. **Sculpture** (noun) – Statue, carving, model, figure, effigy मूर्ति
3. **Step off** (phrasal verb) – Alight, disembark, get off, exit, leave उतरना
4. **Emphasise** (verb) – Highlight, stress, underline, accentuate, focus on ज़ोर देना
5. **Mass** (noun) – Crowd, multitude, group, gathering, congregation जनसमूह
6. **Exhibition** (noun) – Display, presentation, show, exposition, fair प्रदर्शनी
7. **Immersive experience** (noun) – the perception of being surrounded by – and being a part of – a different environment than our normal day to day
8. **Address** (noun) – Speech, talk, lecture, oration, discourse भाषण
9. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasise, underline, spotlight, feature, draw attention to ज़ोर देना
10. **Remark** (verb) – Comment, state, observe, note, mention टिप्पणी करना
11. **Uphold** (verb) – Support, maintain, sustain, advocate, defend बनाए रखना
12. **Symbolic** (adjective) – Representative, emblematic, metaphorical, allegorical, indicative प्रतीकात्मक
13. **Valid** (adjective) – Legitimate, lawful, authentic, genuine, applicable मान्य
14. **Racial** (adjective) – Ethnic, cultural, tribal, ethnological, race-related नस्लीय
15. **Lasting** (adjective) – Enduring, permanent, long-lasting, continuing, perpetual स्थायी
16. **Ignite** (verb) – Spark, kindle, light, incite, provoke प्रज्वलित करना
17. **Resistance** (noun) – Opposition, defiance, fight, struggle, stand विरोध
18. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, regularly, repeatedly, many times, habitually अक्सर
19. **Set on** (phrasal verb) – Determined, decided, fixed, resolved, focused लग जाना
20. **Poignantly** (adverb) – Emotionally, touchingly, movingly, deeply, sentimentally भावुकता से
21. **Reflect** (verb) – Contemplate, think, ponder, consider, deliberate प्रकट करना
22. **Humiliation** (noun) – Embarrassment, shame, degradation, disgrace, abasement अपमान
23. **Cause** (noun) – Principle, reason, motive, purpose, mission उद्देश्य

24. **Indignation** (noun) – Anger, outrage, resentment, exasperation, annoyance आक्रोश
25. **Commitment** (noun) – Dedication, devotion, allegiance, responsibility, loyalty प्रतिबद्धता
26. **Deepen** (verb) – Intensify, increase, strengthen, enhance, heighten गहरा करना
27. **Racial** (adjective) – Ethnic, tribal, cultural, genetic, anthropological जातीय
28. **Confront** (verb) – Challenge, face, oppose, encounter, tackle सामना करना
29. **Manage** (to) (verb) – Succeed, accomplish, achieve, attain, pull off सफल होना
30. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, represent, show, demonstrate संकेत करना
31. **Impoverished** (adjective) – Poor, destitute, needy, deprived, indigent गरीब
32. **Means** (noun) – Method, way, manner, mode, approach साधन
33. **Strengthen** (verb) – Fortify, reinforce, consolidate, build up, bolster मजबूत करना
34. **Resolve** (verb) – Decide, determine, settle, conclude, fix संकल्प करना
35. **Symbolise** (verb) – Represent, stand for, signify, denote, exemplify प्रतीक होना
36. **Egalitarianism** (noun) – Equality, fairness, parity, impartiality, equal opportunity समानता
37. **Resonate** (verb) – Reverberate, echo, sound, reflect, vibrate गूँजना
38. **Tirelessly** (adverb) – Unceasingly, persistently, relentlessly, continually, untiringly थकावट के बिना
39. **Assassination** (noun) – Murder, killing, execution, slaying, elimination हत्या
40. **Compassion** (noun) – Sympathy, empathy, kindness, care, concern सहानुभूति

