

Letter and spirit: on the Ministry of Education notification

The new **detention** policy **seeks** to **address** a real issue, but it fails

Among the key school education reforms **instituted** by the UPA government as part of the Right to Education were Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) and a ‘no detention’ policy up to Class 8. Both **sought** to create a **benign** environment in school so that there was no pressure of final examinations and “standards” on the child. The CCE was to be **executed** from Class 6, in **discrete** steps throughout the year, which meant no **scary** final test of just academic achievement based on a year-long **curriculum**. Whether those reforms contributed to the current situation or not, the reality is that **a significant number** of students passing out of primary school **do** not have foundational **numeracy** and **literacy**. And they do not seem to **catch up** by the time they leave middle school. Recognising the gap in achieving learning outcomes, the NDA government sought to **do away with** the no detention policy, in 2019, leaving it to the appropriate State governments. The CCE was **given up** too. But the COVID-19 pandemic **intruded** and made it impossible for schools to even consider detaining students. The recent **notification** of the Ministry of Education **has** removed the **discretion** given to State governments. It has **mandated** a final examination at the end of Class 5 and Class 8, which will **assess** a child’s **competence**. If he or she is not found to be **competent**, the child will be re-examined after two months after additional instruction. If the child fails again, he or she will be **detained**. The rules say no child should be **expelled** before completing **elementary** education.

Practical **necessity** is **driving** this change in norms. Steps do need to be taken to address the gap in the learning outcomes achievement. An educated, capable and skilled population is needed to **reap** the **demographic dividend**. It takes an entire **neighbourhood** to educate a child, not just the school and parents. The **dismal** situation in learning outcomes is a collective failure of society that needs to be addressed. But it would take a lot more than this particular change in policy to **trigger a turnaround**. CBSE-affiliated and other private schools can easily implement the new policy. However, for some States, it will be a political **hot potato**. Private schools should not use this as an excuse to expel poor performing students — safeguards would be needed. A sad consequence of the policy is that it brings back a single final examination as an **arbiter** of a child’s promotion or detention. While NEET or the JEE may be taken as special cases applying to extremely competitive professions, **to bring back** one final test at the school level **is** a **regression**. The National Education Policy 2020, **for instance**, wants to replace **summative assessment** with formative, and promote self and **peer** assessments. It promises a “**holistic, 360-degree, multidimensional progress report card**” **detailing** the “progress and the **uniqueness** of each student”. The new detention policy does not **reflect** the NEP’s spirit. **[Practice Ex.]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Letter and spirit** (phrase) – In full essence, completely, both literally and effectively, thoroughly पूरी भावना और अर्थ में
2. **Detention** (noun) – Holding back, retaining, non-promotion, delay रोक
3. **Seek** (verb) – Aim for, attempt, try, pursue, search for तलाश करना
4. **Address** (verb) – Deal with, resolve, tackle, manage, confront समाधान करना
5. **Institute** (verb) – Establish, initiate, start, set up, implement स्थापित करना
6. **Benign** (adjective) – Kind, gentle, favorable, mild, harmless सौम्य
7. **Execute** (verb) – Implement, carry out, perform, administer, accomplish क्रियान्वित करना
8. **Discrete** (adjective) – Separate, distinct, individual, unique, independent अलग
9. **Scary** (adjective) – Frightening, intimidating, alarming, unsettling, daunting डरावना
10. **Curriculum** (noun) – Course of study, syllabus, program, academic content पाठ्यक्रम
11. **Numeracy** (noun) – Mathematical skills, arithmetic ability, number proficiency गणन क्षमता
12. **Literacy** (noun) – Reading and writing skills, education, knowledge साक्षरता
13. **Catch up** (phrasal verb) – Reach the same level, close the gap, equalize, improve बराबरी पर आना
14. **Do away with** (phrase) – Abolish, eliminate, remove, get rid of समाप्त करना
15. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – Stop, abandon, cease, quit, relinquish छोड़ देना
16. **Intrude** (verb) – Interfere, encroach, intervene, disrupt, meddle बाधा डालना
17. **Discretion** (noun) – Judgment, choice, freedom, prudence, carefulness विवेक
18. **Mandate** (verb) – Require, authorize, order, direct, decree आदेश देना
19. **Assess** (verb) – Evaluate, measure, determine, judge, analyze मूल्यांकन करना
20. **Competence** (noun) – Ability, capability, skill, proficiency, qualification योग्यता
21. **Competent** (adjective) – Capable, skilled, qualified, proficient, adequate सक्षम
22. **Detain** (verb) – Hold back, retain, stop, delay, restrict रोकना
23. **Expel** (verb) – Remove, dismiss, exclude, eject, oust निष्कासित करना

