

Graduate from a mindset of taking to one of giving

Today, mental health has emerged as one of the biggest concerns in the world. Youth had something to **look forward to** in the previous generations. They **explored** the world and gradually discovered new things. Today, due to the internet, those experiences are available **at our fingertips** with little effort.

With all experiences and **stimuli** arriving so quickly, they feel lost and unsure of where to go. So, there is a natural **seeking** for happiness. The **pursuit** of happiness starts at a much younger age today. However, if they are not given the right direction or philosophy in life, aggression and depression can **set in**.

We are not taught how to handle negative emotions at school or at home. We teach dental hygiene but forget to teach mental hygiene. Stress does not go away by just talking or advising. We need to learn some techniques and tools to **get rid of** stress and calm the mind. This is where meditation and breathing techniques can play an important role. They are the tools that help you calm your mind and make you feel happy from within. The **goal** of **spirituality is** to bring such happiness, which nobody can take away from you.

There are two types of happiness: The first is of grabbing or taking. A child enjoys taking things. This is an **infant** happiness, the desire to **possess**. The joy of giving is much more fulfilling than the joy of receiving. Have you noticed how happy we feel when we share? **For instance**, when you see a good movie, you want to tell everybody about it, even recommend that they see it. The movie maker is not giving you any commission to do that; you just feel your loved ones should have the same experience. This is a mature joy that comes from giving.

Graduating from the mindset of taking to giving **purifies** the mind and **brings immense** joy. On days when you feel hopeless and low, get out of your room and ask people, 'What can I do for you?' The service you offer will bring a **revolution** within.

When you engage yourself in helping others, you realise that the **Divine** is taking care of you very well, and life gets filled with love and **gratitude**.

The **willingness** to share what we have and to help others without expecting anything in return is called seva. It connects us to others and **dissolves** barriers that separate our happiness from their happiness. Meditation and seva purify your mind and actions. They are, however, not one-time actions but are to be done repeatedly. Make it a habit. With a few minutes of daily meditation and pranayam, we can **cleanse** our minds of negative emotions and effectively address mental illness and depression.

Despite our meditation practices, when we feel discomfort, we should do something to bring happiness and comfort to others. We can serve others in endless ways. **Serving** in whatever possible way – contributing our time, donating money, or just speaking about positive things – **will** change our **consciousness**. When service becomes your life's purpose, it **eliminates** fear, you experience long-term joy, and your mind finds peace.

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb' [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Vocabulary

