

## Embracing the unknown is essential for innovation, resilience and realising our true potential

Humans **possess** four basic emotions – happiness, sadness, anger and fear. Each has a unique place in our lives and shapes much of our responses to situations. The unknown is probably one entity that **invokes** all four emotions and **spurs** us into action. However, it is the fear of what we **project** onto the unknown that often **paralyzes** us into inaction. Action is built into our **psyche**. We must necessarily move, even though we do not know the results of our **endeavours**.

Instead of focusing on the happiness we will **derive** from success, we let this uncertainty **bog us down**. We **procrastinate** terrified of failure and refuse to take the next step.

This is an all too familiar **phenomenon** that we **encounter** every day of our lives. As we start **going up** the professional **ladder**, many of us follow **time-tested formulae**, **handed down** to us by **predecessors**. We hesitate to make decisions **contrary to** the **established** norms, even though such decisions may **result in substantial** gains, within the framework of certain acceptable risks. All our efforts are guided by that one decision in 10 which did not click. We do not look at the nine that did. We forget that as a child we had no fears when we started **exploring** the universe around us.

We fell, as we tried to get on our two feet, but were encouraged, or even forced, to keep trying till we **mastered** the art of walking; or for that matter everything. We also forget that we were not **scared** to take up a job after college, even though we knew nothing about the work we had to do. We learned from our mistakes. The worst was that we failed the first time, and the best was that we succeeded **eventually**. Ah! The joy of success! We forget that humans evolved due to an **inherent** desire to explore the unknown, without a care for failure or success. New worlds were found, and new inventions and scientific discoveries were made.

All because a few dared to **venture** into the unknown. We deny ourselves the endless new opportunities that each new day brings. It is not that we do not possess this spirit. It is just that **generations** of conditioning **have** made it **dormant**, till we are in a situation **with our backs to the wall**. Nowhere is it more in evidence, than in jugaad, the flexible approach to solve a problem innovatively when one has limited resources. In our personal lives, we are told to **pursue** our dreams but are often guided towards the more tried and safer options.

We do not even try to think of the endless possibilities and the heights that society can reach if everyone is encouraged not to fear the failure of the unknown, but to think about success, and is free to follow his or her heart!

This is the **contradiction** that most of us from the earlier generation, specifically from the middle class, face when teaching the young. Fortunately for our race, the young of today are better prepared

for the unknown with the availability of much better sources of information which were also created by a few who **dared** to dream.

We should teach the young to step out in the rain without an umbrella and get **drenched**.

Let the sky be the roof. They should not regret that they might have led a better life if they had not feared the unknown. Esmeralda Santiago **sums it up** so well. "How can you know what you are capable of, if you do not embrace the unknown?"

[Practice Exercise]

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

### Vocabulary

1. **Embrace** (verb) – Accept, adopt, welcome, receive, seize अपनाना
2. **Essential** (adjective) – Necessary, vital, crucial, important, fundamental आवश्यक
3. **Resilience** (noun) – Toughness, endurance, flexibility, adaptability, strength मज़बूती
4. **Possess** (verb) – Own, have, hold, acquire, retain रखना
5. **Invoke** (verb) – Call upon, appeal to, summon, solicit, evoke आह्वान करना
6. **Spur** (verb) – Encourage, stimulate, motivate, prompt, inspire प्रेरित करना
7. **Project** (verb) – Forecast, estimate, predict, envision, portray अनुमान लगाना
8. **Paralyses** (verb) – Immobilize, freeze, incapacitate, disable, stun पंगु बनाना
9. **Psyche** (noun) – Mind, mentality, consciousness, soul, inner self मनोवृत्ति
10. **Endeavour** (noun) – Effort, attempt, venture, pursuit, undertaking प्रयास
11. **Derive** (verb) – Obtain, extract, gain, acquire, receive प्राप्त करना
12. **Bog down** (phrasal verb) – Overwhelm, entangle, hinder, obstruct, encumber फंसना
13. **Procrastinate** (verb) – Delay, postpone, defer, stall, put off टालना
14. **Phenomenon** (noun) – Occurrence, event, happening, incident, spectacle घटना
15. **Encounter** (verb) – Meet, face, confront, experience, come across सामना करना
16. **Go up the ladder** (phrase) – Advance, rise, progress, move up, ascend प्रगति करना
17. **Time-tested** (adjective) – Proven, reliable, dependable, established, trustworthy आजमाया हुआ
18. **Formulae** (noun) – Methods, procedures, techniques, approaches, recipes सूत्र
19. **Hand down** (phrasal verb) – Pass on, bequeath, transfer, convey, deliver सौंपना
20. **Predecessor** (noun) – Forerunner, precursor, ancestor, predecessor, antecedent पूर्वज
21. **Contrary to** (phrase) – Opposite to, against, conflicting with, opposed to, differing from के विपरीत
22. **Established** (adjective) – Recognized, accepted, set, confirmed, proven स्थापित
23. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Cause, lead to, bring about, produce, create परिणामस्वरूप होना