24. **Elementary** (adjective) – Basic, primary, fundamental, foundational, introductory प्राथमिक
25. **Necessary** (adjective) – Essential, required, indispensable, mandatory, crucial आवश्यक
26. **Drive** (verb) – Propel, push, motivate, force, guide प्रेरित करना
27. **Reap** (verb) – Harvest, gain, obtain, earn, achieve प्राप्त करना
28. **Demographic dividend** (noun) – Economic growth potential due to a favorable population structure जनसांख्यिकीय लाभंश
29. **Neighbourhood** (noun) – Community, locality, surrounding area, vicinity, region पड़ोस
30. **Dismal** (adjective) – Poor, bleak, depressing, gloomy, bad निराशाजनक
31. **Trigger** (verb) – Cause, initiate, start, provoke, spark प्रेरित करना
32. **Turnaround** (noun) – Improvement, change, recovery, shift, revival सुधार
33. **Hot potato** (phrase) – Controversial issue, sensitive topic, difficult matter विवादास्पद मुद्दा
34. **Arbiter** (noun) – Judge, decision-maker, mediator, authority, evaluator निर्णायक
35. **Regression** (noun) – Reversion, decline, backsliding, relapse, deterioration पतन
36. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, to illustrate, like उदाहरण के लिए
37. **Summative** (adjective) – Conclusive, final, comprehensive, cumulative, total समापनात्मक
38. **Assessment** (noun) – Evaluation, analysis, appraisal, judgment, estimation मूल्यांकन
39. **Peer** (adjective) – Equal, fellow, companion, colleague समान स्तर के
40. **Holistic** (adjective) – Comprehensive, complete, integrated, overall, all-inclusive समग्र
41. **Detail** (verb) – Describe, specify, elaborate, explain, outline विस्तृत विवरण देना
42. **Uniqueness** (noun) – Distinctiveness, individuality, singularity, originality, rarity विशिष्टता
43. **Reflect** (verb) – Represent, show, indicate, mirror, reveal प्रकट करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Background of Reforms:** The UPA government introduced the Right to Education with Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) and a 'no detention' policy to create a pressure-free learning environment.
2. **CCE Framework:** The CCE was implemented from Class 6 to avoid final exams based solely on year-long curricula, focusing on holistic evaluation.
3. **Learning Deficiency:** Many students graduating primary school lack foundational literacy and numeracy skills and fail to catch up by middle school.
4. **Policy Reversal:** The NDA government scrapped the no detention policy in 2019, transferring decision-making to State governments.
5. **COVID-19 Impact:** The pandemic disrupted education, making it impractical for schools to implement detention measures.
6. **New Notification:** The Ministry of Education has now mandated final exams at the end of Classes 5 and 8, with provisions for re-examinations and potential detention.
7. **Retention Rule:** Students failing the exam even after re-examination will be detained, but no child will be expelled before completing elementary education.
8. **Need for Reform:** The policy change aims to address learning gaps and create a skilled, capable population to leverage the demographic dividend.
9. **Societal Responsibility:** The poor learning outcomes reflect a collective societal failure, requiring contributions beyond just schools and parents.
10. **Implementation Challenges:** CBSE-affiliated and private schools can implement the policy, but for some States, it will pose political challenges.
11. **Safeguards Needed:** Private schools must not misuse the policy to expel underperforming students, and safeguards are essential to prevent such practices.
12. **Return of Final Exams:** The policy reintroduces the final exam as a decisive factor in promotion, which is seen as a regressive step.
13. **Contradiction to NEP 2020:** The policy contradicts the NEP's emphasis on formative assessment, self-evaluation, and holistic progress reporting.
14. **Policy Critique:** The editorial argues that while addressing learning gaps is necessary, the approach does not align with the spirit of progressive education reform.
15. **Broader Efforts Required:** A more comprehensive strategy is essential to improve learning outcomes and transform education effectively.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

