

How India can be Olympics-ready

With great cultural **diversity** and **projected** economic **might** on its side, India will **stake a formidable claim** to **hosting** the 2036 Olympics. But the country will also need to convince the International Olympic Committee that it can deliver a **seamless** Games. **The letter of intent** submitted last month **will** be **scrutinised** not **merely** for the capacity to translate on the ground fancy stadium designs, but also on India's ability to wear the **cosmopolitan garb** with ease, making the country feel welcoming to athletes and **spectators** around the world. India has a **magnificent** opportunity to **get its house in order**, and **make bold strides**.

India will need to acquire and **hone** the professional abilities to host the best levels of competition in various sports. The **logistics** of athlete **accommodations**, equipment quality controls, transport systems, **upskilling** of technical officials, besides raising athletes' performance in **near-alien** sports, **will** be a massive challenge. Every Games is judged on the ability of hosts to stay invisible and efficient, and India will need serious repairing of its poor reputation on **punctuality** and cleanliness. Its **record** in **ensuring** comfort for spectators **has** been **suspect** in cricket, and that **aspect** will need to be upgraded drastically. Also, while stadium aesthetics look pretty in PowerPoint presentations and 3D printing, leaking roofs or **sub-par sustainability** goals in construction won't help in India **making the cut**.

Climate change **poses** large challenges for any host, but more so for India where quality of roads and construction will need tighter quality checks, **given** how flooding **lashed** top cities and **wreaked havoc** earlier this year, **for instance**. Six medals just 12 years before the **proposed** Olympics also **point to** the need for serious **intervention** and plans on **imminent** funding cuts don't **bode well** for the country. Ultimately, the Olympics are a sporting event, promoting **amity** and peace, so efforts will need to be made to send out the message that there will be zero tolerance for those who **take the law into their own hands**, or **seek** to **cramp** the rights and freedoms of others. India's **leadership** in promoting a **multipolar** world **has** been **exemplary**, and it holds a unique place as a big country not **reviled** by the under-developed world, or **resented** by the big powers. But ultimately, Olympics will be about that wooden floor board not **coming undone** and the roof not leaking onto the field of play, and athletes reaching the venues on time. India can **pull off** the fancy, but it will also need to **ace** the basics.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Diversity** (noun) – Variety, multiplicity, range, assortment, heterogeneity विविधता
2. **Projected** (adjective) – Estimated, forecasted, predicted, anticipated, expected अनुमानित
3. **Might** (noun) – Power, strength, force, potency, prowess शक्ति
4. **Stake a claim** (phrase) – Assert one's right, lay claim, declare ownership, demand recognition दावा करना
5. **Formidable** (adjective) – Impressive, powerful, daunting, intimidating, strong दुर्जेय
6. **Host** (verb) – Organize, hold, conduct, stage, arrange मेज़बानी करना
7. **Seamless** (adjective) – Smooth, uninterrupted, flawless, continuous, cohesive सुव्यवस्थित
8. **Letter of Intent** (noun) – A document declaring the preliminary commitment of one party to do business with another इच्छापत्र
9. **Scrutinise** (verb) – Examine closely, inspect, analyze, study, investigate सावधानीपूर्वक जांचना
10. **Merely** (adverb) – Only, simply, just, solely, nothing more than मात्र
11. **Cosmopolitan** (adjective) – International, worldly, global, multicultural, sophisticated विश्वव्यापी
12. **Garb** (noun) – Clothing, attire, dress, outfit, apparel वेशभूषा
13. **Spectator** (noun) – Viewer, observer, onlooker, audience member, watcher दर्शक
14. **Magnificent** (adjective) – Splendid, grand, impressive, glorious, superb शानदार
15. **Get one's house in order** (phrase) – Organize oneself, put things in order, prepare properly, tidy up व्यवस्थित करना
16. **Make strides** (phrase) – Make progress, advance, develop, improve, move forward प्रगति करना
17. **Bold** (adjective) – Courageous, daring, fearless, brave, audacious साहसी
18. **Hone** (verb) – Sharpen, improve, refine, polish, perfect निखारना
19. **Accommodation** (noun) – Lodging, housing, residence, rooms, living quarters आवास
20. **Upskill** (verb) – To teach (an employee) additional skills कौशल वृद्धि करना
21. **Near-alien** (adjective) – Unfamiliar, strange, foreign, unknown, exotic अपरिचित

