

A legend, made: On D. Gukesh, the world's youngest chess champion

Gukesh is first among a **cohort** of young Indian chess geniuses to reach the **pinnacle**

Eighteen-year-old D. Gukesh has made history by becoming the 18th world chess champion, which will make him the youngest to do so and **emulating** the **doyen** of Indian chess, Viswanathan Anand, the only other Indian to achieve the **honour**. Gukesh managed his **feat** after a **blunder** made by the **reigning** world champion, Ding Liren of China, on the 55th move, Rf2, in the 14th and final classical game of the match. The game was headed towards a draw, but with Gukesh **pressing** for any advantage in a **rook-bishop-pawn endgame** and having an extra **pawn**, it took just one misstep for Ding to lose his crown. Ding was in poor form prior to the match but the Chinese GM proved his **mettle** by winning the first game, **setting up** a strong contest. Gukesh won Game 4 to tie the match and after a series of draws, Gukesh played an **enterprising** Game 11 to take the lead; Ding fought back **brilliantly** to tie the match again with a strong win in Game 12. The **strategies** of both players **were evident**. Gukesh played strong openings and **exhibited tenacity** in trying to gain advantages in near equal positions as the games **progressed**. Ding's plan **seemed** to be to secure a **stalemate** in the classical games and to drag the match into the shorter **rapid** and if need be, **blitz** formats, and to use his strength **in terms of** experience. **Sticking** to his strategy of pushing through equal positions, Gukesh **had the last laugh**.

The Chennai-born Grandmaster's mental toughness and **wisdom** beyond his age have been his **calling card**. His **steady** rise was due to his dedication and his accelerated path to **glory** was helped by the work done by his **seconds** — Gukesh revealed their names only after the match — besides the mentoring by GM Anand's WestBridge Anand Chess Academy. His **versatile** game, built on an **innate** ability to calculate moves deeply on the board, **kept him in good stead** against his more experienced opponent. The **surge** of young Indian talent to the top **echelons** of world chess in recent years — **compatriot** GMs Arjun Erigaisi and R. Praggnanandhaa are in the top 15 along with Gukesh — **raised** expectations of another Indian world champion in chess. The youngsters have pushed each other to do their best. Gukesh won a strong Candidates tournament to emerge as Ding's challenger and his **pro prowess** was evident following his individual gold winning performances in the Chennai and Budapest Chess Olympiads, the latter being India's first gold in the team event. His next **frontier** would be to reach the heights scaled by the world's strongest chess player, Magnus Carlsen. **Gukesh** becoming the world champion **would** also motivate his Indian compatriots and will add a **fillip** to the growth of modern chess as a sport and **vocation** in the country of its birth. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Seconds** (noun) – subordinate or inferior in position, rank, or importance.

Vocabulary

1. **Cohort** (noun) – Group, team, assembly, category सहकर्मी/समूह
2. **Pinnacle** (noun) – Peak, summit, height, top शिखर
3. **Emulate** (verb) – Imitate, follow, replicate, copy अनुकरण करना
4. **Doyen** (noun) – Expert, authority, maestro, veteran विद्वान/श्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति
5. **Honour** (noun) – Respect, recognition, privilege, accolade सम्मान
6. **Feat** (noun) – Achievement, accomplishment, triumph, success उपलब्धि
7. **Blunder** (noun) – Mistake, error, oversight, misstep भूल/त्रुटि
8. **Reigning** (adjective) – Current, ruling, dominant, sovereign वर्तमान
9. **Pressing** (adjective) – Urgent, critical, immediate, compelling अत्यावश्यक
10. **Rook-bishop-pawn endgame** (noun) – A chess term describing a situation where only specific pieces remain on the board शतरंज का अंत खेल (रुक, बिशप और प्यादे के साथ)
11. **Pawn** (noun) – Chess piece, minor piece, figuratively, someone used by others प्यादा
12. **Mettle** (noun) – Courage, determination, spirit, grit साहस
13. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – Prepare, establish, create, arrange स्थापित करना
14. **Enterprising** (adjective) – Innovative, resourceful, ambitious, bold साहसी
15. **Brilliantly** (adverb) – Impressively, superbly, exceptionally, outstandingly शानदार तरीके से
16. **Evident** (adjective) – Clear, obvious, apparent, visible स्पष्ट
17. **Exhibit** (verb) – Display, show, demonstrate, present प्रदर्शित करना
18. **Tenacity** (noun) – Persistence, determination, resolve, perseverance दृढ़ता
19. **Progress** (verb) – Advance, improve, move forward, develop प्रगति करना
20. **Seem** (verb) – Appear, look, give the impression, sound like लगना
21. **Stalemate** (noun) – Impasse, deadlock, standstill, gridlock गतिरोध
22. **Rapid** (adjective) – Fast, quick, swift, speedy तेज़/शीघ्र
23. **Blitz** (noun) – Sudden attack, fast chess game, intense effort तेज़ गति वाला खेल
24. **In terms of** (phrase) – Regarding, concerning, with respect to, as far as के संदर्भ में
25. **Stick (to)** (verb) – Adhere, remain loyal, follow through, cling डटे रहना