- 1. What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Nostalgic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Celebratory
 - D. Indifferent
- 2. What is the primary reason for reintroducing the detention policy in schools as per the Ministry of Education's recent notification?**
 - A. To improve foundational literacy and numeracy among students
 - B. To eliminate the pressure of final examinations
 - C. To standardize education policies across states
 - D. To ensure children are expelled before completing elementary education
- 3. What happens to students who fail the mandated final examination after additional instruction and re-examination?**
 - A. They are automatically promoted to the next grade
 - B. They are detained in the same class
 - C. They are expelled from school
 - D. They are transferred to another school
- 4. What is the primary goal behind introducing the new detention policy, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. To enforce a single final exam for students
 - B. To fully align with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020
 - C. To reduce teachers' workload
 - D. To address the gap in learning outcomes
- 5. Why does the article criticize the reintroduction of a single final exam for promotion or detention?**
 - A. It simplifies student assessment across different schools
 - B. It makes it easier for all students to pass
 - C. It is favored only by a few private institutions
 - D. It contradicts the NEP 2020's focus on formative assessment
- 6. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.
Monika said to her mother that, "I have passed the examination."**
 - A. No improvement required
 - B. Monika said to her mother that, "I am passed
 - C. Monika said to her mother, "I have passed
 - D. Monika said to her mother that, "she has passed
- 7. In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**

- The sky appeared to be greyest after the storm.
- A. Geyer
 - B. Grey
 - C. Most grey
 - D. More grey
8. Select the most appropriate word from the given options that can substitute the word '**courage**' and make a meaningful sentence.
I am not courage enough to take this risk.
- A. discouraging
 - B. discourage
 - C. encourage
 - D. courageous
9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**
Uluru is the world's largest monolith and Australia's recognisable natural icon with an elliptical shape and a circumference of around 94 kilometers.
- A. Elliptical
 - B. Kilometers
 - C. Circumfarence
 - D. Monolith
10. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**
My car _____ on the way to college yesterday.
- A. broke out
 - B. broke down
 - C. broke in
 - D. broke up
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Bulging
- A. Hanging
 - B. Weeping
 - C. Contracting
 - D. Swelling
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Living within our environmental limits is one of the central _____ of sustainable development
- A. Demonstrates
 - B. Illuminates
 - C. Principles
 - D. Agencies
13. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
- A. Poignant
 - B. Relevant

- C. Eligible
D. Gourrmet
14. In the following sentence the underlined part contains as error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.
Playing in the field, the young gayer students were laughing and giggling.
A. Gay
B. Gayest
C. Most gay
D. More gay
15. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.
Good nutrition is the bedrock at child survival, health and development
A. bedrock from child survival
B. bedrock through child survival
C. bedrock off child survival
D. bedrock of child survival
16. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
Roger applied the _____ in advance as he anticipated an accident
A. brig
B. break
C. brake
D. broke
17. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
She was barking up the wrong _____ when she filed a complaint against ragging with the students' union instead of the university administration.
A. pillar
B. tree
C. dog
D. disc
18. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error in phrasal verb.
Tara was late for the meeting / but somehow managed / to catch out with / everything she had missed
A. but somehow managed
B. everything she had missed
C. to catch out with
D. tara was late for the meeting
19. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
Never _____ ever seen a more disgusting sight.
A. have I
B. I have

- C. did I
- D. has I

20. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

- A. Reliable
- B. Spectacolor
- C. Gracious
- D. Enthusiastic

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.