1. **Graduate** (verb) – Progress, advance, move up, evolve, develop आगे बढ़ना
2. **Look forward to** (phrase) – the hopeful expectation of experiencing something positive in the future.
3. **Explore** (verb) – Investigate, discover, search, examine, probe खोज करना
4. **At one's fingertip** (phrase) – Easily accessible, readily available, within reach आसानी से उपलब्ध
5. **Stimuli** (noun) – Incentives, triggers, motivations, provocations, inputs उत्तेजक
6. **Seek** (verb) – Search for, pursue, look for, strive for, quest for खोजना
7. **Pursuit** (noun) – Quest, search, chase, endeavor, aim खोज
8. **Set in** (phrasal verb) – Begin, commence, start, establish, take hold शुरू होना
9. **Get rid of** (phrase) – Eliminate, remove, dispose of, discard, abolish छुटकारा पाना
10. **Spirituality** (noun) – Inner peace, mindfulness, mysticism, spiritualism, transcendence आध्यात्मिकता
11. **Infant** (adjective) – Early-stage, immature, beginning, nascent, undeveloped शैशवावस्था का
12. **Possess** (verb) – Own, hold, have, acquire, control अधिकार रखना
13. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, like, as an illustration, namely उदाहरण के लिए
14. **Immense** (adjective) – Huge, enormous, vast, tremendous, massive अपार
15. **Revolution** (noun) – Transformation, upheaval, change, reform, radical change क्रांति
16. **Divine** (noun) – Godly, celestial, holy, sacred, spiritual ईश्वरीय
17. **Gratitude** (noun) – Thankfulness, appreciation, gratefulness, recognition, acknowledgment कृतज्ञता
18. **Willingness** (noun) – Readiness, eagerness, enthusiasm, inclination, consent इच्छाशक्ति
19. **Dissolve** (verb) – Disintegrate, break down, disappear, vanish, melt विघटित होना
20. **Cleanse** (verb) – Purify, wash, clean, clear, detoxify शुद्ध करना
21. **Consciousness** (noun) – Awareness, mindfulness, alertness, perception, cognizance चेतना
22. **Eliminate** (verb) – Remove, eradicate, obliterate, abolish, terminate हटाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Rising Mental Health Concerns:** Mental health has become a major global concern, especially among the youth.
2. **Changing Dynamics of Experience:** Previous generations gradually explored the world, but today's youth have experiences readily available through the internet, leading to a sense of confusion and uncertainty.
3. **Early Pursuit of Happiness:** The quest for happiness begins at a younger age now, but without proper guidance, it can lead to aggression or depression.
4. **Lack of Emotional Education:** Schools and homes teach dental hygiene but neglect mental hygiene, leaving youth unequipped to handle negative emotions.
5. **Importance of Techniques:** Stress cannot be relieved merely by talking; specific tools and techniques like meditation and breathing exercises are essential.
6. **Role of Spirituality:** Spirituality aims to provide inner happiness that external circumstances cannot diminish.
7. **Two Types of Happiness:** There is a distinction between happiness derived from taking or possessing and the deeper joy from giving or sharing.
8. **Infant vs. Mature Joy:** Infant happiness is about possession, while mature joy arises from sharing and giving.
9. **Transformation Through Giving:** Shifting from a mindset of taking to giving purifies the mind and brings greater joy and satisfaction.
10. **Service as a Solution:** Offering service to others when feeling low can significantly uplift one's mood and mindset.
11. **Seva and Connection:** Seva (selfless service) creates a sense of connectedness, breaking down barriers between individuals' happiness.
12. **Purification through Meditation and Seva:** Regular meditation and seva are necessary for cleansing the mind and maintaining mental well-being.
13. **Habitual Practice:** Meditation and pranayama should become habitual practices for addressing mental illness and reducing negative emotions.
14. **Service in Discomfort:** Even with regular meditation, service to others during discomfort can bring immense joy and peace.
15. **Service as Life's Purpose:** When service becomes a life's purpose, fear diminishes, and long-term peace and joy are achieved.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Philosophical and Reflective
 - B. Sarcastic and Dismissive
 - C. Critical and Hostile
 - D. Humorous and Light-hearted
2. **What is the main reason the author suggests moving from a mindset of taking to one of giving?**
 - A. To increase one's material wealth and status.
 - B. To bring internal peace and a sense of lasting happiness.
 - C. To achieve professional success and recognition.
 - D. To improve physical fitness and well-being.
3. **Which of the following best fills the blank in the statement: "We teach dental hygiene but forget to teach _____."?**
 - A. emotional intelligence
 - B. mental hygiene
 - C. financial management
 - D. physical fitness
4. **Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?**
 - A. The joy of receiving is more fulfilling than the joy of giving.
 - B. Seva involves expecting something in return for our actions.
 - C. Giving and serving others can bring immense joy and eliminate fear.
 - D. Meditation and seva are meant to be practiced once in a while to cleanse the mind.
5. **Why should one graduate from a mindset of taking to one of giving?**
 - A. To receive more rewards in return for their efforts.
 - B. To make oneself more superior to others.
 - C. To avoid feeling discomfort or fear.
 - D. To purify the mind and bring long-lasting happiness
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 recent review of the Buddha Nullah rejuvenation project underscores the urgent need to restore this vital waterway.
 - Q. However, rampant pollution has turned it into a toxic drain, threatening both public health and the environment.
 - R. A tributary of the Sutlej river flowing through Ludhiana, it has long been a significant resource for the region.
 - S. The Central and state governments' commitment of Rs 840 crore to rejuvenate the nullah is promising, yet progress has been sluggish, with pollution sources still unchecked.
 - A. RSPQ
 - B. PRQS
 - C. PSRQ
 - D. RQPS

7. For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.

S1: India is a world champion in air pollution

S4: While Delhi also won the gold for ozone and benzene, Noida and Greater Noida won the gold for highest concentrations of carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides, while Ghaziabad grabbed the gold for peak levels of methane and sulphur oxides.