22. **Punctuality** (noun) – Timeliness, promptness, being on time, reliability, regularity समय की पाबंदी
23. **Ensure** (verb) – Make certain, guarantee, secure, confirm, assure सुनिश्चित करना
24. **Suspect** (adjective) – Doubtful, questionable, unreliable, uncertain, untrustworthy संदिग्ध
25. **Aspect** (noun) – Feature, facet, component, element, side पहलू
26. **Sub-par** (adjective) – Below average, inferior, inadequate, unsatisfactory, not up to standard घटिया
27. **Sustainability** (noun) – Ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level; avoidance of the depletion of natural resources स्थिरता
28. **Make the cut** (phrase) – To succeed at something or meet a requirement सफल होना / आवश्यकता को पूरा करना
29. **Pose** (verb) – Present, create, constitute, cause, bring about उत्पन्न करना
30. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, in view of, taking into account, because of को देखते हुए
31. **Lash** (verb) – Hit hard, strike, batter, beat, pummel प्रहार करना
32. **Wreak havoc** (phrase) – Cause destruction, devastate, ruin, create chaos, damage severely तबाही मचाना
33. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, to illustrate, as an example उदाहरण के लिए
34. **Proposed** (adjective) – Suggested, planned, intended, projected, prospective प्रस्तावित
35. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, suggest, hint at, signal, denote संकेत करना
36. **Intervention** (noun) – Involvement, interference, mediation, action, intercession हस्तक्षेप
37. **Imminent** (adjective) – About to happen, impending, forthcoming, looming, approaching आसन्न
38. **Bode well** (phrase) – Indicate good prospects, be a good sign, augur well, promise success अच्छा संकेत देना
39. **Amity** (noun) – Friendship, harmony, goodwill, cordiality, peaceful relations मित्रता
40. **Take the law into their own hands** (phrase) – Act outside legal boundaries, administer justice oneself, vigilantism कानून को अपने हाथ में लेना
41. **Seek** (verb) – Try to obtain, look for, pursue, search for, aim for प्रयास करना

