

## Queen's gambit: on Koneru Humpy's chess win

Koneru Humpy must try to repeat her success in the classical format

There was almost a sense of **inevitability** to the World rapid chess championship that **concluded** in New York on Sunday (India time). **Given** the **astonishing** year that India has had in chess, it was as if there had to be an Indian champion, and Koneru Humpy **ensured** there was one. The 37-year-old from Vijayawada won the women's World rapid championship after defeating Indonesia's Irene Sukandar in the final round. This is the second World rapid title for Humpy, which she won first in 2019. This is even more remarkable as she had been **seeded** 10th and had to face several younger **rivals**. Chess is getting younger and younger. D. Gukesh proved it just a **fortnight** ago in Singapore, when he became the youngest world champion in history at 18. Gukesh's victory came in the classical variety of chess, while Humpy's was in a format of much shorter time control. **The fact** that it has not been her favourite format — which remains classical — **makes** her success even more special. **Ironically**, she has never won the classical World championship, though she has **come close** in the past. The latest **triumph** should inspire her to **mount** another challenge for the trophy that matters the most.

Humpy's success is only the latest reminder about India's **stature** as the superpower in international chess. In September this year, India's men's and women's teams emerged as champions at the Chess **Olympiad**, in which just about every country took part. Only the **former** Soviet Union and China have **claimed** a twin gold at the Olympiad before. India is now to world chess what the Soviet Union was for **decades**. The country may still have to **go a long way** before it could **rival** the popularity that chess enjoyed in the USSR during its golden days but India is **churning out** world beaters with remarkable consistency. An active chess federation despite the internal **quibbles**, a familiar **tale** for Indian sport, huge parental support, increasing interest from the corporate sector and the availability of Grandmasters as coaches across the country have all contributed to the Indian chess revolution, which was begun by five-time World champion Viswanathan Anand. But for India to **retain** its position as the global **giant** in the mind game, more has to be done. Except for a few States such as Tamil Nadu, chess still does not get the **recognition** it deserves. Recently, **Tania Sachdev**, a member of the **victorious** Indian women's team at the Olympiad, **had** to **go** public **about** the lack of support for chess from the Delhi government.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Queen's gambit** (noun) – A chess opening, or metaphorically, a clever strategy or maneuver रानी की चाल (चतुर रणनीति)
2. **Inevitability** (noun) – Unavoidability, certainty, predictability, surety अपरिहार्यता
3. **Conclude** (verb) – End, finish, complete, close, wrap up समाप्त करना
4. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of, seeing as देखते हुए
5. **Astonishing** (adjective) – Amazing, surprising, remarkable, incredible, extraordinary चौंकाने वाला
6. **Ensure** (verb) – Guarantee, secure, make certain, confirm, assure सुनिश्चित करना
7. **Seed** (verb) – Rank, position, place (in a competitive context) स्थान निर्धारित करना
8. **Rival** (noun) – Competitor, opponent, adversary, challenger, contender प्रतिद्वंद्वी
9. **Fortnight** (noun) – Two weeks, 14 days पखवाड़ा
10. **Ironically** (adverb) – Unexpectedly, paradoxically, coincidentally, in contrast विडंबनापूर्वक
11. **Come close** (phrase) – Approach, nearly achieve, almost reach करीब आना
12. **Triumph** (noun) – Victory, achievement, success, accomplishment, win जीत
13. **Mount** (verb) – Launch, initiate, undertake, organize, begin शुरू करना
14. **Stature** (noun) – Reputation, standing, prominence, prestige, status कद
15. **Olympiad** (noun) – International chess competition, global contest ओलंपियाड
16. **Former** (adjective) – Previous, earlier, prior, erstwhile, preceding पूर्व
17. **Claim** (verb) – Achieve, win, secure, assert, obtain प्राप्त करना
18. **Decade** (noun) – Ten years, ten-year period दशक
19. **Go a long way** (phrase) – Contribute significantly, make a big difference, achieve much बड़ा योगदान देना
20. **Rival** (verb) – Compete with, challenge, match, emulate, vie प्रतिद्वंद्विता करना
21. **Churn out** (phrasal verb) – Produce, create, generate, manufacture, turn out लगातार बनाना
22. **Quibble** (noun) – Argument, objection, dispute, complaint, disagreement बहस
23. **Tale** (noun) – Story, narrative, account, chronicle, anecdote कहानी