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Restoration of Gandhi's Railway Coach:** On September 11, 2024, Union Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat inaugurated a restored railway coach at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, symbolizing Mahatma Gandhi's simplicity and his connection with the Indian railways.
2. **Symbol of Simplicity:** The brown-painted coach, marked as "III" for third class, reflects Gandhi's humble lifestyle and his preference for traveling in the lowest class compartments to stay connected with ordinary people.
3. **Life-size Sculpture:** A sculpture of Gandhi stepping off the train emphasizes his deep association with the railways and the masses.
4. **Exhibition at Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti:** The exhibition at Rajghat provides an immersive experience of Gandhi's rail journeys and their significance in his life.
5. **Gandhi's Freedom Struggle:** Shekhawat highlighted how Gandhi transformed the freedom struggle into a mass movement by aligning his life and actions with justice, equality, and peace.
6. **Pivotal Incident in South Africa:** Gandhi's journey of justice began on June 7, 1893, in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, where he was thrown off a first-class train despite holding a valid ticket, an event that became a turning point in his life.
7. **Transformation into the Mahatma:** This act of racial discrimination turned Gandhi from a young lawyer into a leader committed to justice and nonviolent resistance.
8. **Gopal Krishna Gandhi's Reflection:** Gopal Krishna Gandhi, Gandhi's grandson, remarked that when Gandhi rose from that incident, both India and South Africa rose with him, highlighting the incident's transformative impact.
9. **Train Journeys in South Africa:** Gandhi's subsequent train journeys in South Africa solidified his understanding of racial discrimination and laid the foundation for his use of negotiation and protest as tools for change.
10. **Gandhi's Return to India:** Upon returning to India in 1914, Gandhi's relationship with the railways deepened as he continued to travel in third-class compartments, adhering to his mentor Gopal Krishna Gokhale's advice.
11. **Symbol of Egalitarianism:** Gandhi's decision to travel in third-class compartments was a deliberate choice to connect with the impoverished masses and strengthen his resolve for social justice.
12. **Mass Movement for Freedom:** His humble travel methods and commitment to the common man helped transform India's freedom struggle into a mass movement that resonated with the broader population.
13. **Final Train Journey and Last Days:** Gandhi's final train journey was from Calcutta to Delhi, where he stayed at Birla House, tirelessly working for peace during the communal violence of Partition.
14. **Assassination and Legacy:** Gandhi's assassination in January 1948 ended a life dedicated to nonviolence and service to humanity, marking the end of an era.
15. **Gandhi Jayanti as International Day of Nonviolence:** As Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated today, the editorial reminds us of his self-sacrifice, dedication, and compassion, encouraging the world to embrace his values of justice and simplicity.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following can be inferred about the significance of Gandhi's rail journey incident in South Africa as mentioned in the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. It marked the beginning of Gandhi's career as a lawyer.
 - B. It led Gandhi to leave his legal career and join the Indian independence movement immediately.
 - C. It served as a turning point that transformed his personal struggle into a broader commitment to justice and equality.
 - D. It was an isolated event that had no further impact on Gandhi's philosophy or actions.
2. **The restored railway coach inaugurated by Gajendra Singh Shekhawat serves as a symbol of Gandhi's _____.**
 - A. legal career in South Africa
 - B. luxurious lifestyle and connection with Indian royalty
 - C. commitment to justice, equality, and peace
 - D. disdain for public transport systems
3. **What was the outcome of Gandhi's confrontation with railway officials in South Africa as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. He was permanently banned from using the railways in South Africa.
 - B. He managed to negotiate concessions for Indian passengers.
 - C. He decided to leave South Africa and return to India immediately.
 - D. He formed a political party in response to the incident.
4. **Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?**
 - A. Gandhi's experience of being thrown off the train transformed him into a committed revolutionary fighting for human justice.
 - B. Gandhi preferred to travel in first-class compartments to better connect with India's impoverished masses.
 - C. Gandhi's train journeys in South Africa did not influence his views on racial discrimination.
 - D. Gandhi's decision to travel in third class was due to his inability to afford higher-class tickets.
5. **Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to "egalitarianism" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Supremacy
 - B. Equality
 - C. Negligence
 - D. Authority
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - P. The reprimand by the Punjab and Haryana High Court has exposed glaring mismanagement in the Punjab Government's financial priorities, especially its indulgence in luxury spending while healthcare obligations remain unmet