26. **Have the last laugh** (phrase) – Ultimately succeed, emerge victorious, prove right अंत में सफल होना
27. **Wisdom** (noun) – Insight, knowledge, understanding, sagacity बुद्धिमत्ता
28. **Calling card** (noun) – Unique feature, distinctive trait, hallmark पहचान
29. **Steady** (adjective) – Consistent, stable, firm, unwavering स्थिर
30. **Glory** (noun) – Honor, fame, achievement, grandeur महिमा/ख्याति
31. **Versatile** (adjective) – Flexible, adaptable, multipurpose, talented बहुमुखी
32. **Innate** (adjective) – Inborn, natural, inherent, intrinsic जन्मजात/स्वाभाविक
33. **Keep someone in good stead** (phrase) – Be advantageous, prove useful, benefit सहायक होना
34. **Surge** (noun) – Rise, increase, wave, upsurge वृद्धि
35. **Echelon** (noun) – Level, rank, tier, grade स्तर
36. **Compatriot** (noun) – Fellow countryman, fellow citizen, colleague सहदेशवासी
37. **Prowess** (noun) – Skill, expertise, ability, mastery कौशल/दक्षता
38. **Frontier** (noun) – Boundary, edge, limit, unexplored area सीमा/अग्रभूमि
39. **Fillip** (noun) – Boost, encouragement, incentive, impetus प्रोत्साहन
40. **Vocation** (noun) – Career, occupation, profession, calling पेशा/व्यवसाय

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Historic Win:** Eighteen-year-old D. Gukesh became the world's youngest chess champion, emulating Indian legend Viswanathan Anand.
2. **Title Victory:** Gukesh secured the title after Ding Liren of China blundered on the 55th move in the 14th game, turning a likely draw into a win.
3. **Competitive Series:** Ding initially led by winning Game 1, but Gukesh equalized in Game 4, followed by multiple draws and intense matches.
4. **Critical Game 11 and 12:** Gukesh took the lead in Game 11, but Ding's strong comeback in Game 12 set up a dramatic finish.
5. **Tactical Approach:** Gukesh focused on pressing for wins from equal positions, while Ding aimed for draws, hoping to succeed in faster game formats.
6. **Mental Toughness:** Gukesh's resilience and maturity were pivotal in handling the intense competition.
7. **Support System:** His success was aided by his seconds and mentorship from GM Anand's WestBridge Anand Chess Academy.
8. **Skill and Strategy:** His deep move calculation and versatile playing style helped overcome his experienced opponent.
9. **Rising Indian Talent:** Gukesh's success reflects India's emerging chess talent, including top players like Arjun Erigaisi and R. Praggnanandhaa.
10. **International Recognition:** His rise was highlighted by gold-winning performances in the Chennai and Budapest Chess Olympiads.
11. **Challenger Success:** Gukesh earned the right to challenge Ding by winning the prestigious Candidates tournament.
12. **Global Benchmark:** His next goal could be matching Magnus Carlsen, considered the world's strongest chess player.
13. **Inspiration for India:** His victory is expected to motivate Indian players and boost the popularity of chess in its country of origin.
14. **Chess Growth in India:** His title win adds momentum to India's chess development as both a competitive sport and a career.
15. **Legacy Building:** Gukesh's world championship title cements his status as a rising legend in the global chess arena.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
 - Critical
 - Celebratory
 - Neutral
 - Sarcastic
- What can be inferred about D. Gukesh's playing style from the passage?**
 - Gukesh focuses on defensive strategies to force a draw.
 - Gukesh relies on his experience to win matches.
 - Gukesh is aggressive and aims to capitalize on even slight advantages.
 - Gukesh avoids complex endgames and prefers shorter games.
- Which of the following best completes the statement?**

"D. Gukesh's rise to becoming the youngest world chess champion was significantly aided by _____."

