The Third Edit on India's U-19 World Cup win: Playing like her

India's U19 World Cup cricket **triumph** brings a **dash** of **optimism** to women's cricket. By **drubbing** South Africa in the finals, the Indian team displayed an **infectious ambition**, dominating the tournament. It **augurs well** for the future of women's cricket in India. Though Australia, England and New Zealand **barely** take juniors cricket seriously, the Indian U19 triumph will **ignite** hopes of a seniors trophy. It can safely be said that India has **unearthed** a superstar talent in Gongadi Trisha, an all-rounder and **prolific** batter from the World Cup.

Trisha **set** the batting charts **on fire**, scoring the only century of the tournament and **notching consistent** scores, four of the highest innings from the Top 15. But cricket triumphs are always team efforts and India can be said to have located other stars like batter and **compulsive** boundary-hitter Kamalini, and bowlers Vaishnavi Sharma and Aayushi Shukla. **Trisha**, though, **remains** the story of the tournament. The **youngster** from Hyderabad **was** given a plastic bat at age two by her father and raised to become a **formidable** cricketer, skilling her to hit sixes, score mountains of runs and take crucial wickets.

Women's cricket in India has earned its rightful **privileges** — equal match fee, a cash-rich **franchise** league, and a **broad-based**, even if **rudimentary**, domestic set-up, where new names are **cropping up** who could become India's future post Harmanpreet Kaur and Smriti Mandhana, who have carried the burden for the last few years after Mithali Raj and Jhulan Goswami. The **spot** belonging to Shafali Verma, part of a project of **regeneration** of women's cricket, **has** many more **contenders** now like Pratika Rawal, and Trisha will begin **pushing for** the opening position soon. Women's cricket is seeing aspiration meet a **nurturing** system. With franchise facilities and local academies **mushrooming** for girls, the future can only be bright. **Beating** Australia to a seniors crown **remains** the final **frontier** for Indian women. Trisha & Co showed that that too can be done.　　　　**[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Triumph** (noun) – Victory, success, achievement, conquest, win विजय

2. **Dash** (noun) – Small amount, touch, hint, sprinkle, trace झलक

3. **Optimism** (noun) – Hopefulness, positivity, confidence, enthusiasm, bright outlook आशावाद

4. **Drub** (verb) – Defeat, thrash, crush, overpower, outplay हराना

5. **Infectious** (adjective) – likely to spread or influence others in a rapid manner. प्रेरणादायक

6. **Ambition** (noun) – Aspiration, goal, desire, determination, dream महत्त्वाकांक्षा

7. **Augur well** (phrase) – Indicate a good outcome, bode well, predict success, signal prosperity शुभ संकेत देना

8. **Barely** (adverb) – Hardly, scarcely, just, minimally, narrowly मुश्किल से

9. **Ignite** (verb) – Spark, trigger, excite, fuel, set off प्रेरित करना

10. **Unearth** (verb) – Discover, reveal, uncover, expose, bring to light उजागर करना

11. **Prolific** (adjective) – Highly productive, abundant, successful, fruitful, talented बहुत उत्पादक

12. **Set on fire** (phrase) – Excite, energize, inspire, electrify, make dynamic जोश से भर देना

13. **Notch** (verb) – Score, achieve, attain, mark, reach हासिल करना

14. **Consistent** (adjective) – Steady, regular, dependable, persistent, uniform निरंतर

15. **Compulsive** (adjective) – Irresistible, uncontrollable, addictive, habitual, obsessive अनियंत्रित

16. **Formidable** (adjective) – Powerful, impressive, strong, intimidating, commanding दुर्जेय

17. **Privilege** (noun) – Favor, grant rights, give special advantage, provide benefits विशेषाधिकार

18. **Franchise** (noun) – Licensed team, professional sports league, authorization, permit फ्रेंचाइज़ी

19. **Broad-based** (adjective) – Comprehensive, widespread, inclusive, extensive, large-scale व्यापक

20. **Rudimentary** (adjective) – Basic, elementary, fundamental, undeveloped, preliminary प्रारंभिक

21. **Crop up** (phrasal verb) – Appear suddenly, emerge, arise, come up, surface अचानक उभरना

22. **Regeneration** (noun) – Renewal, revival, restoration, rebirth, reinvention पुनर्जीवन

23. **Contender** (noun) – C;ompetitor, challenger, aspirant, rival, participant प्रतियोगी

24. **Push for** (phrasal verb) – Advocate, support, campaign for, promote, press for प्रोत्साहित करना

25. **Nurture** (verb) – Foster, develop, cultivate, train, support पालन-पोषण करना

26. **Mushroom** (verb) – Expand rapidly, grow quickly, spread, multiply, flourish तेजी से बढ़ना

27. **Frontier** (noun) – the extreme limit of understanding or achievement in a particular area. आखिरी चुनौती

Summary of the Editorial

1. **India's U-19 World Cup Victory** – The Indian women's U-19 cricket team won the World Cup by defeating South Africa in the finals, signaling a bright future for women's cricket.