42. **Cramp** (verb) – Restrict, hinder, impede, inhibit, constrain बाधा डालना
43. **Multipolar** (adjective) – Having multiple centers of power or influence बहुध्रुवीय
44. **Exemplary** (adjective) – Ideal, commendable, admirable, model, praiseworthy उत्कृष्ट
45. **Revile** (verb) – Criticize harshly, condemn, denounce, vilify, abuse गाली देना
46. **Resent** (verb) – Feel bitter about, begrudge, take offense at, be annoyed by नाराज़ होना
47. **Come undone** (phrase) – Fail, collapse, unravel, fall apart, go wrong बिगड़ जाना
48. **Pull off** (phrasal verb) – Achieve, accomplish, succeed in, carry off, manage सफल होना
49. **Ace** (verb) – Excel, perform exceptionally, master, do very well, succeed brilliantly बहुत अच्छा करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. India is preparing a bid to host the 2036 Olympics, leveraging its cultural diversity and growing economic power.
2. The International Olympic Committee will assess India's readiness, focusing on more than just modern stadium designs.
3. India must demonstrate its ability to host a seamless, cosmopolitan, and welcoming Olympic Games.
4. Essential improvements include logistical planning, quality accommodations, transport systems, and equipment management.
5. Technical officials will need upskilling to maintain high competition standards across various sports.
6. India must address challenges in cleanliness and punctuality to improve its reputation as a host nation.
7. Spectator comfort is crucial, requiring upgrades beyond the standards seen in cricket events.
8. Stadium designs must prioritize functionality and sustainability, avoiding construction issues like leaking roofs.
9. Climate change adds complexity, with the need for better infrastructure to handle extreme weather events.
10. Flooding incidents in major Indian cities highlight the need for stricter quality checks on roads and buildings.
11. India's performance in sports must improve, as winning only six medals 12 years before 2036 suggests gaps in athletic development.
12. Potential funding cuts could hinder the country's preparation, emphasizing the need for strategic investment in sports.
13. Hosting the Olympics requires India to promote amity and peace, ensuring zero tolerance for lawlessness or rights violations.
14. India's global diplomatic standing is strong, making it a respected candidate among developed and developing nations.
15. Beyond the grandeur, India must master the fundamentals, like ensuring venue safety and reliable infrastructure, to be Olympics-ready.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about India's preparedness to host the Olympics?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. India's existing infrastructure is completely ready to host the Olympics without any further changes.
 - B. India's cultural diversity and economic strength alone will ensure its success in hosting the Olympics.
 - C. The International Olympic Committee is already convinced of India's capability to host a seamless Olympics.
 - D. India needs significant improvements in logistics, professionalism, and spectator comfort to host the Olympics successfully
2. **According to the passage, one area India needs to improve for a successful Olympics bid is _____.**
 - A. athlete recruitment from around the world
 - B. providing comfortable spectator facilities
 - C. marketing its cultural diversity globally
 - D. promoting local tourism during the event
3. **What inference from the passage is incorrect regarding the challenges India might face in hosting the Olympics?**
 - A. India must ensure basic infrastructure is reliable, such as roads and stadiums.
 - B. Funding cuts are not a concern for the future of Indian sports.
 - C. Climate change may exacerbate construction and infrastructure challenges.
 - D. India's reputation as a global leader can help in promoting peace and amity during the Olympics.
4. **Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "wreaked" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Inflicted
 - B. Restored
 - C. Managed
 - D. Reduced
5. **Why does the passage emphasize India's need to ensure the basics in Olympic preparation?**
 - A. Because it has a strong track record of winning medals.
 - B. To avoid legal action and protests from environmental activists.
 - C. To ensure smooth operations and prevent infrastructural mishaps.
 - D. As a measure to impress the developed nations.
6. **Select the word with the correct spelling to fill in the blank.**

Hiren loves to use _____ words while writing anything.

 - A. colloqual
 - B. colloquial
 - C. coloquial
 - D. colloquil
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Coffee was too hot; it burnt my tongue.

 - A. Balmy
 - B. Scorching
 - C. Frigid
 - D. Subtle
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Much more than usual or expected

- A. Subordinate
B. Mordancy
C. Exceeding
D. Ordinate
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
A period of free outdoor play can provide a very necessary respite from the hustle and bustle of the day.
A. Commencement
B. Continuation
C. Progression
D. Break
10. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Do you know where does she reside ?
A. where do she reside?
B. where she resides?
C. where she reside?
D. where does she resides?
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in the brackets to fill in the blank.**
Dhara _____ the way to Mumbai. [lost]
A. found
B. slept
C. helped
D. paved
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Triumphant
A. Unsuccessful
B. Jubilant
C. Flourishing
D. Tender
13. **Select the most appropriate verb / verb phrase to fill in the blank.**
They _____ their house for the past two months, and it's finally starting to look fantastic.
A. have been renovating
B. were renovating
C. will renovate
D. has renovated
14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A short stay that you make while on a longer journey
A. Stopover
B. Saga
C. Tent
D. Refugee
15. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
He never talks / for anybody. / He is alone / all day
A. for anybody
B. He is alone

- C. He never talks
- D. all day

16. **Identify the correct antonym for the given word.**

Envious

- A. Untrustworthy
- B. Malicious
- C. Suspicious
- D. Generous

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

Hit the roof

- A. To jump high
- B. To play joyfully
- C. To become very angry
- D. To destruct a building

18. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

A computer can't function without it's mother board

- A. their
- B. it is
- C. his
- D. Its

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

A: new facts and advanced

B: but my opinion is

C: he has discovered

D: unchanged

E: new arguments

- A. BDAEC
- B. EBDCA
- C. DACBE
- D. CAEBD

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

Mellifluous

- A. Loud
- B. Distinct
- C. Cacophonous
- D. Musical

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.

