

The Third Edit: Virat Kohli at Ranji — a story larger than the score

Neither the media coverage of his wish for chilli paneer for lunch, nor the crowds **queuing** outside the Arun Jaitley stadium to see him play, **reflected** the real effect of Virat Kohli playing a Ranji Trophy game after more than a **decade**. But Kohli did **make his presence felt**: By leaving his teammates **awestruck** when he ran an extra **lap** around the ground after a **tiring** two-and-half hour session on match eve. By having a chat with Sanat Sangwan on match day, after his Delhi teammate was beaten twice. Or, by advising Delhi captain Ayush Badoni to make a few fielding changes when the Railways batsmen were **threatening** to build a partnership. And then, there was also the trademark Kohli **outburst** after Railways' Himanshu Sangwan sent his off-stump **cartwheeling**.

The work **ethics** of a **legendary** cricketer **cannot** be **gleaned from** a TED Talk. **Glimpses** of it — be it from Kohli, Cheteshwar Pujara, Ajinkya Rahane or Rohit Sharma — in the field of play **can**, however, leave a **lasting** impact. A **video** of a conversation Kohli **had** with an old teammate's son has gone viral. "What does it takes to become an India cricketer," the youngster asks. "If somebody trains for an hour, you train for two hours," Kohli tells him. If Delhi cricketers take lessons from what they saw in the two days before the game, Kohli's **participation** in a domestic game **was** worth it. **Never mind** his score in the first innings.



The **experience** of **rubbing shoulders** with big players **is** sure to leave an impact on young talent. Chants of "RCB, RCB" have **reverberated** around the Arun Jaitley stadium during the Delhi-Railways match. But if the big stars play Ranji Trophy regularly, the loud **cheering** could one day well be for the state team. That could be the big boost Indian domestic cricket needs. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Queue** (verb) – Line up, wait in line, form a line, stand in order, arrange कतार में लगना
2. **Reflect** (verb) – Show, indicate, display, reveal, mirror दर्शाना
3. **Decade** (noun) – period of ten years, दशक
4. **Make one's presence felt** (phrase) – Have an impact, leave an impression, be noticed, stand out, assert oneself प्रभाव छोड़ना
5. **Awestruck** (adjective) – Amazed, astonished, impressed, overwhelmed, wonderstruck आश्चर्यचकित
6. **Lap** (verb) – Circle, round, run around, move around, complete a circuit चक्कर लगाना, दौड़ पूरी करना
7. **Threaten** (verb) – Endanger, intimidate, pose a risk, menace, warn खतरा पैदा करना
8. **Outburst** (noun) – Explosion, eruption, sudden reaction, emotional burst, flare-up तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया
9. **Cartwheeling** (noun) – when a ball hits a stump so hard that it pops out of the ground and flips over before landing
10. **Ethics** (noun) – Morality, principles, values, standards, integrity नैतिकता, आचार संहिता
11. **Legendary** (adjective) – Famous, renowned, iconic, celebrated, well-known प्रसिद्ध
12. **Glean from** (phrasal verb) – Learn from, extract, gather, obtain, derive सीखना, जानना
13. **TED Talk** (noun) – Inspirational speech, motivational talk, expert lecture, knowledge-sharing session, प्रेरणादायक भाषण
14. **Glimpse** (noun) – Brief view, peek, sight, momentary look, quick look झलक
15. **Lasting** (adjective) – Enduring, permanent, long-term, indelible, durable स्थायी
16. **Never mind** (phrase) – Don't worry, let it be, ignore it, no problem, forget it कोई बात नहीं, चिंता मत करो
17. **Rub shoulder** (phrase) – Interact, associate, mingle, engage, meet संपर्क में आना
18. **Reverberate** (verb) – Echo, resound, resonate, vibrate, reflect sound गूँजना
19. **Cheering** (noun) – Applause, clapping, shouting in support, encouragement, celebration, जयकार