Traditional medicines (TMs) make (1) _____ natural products and are of great importance. Such forms of medicine as traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), Ayurveda, Kampo, traditional Korean medicine (TKM), and Unani (2) _____ natural products and have been (3) _____ all over the world for hundreds or even thousands of years, and they (4) _____ blossomed into orderly-regulated systems of medicine. In their various forms, they may have certain defects, but they (5) _____ still a valuable repository of human knowledge.

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

- A. uses of
- B. use of
- C. used off
- D. used of

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

- A. employs
- B. employed
- C. employ
- D. employing

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

- A. practices
- B. practised
- C. practises
- D. practice

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

- A. had
- B. have
- C. have being
- D. has

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

- A. are
- B. am
- C. was
- D. is

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Critical

The passage consistently questions and scrutinizes the new detention policy, pointing out its shortcomings and highlighting the mismatch with the spirit of the National Education Policy. This makes the overall tone of the passage critical.

A: The passage does not express a longing for the past or previous policies in a sentimental way; it merely states facts about earlier reforms.

C: The passage is not praising or rejoicing over the new policy; rather, it points out its flaws.

D: The passage is clearly not unconcerned; it actively evaluates and critiques the changes.

2. A) To improve foundational literacy and numeracy among students

The passage discusses how a significant number of students leaving primary and middle school lack foundational literacy and numeracy skills. The reintroduction of detention policies aims to address this gap and ensure better learning outcomes.

B) Incorrect because the detention policy involves reintroducing final examinations, which contradicts the idea of eliminating exam pressure.

C) Incorrect because the policy does not primarily aim to standardize state education policies but rather to improve learning outcomes.

D) Incorrect because the rules explicitly state that no child should be expelled before completing elementary education.

3. B) They are detained in the same class

The passage clearly mentions that if students fail both the final examination and the subsequent re-examination after additional instruction, they will be detained in the same class.

A) Incorrect because automatic promotion is not allowed under the new policy if the student fails both examinations.

C) Incorrect because the rules specifically state that no child should be expelled before completing elementary education.

D) Incorrect because there is no mention in the passage of transferring students to another school.

4. D) To address the gap in learning outcomes

Dis correct because the passage explicitly states that the new detention policy aims to tackle the “real issue” of poor learning outcomes and strengthen the education system.

A is incorrect since the single final exam is mentioned as a consequence (and a problematic one), not the main goal.

B is incorrect because the policy does not reflect the spirit of NEP 2020, which emphasizes formative assessments, not just a single exam.

C is incorrect; there is no mention in the passage about reducing teachers' workload as the primary aim.

5. **D) It contradicts the NEP 2020's focus on formative assessment**

D is correct because the passage explicitly mentions that having one final exam goes against the NEP 2020's move toward holistic, continuous, and multidimensional assessments.

A is incorrect; the article does not praise single exams as simplifying anything. Instead, it deems it a "regression."

C is incorrect; the passage indicates that private schools can implement the policy easily, but it does not say they favor a single final exam as a method.

B is incorrect because bringing back one final test does not automatically make it easier for students to pass; it can, in fact, penalize them by basing their promotion on a single performance.