 - his unmatched experience in shorter formats of chess
 - his strong opening moves and ability to calculate deeply
 - his opponent's consistent mistakes throughout the match
 - his reliance on drawing games to secure wins in tiebreakers
- Which of the following statements is incorrect based on the passage?**
 - Gukesh revealed the names of his seconds only after the match.
 - Gukesh received mentoring from GM Anand's WestBridge Anand Chess Academy.
 - Gukesh's rise to success was accelerated by his mental toughness and dedication.
 - India's first team gold in chess was won in the Chennai Chess Olympiad
- What was Gukesh's next major challenge mentioned in the passage?**
 - To become a mentor for young Indian chess players
 - To emulate his compatriots Arjun Erigaisi and Praggnanandhaa
 - To win the Candidates tournament
 - To reach the level achieved by Magnus Carlsen
- Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence.**

(P) an open mind
(Q) seek it with
(O) for personal growth and development
(R) knowledge is a powerful tool

 - QROP
 - ORPQ
 - PQRO
 - ROQP
- Select the most appropriate synonym of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.**

The _____ (crux) of his argument was that education should continue throughout life.

 - essence

- B. etiquette
C. proposal
D. draft
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Success is not a destination, it's a journey.
A. Failure
B. Sensation
C. Victory
D. Opulence
9. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
She believed she had been blamed for the mistakes of others for what happened
A. Made a sceptic
B. Made a savage
C. Made a spinster
D. Made a scapegoat
10. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bold word in the following sentence.**
His **eloquent** speech always persuades people to work for their betterment
A. Articulate
B. Vague
C. Inarticulate
D. Short
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
Out of those group members, Rohan is the one who opposes others, no matter what they tell him.
A. anatomist
B. antagonist
C. protagonist
D. agonist
12. **Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank.**
All the chefs in the world are famous because of their _____ skills
A. colinary
B. kolinary
C. kulinary
D. Culinary
13. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
Solutions to the country's interior problems are still a long way away
A. a long way away.
B. the country's interior

- C. problems are still
D. Solutions to
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Brittle
A. Crunchy
B. Resilient
C. Delicate
D. Aloof
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The letter was being typed by the secretary when the phone rang
A. The secretary will type the letter when the phone rings.
B. The secretary is typing the letter when the phone rings.
C. The secretary was typing the letter when the phone rang.
D. The secretary types the letter when the phone rings
16. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
When I saw him, I will ask him to return the book he borrowed.
A. see him
B. had seen him
C. shall see him
D. have seen him
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Nobody's fool
A. Not easily deceived
B. The wisest person
C. A complete fool
D. All are fools
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
A dime a dozen
A. Something common and not special
B. Very wealthy
C. Variety of amenities
D. A fair trade
19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Paramount
A. trivial
B. collateral
C. inferior
D. supreme
20. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**
They secret / decided / to leave / the town

- A. the town
- B. to leave
- C. decided
- D. They secret

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.

Now, we have Mr. X as the President of India. It has come as a surprise (1)_____ Scheduled Tribes who are (2)_____ the most marginalised groups of the country. The Adivasis of India have been (3)_____ socially, economically and culturally. Despite various efforts taken by the Government of India, they are still under (4)_____ and suffering. Therefore, the (5)_____ a leader from a marginalised community or group does not indicate that now the entire community will be uplifted. However, this kind of move may bring certain changes in the status of the Adivasis

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.1**
 - A. at
 - B. off
 - C. in
 - D. to
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.2**
 - A. therefore
 - B. through
 - C. among
 - D. onto
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.3**
 - A. marginalised
 - B. censored
 - C. elevated
 - D. uplifted
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.4**
 - A. abundance
 - B. river
 - C. poverty
 - D. forest
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.5**
 - A. elevation of
 - B. rejection of
 - C. president of
 - D. exclusion of

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Celebratory

The tone of the passage is celebratory because it highlights D. Gukesh's achievements, his mental toughness, and the positive impact his victory will have on Indian chess. Phrases like "made history," "mental toughness," and "motivate his Indian compatriots" reflect an upbeat and celebratory tone.