24. **Retain** (verb) – Maintain, keep, preserve, hold on to बनाए रखना
25. **Giant** (noun) – Leader, powerhouse, titan, behemoth, major force दिग्गज
26. **Recognition** (noun) – Acknowledgment, appreciation, validation, approval, acclaim मान्यता
27. **Victorious** (adjective) – Winning, triumphant, successful, conquering, undefeated विजयी
28. **Go about** (phrasal verb) – Approach, tackle, handle, deal with, proceed करना शुरू करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Koneru Humpy's Victory:** Koneru Humpy secured her second World Rapid Chess Championship title, defeating Indonesia's Irene Sukandar in the final round.
2. **Historic Win:** Humpy's victory is notable as she was seeded 10th and competed against younger rivals, highlighting her resilience and skill.
3. **Preference for Classical Chess:** Despite excelling in rapid chess, Humpy's preferred format remains classical chess, where she aims to win a World Championship title.
4. **India's Chess Dominance:** India has emerged as a global chess superpower, producing champions consistently across various formats.
5. **Chess Olympiad Success:** India's men's and women's teams won gold at the Chess Olympiad, a rare feat achieved only by the Soviet Union and China before.
6. **Youth Revolution in Chess:** India is witnessing a surge in young chess talent, exemplified by D. Gukesh, who recently became the youngest classical World Champion at 18.
7. **Role of Support Systems:** The growth of Indian chess is supported by an active federation, parental encouragement, corporate interest, and the availability of Grandmasters as coaches.
8. **Legacy of Viswanathan Anand:** The Indian chess revolution was sparked by the achievements of five-time World Champion Viswanathan Anand.
9. **State-Level Recognition:** Despite its growth, chess still lacks recognition in most Indian states, with Tamil Nadu being a notable exception.
10. **Delhi's Neglect of Chess:** Tania Sachdev's public call for better support from the Delhi government underscores the need for broader institutional backing.
11. **Global Aspirations:** India is positioned to match the dominance of the Soviet Union during its golden era in chess, though achieving similar popularity remains a challenge.
12. **Importance of Classical Chess:** Success in classical chess, the most prestigious format, remains a critical goal for Indian players.
13. **Inspiration for Humpy:** Humpy's triumph in rapid chess should motivate her to pursue the elusive classical World Championship title.
14. **Corporate Engagement:** Increasing corporate interest is vital for sustaining and expanding the growth of chess in India.
15. **Call for More Action:** To maintain its global stature in chess, India needs to invest further in infrastructure, recognition, and support for players at all levels.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Celebratory
  - B. Critical
  - C. Neutral
  - D. Pessimistic
2. **According to the passage, why is Koneru Humpy's latest World Rapid Championship victory especially noteworthy?**
  - A. Because it was held in her home city, Vijayawada.
  - B. Because she won it without facing any strong opponents.
  - C. Because she triumphed in a format that is not her preferred one.
  - D. Because it was her very first world title in any chess format.
3. **When did Koneru Humpy first win the women's World Rapid Championship?**
  - A. 2023
  - B. 2021
  - C. 2016
  - D. 2019
4. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word from the passage:**

India is now to world chess what the \_\_\_\_\_ was for decades.

  - A. United States
  - B. Soviet Union
  - C. Germany
  - D. Italy
5. **What is the antonym of "quibble" as used in the passage?**
  - A. Agreement
  - B. Debate
  - C. Disagreement
  - D. Argument
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Having unlimited power

  - A. Omniscient
  - B. Omnipresence
  - C. Omnipotent
  - D. Omnivorous
7. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**

Economics began with growth and removal of poverty as its grand theme.