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Kohli's Return to Ranji** – Virat Kohli played a Ranji Trophy match after more than a decade, drawing massive media attention and fan excitement.
2. **Beyond the Hype** – The real impact of Kohli's presence was not in media coverage or fanfare but in his influence on teammates and young cricketers.
3. **Inspiring Work Ethic** – Kohli showcased his legendary work ethic by running an extra lap after an intense practice session, setting an example for others.
4. **Mentorship on the Field** – He guided young Delhi players like Sanat Sangwan and Ayush Badoni, offering fielding advice and technical inputs during the match.
5. **Intense Competitive Spirit** – Kohli's characteristic passion was evident in his reaction after being bowled out by Himanshu Sangwan.
6. **Lessons Beyond Scorecards** – His mere presence and work habits left a deeper impact on young players than any motivational speech or TED Talk could.
7. **Viral Life Lessons** – A video of Kohli advising a youngster on training harder to become an India cricketer has gone viral, emphasizing his dedication.
8. **Domestic Cricket's Gain** – The Delhi team gained valuable experience from playing alongside an international legend, regardless of Kohli's individual performance.
9. **Big Players, Bigger Influence** – Young talents benefit immensely when star cricketers like Kohli, Pujara, Rahane, or Rohit Sharma participate in domestic games.
10. **Fan Frenzy for IPL Over State Cricket** – Chants of "RCB, RCB" dominated the stadium, showing how IPL teams have a stronger fan base than domestic teams.
11. **Need for More Star Participation** – Regular participation of top cricketers in the Ranji Trophy can shift fan enthusiasm from franchise cricket to state teams.
12. **Strengthening Indian Cricket** – The presence of international players in domestic tournaments could significantly enhance India's overall cricketing structure.
13. **Bridging the Gap** – Such interactions between young domestic players and seasoned international stars help bridge the gap between first-class and international cricket.
14. **Revitalizing Domestic Cricket** – Consistent involvement of big names in domestic circuits could boost interest, viewership, and the quality of Indian domestic cricket.
15. **A Bigger Purpose** – Kohli's Ranji appearance was more than just a match; it was an opportunity to inspire, teach, and elevate the standard of domestic cricket.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, after how long did Virat Kohli return to play a Ranji Trophy match?** [Editorial page]
 - A. After 5 years
 - B. After 8 years
 - C. After more than a decade
 - D. After 15 years
2. **With whom did Virat Kohli have a chat on match day after noticing him get beaten twice?**
 - A. Ayush Badoni
 - B. Sanat Sangwan
 - C. Rohit Sharma
 - D. Cheteshwar Pujara
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The downfall of Indian domestic cricket.
 - B. The importance of star players' participation in domestic cricket to inspire young talent.
 - C. A detailed critique of the Ranji Trophy format.
 - D. An argument against big players playing state-level matches.
4. **Which of the following sequences correctly represents Virat Kohli's actions mentioned in the passage?**
 - 1) Ran an extra lap around the ground
 - 2) Had a chat with Sanat Sangwan
 - 3) Advised the Delhi captain, Ayush Badoni, on field changes
 - 4) Expressed his outburst after being bowled by Himanshu Sangwan
 - A. (1) → (3) → (2) → (4)
 - B. (2) → (1) → (3) → (4)
 - C. (1) → (2) → (3) → (4)
 - D. (3) → (1) → (4) → (2)
5. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
 - A. Critical
 - B. Humorous
 - C. Nostalgic
 - D. Inspirational
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The charismatic leader's speeches were known for their _____ impact on motivating people to take positive actions.

 - A. frugal
 - B. impenitence
 - C. profound

- D. doldrums
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Illicit
- A. Illegal
 - B. Inessential
 - C. Integral
 - D. Inaugural
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word to fill in the blank.**
Averted
- Rohit _____ looking at Sheena's face while we were talking about domestic violence
- A. confronted
 - B. avoided
 - C. saw
 - D. fostered
9. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
He climbed of / the steep mountain trail, / his backpack heavy / with supplies for the journey.
- A. with supplies for the journey.
 - B. the steep mountain trail,
 - C. he climbed of
 - D. his backpack heavy
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Brought to light
- A. To disclose
 - B. In favour of
 - C. To burn
 - D. To seem likely
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The Kumbh Mela (the festival of the sacred Pitcher) is the world's biggest peaceful gathering of pilgrims, with participants bathing or taking the dip in the _____ river
- A. sacred
 - B. depth
 - C. shallow
 - D. profane
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The author's writing was so captivating that readers were enthralled by every word
- A. bored
 - B. jaded