A: The passage does not criticize Gukesh or anyone else. Instead, it commends his accomplishments and resilience.

C: The passage is not neutral; it conveys excitement and admiration for Gukesh's success.

D: There is no indication of sarcasm or mockery in the passage. The language is sincere and respectful.

2. C) Gukesh is aggressive and aims to capitalize on even slight advantages.

The passage mentions that Gukesh "played strong openings and exhibited tenacity in trying to gain advantages in near equal positions." This indicates an aggressive style aimed at making the most of opportunities, even in balanced situations.

A. This is more applicable to Ding's approach, as described in the passage, not Gukesh's.

B. The passage highlights Gukesh's mental toughness and talent, not experience, as he is a young player.

D. The passage describes Gukesh excelling in endgames, as seen in the final game where he leveraged a slight advantage to win.

3. B) his strong opening moves and ability to calculate deeply

The passage explicitly states that Gukesh "played strong openings" and had an "innate ability to calculate moves deeply on the board," which contributed significantly to his success.

A. The passage does not attribute Gukesh's success to experience, especially in shorter formats; it was Ding who relied on this strategy.

C. While Ding made a critical blunder, his performance overall was competitive, and Gukesh's victory was due to his skill, not Ding's consistent mistakes.

D. This strategy was attributed to Ding, not Gukesh, who focused on pushing for wins in equal positions.

4. D) India's first team gold in chess was won in the Chennai Chess Olympiad.

The passage clearly states that India's first team gold was won in the Budapest Chess Olympiad, not the Chennai Chess Olympiad.

A: This is explicitly mentioned in the passage.

B: This is also stated as a factor in his success.

- C: The passage highlights these qualities as key to his achievements
5. **D) To reach the level achieved by Magnus Carlsen**
 The passage states that Gukesh's "next frontier" would be to reach the heights scaled by Magnus Carlsen, indicating this as his upcoming challenge.
- A. The passage does not mention Gukesh taking on a mentoring role.
 B. The passage highlights Gukesh has already surpassed them by becoming world champion.
 C. Gukesh has already won the Candidates tournament, as mentioned in the passage. This is not his next challenge.
6. **D) ROQP**
R: introduces the main subject of the sentence (knowledge) and its significance (a powerful tool). It establishes a complete independent clause.
O: It answers the question "why is knowledge powerful?" by stating its role in personal growth and development.
Q: Q follows O because "seek it with" introduces an action related to acquiring knowledge. The "it" refers back to knowledge, linking the two parts of the sentence together.
P: P concludes with "an open mind," explaining how knowledge should be sought — with an open mind. This completes the thought introduced in Q, giving the full action for seeking knowledge.
7. **A) Crux** (noun) – The main point, essential part, or core issue of a matter. मुख्य बिंदु
 Synonym: **Essence** (noun) – The intrinsic nature or indispensable quality of something, the fundamental characteristic. सार/ मुख्य तत्व
- **Etiquette** (noun) – The customary code of polite behavior in society or among members of a particular profession or group. शिष्टाचार
 - **Proposal** (noun) – A plan or suggestion put forward for consideration or discussion by others. प्रस्ताव
 - **Draft** (noun) – A preliminary version of a piece of writing. मसौदा
8. **A) Success** (noun) – The accomplishment of an aim or purpose, achievement, triumph, victory, prosperity. सफलता
 Antonym: **Failure** (noun) – Lack of success, defeat, non-fulfillment, collapse. असफलता
- **Sensation** (noun) – A physical feeling or perception resulting from something that happens to or comes into contact with the body, awareness, consciousness. संवेदना
 - **Victory** (noun) – An act of defeating an opponent or enemy in a battle, game, or other contest, win, triumph, conquest. जीत
 - **Opulence** (noun) – Great wealth or luxuriousness, richness, affluence, extravagance. धन-धान्य