6. **C) Monika said to her mother, "I have passed"**

"That" का use अनावश्यक है क्योंकि sentence में (Direct Speech) का उपयोग किया गया है **Monika said to her mother, "I have passed"**: Direct Speech में that का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता, अतः यहाँ 'that' हटाना है।

The word "that" is unnecessary because the sentence uses **direct speech (quoted speech Monika said to her mother, "I have passed"**: When reporting direct speech, we do not use that

7. **B) 'greyest' के बदले 'grey' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में आकाश की स्थिति का वर्णन सामान्य तरीके से किया गया है, और यहाँ किसी प्रकार की तुलना नहीं की जा रही है। अतः Positive degree का उपयोग उचित है**

'greyest' will be replaced with 'grey' because the sentence simply describes the state of the sky without any comparison. The **positive degree** is used when no comparison is involved.

8. **D) sentence में 'courage' एक संज्ञा (noun) है, लेकिन यहाँ एक adjective की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि यह 'enough' को विशेषित कर रहा है। वाक्य का सही स्वरूप होगा: I am not **courageous** enough to take this risk."**

The word '**courage**' is a noun, but here the sentence requires an adjective to modify 'enough' and describe the subject 'I'. The correct sentence would be: "I am not **courageous** enough to take this risk."

9. **C) The INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence is 'Circumfarence'. The correct spelling is 'Circumference', which means "the enclosing boundary of a curved geometric figure, especially a circle" परिधि।**

10. B) **Broke down** – (phrasal verb) If a machine or vehicle breaks down, it stops working. **खराब हो**

जाना

- **Broke out** – (phrasal verb) To begin suddenly or forcefully, especially referring to something unpleasant like war or disease. **फूट पड़ना**
- **Broke in** – (phrasal verb) To enter a place illegally or forcefully. **जबरदस्ती घुसना**
- **Broke up** – (phrasal verb) To end a relationship, meeting, or gathering. **टूट जाना**

11. C) **Bulging** (verb/adjective) – Swelling outward; protruding; sticking out. **फूलना / उभार**

Antonym: Contracting (verb/adjective) – Becoming smaller; shrinking; reducing in size. **सिकुड़ना / संकुचित होना**

- **Hanging (verb/adjective)** – Suspended; drooping; dangling down loosely. **लटकना**
- **Weeping (verb/adjective)** – Shedding tears; crying; showing sorrow. **रोना**
- **Swelling (verb/adjective)** – Becoming larger in size or volume; expanding. **फूलना**

12. C) **Principles'** का use होगा क्योंकि "principles" का अर्थ होता है मूलभूत नियम या सिद्धांत जो किसी चीज़ को निर्देशित करते हैं। वाक्य का संदर्भ "sustainable development" के मुख्य पहलुओं की बात कर रहा है, और "living within our environmental limits" एक ऐसा बुनियादी सिद्धांत है। इसलिए 'principles' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। Demonstrates' का अर्थ है प्रदर्शित करना, जो एक क्रिया है और वाक्य में खाली स्थान पर एक संज्ञा (noun) की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह गलत है। 'Illuminates' का अर्थ है प्रकाश डालना या स्पष्ट करना, यह भी एक क्रिया है और संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Agencies' का अर्थ है संगठन या संस्थाएं, लेकिन वाक्य के संदर्भ में यह सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ एक अवधारणा की आवश्यकता है, न कि किसी संगठन की।

'Principles' will be used because it refers to fundamental rules or guidelines that direct something. The context of the sentence is about discussing the central aspects of "sustainable development," and "living within our environmental limits" is a core principle. Thus, 'principles' is the most appropriate option here. 'Demonstrates' means to show or exhibit, which is a verb, but the blank requires a noun, so it is incorrect. 'Illuminates' means to shed light on or make clear, which is also a verb and does not fit the context. 'Agencies' refers to organizations or institutions, but the sentence requires a concept, not an entity, making it incorrect.