According to a poll conducted in 2018–19 by an online internship and training platform,

(1)_____ number of businesses actively (2)_____ intern profiles has increased over the previous five years. This study demonstrates that India received 80% more internship applications in 2018, with 2.2 million applications (3)_____ 1.27 million in 2017. The rise was influenced

(4)_____ part by an increase in the number of industries seeking fresh perspectives and innovative

ideas to improve (5) _____ on existing projects. Obtaining an internship prior to entering the job market, which was once viewed as a Western concept, is quickly gaining steam in Indian workplaces

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. the
- B. a
- C. few
- D. an

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. seeking
- B. reducing
- C. neglecting
- D. declining

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3**

- A. combine to
- B. according to
- C. compared to
- D. similar to

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**

- A. to
- B. on
- C. up
- D. in

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. effortless
- B. efficiencies
- C. efficient
- D. effecting

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- 1. D) India needs significant improvements in logistics, professionalism, and spectator comfort to host the Olympics successfully.**

The passage emphasizes that India needs to make significant improvements in logistics, professionalism, and spectator comfort, highlighting areas that need attention.

A: Incorrect. The passage mentions the need for improvements, implying that the infrastructure is not completely ready.

C: Incorrect. The passage states that India needs to convince the International Olympic Committee, which means the Committee is not yet convinced.

B: Incorrect. The passage notes cultural diversity and economic strength as advantages, but also stresses the need for major logistical and organizational upgrades.

- 2. B) providing comfortable spectator facilities**

B is correct because the passage specifically mentions India's suspect record in ensuring comfort for spectators, particularly in cricket, and states that this aspect "will need to be upgraded drastically."

A is incorrect because there is no mention of recruiting athletes from other countries; the focus is on India's hosting abilities.

C is incorrect as the passage already considers India's cultural diversity a strength, not something that needs to be marketed or developed further.

D is incorrect because while tourism could benefit, the passage does not cite it as a priority area for hosting readiness.

- 3. B) Funding cuts are not a concern for the future of Indian sports.**

A: This is correct as the passage mentions the need for tighter quality checks on infrastructure and basic reliability.

B: Incorrect. The passage explicitly states that plans on imminent funding cuts could negatively impact India's preparation.

C: Correct as the passage talks about climate change challenges, especially affecting infrastructure.

D: Correct because the passage discusses India's leadership and global standing to promote peace.

- 4. A) "Inflicted" means to cause harm or damage, aligning with how "wreaked havoc" implies causing destruction.**

- 5. C) The passage emphasizes the importance of basic infrastructure like reliable roads and non-leaking stadiums for smooth operations.**

A: The passage mentions only six medals 12 years before the proposed Olympics, highlighting the need for improvement rather than boasting a strong track record.

B: Although environmental concerns are discussed, the passage does not suggest avoiding legal action specifically.

D: The emphasis is on functionality and safety, not on impressing developed nations.

6. B) The correct spelling of the word is '**colloquial**' which means "used in ordinary or familiar conversation; not formal" (सामान्य बोलचाल की भाषा में प्रयुक्त)

7. C) **Hot** (adjective) – Having a high temperature, warm, heated. गरम

Antonym: **Frigid** (adjective) – Very cold, icy, freezing. कठोर ठंडा

- **Balmy** (adjective) – Pleasantly warm, mild, temperate. सुहावना गर्म
- **Scorching** (adjective) – Extremely hot, burning, blazing. झुलसा देने वाला गर्म
- **Subtle** (adjective) – Delicate, not obvious, understated. सूक्ष्म

8. C) **Exceeding** (adjective) – Much more than usual or expected. अत्यधिक

- **Subordinate** (noun) – A person under the authority or control of another within an organization. अधीनस्थ
- **Mordancy** (noun) – A sharply critical or bitter quality. कटुता
- **Ordinate** (noun) – The y-coordinate in a system of coordinates, especially in geometry. निर्देशांक

9. D) **Respite** (noun) – A short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant. विश्राम

Synonym: **Break** (noun) – An interruption or pause in an activity, rest. अंतराल

- **Commencement** (noun) – The beginning or start of something. आरंभ
- **Continuation** (noun) – The action of carrying something on over a period of time. निरंतरता
- **Progression** (noun) – The process of developing or moving gradually towards a more advanced state. प्रगति

10. B) 'where does she reside?' के बदले '**where she resides?**' का use होगा क्योंकि इस वाक्य में एक embedded question है। इसमें main clause 'Do you know' पहले से ही interrogative है, इसलिए dependent clause 'where she resides' statement के रूप में होगी और इसमें auxiliary verb 'does' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। जैसे— Do you know where she resides?