- C. fascinated
D. annoyed
13. **Select the option that can be used as one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Detailed examination of something complex
- A. Analysis
B. Synthesis
C. Symbiosis
D. Dialysis
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Odious
- A. Beautiful
B. Repugnant
C. Acceptable
D. Pleasant
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given word.**
Fragile
- A. Florid
B. Juicy
C. Strong
D. Brittle
16. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**
The table looks proper in the centre than in the corner
- A. properer
B. properly
C. most proper
D. more proper
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in present perfect continuous tense form**
Rama is working on this project .
- A. Rama is working on this project for six months.
B. Rama has been working on this project for six months.
C. Rama has been working on this project since six months.
D. Rama has worked on this project for six months
18. **Which of the following sentences contains an error in the use of a phrasal verb?**
- A. Clean out the backyard this weekend.
B. The old lady broke down when she heard her son lost his job.
C. Make over the bed daily. It is a good habit.
D. Try your level best before you decide to give up
19. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Lisa was very excited about her promotion; she was very happy and delighted.

- A. on the ball
- B. on cloud nine
- C. under the weather
- D. on the attack

20. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

"The architektur of the building is marvellous", said the spectators.

- A. Spectators
- B. Architektur
- C. Marvellous
- D. Building

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.

Hyojeng, a twenty-five-year-old South Korean Youtuber (1) _____ since the age of 16. She (2) _____ around twenty-five countries so far. (3) _____ India was high on her wish list. She is currently soaking in the energy of Mumbai and planning to (4) _____ more of this beautiful city. Unfortunately, her experience of the city turned sour recently. She was filming on the streets of Mumbai and two men tried to hug and kiss her, which was captured in her video. The video (5) _____ viral and the Mumbai police swung into action.

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

- A. have been travelling
- B. has been travelling
- C. would have travelled
- D. will be travelling

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

- A. has covered
- B. was covered
- C. had been covered
- D. will have covered

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

- A. Moving
- B. Moved
- C. Visiting
- D. Visit

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

- A. having explored
- B. exploring
- C. explore
- D. to be explored

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

- A. gone
- B. go
- C. going
- D. went

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) After more than a decade

The passage explicitly states that Virat Kohli was playing a Ranji Trophy game “after more than a decade,” indicating a span greater than ten years.

A (5 years): The passage does not mention a five-year gap; it clearly says “more than a decade,” which is over 10 years, not 5.

B (8 years): Eight years is still less than a decade; it contradicts the passage which specifically says “more than a decade.”

D (15 years): Although 15 years is indeed more than a decade, the passage does not specify 15 years, only “more than a decade.” Thus, 15 years is not stated as the official number.

2. B) Sanat Sangwan

The passage notes that Virat Kohli had a chat with his Delhi teammate Sanat Sangwan on match day after Sanat was beaten twice by the bowler.

A (Ayush Badoni): While Kohli did advise captain Ayush Badoni on fielding changes, the chat after getting beaten twice refers to Sanat Sangwan, not Badoni.

C (Rohit Sharma): Rohit Sharma is mentioned as one of India’s prominent players, but he is not part of this particular match conversation.

D (Cheteshwar Pujara): Cheteshwar Pujara is another notable Indian cricketer, but the passage does not mention a conversation between Kohli and Pujara in this context.

3. B) The importance of star players’ participation in domestic cricket to inspire young talent.

The passage repeatedly emphasizes how Kohli’s presence in the Ranji Trophy serves to motivate both teammates and fans. It points out that when celebrated players like Kohli, Pujara, or Rahane participate, they can leave a lasting, positive impact on young cricketers and potentially bolster domestic cricket’s popularity.

A: The passage does not suggest that Indian domestic cricket is declining; it highlights a positive development.

C: There is no in-depth criticism or dissection of the format itself, only an anecdotal focus on its benefits when star players are involved.

D: The passage advocates in favor of big players participating, showing how their involvement helps, rather than arguing against it.

4. C) (1) → (2) → (3) → (4)

He ran an extra lap around the ground (match eve).

He chatted with Sanat Sangwan on match day after noticing he was beaten twice.

He advised Delhi captain Ayush Badoni to make fielding changes.