24. **Substantial** (adjective) – Significant, considerable, major, important, noteworthy महत्वपूर्ण
25. **Explore** (verb) – Investigate, examine, search, probe, discover तलाश करना
26. **Master** (verb) – Learn, grasp, excel, command, perfect निपुण होना
27. **Scare** (verb) – Frighten, terrify, startle, intimidate, alarm डराना
28. **Eventually** (adverb) – Finally, ultimately, in the end, at last, sooner or later अंततः
29. **Inherent** (adjective) – Innate, intrinsic, natural, built-in, essential अंतर्निहित
30. **Venture into** (phrasal verb) – Undertake, embark on, experiment with, dare into, try out साहस करना
31. **Dormant** (adjective) – Inactive, sleeping, latent, resting, undeveloped निष्क्रिय
32. **With one's backs to the wall** (phrase) – In a difficult situation, cornered, trapped, under pressure मुश्किल में फंसना
33. **Pursue** (verb) – Chase, follow, seek, strive for, go after पीछा करना
34. **Contradiction** (noun) – Conflict, inconsistency, discrepancy, difference, opposition विरोधाभास
35. **Dare** (verb) – Challenge, venture, risk, take on, defy साहस करना
36. **Drenched** (adjective) – Soaked, wet, saturated, sopping, waterlogged भीगा हुआ
37. **Sum up** (phrasal verb) – Conclude, summarize, recapitulate, encapsulate, outline सारांश प्रस्तुत करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Emotional Response to the Unknown:** The unknown triggers core emotions like happiness, sadness, anger, and fear, often leading to action but sometimes causing paralysis due to fear.
2. **Fear-Induced Inaction:** People avoid action due to fear of failure, procrastinating instead of pursuing potential happiness and success.
3. **Professional Hesitation:** In careers, individuals rely on traditional methods, fearing risks despite potential gains, focusing on failures rather than successes.
4. **Childhood Courage:** As children, exploration was fearless, driven by curiosity and the persistence to learn despite failures.
5. **Workplace Learning:** Starting a new job after college involves embracing the unknown, learning from mistakes, and ultimately achieving success.
6. **Human Evolution through Exploration:** Humanity's progress is rooted in exploring the unknown, leading to discoveries and innovations.
7. **Missed Opportunities:** Fear of the unknown limits personal and societal growth, causing missed opportunities for progress.
8. **Conditioned Mindset:** Generational conditioning suppresses the natural spirit of exploration, surfacing only in critical situations.
9. **Jugaad Spirit:** The innovative, resourceful problem-solving mindset of jugaad reflects embracing uncertainty with creativity.
10. **Guided Choices:** Social norms often push individuals toward safer career paths, restricting dream pursuits.
11. **Potential for Societal Growth:** Societal advancement depends on embracing uncertainty and encouraging creative exploration.
12. **Generational Contradiction:** Older generations face dilemmas when guiding the youth, balancing traditional caution and modern openness to risks.
13. **Information Access:** Today's youth are better prepared due to access to abundant information, created by pioneers who embraced the unknown.
14. **Encouraging Fearlessness:** Young people should be encouraged to experience life fully, without fear of getting hurt or failing.
15. **Self-Discovery:** Embracing the unknown is essential for realizing true potential, as summed up by Esmeralda Santiago's quote: "How can you know what you are capable of, if you do not embrace the unknown?"