9. D) 'blamed for the mistakes of others' के बदले 'made a scapegoat' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'scapegoat' का अर्थ है ऐसा व्यक्ति जिसे दूसरों के कामों के लिए दोषी ठहराया जाता है; जैसे—
She believed she had been made a scapegoat for what happened.
'blamed for the mistakes of others' will be substituted with 'made a scapegoat' because 'scapegoat' refers to a person who is unfairly blamed for the faults of others; like—She believed she had been made a scapegoat for what happened
- Made a scapegoat** (idiom) – To blame someone for the faults or mistakes of others बलि का बकरा बनाना
- Made a sceptic** (idiom) – To make someone doubt or question things संदेह करने वाला बनाना
- Made a savage** (idiom) – To make someone extremely aggressive or fierce क्रूर या आक्रामक बनाना
- Made a spinster** (idiom) – To make someone an unmarried woman, often implying an older woman कुंवारी या अविवाहित महिला
10. A) **Eloquent** (adjective) – Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing, expressive, articulate. प्रभावशाली वक्ता, जो अपनी बात को स्पष्ट तरीके से व्यक्त कर सके
Synonym: **Articulate** (adjective) – Having the ability to speak fluently and coherently, clear, effective, well-spoken. स्पष्ट बोलने वाला
- **Vague** (adjective) – Not clearly expressed, unclear, ambiguous, uncertain. अस्पष्ट
 - **Inarticulate** (adjective) – Unable to express oneself clearly or effectively, incoherent, tongue-tied. अस्पष्ट
 - **Short** (adjective) – Having little length, duration, or extent, brief, concise. छोटा
11. B) **Antagonist** (noun) – A person who opposes or is hostile to someone or something; an adversary. प्रतिकूल
- **Anatomist** (noun) – A person who studies the structure of the body. शारीरिक रचना का अध्ययन करने वाला
 - **Protagonist** (noun) – The main character in a drama, movie, novel, or other narrative work. नायक
 - **Agonist** (noun) – A substance that activates a receptor to produce a biological response. सक्रिय पदार्थ
12. 'D) **Culinary**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है खाना बनाने से संबंधित। यहाँ बताया गया है कि सभी रसोइये अपने कौशल के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं, इसलिए 'culinary' सही option है।

अन्य विकल्प जैसे 'colinary', 'kolinary', और 'kulinary' गलत हैं क्योंकि ये सही spelling नहीं है

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'Culinary' will be used because it means related to cooking. The sentence indicates that all chefs are famous for their skills, making 'culinary' the correct choice. Other options like 'colinary', 'kolinary', and 'kulinary' are incorrect as they are misspelled in English.

13. B) 'interior' के बदले 'internal' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'interior' का मतलब होता है किसी चीज़ का भीतरी भाग, जबकि यहां संदर्भ 'country's problems' के अंदरूनी (internal) मुद्दों का है। अतः

सही शब्द 'internal' होगा; जैसे— The government is focusing on solving internal problems.

'internal' will be used instead of 'interior' because 'interior' refers to the inside part of something, whereas here the context is about the 'country's problems,' which are internal issues. Therefore, the correct word is 'internal'; like— The government is focusing on solving internal problems.

14. B) **Brittle** (adjective) – Fragile, easily broken, weak, flimsy. भंगुर

Antonym: **Resilient** (adjective) – Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions, flexible, tough, strong. लचीला

- **Crunchy** (adjective) – Making a loud noise when chewed or crushed, crisp, crackly.

कुरकुरा

- **Delicate** (adjective) – Fragile, easily broken or damaged, tender, subtle. नाजुक

- **Aloof** (adjective) – Distant, detached, unfriendly, emotionally uninvolved. बिछड़ा

15. C) **The secretary was typing the letter when the phone rang.**

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलते समय, subject वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Active Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। Passive Voice में "was being typed" को Active Voice में "was typing" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → was V³ → typed → typing (in Active Voice)

Note: "The secretary" को subject के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "was typing" क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

Explanation in English:

While converting Passive Voice into Active Voice, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Active Voice form. In this case, "was being typed" is changed to "was typing." For example: → To Be → was → V³ → typed → typing (in Active Voice)

Note: "The secretary" is placed as the subject, and "was typing" is used as the verb.