P: Every year, in the Winter Olympics, Indian cities, led by our national capital, win gold medals in multiple pollutant categories.

Q: Last year, India swept the medals table, winning the gold, silver, bronze and arsenic medals in both categories of Particulate Matter (PM2.5 and PM10).

R: Senior civic officials, however, say that the implementation of air pollution mitigation measures had taken a back seat during the monsoon months, when the air quality is typically satisfactory.

S: According to BMC officials, with the winter on cards, the BMC is eyeing to once again start issuing the notices and increase vigilance.

- A. P and Q
B. P and R
C. P and S
D. Q and S
8. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.

She was overstrung before her dance performance

- A. Placid
B. Calm
C. Cheerful
D. Nervous
9. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the following word.

Forbid

- A. Call
B. Allow
C. Prohibit
D. Forsake
10. Substitute the underlined word-segment with most appropriate idiom.

The doctors tried very hard to save his mother but they were unsuccessful

- A. faced the music
B. drew the line
C. moved heaven and earth
D. ran like clockwork
11. Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.

Ravi will play the match.

- A. The match is played by Ravi.
B. The match will have been played by Ravi.
C. The match will be playing by Ravi.
D. The match will be played by Ravi
12. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.
- It is he who work for the company for more than a decade

- A. for the company
B. for more than a decade
C. It is he
D. who work
- 13. Identify the correct synonym of the word given below.**
FATIGUE
A. Mission
B. Obese
C. Vigour
D. Tiredness
- 14. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The windows / violent banged / during the / storm yesterday
A. The windows
B. storm yesterday.
C. during the
D. violent banged
- 15. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Adversity
A. Pleasure
B. Misfortune
C. Success
D. Advantage
- 16. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Our legal system must frame proper legal rules for juvenile criminals
A. young
B. dotage
C. senile
D. old
- 17. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words in the following sentence.**
Despite recent superficial moves toward political reconciliation, Libya remains in the grip of a bloodstained corrupt military exclusive circle of people with a common purpose.
A. oblique
B. pique
C. antique
D. Clique
- 18. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence and select its correct spelling from the given options.**
His acquaintance with the author led to many fruitful collaborations
A. acuiantance
B. acquaintence
C. aquaintance
D. acquaintance
- 19. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Charles Darwin is renowned for his book on evolution, 'On the Origin of Species', which **laid down a treasure of substantiation** that evolution occurs, and projected a mechanism, that is, natural selection, for how it does so.

- A. laid away a treasure of substantiation
- B. laid about a treasure of substantiation
- C. laid out a treasure of substantiation
- D. laid into a treasure of substantiation

20. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Hit the nail on the head

- A. They hit a nail with a hammer.
- B. They are experiencing a headache.
- C. They're uncertain about a decision.
- D. They have accurately identified or explained something

Comprehension:

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

The initial wage gap for workers _____1_____ out of India, estimated by the World Bank at over 100% on average, makes it a one-way street. The _____2_____ growth opportunities are also relatively higher, especially for migrants who can make the transition from low-skilled employment to high-skilled employment in their host country. The _____3_____ for such transition is greater in advanced economies, with a broader range of immigration requirements. This influences the reverse flow of migrants, which is higher in West Asia than in OECD countries. _____4_____, the principal _____5_____ in a migrant's return remains the wage differential, which is not closing as fast for low-skilled jobs as it is for those involving higher degrees of skill.

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

- A. Overwhelming
- B. Migrating
- C. Excruciating
- D. Settling

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

- A. Subsequent
- B. Consequent
- C. Inconsequent
- D. Frequent

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

- A. Foundation
- B. Scope
- C. Prediction
- D. Stimulus

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

- A. However
- B. Indeed

C. Wherein

D. Thus

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

A. Inelegant

B. Claimant

C. Flagrant

D. Determinant

Answers

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

Explanations

1. A) Philosophical and Reflective

A: The passage discusses deep concepts about happiness, mental health, and the practice of giving versus taking. It reflects on life lessons and spiritual teachings in a calm and thoughtful manner, making it philosophical and reflective.