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**[Editorial page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Cautiously optimistic
  - B. Inspirational and encouraging
  - C. Critical and judgmental
  - D. Melancholic and reflective
2. **According to the passage, why do people often hesitate to take actions that break away from established norms?**
  - A. They have always succeeded by following traditional methods.
  - B. They lack access to information about alternative strategies.
  - C. They do not possess the innate ability to learn from mistakes.
  - D. They fear the uncertainty and potential failure associated with new approaches.
3. **What can be inferred about the author's perspective on encouraging the younger generation to embrace the unknown?**
  - A. The author believes young people should always rely on older generations for guidance.
  - B. The author thinks that only a select few should take risks, while most should remain cautious.
  - C. The author suggests that encouraging the young to face uncertainty can lead to greater innovation and societal progress.
  - D. The author believes young people should avoid stepping outside of their comfort zones altogether.
4. **According to the passage, the fear of the unknown often \_\_\_\_\_ us into inaction.**
  - A. Encourages
  - B. Paralyzes
  - C. Illuminates
  - D. Liberates
5. Which of the following is the closest antonym to the word "**dormant**" as used in the passage?
  - A. Quiescent
  - B. Latent
  - C. Active
  - D. Hibernating
6. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution'.**

No matter how hard work you, your boss will not recognise your efforts

  - A. work you do hard
  - B. hard you work
  - C. hardly you work
  - D. no substitution
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

To the general public, William was best known as a crusader for peace and as an admired critic about social, political and ethical subjects

  - A. in peace and as an admired critic about

- B. for peace and as an admired critic by  
C. for peace and as an admired critic on  
D. about peace and as an admired critic about
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
The study of coins  
A. Cartography  
B. Numismatics  
C. Choreography  
D. Informatics
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Ram went to \_\_\_\_\_ an ice cream.  
A. bye  
B. by  
C. buy  
D. Byre
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A person who is inclined to see the worst aspect of things  
A. Optimist  
B. Philanthropist  
C. Pessimist  
D. Altruist
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Thankful  
A. Obligated  
B. Ungrateful  
C. Affirmation  
D. Obscure
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Labour  
A. Relaxation  
B. Toil  
C. Mesh  
D. Dalliance
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**  
In those days, we did not expect luxuries; we were thankful if we could keep the wolf from the door  
A. Encourage starvation  
B. Relish food  
C. Avoid starvation  
D. Wallow in poverty
14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

- He will give a lecture on personality development.
- A. A lecture on personality development will be giving by him.  
B. A lecture on personality development can be given by him.  
C. A lecture will be given on personality development.  
D. A lecture on personality development will be given by him.
15. **Select the sentence that contains a spelling error.**
- A. Rail lines go parallel.  
B. The host institution must provide the delegates with accomodation at a subsidised rate.  
C. The boss addressed the meeting.  
D. The occurrence of the lunar eclipse is often a mystery for children
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- My cousin works day and night to achieve success in life
- A. around the clock  
B. great dealing  
C. vale of tears  
D. a handful
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
- Entire
- A. Incomplete  
B. Undivided  
C. Ingress  
D. Thorough
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**
- Dr. Sinha has / brought about a new / book on social / impact of child labour.
- A. brought about a new  
B. impact of child labour  
C. Dr. Sinha has  
D. book on social
19. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- It is very hard for her to provide the necessities of her family.
- A. the necessities to her family  
B. the necessities from her families  
C. the necessity of her family  
D. the necessities by her family
20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
- His behaviour vexes me sometimes.
- A. I am sometimes vexed by his behaviour.  
B. His behaviour is vexed.