16. A) 'saw him' के बदले 'see him' का use होगा है क्योंकि sentences Future Conditional पर आधारित है। जब sentences में एक भाग Future Tense में होता है, जैसे 'will ask', तो 'when' के बाद की क्रिया भी Present Simple में होती है, जो Future को दर्शाने के लिए होती है। यहां सही वाक्य होगा— "When I see him, I will ask him to return the book he borrowed."

Grammar Rule:

Future Conditional Sentences में 'when' (या 'if') के बाद Present Simple Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है, भले ही वाक्य का दूसरा हिस्सा Future Tense में हो। यहाँ 'will ask' Future Tense में है, इसलिए 'see him' (Present Simple) का use किया जाएगा।

'see him' will be used instead of 'saw him' because in Future Conditional sentences, when one part is in Future Tense ('will ask'), the clause following 'when' should be in Present Simple Tense to indicate a future event. Therefore, 'see him' (Present Simple) is the correct form to use instead of 'saw him' (Past Tense).

17. A) **Nobody's fool** (idiom) – **Not easily deceived** किसी के बहकावे में नहीं आने वाला

18. A) **A dime a dozen** (idiom) – **Something that is very common and not special** बहुत सामान्य और विशिष्ट नहीं

19. D) **Paramount** (adjective) – more important than anything else, supreme. सर्वोपरि, उच्चतम
Synonym: Supreme (adjective) – highest in rank or authority, of the greatest importance.
सर्वोच्च

- **Trivial** (adjective) – of little value or importance. तुच्छ

- **Collateral** (adjective) – additional but secondary or subordinate. गौण

- **Inferior** (adjective) – lower in rank, status, or quality. निम्न स्तर का

20. D) 'They secret' के बदले '**secretly**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'secret' एक noun है और यहाँ adverb की आवश्यकता है, जो verb 'decided' को modify करे। सही शब्द '**secretly**' होगा; जैसे— They secretly decided to leave the town.

'**secretly**' will be used instead of 'secret' because 'secret' is a noun, and here an adverb is required to modify the verb 'decided.' The correct word is '**secretly**'; like— They secretly decided to leave the town.

21. D) **To**' का use होगा क्योंकि "to" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया या भाव व्यक्त करना। यहाँ surprise की बात हो रही है और वह Scheduled Tribes के प्रति है, इसलिए 'to' सही option है। जबकि 'At' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान पर होना, 'Off' का मतलब होता है अलग

या दूर होना, और 'In' का उपयोग किसी जगह या चीज़ के भीतर होने के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

To' will be used because "to" expresses a reaction or emotion toward something. In this context, the surprise is directed towards the Scheduled Tribes, making 'to' the correct option. Whereas 'At' means being at a location, 'Off' means separation or distance, and 'In' indicates being inside something, which don't fit in this context.

22. C) **Among'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "के बीच में" और यहाँ यह बताया गया है कि अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ देश के सबसे हाशिये पर रहने वाले समूहों में से एक हैं, इसलिए 'among' यहाँ सही है।

जबकि 'Therefore' का अर्थ "इसलिए" होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Through' का अर्थ "के माध्यम से" होता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'Onto' का अर्थ "पर" होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Among' will be used because it means "in the midst of," and the sentence mentions that Scheduled Tribes are one of the most marginalized groups in the country, making 'among' the correct option. Whereas 'Therefore' means "for that reason," which is not appropriate here. 'Through' means "via," which doesn't fit. 'Onto' means "on," and it does not fit the context grammatically.