B: The passage does not contain any sarcastic remarks or dismissive tones. Instead, it offers solutions and positive insights, which are contrary to sarcasm.

C: While the passage does critique certain aspects like the lack of mental hygiene education, it is not done in a hostile or overly critical manner. The tone is constructive rather than harsh.

D: There is no humor or light-heartedness in the passage. It addresses serious issues like mental health and spirituality, making it a serious and reflective piece.

2. B) To bring internal peace and a sense of lasting happiness.

B is correct because the passage emphasizes that the joy of giving is more fulfilling than the joy of taking, and that it helps purify the mind and brings a lasting sense of happiness. The author suggests that moving to a giving mindset brings inner peace and happiness that cannot be taken away by anyone.

A is incorrect because the passage does not mention wealth or status as a goal of giving; rather, it talks about mental well-being and internal peace.

C is incorrect because the passage does not connect giving with professional success or recognition.

D is incorrect as the passage focuses on mental happiness and does not address physical fitness or well-being.

3. B) mental hygiene

B is correct because the passage clearly mentions that although we teach dental hygiene, we overlook teaching "mental hygiene." This indicates the lack of focus on mental well-being in education.

A is incorrect because while emotional intelligence is related to mental health, it is not the specific term used in the passage.

C is incorrect because financial management is unrelated to the context of the passage, which is focused on mental and emotional health.

D is incorrect as physical fitness is not the primary concern discussed in the passage; the focus is on mental health practices.

4. C) Giving and serving others can bring immense joy and eliminate fear.

C is correct because the passage states that serving others in various ways eliminates fear, brings long-term joy, and fills the mind with peace.

A is incorrect as the passage clearly mentions that the joy of giving is much more fulfilling than the joy of receiving.

B is incorrect because the passage defines "seva" as helping others without expecting anything in return.

D is incorrect as the passage emphasizes that meditation and seva are not one-time actions but should be repeated regularly to purify the mind.

5. D) To purify the mind and bring long-lasting happiness.

D is correct because the passage explains that graduating from a mindset of taking to one of giving purifies the mind and brings immense, long-lasting joy.

A is incorrect as the passage states that giving should be selfless and not for the purpose of receiving rewards.

C is incorrect because avoiding discomfort or fear is a consequence of giving but not the main reason to adopt a giving mindset.

B is incorrect as the passage does not mention anything about giving making one superior to others. It highlights the value of humility and connection through seva.

6. B) **PRQS**

P + R: P issue की शुरुआत करता है और restoration की ज़रूरत को बताता है, जबकि R background information देकर P में दिए गए मुद्दे को support करता है।

R + Q: Q logically R के बाद आता है, क्योंकि R ने resource की बात की और Q ने बताया कि प्रदूषण ने उस resource को बर्बाद कर दिया।

Q + S: S naturally Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि S में दिए गए rejuvenation efforts, Q में बताई गई समस्या का समाधान दिखाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

Explanation in English:

P starts the paragraph as it highlights the recent review of the Buddha Nullah rejuvenation project and emphasizes the urgent need to restore this vital waterway. This sentence sets the context for the paragraph, introducing the issue and the need for action.

R follows P because it provides background information about Buddha Nullah, stating that it is a "tributary of the Sutlej river flowing through Ludhiana" and has been a significant resource for the region. This background information explains why the restoration mentioned in P is necessary, making it a logical continuation.

Q comes next after R as it describes the problem with Buddha Nullah, explaining how "rampant pollution has turned it into a toxic drain." This sentence highlights the adverse impact of pollution on the waterway, connecting it to the urgent need for restoration mentioned in P and the background given in R.

S concludes the paragraph by discussing the Central and state governments' commitment of Rs 840 crore to rejuvenate the nullah. It mentions the slow progress and unchecked pollution sources, which ties back to the issues discussed earlier, providing a comprehensive view of the ongoing efforts and challenges.