  - A. Removal
  - B. Economics
  - C. Grand

- D. Poverty
- 8. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Creature of habit
- A. A bad habit
  - B. A faithful dog
  - C. A mean person
  - D. One who does same thing in the same way
- 9. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
People know Stellenbosch for its greenery and delicious street foods
- A. Stellenbosch is known to people for its greenery and delicious street foods.
  - B. Stellenbosch had been known to people for its greenery and delicious street foods.
  - C. Stellenbosch was known to people for its greenery and delicious street foods.
  - D. Stellenbosch have been known to people for its greenery and delicious street foods.
- 10. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
People will respect his bravado.
- A. His bravado will be respect by people.
  - B. His bravado will being respected by people.
  - C. His bravado will be respected by people.
  - D. His bravado will have to be respected by people.
- 11. Select the word with the correct spelling to fill in the blank.**  
Hiren loves to use \_\_\_\_\_ words while writing anything.
- A. colloqual
  - B. colloquial
  - C. coloquial
  - D. colloquil
- 12. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
Coffee was too hot; it burnt my tongue.
- A. Balmy
  - B. Scorching
  - C. Frigid
  - D. Subtle
- 13. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Much more than usual or expected
- A. Subordinate
  - B. Mordancy
  - C. Exceeding
  - D. Ordinate
- 14. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
A period of free outdoor play can provide a very necessary respite from the hustle and bustle of the day.
- A. Commencement

- B. Continuation  
C. Progression  
D. Break
- 15. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Do you know where does she reside ?  
A. where do she reside?  
B. where she resides?  
C. where she reside?  
D. where does she resides?
- 16. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in the brackets to fill in the blank.**  
Dhara \_\_\_\_\_ the way to Mumbai. [lost]  
A. found  
B. slept  
C. helped  
D. paved
- 17. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Triumphant  
A. Unsuccessful  
B. Jubilant  
C. Flourishing  
D. Tender
- 18. Select the most appropriate verb / verb phrase to fill in the blank.**  
They \_\_\_\_\_ their house for the past two months, and it's finally starting to look fantastic.  
A. have been renovating  
B. were renovating  
C. will renovate  
D. has renovated
- 19. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A short stay that you make while on a longer journey  
A. Stopover  
B. Saga  
C. Tent  
D. Refugee
- 20. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
He never talks / for anybody. / He is alone / all day  
A. for anybody  
B. He is alone  
C. He never talks

D. all day

**Comprehension:**

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

According to a poll conducted in 2018–19 by an online internship and training platform, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ number of businesses actively (2)\_\_\_\_\_ intern profiles has increased over the previous five years. This study demonstrates that India received 80% more internship applications in 2018, with 2.2 million applications (3)\_\_\_\_\_ 1.27 million in 2017. The rise was influenced (4)\_\_\_\_\_ part by an increase in the number of industries seeking fresh perspectives and innovative ideas to improve (5)\_\_\_\_\_ on existing projects. Obtaining an internship prior to entering the job market, which was once viewed as a Western concept, is quickly gaining steam in Indian workplaces.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Answers**

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

**Explanations****1. A) Celebratory**

The tone of the passage is celebratory as it highlights the achievements of Koneru Humpy and the growth of Indian chess on the global stage. The passage praises Humpy's remarkable victory and underscores India's emergence as a chess superpower.

B: Incorrect, because although there is mention of challenges like lack of support for chess in certain states, the overall tone celebrates achievements, not criticizes.

C: Incorrect, as the passage conveys enthusiasm and pride, which does not align with a neutral tone.

D: Incorrect, because the passage is optimistic about the future of Indian chess and celebrates its achievements.

**2. C) Because she triumphed in a format that is not her preferred one.**

The passage states that rapid chess is not Koneru Humpy's favourite format (she prefers classical), yet she still emerged victorious against tough, often younger competitors. This makes her achievement particularly impressive.

A: The passage mentions that Humpy is from Vijayawada but does not say the event was held there; it was held in New York.

B: The passage indicates she faced "several younger rivals," implying she did face strong opponents.

D: She had already won a World Rapid title before (in 2019), so this is not her first world title

**3. D) 2019**

The passage explicitly states that this is Humpy's second World Rapid Championship title, the first having been won in 2019.

**4. B) Soviet Union**

The passage explicitly states, "India is now to world chess what the Soviet Union was for decades." The Soviet Union had a dominating influence on chess for a very long period, just as India does now.