Finally, he reacted after being bowled by Himanshu Sangwan (the outburst).

A (1 → 3 → 2 → 4): This puts the fielding advice before chatting with Sanat Sangwan, which contradicts the passage's timeline.

B (2 → 1 → 3 → 4): This inverts the first two events; Kohli ran the extra lap (1) before chatting with Sanat (2).

D (3 → 1 → 4 → 2): This incorrectly places advising the captain before Kohli's extra lap and also jumbles the remaining events.

5. D) **Inspirational**

The passage highlights how Virat Kohli's work ethic, dedication, and involvement in domestic cricket serve as a motivating force for young players. It paints a positive and encouraging picture, underlining the beneficial influence of star players on budding talent.

A (Critical): The passage does not primarily criticize any player or system; instead, it focuses on Kohli's positive impact.

C (Nostalgic): Although there is a brief reference to Kohli returning to the Ranji Trophy after many years, the tone is not wistful or sentimental about the past; it is forward-looking and motivational.

B (Humorous): There are no elements of satire or strong humor; the passage has an earnest and uplifting tone rather than a comedic one.

6. C) '**Profound**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'profound' का अर्थ होता है "गहन या गहरा प्रभाव डालने वाला।" इस sentence में mention है कि करिश्माई नेता के भाषण लोगों को सकारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए प्रेरित करने में सक्षम थे। इसका मतलब है कि भाषणों का गहरा प्रभाव था। 'Frugal' का अर्थ है "मितव्ययी," जो इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह प्रभाव या प्रेरणा के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द नहीं है। 'Impenitence' का अर्थ है "पश्चाताप न होना," जो context में बिल्कुल फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Doldrums' का अर्थ है "निराशा या निष्क्रियता," जो करिश्माई नेता के भाषणों के प्रभाव के विपरीत है।

Profound is correct because it means "having deep or intense impact." The sentence highlights that the charismatic leader's speeches were capable of motivating people to take positive actions, which indicates a deep impact. The other options are not appropriate in this context: 'Frugal' means "economical" or "sparing," which does not relate to motivational impact. 'Impenitence' means "lack of regret," which does not fit the sentence meaning. 'Doldrums' means "a state of inactivity or depression," which is opposite to the idea of motivation.

7. A) **Illicit** (adjective) – Forbidden by law, rules, or custom; unlawful, illegal, unauthorized.
गैरकानूनी

Synonym: Illegal – Contrary to or forbidden by law, unlawful, prohibited. अवैध

- **Inessential (adjective)** – Not essential or necessary, superfluous, redundant. अनावश्यक

- **Integral (adjective)** – Necessary to make a whole complete, essential, fundamental. अनिवार्य
 - **Inaugural (adjective)** – Marking the beginning of an institution, activity, or period of office, initial, introductory. उद्घाटन संबंधी
8. B) **Averted** (verb) – To turn away, prevent, or avoid something. मोड़ देना, बचना।
Synonym: Avoided (verb) – To keep away from or stop oneself from doing something. बचना।
- **Confronted (verb)** – To face or deal with a problem or difficult situation directly. सामना करना।
 - **Avoided (verb)** – To deliberately keep away or prevent something. बचना
 - **Saw (verb)** – To perceive with the eyes; to look at. देखना
9. C) 'climbed of' के स्थान पर '**climbed up**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'climbed' के बाद सही preposition 'up' होता है, न कि 'of' क्योंकि जब किसी ऊंचाई या स्थान पर चढ़ाई करने का वर्णन होता है, तो 'up' का use appropriate है; जैसे— "He climbed up the steep mountain trail."
'climbed of' should be replaced with '**climbed up**' because the correct preposition after 'climbed' is 'up,' not 'of.' 'Of' indicates possession or relationship, which is irrelevant here. 'up' will be used instead of 'of' because when describing ascending a height or location, the preposition 'up' is appropriate; Like— "He climbed up the steep mountain trail."
10. A) **Brought to light** (idiom) – To disclose प्रकाश में लाना
11. A) **Sacred** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "पवित्र"। sentence में 'Kumbh Mela' की बात हो रही है, जो एक धार्मिक और पवित्र पर्व है, और इसमें तीर्थयात्री 'पवित्र नदी' में स्नान करते हैं। 'Depth' (गहराई), 'Shallow' (छिछला), और 'Profane' (अपवित्र) का use इस context में appropriate नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में 'पवित्रता' का context है।
'**Sacred**' is the correct word because it means "holy or divine." The sentence discusses the 'Kumbh Mela,' a religious festival where pilgrims bathe in the "holy river." The words 'Depth' (meaning the deepness of something), 'Shallow' (meaning not deep), and 'Profane' (meaning irreligious or disrespectful) are unsuitable in this context as they fail to convey the intended sanctity of the river.
12. C) **Enthralled** (verb) – Captivated, fascinated, mesmerized, spellbound, gripped मोहित, आकर्षित
Synonyms: Fascinated, captivated, mesmerized, spellbound, enchanted. आकर्षित
- **Bored** (adjective) – Uninterested, tired, weary, dull. उब गया
 - **Jaded** (adjective) – Tired, bored, lacking enthusiasm, worn out. थका हुआ, उत्साहहीन।