'where she resides?' will be used instead of 'where does she reside?' because this sentence contains an embedded question. The main clause 'Do you know' is already interrogative, so the dependent clause 'where she resides' will be in the statement form, and the auxiliary verb 'does' will not be used. Like— Do you know where she resides?

11. A) **Lost** (verb) – To be unable to find one's way or something, fail to retain. खो जाना

Antonym: **Found** (verb) – To discover or recognize something or someone, to locate after searching. खोज लेना

- **Slept** (verb) – To rest by sleeping, to be in a state of sleep. सोना
- **Helped** (verb) – To assist or aid someone in doing something. मदद करना
- **Paved** (verb) – To cover a surface with concrete, bricks, or stones; to make a path. मार्ग बनाना

12. A) **Triumphant** (adjective) – Victorious, successful, having achieved victory. विजयी

Antonym: **Unsuccessful** (adjective) – Not achieving the desired aim or result, failed. असफल

- **Jubilant** (adjective) – Feeling or expressing great happiness, elated, joyful. उल्लासित
- **Flourishing** (adjective) – Developing rapidly and successfully, thriving, prospering. समृद्धि, कामयाब होनेवाला
- **Tender** (adjective) – Gentle, soft, sensitive, or easily hurt. कोमल

13. A) '**Have been renovating**' का use होगा क्योंकि present perfect continuous tense का use ऐसी क्रियाओं के लिए किया जाता है जो past में शुरू हुई थीं और अब तक जारी हैं। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि घर की मरम्मत पिछले दो महीनों से की जा रही है और परिणामस्वरूप यह अब शानदार दिखने लगा है। इसलिए 'have been renovating' यहाँ सही option है।

'Have been renovating' is used because the present perfect continuous tense describes actions that started in the past and continue to the present. The sentence mentions that they've been working on their house for two months and it's now starting to look fantastic. Hence, 'have been renovating' is correct here.

14. A) **Stopover** (noun) – A short stay that you make while on a longer journey. अल्प ठहराव

- **Saga** (noun) – A long and complicated story or series of events. गाथा
- **Tent** (noun) – A portable shelter used for camping. तम्बू
- **Refugee** (noun) – A person who has been forced to leave their country to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster. शरणार्थी

15. A) 'for anybody' के बदले 'to anybody' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'talk' के साथ preposition 'to' का प्रयोग होता है। उदाहरण के लिए— He never talks to anybody.

'to anybody' will be used instead of 'for anybody' because the verb 'talk' is followed by the preposition 'to'. For example— He never talks to anybody.

16. D) **Envious** (adjective) – Feeling or showing jealousy towards someone else's advantages, possessions, or traits. ईर्ष्यालु

Antonym: **Generous** (adjective) – Willing to give more of something, especially money or time, than is strictly necessary or expected, benevolent, kind-hearted. उदार

- **Untrustworthy** (adjective) – Not reliable, unable to be trusted, dishonest. अविश्वसनीय
- **Malicious** (adjective) – Intending or intended to do harm, spiteful, cruel. दुर्भावनापूर्ण
- **Suspicious** (adjective) – Inclined to suspect or distrust, doubtful. संदेहास्पद

17. C) **Hit the roof** (idiom) – To become very angry (बहुत गुस्सा होना)

18. 'D) it's' के बदले 'Its' का use होगा क्योंकि यहां mother board के लिए Possessive Adjective का use किया जाना चाहिए

'Their' का use plural nouns के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहाँ 'computer' singular है। इसलिए, 'their' का use grammatically incorrect होगा।

'It is' एक contraction है, न कि possessive form। यहाँ हमें एक possessive adjective की आवश्यकता है जो दिखाए कि motherboard कंप्यूटर का है, न कि 'it is' का संक्षेपण

'His' एक possessive adjective है, लेकिन इसका use आमतौर पर masculine nouns के लिए होता है, जैसे मनुष्यों के लिए। चूंकि 'computer' एक निर्जीव वस्तु है और इसका कोई gender नहीं है, 'Its' will be used instead of 'it's' because here, a Possessive Adjective is needed for the mother board.