A. United States: The passage does not compare India's chess dominance to the U.S.

C. Germany: Germany is not referenced in the passage as having had a comparable chess dominance.

D. Italy: The passage makes no mention of Italy's influence on chess in such a dominant manner.

**5. A) Agreement**

The antonym of "quibble" (which means argument, dispute, or disagreement) is "agreement," which represents harmony and absence of disputes.

6. C) **Omnipotent** (adjective) – Having unlimited power सर्वशक्तिमान
- **Omniscient** (adjective) – Knowing everything सर्वज्ञ
  - **Omnipresence** (noun) – The state of being present everywhere at once सर्वव्यापी
  - **Omnivorous** (adjective) – Feeding on both plants and animals सर्वाहारी
7. A) The incorrect spelling is '**Removel**'. The correct spelling is '**Removal**', which means "the act of taking something away" (हटाना).
8. D) **Creature of habit** (idiom) – One who does the same thing in the same way, आदतों का दास
9. **A) Stellenbosch is known to people for its greenery and delicious street foods**  
Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Object) का use किया जाता है। वाक्य 'People know Stellenbosch for its greenery and delicious street foods' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'Stellenbosch' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'know' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'is known' किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह Simple Present Tense में है।  
To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'People know Stellenbosch for its greenery and delicious street foods', the object 'Stellenbosch' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'know' is changed to 'is known' in Passive Voice to reflect the Simple Present Tense. Therefore, the correct answer is (Stellenbosch is known to people for its greenery and delicious street foods).
10. **C) His bravado will be respected by people.**  
Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'People will respect his bravado' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'his bravado' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'will respect' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'will be respected' किया जाता है।  
• To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'People will respect his bravado', the object 'his bravado' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'will respect' is changed to 'will be respected' in Passive Voice. Therefore, the correct answer is (His bravado will be respected by people).
11. B) The correct spelling of the word is '**colloquial**' which means "used in ordinary or familiar conversation; not formal" (सामान्य बोलचाल की भाषा में प्रयुक्त)
12. C) **Hot** (adjective) – Having a high temperature, warm, heated. गरम  
Antonym: **Frigid** (adjective) – Very cold, icy, freezing. कठोर ठंडा

- **Balmy** (adjective) – Pleasantly warm, mild, temperate. सुहावना गर्म
  - **Scorching** (adjective) – Extremely hot, burning, blazing. झुलसा देने वाला गर्म
  - **Subtle** (adjective) – Delicate, not obvious, understated. सूक्ष्म
13. C) **Exceeding** (adjective) – Much more than usual or expected. अत्यधिक
- **Subordinate** (noun) – A person under the authority or control of another within an organization. अधीनस्थ
  - **Mordancy** (noun) – A sharply critical or bitter quality. कटुता
  - **Ordinate** (noun) – The y-coordinate in a system of coordinates, especially in geometry. निर्देशांक
14. D) **Respite** (noun) – A short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant. विश्राम
- Synonym: **Break** (noun) – An interruption or pause in an activity, rest. अंतराल
- **Commencement** (noun) – The beginning or start of something. आरंभ
  - **Continuation** (noun) – The action of carrying something on over a period of time. निरंतरता
  - **Progression** (noun) – The process of developing or moving gradually towards a more advanced state. प्रगति
15. B) where does she reside?' के बदले '**where she resides?**' का use होगा क्योंकि इस वाक्य में एक embedded question है। इसमें main clause 'Do you know' पहले से ही interrogative है, इसलिए dependent clause 'where she resides' statement के रूप में होगी और इसमें auxiliary verb 'does' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। जैसे— Do you know where she resides?
- 'where she resides?' will be used instead of 'where does she reside?' because this sentence contains an embedded question. The main clause 'Do you know' is already interrogative, so the dependent clause 'where she resides' will be in the statement form, and the auxiliary verb 'does' will not be used. Like— Do you know where she resides?
16. A) **Lost** (verb) – To be unable to find one's way or something, fail to retain. खो जाना
- Antonym: **Found** (verb) – To discover or recognize something or someone, to locate after searching. खोज लेना
- **Slept** (verb) – To rest by sleeping, to be in a state of sleep. सोना
  - **Helped** (verb) – To assist or aid someone in doing something. मदद करना