7. A) **P and Q**

P: This sentence maintains the tone set in S1 by using humor and sarcasm, comparing the pollution levels to winning medals. It fits logically as S2, expanding on the idea presented in S1.

Q: This sentence further continues the tone and provides specific details about India's performance in pollution "categories." It follows P naturally, adding depth to the comparison introduced in P.

R and S do not fit logically in the passage because they diverge from the overall tone and theme.

8. D) **Overstrung** (adjective) – Extremely nervous or tense, highly strung, anxious. बेहद चिंतित या तनावग्रस्त

Synonym: **Nervous** (adjective) – Easily agitated, anxious, apprehensive, or worried. चिंतित

○ **Placid** (adjective) – Calm, peaceful, undisturbed, tranquil. शांत

○ **Calm** (adjective) – Free from excitement or worry, peaceful, composed. धैर्यशील

○ **Cheerful** (adjective) – Happy, optimistic, joyful, in good spirits. प्रसन्न

9. B) **Forbid** (verb) – To refuse to allow, prohibit, ban, prevent, रोकना

Antonym: **Allow** (verb) – To give permission, permit, let, authorize, अनुमति देना

- **Call** (verb) – To summon or ask for someone to come, phone, beckon. बुलाना
- **Prohibit** (verb) – To formally forbid something by law, disallow, ban, रोकना
- **Forsake** (verb) – To abandon or leave someone or something behind, desert, त्याग देना

10. C) **Moved heaven and earth** (idiom) – to try very hard to achieve something जीजान लगाकर कोशिश - करना

11. D) The match will be played by Ravi

12. D) 'who work' के बदले **'who works'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Relative Pronoun 'who' यहाँ 'he' के लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है, और 'he' एक Singular Subject है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular होगी; जैसे— It is he who works for the company for more than a decade.

'who works' will be used instead of 'who work' because the Relative Pronoun 'who' is referring to 'he', and 'he' is a Singular Subject, so the Verb should also be Singular; Like— It is he who works for the company for more than a decade.

13. D) **Fatigue** (noun) – Extreme tiredness resulting from physical or mental exertion, exhaustion, weariness. थकावट

Synonym: **Tiredness** (noun) – The state of being tired, weariness, exhaustion, fatigue. थकान

- **Mission** (noun) – A specific task or duty, assignment, expedition. मिशन
- **Obese** (adjective) – Very overweight, excessively fat. मोटा
- **Vigour** (noun) – Physical strength and good health, energy, vitality. ताज़गी, बल

14. D) violent banged' के बदले **'violently banged'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'violent' Adjective है और यहां Adverb 'violently' की आवश्यकता है, जो Verb 'banged' को Qualify करेगा; जैसे— The door violently shut in the wind.

- **'violently banged'** will be used instead of 'violent banged' because 'violent' is an adjective, and here we need an adverb 'violently' to qualify the verb 'banged'; Like— The door violently shut in the wind

15. B) Adversity (noun) – A difficult or unpleasant situation, hardship, distress. विपत्ति

Synonym: **Misfortune** (noun) – Bad luck, an unfortunate condition or event, calamity, hardship. दुर्भाग्य

- **Pleasure** (noun) – A feeling of happiness or satisfaction, delight, enjoyment. सुख
- **Success** (noun) – The accomplishment of a goal or purpose, achievement, victory. सफलता
- **Advantage** (noun) – A condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable position, benefit, gain. लाभ

16. A) **Juvenile** (adjective) – Relating to young people, typically those under the age of 18, youthful. किशोर

Substitute word: **Young** (adjective) – Having lived or existed for only a short time, not old, youthful. युवा

- **Dotage** (noun) – The period of life in which a person is old and weak, senility. बुढ़ापा
- **Senile** (adjective) – Showing the weaknesses or diseases of old age, especially loss of mental faculties. सठियाया हुआ
- **Old** (adjective) – Having lived for many years, aged, elderly. पुराना/वृद्ध

17. D) **Clique** (noun) – An exclusive circle of people with a common purpose. गुट

- **Oblique** (adjective) – not explicit or done in a direct way. अप्रत्यक्ष
- **Pique** (noun) – a feeling of irritation or resentment. रोष