'Their' is a possessive pronoun used for plural nouns, but here 'computer' is singular. Therefore, using 'their' would be grammatically incorrect in this context.

'It is' (shortened as "it's") is a contraction, not a possessive form. Here, we need a possessive adjective to indicate that the motherboard belongs to the computer, not the contraction for "it is."

'His' is a possessive adjective, but it's used for masculine nouns, usually human. Since 'computer' is an inanimate object and doesn't have gender, 'his' is not appropriate.

19. D) **CAEBD**

he has discovered new facts and advanced new arguments but my opinion is unchanged

Why C comes first: C introduces the subject (he) and the main action (has discovered), setting up the sentence's focus on the discoveries made.

Why A follows C: A provides what the subject discovered — new facts and advanced knowledge. It directly complements the action introduced in C.

Why E follows A: E completes the list of things discovered, adding "new arguments" to "new facts and advanced." This gives a fuller picture of what has been discovered.

Why B follows E: B introduces a contrasting idea with "but," indicating a shift in the sentence to the speaker's opinion.

Why D follows B: D completes the thought by stating that the speaker's opinion remains "unchanged." This finalizes the contrast mentioned in B.

20. D) **Mellifluous** (adjective) – Sweet-sounding, pleasant to hear, harmonious, melodious. मधुर

Synonym: **Musical** (adjective) – Having a pleasant sound, harmonious, melodious. सुरम्य

- **Loud** (adjective) – Producing a lot of noise, high in volume. ऊँचा
- **Distinct** (adjective) – Clearly different, noticeable, well-defined. स्पष्ट
- **Cacophonous** (adjective) – Harsh-sounding, unpleasant, discordant. कर्कश

21. A) **The'** का use होगा क्योंकि "the" एक definite article है, जिसका use किसी विशेष के लिए ज्ञात वस्तु का उल्लेख करने के लिए किया जाता है। यहाँ sentence में व्यवसायों की संख्या के बारे में बताया गया है, जो बढ़ गई है, इसलिए 'the' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'A' का अर्थ है कोई एक संख्या या वस्तु का उल्लेख करना, लेकिन यहाँ विशेष संख्या का जिक्र है। 'Few' का अर्थ है थोड़े, और यह संख्या कम होने का सुझाव देता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'An' का उपयोग vowel से शुरू होने वाले nouns के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहाँ consonant 'number' है।

The' will be used because "the" is a definite article used to refer to something specific or known to the reader. Here, the sentence talks about a specific **number of businesses** whose count has increased, making 'the' the most appropriate option. 'A' refers to an indefinite count but the sentence points to a specific count. 'Few' implies a small number, which doesn't fit the context of the sentence. 'An' is used before vowel sounds, but "number" starts with a consonant.

22. A) **Seeking'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'seeking' का अर्थ होता है 'खोज करना' या 'प्रयास करना'। यहाँ पर sentence में businesses के बारे में बात की जा रही है जो actively intern profiles को देख रहे हैं, यानी वे interns की खोज कर रहे हैं। इसलिए, 'seeking' सबसे appropriate है। जबकि 'reducing' का अर्थ है घटाना, 'neglecting' का अर्थ है नजरअंदाज करना, और 'declining' का अर्थ है अस्वीकार करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

Seeking will be used because it means 'searching for' or 'looking for'. In the sentence, it mentions businesses that are actively reviewing intern profiles, which means they are searching for interns. Hence, 'seeking' is the most appropriate. Whereas 'reducing' means to decrease, 'neglecting' means to ignore, and 'declining' means to refuse, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) **compared to** का use होगा क्योंकि "compared to" का अर्थ होता है दो चीज़ों के बीच तुलना करना। यहाँ sentence में 2018 की applications की तुलना 2017 की applications से की जा रही है, इसलिए 'compared to' सही है। जबकि 'combine to' का अर्थ है जोड़ना, 'according to' का अर्थ है किसी के अनुसार, और 'similar to' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से मिलता-जुलता, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

Compared to will be used because it means to draw a comparison between two things. The sentence compares the number of internship applications in 2018 to those in 2017, making 'compared to' the correct option. Whereas, 'combine to' means to join, 'according to' means as per someone/something, and 'similar to' means resembling something, which do not fit this context.