13. D) The incorrectly spelt word is '**Gourrmet**'. The correct spelling is '**Gourmet**', which means "a connoisseur of good food; someone with refined tastes in food and drink". "भोजन का विशेषज्ञ, जो खाने-पीने की चीज़ों में उच्च गुणवत्ता पसंद करता हो।"

14. A) 'gayer' के स्थान पर 'gay' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में किसी भी प्रकार का Comparison का mention नहीं है। sentence में "gayer" का use Comparative Degree में किया गया है, जो केवल दो चीजों के बीच तुलना दर्शाने के लिए होता है। यहां किसी तुलना का संदर्भ नहीं है, इसलिए Positive Degree का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। वाक्य में सही शब्द 'gay' होगा।

The word 'gayer' should be replaced with 'gay' because there is no mention of comparison in the sentence. The use of "gayer" indicates Comparative Degree, which is applicable only when two entities are being compared. Since no comparison is indicated, the Positive Degree should be used. The correct word in the sentence is 'gay'

15. D) 'bedrock at child survival' के बदले 'bedrock of child survival' का use होगा क्योंकि 'bedrock' का अर्थ होता है "the foundation or basis of something" (किसी चीज़ की नींव या आधार) और इसके साथ सही preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।

The phrase "bedrock of child survival" is correct because "bedrock" refers to the foundational element or basis, and the correct preposition that follows it is 'of.' Prepositions like 'at,' 'from,' 'through,' or 'off' are not appropriate with the word 'bedrock' in this context.

16. C) 'Brake' का use होगा क्योंकि 'brake' का अर्थ है किसी वाहन या मशीन को धीमा करने या रोकने का यंत्र। sentence यह संकेत देता है कि रोजर ने पहले से ही एक ब्रेक लगाया क्योंकि उसे दुर्घटना की आशंका थी। 'Brig' का अर्थ है एक प्रकार का जहाज या जेल। 'Break' का अर्थ है तोड़ना या विराम लेना, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Broke' एक verb का past है, जिसका वाक्य में सही उपयोग नहीं हो सकता।

'Brake' will be used because it refers to a device for slowing or stopping a vehicle or machine. The sentence context indicates that Roger applied the brake in advance as he anticipated an accident. 'Brig' means a type of ship or prison (does not fit the context). 'Break' means to break or take a pause, which is inappropriate here. 'Broke' is the past tense of a verb and doesn't grammatically fit in this context.

17. B) tree

Barking up the wrong tree(phrase)- be pursuing a mistaken or misguided line of thought or course of action. किसी वस्तु के बारे में ग़लतफ़हमी होना, या उसे प्राप्त करने के लिए ग़लत रास्ता अपनाना।

यह idiom इस स्थिति में उपयुक्त है क्योंकि वाक्य बताता है कि उसने ग़लत जगह (छात्र संघ) शिकायत दर्ज की जबकि उसे विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन से संपर्क करना चाहिए था।

'Tree' is correct because "barking up the wrong tree" is an idiom meaning to look for a solution in the wrong place or blame the wrong person. It fits the context where the sentence implies she complained to the student union instead of the appropriate authority, the university administration.

18. C) **Catch up with** (phrasal verb) to make up for something missed or to get back on track with something!

sentence का सन्दर्भ यह बताता है कि तारा ने जो छूट गया था उसे पकड़ने का प्रयास किया। इसलिए, सही phrasal verb 'catch up with' होगा। जैसे— I had missed some classes, but I managed to catch up with the syllabus later.

Catch up with (phrasal verb) to make up for something missed or to get back on track with something! " The sentence implies that Tara tried to compensate for what she had missed. Hence, 'catch up with' is appropriate. Example— I had missed some classes, but I managed to catch up with the syllabus later.