- **Antique** (noun) – a collectible object having a high value because of its considerable age. प्राचीन वस्तु
18. B) The correct spelling of 'acquaintance' is 'acquaintance' which means "knowledge or experience of someone or something" परिचय.
19. C) 'laid out a treasure of substantiation' के बदले 'laid out a treasure of substantiation' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'laid out' का अर्थ है किसी विचार या योजना को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रस्तुत करना, जो कि इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। 'laid down' का अर्थ नियम या सिद्धांत को स्थापित करना होता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। उदाहरण—Charles Darwin laid out his ideas about evolution in his famous book.
'laid out' will be used instead of 'laid down' because 'laid out' means to clearly present an idea or plan, which fits the context. 'laid down' typically means establishing a rule or principle, which is not relevant here. Example—Charles Darwin laid out his ideas about evolution in his famous book.
20. D) **Hit the nail on the head** (idiom) – They have accurately identified or explained something. ठीक-ठीक किसी बात को पहचानना या बताना
21. B) 'Migrating' का use होगा क्योंकि "migrating" का अर्थ होता है एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानांतरित होना या प्रवास करना। यहाँ passage में 'initial wage gap for workers migrating out of India' का जिक्र किया गया है, जिसका अर्थ है कि भारत से बाहर प्रवास करने वाले श्रमिकों के लिए प्रारंभिक वेतन अंतर। इसलिए 'migrating' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Overwhelming' का अर्थ है भारी या अत्यधिक होना, 'Excruciating' का अर्थ है अत्यंत दर्दनाक, और 'Settling' का अर्थ है स्थायित्व प्राप्त करना।
'Migrating' will be used because it means to move from one region or place of habitat to another. The passage refers to the 'initial wage gap for workers migrating out of India,' indicating the context of workers leaving India for employment. Therefore, 'migrating' is the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Overwhelming' means too much to handle, 'Excruciating' means extremely painful, and 'Settling' means becoming stable or permanent, which do not fit the context here.
22. A) 'Subsequent' का use होगा क्योंकि "subsequent" का अर्थ होता है "अगला" या "उसके बाद आने वाला"। यहाँ passage में 'growth opportunities' का जिक्र किया गया है, जो प्रवासियों के लिए भारत से बाहर जाने के बाद मिलने वाले अवसरों को इंगित करता है। इसलिए 'subsequent growth opportunities' का मतलब होगा "प्रवास के बाद मिलने वाले विकास के अवसर," जो कि इस संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'Consequent' का अर्थ है "परिणामस्वरूप" होना, 'Inconsequent' का अर्थ है "असंगत" या "महत्वहीन," और 'Frequent' का अर्थ है "लगातार" या "अक्सर" होना। ये शब्द इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
'Subsequent' will be used because it means "following" or "coming after." The passage talks about 'growth opportunities' for migrants after leaving India, so 'subsequent growth opportunities' indicates "opportunities following migration," which fits the context correctly. Whereas, 'Consequent' means "resulting from," 'Inconsequent' means "irrelevant," and 'Frequent' means "occurring often," which do not suit the context here.
23. B) 'Scope' का use होगा क्योंकि "scope" का अर्थ होता है "विकास या प्रगति की संभावना या सीमा"। यहाँ passage में 'the scope for such transition' का जिक्र किया गया है, जो प्रवासियों के लिए निम्न-स्तरीय रोजगार से उच्च-स्तरीय रोजगार में परिवर्तन की संभावना को इंगित करता है। इसलिए 'scope' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Foundation' का अर्थ है "आधार," 'Prediction' का अर्थ है "भविष्यवाणी," और 'Stimulus' का अर्थ है "उत्तेजक" या "प्रेरक"। ये सभी शब्द इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