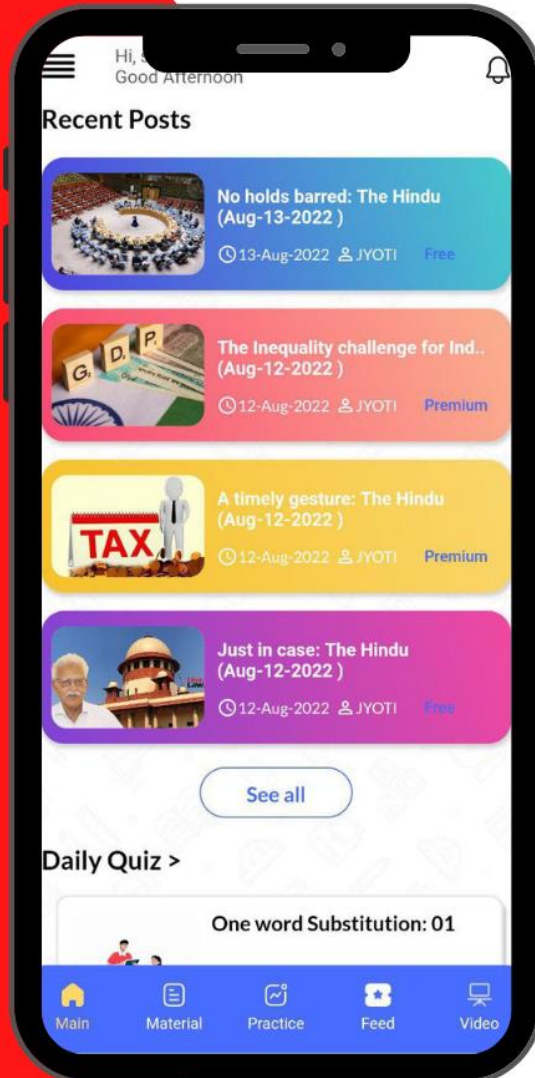
24. D) **In** का use होगा क्योंकि "in part" का अर्थ है "आंशिक रूप से" या "किसी हद तक"। इस sentence में यह कहा गया है कि वृद्धि का कारण industries द्वारा नए विचारों की तलाश से प्रभावित हुआ था। जबकि 'to' का अर्थ है "दिशा" दिखाना, 'on' का अर्थ है "किसी सतह पर" और 'up' का अर्थ है "ऊपर की ओर" या "बढ़ना", जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

In will be used because "in part" means "partially" or "to some extent." In the sentence, it states that the rise was influenced by industries seeking fresh ideas. Whereas, 'to' indicates direction, 'on' refers to being on a surface, and 'up' means moving upwards or increasing, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) **Efficiencies** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है प्रभावशीलता को बेहतर बनाना। यहाँ sentence में "existing projects" को सुधारने के लिए "efficiencies" सही है क्योंकि यह दिखाता है कि कंपनियां अपने प्रोजेक्ट्स को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के तरीकों की तलाश कर रही हैं। जबकि 'Effortless' का अर्थ है बिना प्रयास के, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Efficient' एक adjective है जिसका उपयोग यहाँ नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि हमें noun चाहिए, और 'Effecting' verb है जिसका उपयोग इस context में गलत है।

- **Efficiencies** will be used because it means improving effectiveness. In the sentence, the focus is on improving existing projects, so 'efficiencies' fits as it implies companies are seeking ways to make their projects more effective. Whereas, 'Effortless' means without

effort, which is incorrect in this context. 'Efficient' is an adjective and cannot be used here as a noun is needed, and 'Effecting' is a verb, which is incorrect in this context.



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