- Q. the state has failed to release these funds to hospitals, which means it owes medical institutions Rs 500 crore
- R. Despite receiving Rs 350 crore from the Union Government under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme,
- S. The state has been unpardonably negligent about public health despite hospitals across Punjab struggling to provide adequate care to patients due to financial constraints
- A. SPQR
B. PRQS
C. PSQR
D. QPSR
7. **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. Ms. Khedkar has unwittingly exposed the chinks or rather the gaping holes in the system
- B. India has a huge task at hand in restoring the image of the civil services, institutions of higher learning, as well as the organisations responsible for these national-level selections
- C. When seen along with the National Eligibility-Cum-Entrance Test (NEET) fiasco, it becomes clear that
- D. The image of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) has taken a serious beating ever since the Puja Khedkar episode came to light
- A. DACB
B. CABD
C. BCAD
D. ABCD

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.

Trees provide so many benefits (1)_____ our everyday lives. They filter clean air, provide fresh drinking water, help (2)_____ climate change and create homes for thousands of species of plants and animals. (3)_____ a billion trees can help save the Earth from climate change and biodiversity loss. When we restore and (4)_____ critical forests, we remove carbon and support biodiversity. A billion is a big number, but we know we can do it together. (5)_____ the planet by planting your tree today. This can protect and restore forests for future.

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
- A. in
B. to
C. for
D. with
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
- A. crib
B. crust
C. curb

- D. cut
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. Planting
 - B. By planting
 - C. With planting
 - D. In planting
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. conserve
 - B. curtail
 - C. sabotage
 - D. observe
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. Supplement
 - B. Sustain
 - C. Denigrate
 - D. Complement
13. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
- We are decorate the living-room at the moment
- A. We are being decorate
 - B. We are decorates
 - C. We are decorating
 - D. We are being decorating
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- Rosy and Nicky couldn't provide any evidence to support _____ arguments
- A. they're
 - B. their
 - C. there
 - D. Theirs
15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
- Venom
- A. Poison
 - B. Fruit juice
 - C. Honey
 - D. Butter
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
- The CEO called for compulsory participation from each employee.
- A. Overtly
 - B. Obligatory
 - C. Compliantly
 - D. Voluntary
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Callous

- A. Generous
- B. Affectionate
- C. Exhausting
- D. Cruel

18. **The given sentence is divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**

To submit a report / on the recent fire accident, / a high level committee / has been formed

- A. To submit a report
- B. has been formed
- C. a high level committee
- D. on the recent fire accident

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

Where the shoe pinches

- A. Difficult roads
- B. Unknown paths
- C. Where the shoe hurts
- D. Where the difficulty lies

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

The perfume she uses has a strong _____.

- A. sent
- B. scent
- C. cent
- D. send

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

Mala _____ by cheating on the exam to win her bet with Priya.

- A. hit below the belt
- B. fell out
- C. get the sack
- D. look down upon

22. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select the option with the correct spelling.**

Stomach sleepers were rated as being more gregairious and uncomfortable with criticism.

- A. criticicm
- B. stomach
- C. gregarious
- D. ratedd

23. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

The inspector smile after he was finished and patted Margie's head

- A. has smiled
- B. smiled

- C. was smiled
D. No substitution required
24. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
He has grown into a beautiful youth.
- A. in a handsome youth
B. into a handsome youth
C. in a beautiful youth
D. a beautiful youth
25. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
Rohit is write to them three times
- A. Rohit was write
B. Rohit was beings written
C. Rohit has written
D. Rohit had write

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **C) It served as a turning point that transformed his personal struggle into a broader commitment to justice and equality.**

C is correct because the passage clearly states that the incident of Gandhi being thrown off the train marked a significant turning point in his life, transforming a personal humiliation into a public cause and setting him on the path to becoming a leader dedicated to justice and nonviolence.

A is incorrect because Gandhi's career as a lawyer began before this incident, and the event did not mark its beginning.