19. A) **'Have I'** का use होगा क्योंकि inversion rule है। "Never" जैसे negative शब्द के बाद auxiliary verb (have) subject (I) से पहले आता है। यह sentence emphatic (जोर देने के लिए) structure का उपयोग कर रहा है। Sentence यह व्यक्त कर रहा है कि speaker ने ऐसा "disgusting sight" पहले कभी नहीं देखा। इसलिए 'have I' सही है। 'I have' गलत है क्योंकि यह inversion structure का पालन नहीं करता। 'Did I' गलत है क्योंकि यह past tense के लिए है, जबकि sentence present perfect structure की use करता है। 'Has I' गलत है क्योंकि 'has' third-person singular (he/she/it) के साथ उपयोग होता है, 'I' के साथ नहीं।

Have I' will be used because it follows the rule of inversion. After negative adverbs like "never," the auxiliary verb (have) comes before the subject (I). The sentence emphasizes that the speaker has never seen such a disgusting sight. Whereas: 'I have' is incorrect because it does not follow the inversion structure. 'Did I' is incorrect because it implies past tense, whereas the sentence needs present perfect tense. 'Has I' is incorrect because 'has' is used with third-person singular (he/she/it), not with 'I.'

20. B) The incorrectly spelt word is **Spectaculor**. The correct spelling is **Spectacular**, which means "beautiful in a dramatic and eye-catching way" (नाटकीय और आंखों को आकर्षित करने वाला).

21. B) **'use of'** का use होगा क्योंकि make use of (phrase)- का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का उपयोग करना। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि पारंपरिक औषधियाँ प्राकृतिक उत्पादों का उपयोग करती हैं, इसलिए 'use of' यहां उपयुक्त है।

use of' will be used because "make use of" means "to utilize something." The sentence explains that traditional medicines utilize natural products, making 'use of' appropriate here.

22. C) **Employ'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ present tense में traditional medicines का general truth बताया गया है। यह वाक्य traditional medicines की स्थायी विशेषता के बारे में बात कर रहा है कि वे प्राकृतिक उत्पादों का उपयोग करती हैं। Simple present tense का उपयोग general truths या habitual

actions के लिए किया जाता है। 'Employs': यह third-person singular subject के साथ use होता है, लेकिन यहाँ subject "traditional medicines" plural है। इसलिए यह विकल्प गलत है। 'employed': यह past tense को दर्शाता है, जबकि यहाँ वर्तमान की बात हो रही है। 'Employing': यह participle या continuous tense में प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन यहाँ sentence में simple tense की जरूरत है।

'Employ' will be used because the sentence discusses a general truth about traditional medicines in the present tense, which is a defining characteristic of these systems. The simple present tense is appropriate for expressing general truths or habitual actions. 'Employs' is used with a third-person singular subject, but here, the subject "traditional medicines" is plural. Hence, this is incorrect. 'Employed' indicates the past tense, whereas the context talks about the present. 'Employing' is used as a participle or in continuous tense, but here the sentence requires a simple tense.

23. B) 'Practised' का use होगा क्योंकि यह verb "practice" का past participle रूप है और sentence में "have been" के साथ past participle की आवश्यकता है। यह दर्शाता है कि पारंपरिक दवाओं का उपयोग लंबे समय से किया गया है। जबकि "Practices" का अर्थ है अभ्यास (noun) या present tense verb, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। "Practises" present tense है, जो इस grammatical structure के लिए सही नहीं है। "Practice" एक noun है और यहाँ verb की आवश्यकता है।

"Practised" will be used because it is the past participle form of the verb "practice," required to complete the structure "have been practised." The sentence refers to traditional medicines being used over a long period of time. While "Practices" means exercises (noun) or present tense verb, it does not fit the context. "Practises" is the present tense form in British English and is incorrect here. "Practice" is a noun and does not suit the requirement for a verb.