- **Annoyed** (adjective) – Irritated, upset, angry, exasperated. नाराज़, चिढ़ा हुआ।

13. A) **Analysis (noun)** – A detailed examination of the elements or structure of something.

विश्लेषण

- **Synthesis (noun)** – The combination of components or elements to form a connected whole. संश्लेषण
- **Symbiosis (noun)** – Interaction between two different organisms living in close physical association, typically to the advantage of both. सहजीवन
- **Dialysis (noun)** – A medical process for removing waste and excess water from the blood when the kidneys are unable to do so. डायलिसिस

14. B) **Odious** (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant; repulsive, hateful, detestable, abhorrent. अत्यंत

अप्रिय

Synonym: Repugnant (adjective) – Extremely distasteful; unacceptable, repulsive, abhorrent.

अप्रिय, घृणास्पद

- **Beautiful** (adjective): Pleasing in appearance, attractive, charming. सुंदर
- **Repugnant** (adjective): Extremely distasteful or repulsive. अप्रिय, घृणास्पद
- **Acceptable** (adjective): Satisfactory, agreeable, adequate. स्वीकार्य

15. D) **Fragile** (adjective) – Easily broken or damaged, delicate, weak, flimsy. (नाज़ुक, आसानी से टूटने

वाला)

SYNONYM: Brittle (adjective) – Hard but liable to break or shatter easily; delicate. (नाज़ुक, भंगुर)

- **Strong** (adjective) – Having great physical power, robust, sturdy, resilient. (मज़बूत)
- **Juicy** (adjective) – Full of juice, succulent, moist, or flavorful. (रसदार)
- **Florid** (adjective) – Having a red or flushed complexion; excessively intricate or elaborate. (लाल या जटिल)

16. D) '**Proper**' एक adjective है। जब तुलना की जाती है, तो Comparative Degree का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

इस sentence में तुलना को व्यक्त करने के लिए "more proper " का use होगा।

'Proper' is an adjective. When making a comparison, the Comparative Degree is used. In this sentence, to express the comparison, "more " is appropriate.

17. B) **Rama has been working on this project for six months.**

'is working' के बदले '**has been working**' का use होगा क्योंकि Present Perfect Continuous Tense में

'has/have been + verb(-ing)' का use होता है। यह tense उन actions को दर्शाने के लिए use होता है जो

अतीत में शुरू हुए और अभी भी जारी हैं; जैसे— Rama has been working on this project for six months.

'has been working' will be used instead of 'is working' because in Present Perfect Continuous Tense, we use 'has/have been + verb(-ing)'. This tense is used to indicate actions that started in the past and are still continuing; Like— Rama has been working on this project for six months

18. C) 'Make over' के बदले 'make up' का use होगा क्योंकि 'make up' का अर्थ होता है बिस्तर ठीक करना।

जबकि 'make over' का अर्थ होता है नवीनीकरण करना या बदलाव करना। corrected sentence: "Make up the bed daily. It is a good habit."

'make up' will be used instead of 'make over' because 'make up' means to tidy up or arrange the bed, while 'make over' means to renovate or transform, which is incorrect in this context. Corrected sentence: "Make up the bed daily. It is a good habit."