B is incorrect because Gandhi did not immediately leave his legal career to join the independence movement. Instead, he gradually transformed his role through subsequent experiences and struggles.

D is incorrect because the passage highlights the lasting impact of this event on Gandhi's philosophy and future actions.

2. **C) commitment to justice, equality, and peace**

C is correct because the passage mentions that the railway coach, along with the exhibition, symbolizes Gandhi's values of justice, equality, and peace, which he stood for throughout his life.

A is incorrect because the coach symbolizes Gandhi's simple lifestyle and mass movement association, not his legal career.

B is incorrect because the passage emphasizes Gandhi's simplicity, not luxury or connection with royalty.

D is incorrect because Gandhi's use of public transport, as mentioned in the passage, was pivotal in connecting with the masses and bringing attention to social injustices. Thus, there is no mention of disdain for public transport.

3. **B) He managed to negotiate concessions for Indian passengers.**

B is correct because the passage states that Gandhi's confrontation with the railway officials resulted in him negotiating some concessions for Indian passengers, indicating his use of negotiation and protest for change.

A is incorrect because there is no mention of Gandhi being banned from using the railways in South Africa.

C is incorrect because Gandhi did not immediately leave South Africa; he continued his legal and social work there for many more years.

D is incorrect because there is no mention of Gandhi forming a political party as a direct response to this incident.

4. **A) Gandhi's experience of being thrown off the train transformed him into a committed revolutionary fighting for human justice.**

A is correct because the passage clearly mentions that Gandhi's personal humiliation turned into a commitment to human justice, marking the start of his revolutionary journey.

B is incorrect as the passage states that Gandhi traveled in third-class compartments, not first class, to stay connected with the poor.

C is incorrect because the passage highlights that Gandhi's train journeys in South Africa deepened his understanding of racial discrimination.

D is incorrect as the decision to travel in third class was a conscious choice to symbolize his commitment to egalitarianism, not due to financial constraints.

5. B) **Equality**

B is correct because "egalitarianism" refers to the belief in equality and equal rights for all people, which aligns with the meaning of "equality."

6. B) **PRQS**

P: The paragraph begins with P, which introduces the main issue: a reprimand from the Punjab and Haryana High Court that has highlighted the mismanagement in the Punjab Government's financial priorities. This sets the context for the discussion by mentioning the government's focus on luxury spending while neglecting healthcare obligations.

R: R logically follows P by providing a specific detail about the government's financial mismanagement. It mentions that despite receiving Rs 350 crore from the Union Government under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme, the state has failed to utilize these funds properly.

Q: Q follows R, explaining what the state did (or failed to do) with the funds. It states that the government has not released these funds to hospitals, resulting in a debt of Rs 500 crore owed to medical institutions.

S: S concludes the paragraph by summarizing the situation: This wraps up the paragraph by emphasizing the consequences of the financial mismanagement mentioned earlier.

7. A) **DACB**

D: The paragraph begins with D, which introduces the main topic by stating that the image of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) has been severely impacted since the Puja Khedkar episode came to light. This sets the context and background for the discussion.

A: A follows D by explaining that Ms. Khedkar has unknowingly (unwittingly) revealed the weaknesses or flaws ("chinks or rather the gaping holes") in the system. This sentence builds on the issue introduced in D and provides more insight into how the incident has affected the system.

C: C comes next as it connects the Puja Khedkar incident to the broader context by mentioning that, along with the NEET fiasco, the problem becomes clearer. This shows that the issue is not isolated but part of a larger systemic problem.

B: B concludes the paragraph by emphasizing that India has a huge responsibility to restore the image of not just the civil services but also institutions of higher learning and other organizations responsible for national-level selections. This provides a logical conclusion by offering a solution or call to action.