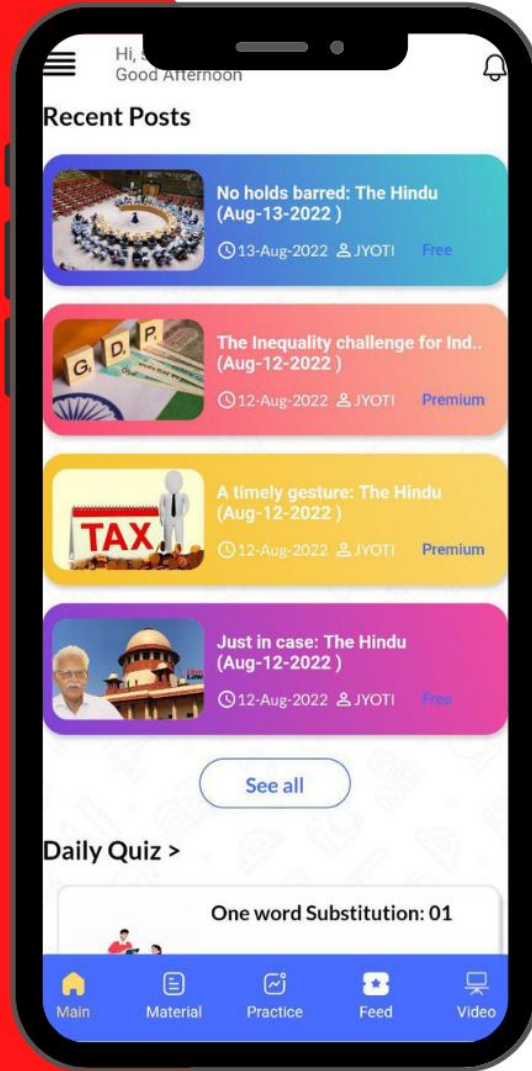
24. B) 'Have' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में present perfect tense का उपयोग किया गया है, जो एक ऐसी क्रिया को दर्शाता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुई थी और वर्तमान में जारी है। "Blossomed" शब्द दर्शाता है कि पारंपरिक दवाएं समय के साथ विकसित हुई हैं और आज भी प्रासंगिक हैं। 'Had' गलत है क्योंकि यह past perfect tense में उपयोग होता है, जो अतीत में किसी अन्य क्रिया से पहले पूरी हुई क्रिया को दर्शाता है। यहाँ ऐसी कोई स्थिति नहीं है। 'Have being' grammatically गलत है क्योंकि "being" को "have" के बाद इस structure में नहीं लिखा जा सकता। 'Has' गलत है क्योंकि वाक्य का विषय "they" बहुवचन है, और "has" केवल एकवचन के साथ प्रयोग होता है।

'Have' is the correct answer because the sentence is in the present perfect tense, describing an action that started in the past and continues into the present. The word "blossomed" indicates that traditional medicines have grown and developed over time, and this development is still relevant today. 'Had' is incorrect because it is used in the past perfect tense, which refers to an action completed before another action in the past. There is no second past action here. 'Have

being' is grammatically incorrect as "being" cannot follow "have" in this structure. 'Has' is incorrect because the subject "they" is plural, and "has" is only used with singular subjects.

25. A) "Are" का use होगा क्योंकि "They" का संबंध 'traditional medicines' से है, जो plural है। इसलिए, auxiliary verb भी plural में होना चाहिए। "Are" सही है क्योंकि यह plural subject के साथ present tense में प्रयोग होता है, जो contextually भी सही है। "Am" wrong है क्योंकि यह singular first-person pronoun 'I' के साथ प्रयोग होता है। "Was" गलत है क्योंकि यह past tense को दर्शाता है, जबकि sentence present tense में है। "Is" गलत है क्योंकि यह singular subject के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जबकि subject plural है।

"Are" is the correct choice because the subject of the sentence is "they," which refers to "traditional medicines" and is plural. Therefore, the auxiliary verb must also be plural. "Are" is correct as it agrees with the plural subject and indicates present tense, which matches the context. "Am" is incorrect because it is used only with the singular first-person pronoun "I." "Was" is incorrect because it indicates past tense, whereas the sentence is in the present tense. "Is" is incorrect because it is used with singular subjects, but here the subject is plural



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