23. A) **Marginalised'** का use होगा क्योंकि "marginalised" का अर्थ होता है किसी समूह को समाज में मुख्यधारा से अलग रखना और उन्हें कमज़ोर स्थिति में रखना। यहाँ Adivasis की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक रूप से उपेक्षा की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'marginalised' सही विकल्प है। 'Censored' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को रोकना या उस पर नियंत्रण लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Elevated' और 'Uplifted' का अर्थ होता है ऊपर उठाना या सुधार करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ उनकी स्थिति में सुधार की बजाय उनकी उपेक्षा का ज़िक्र है।

Marginalised' will be used because it means to be excluded or pushed to the margins of society. In this context, the sentence talks about the Adivasis being socially, economically, and culturally neglected, so 'marginalised' fits correctly. 'Censored' means to restrict or suppress, which doesn't fit the context. 'Elevated' and 'Uplifted' mean to raise or improve, which don't apply here as the sentence refers to their marginalization, not improvement.

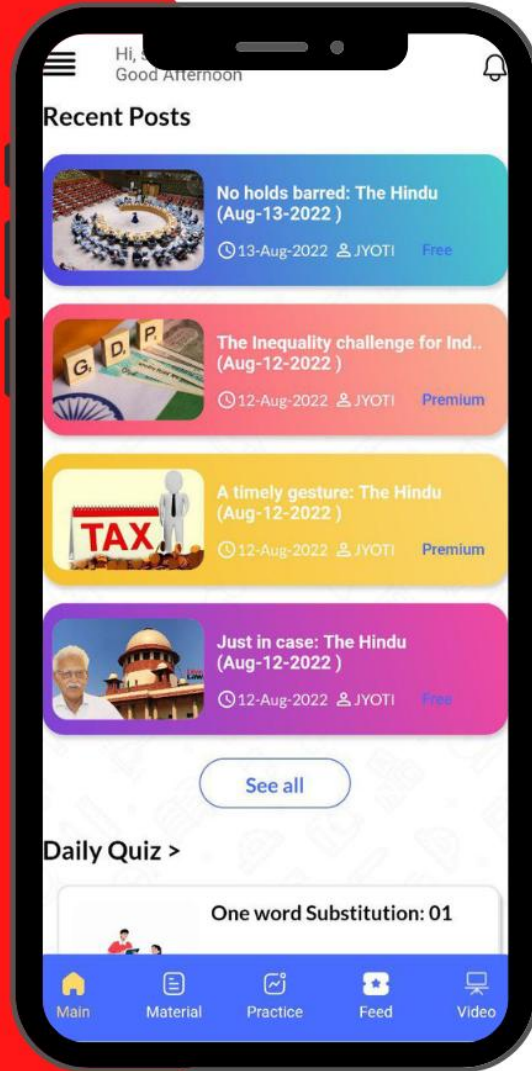
24. C) **'Poverty'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह उस स्थिति को दर्शाता है जिसमें लोग बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की कमी से पीड़ित होते हैं। यहाँ 'Adivasis' के संदर्भ में कहा गया है कि वे अभी भी संघर्ष कर रहे हैं और उनके पास संसाधनों की कमी है, इसलिए 'poverty' उपयुक्त है। जबकि

'abundance' का अर्थ विपरीत है, यानी प्रचुरता, 'river' का इस संदर्भ से कोई संबंध नहीं है, और 'forest' प्राकृतिक संरचना को दर्शाता है, जो इस sentence में सही नहीं है।

'Poverty' will be used because it refers to the condition where people suffer from a lack of basic necessities. The passage mentions that the Adivasis are still under struggle and lack resources, making 'poverty' appropriate. Whereas, 'abundance' means plenty, which is the opposite, 'river' is unrelated to the context, and 'forest' refers to a natural structure, which does not fit the sentence.

25. A) 'Elevation of' का use होगा क्योंकि 'elevation' का अर्थ है उठाना या प्रगति करना, और यहाँ leader के चुनाव को एक marginalized community से संबंधित बताया जा रहा है। यह इशारा करता है कि इस तरह का नेता चुनने से समुदाय की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो सकता है। जबकि 'rejection of' (अस्वीकृति) का मतलब होता है नकारना, 'president of' केवल एक पद का उल्लेख करता है, और 'exclusion of' (बहिष्कार) का अर्थ है बाहर करना।

'Elevation of' will be used because 'elevation' means raising or promoting, and the sentence talks about electing a leader from a marginalized community, which suggests that it could bring improvement to the status of the community. Whereas, 'rejection of' means to dismiss, 'president of' just refers to a title, and 'exclusion of' means to exclude, which are not suitable in this context.



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