8. A) 'In' का use होगा क्योंकि "benefits in our everyday lives" का अर्थ है कि पेड़ हमारी रोजमर्रा की ज़िंदगी में लाभकारी होते हैं। 'In' का उपयोग यह दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है कि कोई चीज़ या क्रिया किसी क्षेत्र या स्थिति के अंदर या भीतर है। जबकि 'to' का उपयोग आमतौर पर दिशा या उद्देश्य को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है; 'for' का अर्थ होता है 'के लिए,' जो इस संदर्भ में हमारी ज़िंदगी के अंदर लाभ को नहीं दर्शाता है; और 'with' का अर्थ होता है 'के साथ,' जो इस वाक्य में सही नहीं बैठता।

'In' will be used because "benefits in our everyday lives" indicates that trees provide advantages within our daily lives. The preposition 'in' is used to show that something is enclosed or situated inside a certain scope or area. While 'to' usually indicates direction or purpose, which doesn't suit the context here; 'for' means 'for the purpose of,' which does not reflect the idea of benefits being a part of our lives; and 'with' means 'together with,' which doesn't fit here.

9. C) '**Curb**' का use होगा क्योंकि "curb" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को नियंत्रित करना या सीमित करना। sentence में mention है कि पेड़ जलवायु परिवर्तन को रोकने में मदद करते हैं, इसलिए 'curb' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'crib' का अर्थ होता है पालना, 'crust' का अर्थ होता है बाहरी परत, और 'cut' का अर्थ है काटना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- '**Curb**' will be used because it means to control or limit something. The sentence mentions that trees help curb climate change, making 'curb' fitting here. Whereas, 'crib' means a small bed for a baby, 'crust' means an outer layer, and 'cut' means to sever or divide, which don't fit in this context.
10. A) '**Planting**' का use होगा क्योंकि "planting" एक gerund है, जो इस sentence में subject के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है। यह sentence को एक सामान्य कथन के रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है कि "पृथ्वी को बचाने के लिए एक अरब पेड़ लगाना मदद कर सकता है।" sentence में gerund का प्रयोग करना सही है क्योंकि यह एक action को संज्ञा (noun) के रूप में दर्शाता है। जबकि 'By planting' का अर्थ है "पौधे लगाकर," जो एक prepositional phrase है और यह क्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग होता है, इसलिए यह sentence के subject के रूप में सही नहीं है। 'With planting' का अर्थ है "पौधों के साथ," जो संदर्भ में उचित नहीं है और sentence में अर्थहीन है। 'In planting' का अर्थ है "पौधों में," जो इस sentence में गलत है क्योंकि यह स्थान (place) को इंगित करता है।
- 'Planting' will be used because "planting" is a gerund, which acts as the subject in this sentence. It presents the sentence as a general statement—"Planting a billion trees can help save the Earth." Using a gerund is appropriate here as it turns an action into a noun. Whereas, 'By planting' means "by planting trees," which is a prepositional phrase and is used to show how an action is performed, making it unsuitable as the subject of the sentence. 'With planting' means "with the plants," which is contextually inappropriate and makes the sentence meaningless. 'In planting' means "inside the planting," which is incorrect in this sentence because it indicates a place, not an action.
11. A) '**Conserve**' का use होगा क्योंकि "conserve" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को सुरक्षित रखना और उसकी रक्षा करना। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि जब हम महत्वपूर्ण जंगलों को बहाल और संरक्षित करते हैं, तो हम कार्बन को हटाते हैं और जैव विविधता का समर्थन करते हैं, इसलिए 'conserve' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Curtail' का अर्थ है कटौती करना, 'Sabotage' का अर्थ है तोड़फोड़ करना, और 'Observe' का अर्थ है निरीक्षण करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- '**Conserve**' will be used because it means to protect and maintain something. The sentence states that when we restore and conserve critical forests, we remove carbon and support biodiversity, making 'conserve' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Curtail' means to reduce, 'Sabotage' means to destroy or damage, and 'Observe' means to watch or inspect, which don't fit in this context.
12. B) '**Sustain**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'sustain' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को बनाए रखना या सहारा देना। sentence में mention है कि पेड़ लगाने से ग्रह की सुरक्षा और जंगलों को भविष्य के लिए बहाल करने में मदद मिलेगी, इसलिए 'sustain' का प्रयोग सही है। जबकि 'Supplement' का अर्थ है जोड़ना या पूरा करना, 'Denigrate' का अर्थ है निंदा करना, और 'Complement' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को पूरा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।
- 'Sustain' will be used because it means to maintain or support something. The sentence talks about protecting and restoring forests for the future, making 'sustain' the appropriate choice. Whereas

'Supplement' means to add or complete, 'Denigrate' means to criticize unfairly, and 'Complement' means to complete or go well with something, which are not suitable in this context.