- C. Sometimes he vexes me with his behaviour.
- D. He is being vexing me with his behaviour

**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.**

I have a recurring dream. Actually, I have a few: one is about dismembering a body, I'd rather not get into it, but the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ pertinent one is about college. It's the end of the semester, and I suddenly (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that there is a class I forgot to attend, ever, and now I have to sit for the final exam. I wake up panicked, my GPA in peril. How could I have done this? Why do I so (3) \_\_\_\_\_ dissatisfy myself? Then I remember I haven't been in college in more than a decade. Someone with (4) \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of my academic career might point out that this nightmare scenario is not that far removed from my actual collegiate experience, and that at certain times in my life, it did not take the magic of slumber to find me completely unprepared for a final. And, well, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of what may or may not be true of my personal scholastic rigour, I suspect the school-stress dream is quite a common one.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. more
  - B. best
  - C. strong
  - D. better
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
  - A. realise
  - B. promise
  - C. offer
  - D. praise
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. consistently
  - B. conflictingly
  - C. clumsily
  - D. unpredictability
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
  - A. instigate
  - B. distant
  - C. bleak
  - D. remote
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
  - A. regardless
  - B. inasmuch
  - C. nevertheless
  - D. notwithstanding

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) Inspirational and encouraging

The passage motivates readers to overcome fear, embrace the unknown, and pursue success despite uncertainties, making this the correct answer.

A: The passage is not cautious but rather fully optimistic and inspiring.

C: The passage does not criticize or judge but encourages personal growth and positive action.

D: There is no sadness or regret in the passage; instead, it focuses on hope and possibilities.

### 2. D) They fear the uncertainty and potential failure associated with new approaches

D is correct because the passage states that fear of the unknown and the uncertainty of possible failure causes individuals to hesitate in making decisions that deviate from established norms.

A is incorrect because the passage mentions that one failed attempt out of many successful ones can still deter people; it does not say they have always succeeded.

B is incorrect because the passage emphasizes fear and conditioning, not a lack of information, as the primary reason for hesitation.

C is incorrect because the passage implies that humans learned to walk and work through trial and error, demonstrating the ability to learn from mistakes.

### 3. C) The author suggests that encouraging the young to face uncertainty can lead to greater innovation and societal progress.

C is correct as the author highlights that if the younger generation is encouraged to embrace the unknown without fear of failure, it can unlock new inventions, discoveries, and societal advancements.

A is incorrect because the author actually criticizes guiding the young toward safer options and implies that they should be more independent in exploring new possibilities.

B is incorrect since the author advocates for everyone, especially the young, to explore the unknown, not just a few risk-takers.

D is incorrect because the author explicitly encourages stepping into the unknown, symbolized by going out in the rain without an umbrella and following one's heart.

### 4. B) Paralyses

The passage explicitly states that fear of the unknown often "paralyses us into inaction." Thus, "paralyses" directly fits the description in the passage.

A: This is incorrect since the passage clearly says fear prevents action, not encourages it.

C: Fear does not guide or enlighten us; it inhibits us. Hence, "illuminates" is not suitable.

D: Fear is restrictive, not liberating. Therefore, this option is incorrect.

### 5. C) Active

C: "Dormant" means "inactive" or "not in use." The best opposite (antonym) of "dormant" is "active," implying full of movement or engaged in action.

A. Quiescent: This means quiet or inactive, which is similar in meaning to "dormant," not its opposite.

B. Latent: This also means existing but not yet developed or active, essentially another synonym of "dormant."

D. Hibernating: This suggests a state of deep rest or inactivity, again similar to "dormant," not the opposite.

6. B) '**hard you work**' का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'No matter how' के बाद हमेशा adjective या adverb का प्रयोग होता है, और यहां 'hard' एक adverb है जो 'work' को modify कर रहा है; जैसे— No matter how hard you work, your boss will not recognise your efforts.

'hard you work' will be used because after 'No matter how,' an adjective or adverb is used, and here 'hard' is an adverb modifying 'work.' Like— No matter how hard you work, your boss will not recognise your efforts.

7. C) '**for peace and as an admired critic on**' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि preposition 'on' का उपयोग किसी विषय पर विचार, चर्चा, या आलोचना व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। यहां 'critic on' का उपयोग किया गया है क्योंकि William को सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और नैतिक विषयों पर आलोचना करने के लिए पहचाना गया है।

'on' is the correct preposition when referring to topics or subjects of criticism or analysis. William was known for his criticism on social, political, and ethical subjects, making 'critic on' grammatically accurate.