19. B) **On cloud nine** (idiom) – Very happy or delighted (अत्यंत खुश या प्रसन्न)

20. B) The correct spelling is '**Architecture**', which means "the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings" (वास्तुकला).

21. B) '**Has been travelling**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह किसी गतिविधि को अतीत में शुरू करना और वर्तमान में जारी रखना दर्शाता है। यहाँ mention किया गया है कि Hyojeng ने 16 साल की उम्र में यात्रा शुरू की और यह अभी भी जारी है, इसलिए 'has been travelling' सही है। 'Have been travelling' plural subjects के लिए use होता है, लेकिन यहाँ subject singular (Hyojeng) है, इसलिए यह गलत है। 'Would have travelled' hypothetical या past conditional घटनाओं के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहाँ context में नहीं है। 'Will be travelling' future की घटनाओं को दर्शाता है, जबकि यहाँ ongoing activity का जिक्र है।

'**Has been travelling**' will be used because it refers to an action that started in the past and is still ongoing. The sentence mentions Hyojeng started travelling at 16 and continues to travel, making it the correct choice. 'Have been travelling' is incorrect as it is used for plural subjects, but the subject here is singular (Hyojeng). 'Would have travelled' is incorrect because it is used for hypothetical or conditional past actions, which are not indicated in the context. 'Will be travelling' is incorrect as it denotes future actions, whereas the sentence discusses an ongoing activity.

22. A) '**Has covered**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence present perfect tense में है, जो उस क्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुई और अभी तक प्रभाव में है। यहाँ बताया गया है कि Hyojeng ने अब तक 25 देशों की यात्रा की है, जो कि उसकी यात्रा के पूरे अनुभव को present से जोड़ता है।

B. 'Was covered': यह past simple tense है और यह दर्शाता है कि किसी चीज को पहले किया गया था, लेकिन यह ongoing action (जैसे यात्रा जारी है) को नहीं दर्शा सकता। 'Had been covered': यह past

perfect tense है, जो दो past actions में से पहले की घटना के लिए उपयोग होता है, जबकि यहाँ present के साथ संबंध है। 'Will have covered': यह future perfect tense है, जो भविष्य में पूरी होने वाली घटनाओं के लिए उपयोग होता है, लेकिन यहाँ वर्तमान स्थिति की बात की जा रही है।

Has covered' will be used because the sentence is in the present perfect tense, which is used to describe actions that started in the past and continue to have relevance to the present. It mentions that Hyojeng has traveled to 25 countries so far, linking her past travels to the present context. The other options are not suitable here: 'Was covered': This is past simple tense, which indicates a completed action in the past, but it cannot describe an ongoing or still relevant action like her travels. 'Had been covered': This is past perfect tense, which is used for actions that occurred before another past action, but here the context relates to the present.

'Will have covered': This is future perfect tense, used for actions to be completed in the future, but the sentence is describing a current state.

23. C) **'Visiting'** का use होगा क्योंकि "visiting" एक ongoing या planned activity को दर्शाता है। यहाँ sentence यह बताता है कि India उसकी wish list में था, जो उसकी यात्रा की योजना और इच्छा को दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में, "visiting" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान participle रूप में सही grammar और context को पूरा करता है। Moving का अर्थ होता है स्थानांतरित होना या हिलना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। Moved एक past action को दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहां यह फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यह उसकी इच्छा को व्यक्त नहीं करता। Visit infinitive form है और यह इस संदर्भ में grammatical structure के अनुसार फिट नहीं होता।

Visiting' is the correct choice because it refers to an ongoing or planned activity. The sentence indicates that India was high on her wish list, which implies a desire or plan to visit. In this context, "visiting" is the most appropriate option as it is a present participle that aligns both grammatically and contextually. Moving: Refers to shifting or physical motion, which does not align with the desire to travel. Moved: Indicates past action, which is not appropriate here as the sentence refers to a wish. Visit: The base form (infinitive) is not suitable in this context because it disrupts the grammatical flow.