13. C) 'decorate' के बदले 'decorating' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence Present Continuous Tense में है; जैसे—We are decorating the living-room at the moment.

- 'decorating' will be used instead of 'decorate' because the sentence is in Present Continuous Tense; Like—We are decorating the living-room at the moment.

14. B) 'Their' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'their' एक possessive pronoun है, जिसका अर्थ होता है 'उनका/उनके' और यह किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के स्वामित्व या संबंध को दर्शाता है। वाक्य में 'arguments' (तर्क) के स्वामित्व को व्यक्त करने के लिए 'their' सही है। जबकि 'they're' का अर्थ है 'they are' (वे हैं), 'there' का अर्थ है 'उस स्थान पर', और 'theirs' भी एक possessive pronoun है, लेकिन इसका प्रयोग तब होता है जब पहले ही स्वामित्व का संदर्भ दिया गया हो, जो इस वाक्य में नहीं है।

'Their' will be used because it is a possessive pronoun, indicating possession or association with something. The sentence refers to the ownership of 'arguments,' making 'their' the appropriate choice. In contrast, 'they're' means 'they are,' 'there' refers to a location, and 'theirs' is also a possessive pronoun, but it is used when the ownership is already mentioned, which is not the case here.

15. A) **Venom** (noun) – A poisonous substance secreted by animals such as snakes, spiders, and scorpions, typically used to immobilize or kill prey. जहर

Synonym: **Poison** (noun) – A substance that can cause harm or death if introduced into the body. विष

- **Fruit juice** (noun) – A drink made from the extraction or pressing of the natural liquid contained in fruit. फल का रस
- **Honey** (noun) – A sweet, sticky yellowish-brown fluid made by bees and other insects from nectar collected from flowers. शहद
- **Butter** (noun) – A pale yellow edible fatty substance made by churning cream and used as a spread or in cooking. मक्खन

16. D) **Compulsory (adjective)** – Required by law or a rule; obligatory, mandatory, essential. अनिवार्य

Antonym: Voluntary (adjective) – Done, given, or acting of one's own free will, optional, discretionary. स्वैच्छिक

- **Overtly** (adverb) – Openly, publicly, visibly. खुलकर
- **Obligatory** (adjective) – Required by a legal, moral, or other rule; compulsory. अनिवार्य
- **Compliantly** (adverb) – In a willing to comply manner; obediently, submissively. अनुकूलता से

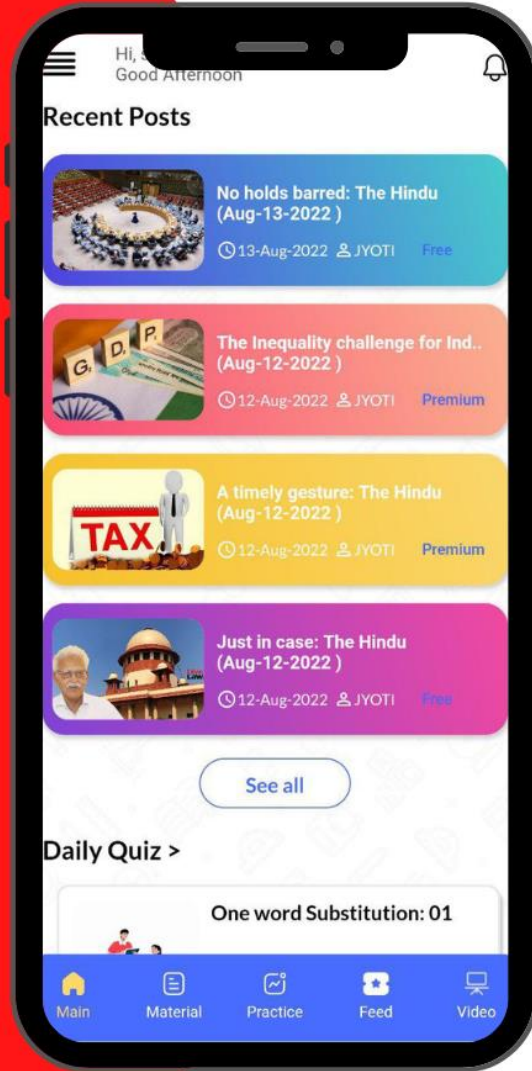
17. D) **Callous (adjective)** – **Insensitive, emotionally hardened, unfeeling, indifferent, heartless.** निर्दयी