8. B) **Numismatics** (noun) – The study or collection of coins, tokens, and paper money. सिक्कों का अध्ययन

- **Cartography** (noun) – The science or practice of drawing maps. मानचित्रण
- **Choreography** (noun) – The art of designing sequences of movements in which motion, form, or both are specified. नृत्य-निर्देशन
- **Informatics** (noun) – The science of processing data for storage and retrieval. सूचना विज्ञान

9. C) '**Buy**' का use होगा क्योंकि "buy" का अर्थ होता है खरीदना। sentence में mention है कि राम आइसक्रीम खरीदने गया, इसलिए 'buy' यहाँ सही है। जबकि: 'Bye' का अर्थ होता है विदाई देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'By' का उपयोग किसी स्थान या व्यक्ति के पास से गुजरने या स्थिति को बताने के

लिए होता है, जो इस sentence में suitable नहीं है। 'Bye' का अर्थ गायों का तबेला होता है, जो बिल्कुल भी इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Buy' will be used because "buy" means to purchase. The sentence mentions that Ram went to buy an ice cream, so 'buy' is correct here. Whereas: 'Bye' means to say goodbye, which doesn't fit in this context. 'By' is used to indicate proximity or location, which is not suitable in this sentence. 'Bye' refers to a cowshed, which is entirely irrelevant in this context.

10. C) **Pessimist** (noun) – A person who is inclined to see the worst aspect of things. निराशावादी
- **Optimist** (noun) – A person who tends to be hopeful and confident about the future or the success of something. आशावादी
  - **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by donating money to good causes. परोपकारी
  - **Altruist** (noun) – A person who has an unselfish concern for the welfare of others. परमार्थी
11. A) **Thankful** (adjective) – Grateful, feeling or showing gratitude. आभारी होना।  
Synonym: **Obliged** (adjective) – Grateful or indebted to someone, appreciative, thankful. आभारी।
- **Ungrateful** (adjective) – Not showing gratitude, unappreciative. कृतघ्न।
  - **Affirmation** (noun) – Confirmation or assertion of something. पुष्टि।
  - **Obscure** (adjective) – Not clear, vague, difficult to understand. अस्पष्ट।
12. B) **Labour** (noun) – Hard physical work, toil, effort, or work done for wages. श्रम  
Synonym: **Toil** (noun) – Hard work, laborious effort, exertion, drudgery. कड़ी मेहनत
- **Relaxation** (noun) – The state of being free from tension and anxiety, rest. विश्राम
  - **Mesh** (noun) – Material made of a network of wire or thread, or interlocking or interweaving of elements. जाल
  - **Dalliance** (noun) – Casual romantic or sexual relationship, or casual involvement. छेड़खानी
13. C) **Keep the wolf from the door** (idiom) – Avoid starvation दरिद्रता से बचना
14. D) A lecture on personality development will be given by him  
Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object sentence की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। यहाँ "will give" को Passive Voice में "will be given" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → will be V<sup>3</sup> → given

Note: "A lecture on personality development" को object के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "will be given" का प्रयोग Passive Voice में किया गया। "by him" को अंत में जोड़ा गया।

Explanation in English:

When converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "will give" is changed to "will be given." For example: → To Be → will be → V<sup>3</sup> → given

Note: "A lecture on personality development" is placed as the object, and "will be given" is used in Passive Voice. "by him" is added at the end.