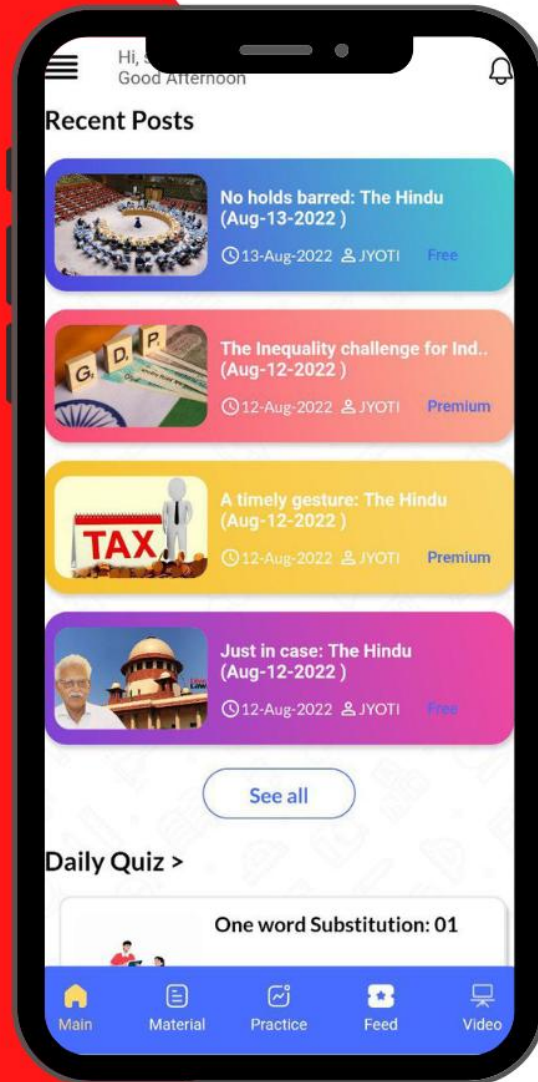
24. C) **'Explore'** का use होगा क्योंकि "planning to" के बाद हमेशा infinitive verb (base form) का उपयोग किया जाता है। sentence का अर्थ है कि वह मुंबई में है और इस खूबसूरत शहर के और हिस्सों को देखने की योजना बना रही है। इसलिए 'explore' सही है। Having explored का अर्थ है कि उसने पहले ही कुछ खोज लिया है, जो यहां गलत है क्योंकि यह भविष्य की योजना के बारे में बात कर रहा है। Exploring ongoing action को दर्शाता है, लेकिन यहां योजना या भविष्य के इरादे का संदर्भ है, जो 'explore' को सही बनाता है।

to be explored passive construction है और दर्शाता है कि शहर को किसी और द्वारा explore किया जाना है, जो context में फिट नहीं बैठता।

Explore will be used because "planning to" is always followed by the infinitive verb (base form). The sentence means she is in Mumbai and plans to see more of the city, making 'explore' correct. having explored means something already done, which doesn't fit as the sentence talks about a future plan. exploring implies an ongoing action, but the context is about intention, making 'explore' appropriate. to be explored is a passive construction and implies the city is to be explored by someone else, which does not fit the context.

25. D) **'Went'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह past tense को दर्शाता है। sentence में बताया गया है कि घटना हो चुकी है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप पुलिस ने कार्रवाई की। "swung into action" और "was filming" जैसे शब्द भी past tense में हैं, इसलिए यहाँ 'went viral' सही है। 'Gone' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह एक past participle है और इसे सहायक क्रियाओं (e.g., 'has gone viral') के साथ प्रयोग किया जाता है। चूँकि यहाँ सहायक क्रिया नहीं है, 'gone' गलत है। 'Go' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह present tense में है, जबकि वाक्य का संदर्भ past tense में है। 'Going' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह एक present participle है और आमतौर पर continuous tense में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

'Went' will be used because it is in the past tense, which matches the context of the sentence. The incident has already occurred, as indicated by phrases like "was filming" and "swung into action." To describe the video becoming viral in the past, "went viral" is the correct phrase. 'Gone' is incorrect because it is a past participle and typically used with auxiliary verbs (e.g., 'has gone viral'). Since no auxiliary verb is present, "gone" is not suitable here. 'Go' is incorrect because it is in the present tense, which does not align with the past-tense narrative of the sentence. 'Going' is incorrect because it is a present participle, usually used in continuous tenses or with auxiliary verbs (e.g., 'is going viral'). It does not fit the past-tense structure of the sentence.



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