Synonym: **Cruel** (adjective) – Willing to cause pain or suffering, heartless, ruthless, brutal.

क्रूर

- **Generous** (adjective) – Willing to give more of something than expected, kind-hearted, charitable. उदार
- **Affectionate** (adjective) – Showing fondness or tenderness, loving, warm. स्नेही
- **Exhausting** (adjective) – Causing extreme physical or mental fatigue, tiring, draining. थकाऊ

18. C) The correct spelling of 'committee' is '**committee**' which means "a group of people appointed for a specific function" समिति.
19. **D) Where the shoe pinches** (idiom) – Where the difficulty lies कठिनाई होना
20. B) 'Scent' का use होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence एक गंध का वर्णन कर रहा है जो किसी इत्र से संबंधित है। यहाँ "The perfume she uses has a strong (3)" के माध्यम से उस सुगंध का उल्लेख किया जा रहा है, जो इत्र से आती है। इसलिए, "scent" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Scent' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is describing a smell that is associated with perfume. Here, through "The perfume she uses has a strong (3)", it mentions the fragrance that comes from the perfume. Thus, "scent" would be the most appropriate choice.
21. **A) hit below the belt (phrase) – to act unfairly or cruelly** अनुचित या क्रूर तरीके से कार्य करना
- Fell out (phrasal verb) – To have a disagreement or argument. झगड़ा होना या बहस करना।
 - Get the sack (idiom) – To be dismissed or fired from a job. नौकरी से निकाला जाना।
 - Look down upon (phrasal verb) – To regard someone or something with a feeling of superiority. किसी को तुच्छ समझना या नीची दृष्टि से देखना।
22. C) The correct spelling of 'gregarious' is '**gregarious**' which means "fond of company; sociable" सामाजिक, मिलनसार
23. B) 'smiled' का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि वाक्य Past Tense में है और 'smiled' verb का सही Past Tense रूप है। sentence में यह कहा जा रहा है कि निरीक्षक ने मुस्कराया, इसलिए 'smiled' सही विकल्प है।
- 'smiled' is the correct option because the sentence is in the past tense, and 'smiled' is the appropriate past tense form of the verb. The sentence is describing that the inspector smiled, so 'smiled' is the correct choice.
24. B) 'into a handsome youth' का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि "handsome" एक appropriate adjective है जिसका प्रयोग पुरुषों के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि "beautiful" आमतौर पर महिलाओं या चीजों के लिए प्रयोग होता है। "Into" सही preposition है जो परिवर्तन (transformation) को दर्शाता है।
- 'into a handsome youth' is the correct choice because "handsome" is the appropriate adjective used for males, while "beautiful" is typically used for females or things. "Into" is the correct preposition indicating transformation or change.
25. C) 'Rohit has written' का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि वाक्य Present Perfect Tense में है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि रोहित ने अब तक तीन बार उन्हें लिखा है। 'has written' verb 'write' का सही Present Perfect Tense रूप है।
- 'Rohit has written' is the correct option because the sentence is in the Present Perfect Tense, which indicates that Rohit has written to them three times up to now. 'Has written' is the correct Present Perfect form of the verb 'write.'



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