15. B) The sentence with a spelling error is B. The correct spelling of '**accomodation**' is '**accommodation**', which means "a place to stay, especially in a hotel or other building" (रहने की व्यवस्था).
16. A) **Around the clock** – Working continuously without stopping (idiom) – निरंतर काम करना.
17. A) **Entire** (adjective) – Having all the parts, whole, complete, total. संपूर्ण  
Antonym: **Incomplete** (adjective) – Not having all the parts, unfinished, partial, lacking. अपूर्ण
- **Undivided** (adjective) – Not separated, whole, unified. अखंड
  - **Ingress** (noun) – The action or fact of going in or entering, entry. प्रवेश
  - **Thorough** (adjective) – Complete with regard to every detail, meticulous, exhaustive. पूर्ण, सविस्तार
18. A) 'brought about' के बदले '**brought out**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'brought out' का अर्थ होता है 'प्रकाशित करना', जो किताबों के संदर्भ में सही है। 'brought about' का अर्थ होता है 'परिवर्तन लाना', जो यहाँ उचित नहीं है। जैसे— Dr. Sinha has brought out a new book on social impact of child labour. 'brought out' will be used instead of 'brought about' because 'brought out' means 'to publish,' which is correct in the context of a book. 'brought about' means 'to cause a change,' which is not appropriate here. Like— Dr. Sinha has brought out a new book on social impact of child labour.
19. A) 'the necessities of her family' के बदले '**the necessities to her family**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'provide' के बाद सही preposition 'to' होता है, जो दिशा (direction) या गंतव्य (destination) को दर्शाता है; जैसे— The teacher provided books to the students.  
'**the necessities to her family**' will be used instead of 'the necessities of her family' because after the verb 'provide,' the correct preposition is 'to,' which indicates direction or destination; Like— The teacher provided books to the students.
20. A) **I am sometimes vexed by his behaviour**

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। sentence 'His behaviour vexes me sometimes' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'me' को Subject के रूप में रखा गया है। Verb 'vexes' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'am vexed' किया गया है, और 'by his behaviour' को वाक्य के अंत में रखा गया है। Time Expression 'sometimes' को sentence में उचित स्थान पर रखा गया है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'His behaviour vexes me sometimes', the object 'me' is placed as the subject, the verb 'vexes' is changed to 'am vexed', and 'by his behaviour' is added at the end. The time expression 'sometimes' is placed appropriately.

21. A) **More**' का use होगा क्योंकि "more" का अर्थ होता है अधिक या ज्यादा। sentence में speaker यह बताने की कोशिश कर रहा है कि उसके कुछ सपने हैं, लेकिन सबसे अधिक प्रासंगिक सपना college से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए 'more' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'best' का अर्थ सबसे अच्छा होता है, 'strong' का अर्थ ताकतवर होता है, और 'better' का अर्थ बेहतर होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

'More' will be used because it means greater or additional. The speaker is trying to convey that they have several dreams, but the most relevant one is about college. Therefore, 'more' fits well here. Whereas, 'best' means the most excellent, 'strong' refers to strength, and 'better' means improved, which do not fit the context.

22. A) **Realise**' का use होगा क्योंकि "realise" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को समझना या अचानक से महसूस करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि character अचानक से यह महसूस करता है कि उसने एक class कभी attend नहीं की है, और अब उसे final exam देना है। इसलिए 'realise' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Promise' का अर्थ है वादा करना, 'Offer' का अर्थ है प्रस्ताव देना, और 'Praise' का अर्थ है प्रशंसा करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Realise' will be used because it means to suddenly become aware of something. The sentence mentions that the character suddenly realizes they forgot to attend a class and now have to sit for the final exam. This makes 'realise' the correct option. On the other hand, 'Promise' means to make a commitment, 'Offer' means to propose something, and 'Praise' means to compliment or give approval, none of which fit the context of realizing a mistake here.

23. A) **Consistently**' का use होगा क्योंकि "consistently" का अर्थ है किसी काम को बार-बार या नियमित रूप से करना। यहां, लेखक इस बात को व्यक्त कर रहा है कि वह अक्सर खुद को निराश करता है। पूरा sentence इस बात को इंगित करता है कि लेखक लगातार खुद को असंतोषजनक स्थिति में पाता है, इसलिए 'consistently' सही विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Conflictingly' का अर्थ है विरोधाभास में या टकराव के साथ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ कोई टकराव या विरोध नहीं हो रहा। 'Clumsily' का अर्थ है

असावधानी से या बेदंग से, जो sentence में व्यक्त की गई भावना के अनुरूप नहीं है। 'Unpredictability' एक noun है, और यहाँ adverb की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं हो सकता।

**Consistently** will be used because "consistently" means to do something regularly or repeatedly. Here, the speaker is expressing the fact that they often disappoint themselves. The entire sentence suggests that the speaker finds themselves in a consistently dissatisfying position, making 'consistently' the correct choice. 'Conflictingly' means in a contradictory or opposing manner, which is not suitable in this context as there is no conflict. 'Clumsily' means in a careless or awkward way, which doesn't match the tone of the sentence. 'Unpredictability' is a noun, but an adverb is required here, so it is not appropriate.