- **Paved** (verb) – To cover a surface with concrete, bricks, or stones; to make a path. मार्ग बनाना

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. A) **The** का use होगा क्योंकि "the" एक definite article है, जिसका use किसी विशेष के लिए ज्ञात वस्तु का उल्लेख करने के लिए किया जाता है। यहाँ sentence में व्यवसायों की संख्या के बारे में बताया गया है, जो बढ़ गई है, इसलिए 'the' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। A का अर्थ है कोई एक संख्या या वस्तु का उल्लेख करना, लेकिन यहाँ विशेष संख्या का जिक्र है। 'Few' का अर्थ है थोड़े, और यह संख्या कम होने का सुझाव

देता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'An' का उपयोग vowel से शुरू होने वाले nouns के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहाँ consonant 'number' है।

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

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

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

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

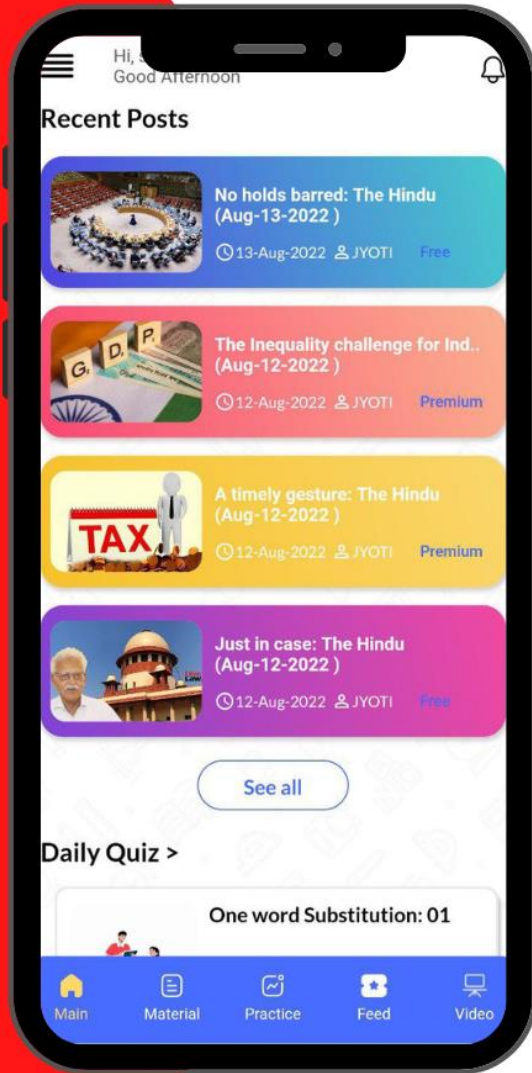
**Compared to'** will be used because it means to draw a comparison between two things. The sentence compares the number of internship applications in 2018 to those in 2017, making 'compared to' the correct option. Whereas, 'combine to' means to join, 'according to' means as per someone/something, and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

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

**'In'** will be used because "in part" means "partially" or "to some extent." In the sentence, it states that the rise was influenced by industries seeking fresh ideas. Whereas, 'to' indicates

direction, 'on' refers to being on a surface, and 'up' means moving upwards or increasing, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) '**Efficiencies**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है प्रभावशीलता को बेहतर बनाना। यहां sentence में "existing projects" को सुधारने के लिए "efficiencies" सही है क्योंकि यह दिखाता है कि कंपनियां अपने प्रोजेक्ट्स को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के तरीकों की तलाश कर रही हैं। जबकि 'Effortless' का अर्थ है बिना प्रयास के, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Efficient' एक adjective है जिसका उपयोग यहां नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि हमें noun चाहिए, और 'Effecting' verb है जिसका उपयोग इस context में गलत है। '**Efficiencies**' will be used because it means improving effectiveness. In the sentence, the focus is on improving existing projects, so 'efficiencies' fits as it implies companies are seeking ways to make their projects more effective. Whereas, 'Effortless' means without effort, which is incorrect in this context. 'Efficient' is an adjective and cannot be used here as a noun is needed, and 'Effecting' is a verb, which is incorrect in this context.



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