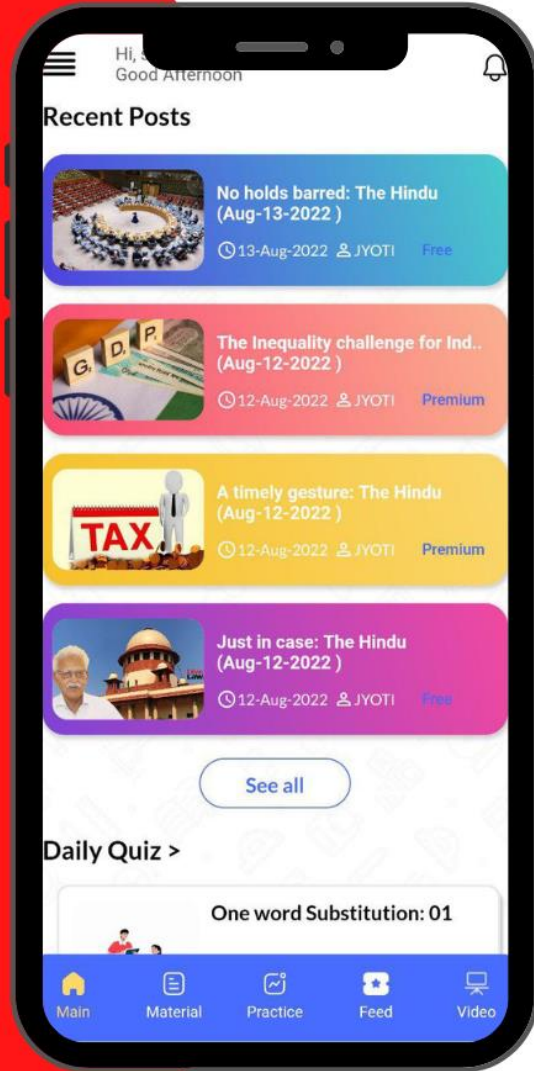
'Scope' will be used because it means "the possibility or potential for development or change." The passage refers to 'the scope for such transition,' which indicates the potential for migrants to move from low-skilled to high-skilled employment. Therefore, 'scope' is the correct fit here. Whereas, 'Foundation' means "basis," 'Prediction' means "forecasting," and 'Stimulus' means "something that encourages activity or growth," which do not fit the context here.

24. A) 'However' का use होगा क्योंकि "however" का अर्थ है "फिर भी" या "हालांकि," और इसका उपयोग विरोधाभासी या विपरीत विचारों को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है। यहाँ passage में पहले प्रवासियों के लिए अवसरों के बारे में बात की गई है, फिर 'however' का उपयोग यह इंगित करने के लिए किया गया है कि प्रवासियों की वापसी का मुख्य कारण वेतन अंतर बना रहता है, जो कि एक विरोधाभासी विचार है। इसलिए, 'however' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Indeed' का अर्थ है "वास्तव में," 'Wherein' का अर्थ है "जिसमें," और 'Thus' का अर्थ है "इस प्रकार।"

'However' will be used because it means "nevertheless" or "although," and it is used to introduce a contrast or contradiction. In the passage, 'however' is used to indicate a shift from talking about opportunities for migrants to highlighting the primary reason for their return being the wage differential, which creates a contrast. Whereas, 'Indeed' means "in fact," 'Wherein' means "in which," and 'Thus' means "therefore," which do not fit the context here.

25. D) 'Determinant' का use होगा क्योंकि "determinant" का अर्थ होता है "निर्णायक कारक" या "प्रमुख कारण"। यहाँ passage में 'the principal determinant in a migrant's return' का जिक्र किया गया है, जिसका मतलब है कि प्रवासियों की वापसी में मुख्य भूमिका निभाने वाला कारक वेतन अंतर है। इसलिए, 'determinant' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Inelegant' का अर्थ है "अशिष्ट" या "अशालीन," 'Claimant' का अर्थ है "दावेदार," और 'Flagrant' का अर्थ है "ज्यादा स्पष्ट या घोर।"

'Determinant' will be used because it means "a deciding factor" or "a primary cause." The passage mentions 'the principal determinant in a migrant's return,' referring to the main factor influencing a migrant's decision to return, which is the wage differential. Therefore, 'determinant' fits well here. Whereas, 'Inelegant' means "lacking grace or refinement," 'Claimant' means "a person making a claim," and 'Flagrant' means "blatant or obvious," which do not suit the context here.



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