24. D) **Remote** का use होगा क्योंकि "remote" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज से बहुत दूर या समय में पीछे होना। यहाँ sentence में "knowledge of my academic career" का जिक्र है, जो अब काफी समय पहले की बात है। इसलिए, "remote" सही है क्योंकि यह इस दूरी को स्पष्ट रूप से इंगित करता है। 'Instigate' का अर्थ होता है भड़काना या उकसाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Distant' का अर्थ भी 'remote' से मिलता-जुलता है, परंतु 'remote' यहाँ बेहतर विकल्प है क्योंकि यह अधिक दूरी को इंगित करता है। 'Bleak' का अर्थ होता है उदास या निराशाजनक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

**Remote** will be used because it means something that is far away or distantly removed, both in terms of time and connection. In the sentence, "knowledge of my academic career" is something from the past, indicating a distant memory. Hence, "remote" is the right fit as it clearly expresses this distance. 'Instigate' means to provoke or incite, which does not fit the context. 'Distant' has a similar meaning to 'remote,' but 'remote' is more appropriate here as it indicates a greater sense of distance. 'Bleak' means gloomy or hopeless, which is not suitable in this context.

25. A) **Regardless** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "इसके बावजूद।" यहाँ context में लेखक अपने personal scholastic rigour (शैक्षणिक कठोरता) की परवाह किए बिना यह बताना चाहता है कि स्कूल से जुड़े तनाव वाले सपने आम होते हैं। 'Inasmuch' का अर्थ है "क्योंकि," जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता।

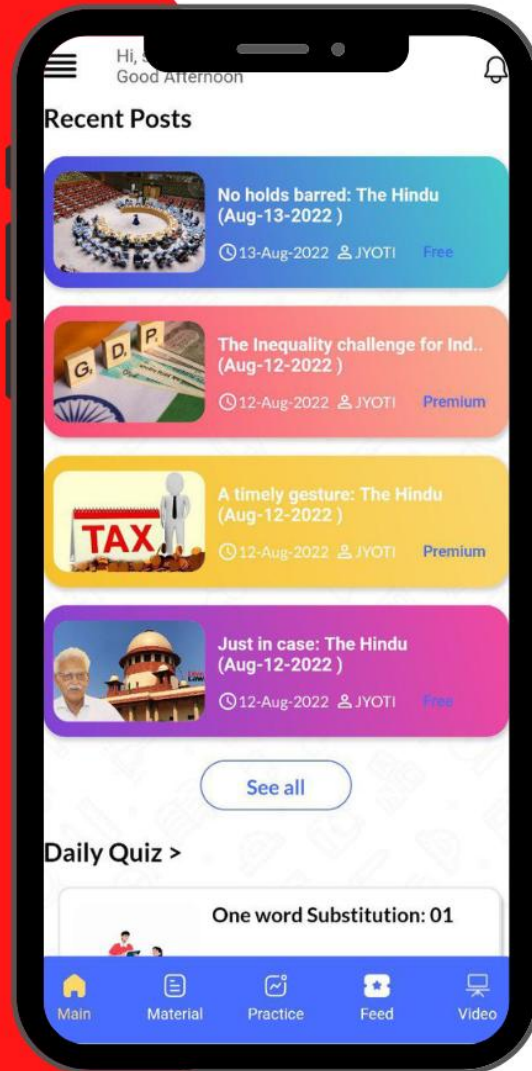
'Nevertheless' का मतलब है "फिर भी," लेकिन यह sentence की दिशा में पूरी तरह से नहीं जुड़ता।

'Notwithstanding' का अर्थ है "के बावजूद," पर इसका प्रयोग इस sentence में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

**Regardless** will be used because it means "despite that." In the context, the author wants to express that, despite their personal scholastic rigour, school-stress dreams are common.

'Inasmuch' means "because," which doesn't fit here. 'Nevertheless' means "still," but it doesn't fully match the direction of the sentence. 'Notwithstanding' means "in spite of," but it doesn't suit this sentence properly.





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