2. **Dominant Performance** – The team displayed exceptional ambition and skill throughout the tournament, raising hopes for future senior-level success.

3. **Global Perspective** – Unlike India, countries like Australia, England, and New Zealand do not invest heavily in U-19 women's cricket, making India's win even more significant.

4. **Emerging Talent – Gongadi Trisha** – Trisha, an all-rounder and prolific batter, emerged as the standout player, showcasing remarkable consistency and scoring the only century of the tournament.

5. **Consistent Performer** – She delivered four of the highest innings in the Top 15, proving her potential as a future star for Indian women's cricket.

6. **Team Effort in Victory** – India's success was not just about Trisha; players like Kamalini (boundary-hitting batter), and bowlers Vaishnavi Sharma and Aayushi Shukla also made vital contributions.

7. **Trisha's Cricketing Journey** – She was introduced to cricket at the age of two by her father and trained rigorously, developing into a formidable batter capable of hitting sixes and taking wickets.

8. **Advancement of Women's Cricket in India** – The sport has progressed significantly, with equal match fees, the establishment of a franchise league, and a growing domestic talent pool.

9. **Future Beyond Senior Stars** – With veterans like Harmanpreet Kaur and Smriti Mandhana leading after the era of Mithali Raj and Jhulan Goswami, India now has a broader base of rising stars.

10. **Shafali Verma's Position Under Challenge** – Young players like Pratika Rawal and Trisha could soon compete for top positions, particularly in the opening slot.

11. **Supportive Ecosystem** – The expansion of cricket facilities, franchise teams, and local academies for women has contributed to the rapid growth of talent.

12. **Bright Future Ahead** – The increasing number of young cricketers entering the system ensures that Indian women's cricket is on a strong growth trajectory.

13. **India's Final Challenge – Beating Australia** – The senior team has yet to defeat Australia in a major tournament final, but the U-19 team's triumph shows that it is possible.

14. **Significance of This Victory** – The win is more than just a title; it symbolizes a shift in India's approach to women's cricket, focusing on grassroots development and talent scouting.

15. **Hope for a Senior World Cup** – The U-19 team's victory raises expectations for the Indian senior women's team to secure a major international trophy in the near future.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which Indian cricketer set the batting charts on fire in the U19 Women's World Cup by scoring the only century of the tournament**?   [Editorial Page]
   A. Kamalini
   B. Gongadi Trisha
   C. Aayushi Shukla
   D. Pratika Rawal

2. **What major achievement did India's U19 women's cricket team accomplish in the tournament**?
   A. Defeated Australia in the final
   B. Won the World Cup by defeating South Africa
   C. Scored the highest total in a World Cup match
   D. Became the first team to win back-to-back U19 World Cups

3. **Why is India's U19 World Cup victory significant for women's cricket in the country**?
   A. It proved that India is the best cricketing nation
   B. It guarantees a future senior World Cup victory
   C. It highlights emerging talent and boosts women's cricket infrastructure
   D. It led to a new league for junior cricketers

4. **What can be inferred about the future of women's cricket in India based on the passage**?
   A. It is likely to decline as senior players retire.
   B. It is expected to grow with better infrastructure and rising talents.
   C. It will remain stagnant due to a lack of opportunities.
   D. It is entirely dependent on a few star players like Smriti Mandhana.

5. **Why does the passage suggest that India's U19 triumph might impact the senior women's team**?
   A. Because it guarantees that the senior team will win the next World Cup.
   B. Because the senior team has been underperforming and needs replacements.
   C. Because South Africa will now fear playing against India.
   D. Because young talents like Trisha and Kamalini can strengthen the senior team in the future.

6. **Complete the dialogue for Person B.**
   Person A: How was the book?
   Person B: I didn't like it. The story ends _____ for the hero
   A. badly
   B. worse
   C. bad
   D. Worst

7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first sentence (1) is in correct order, the sentences that follow are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

1. The couple had been wanting to take some time off from their hectic work schedule.

A. The travel agent helped the couple plan their dream vacation, taking care of all the details from flights to accommodations.

B. The couple enjoyed their time abroad, exploring new places and trying new foods.

C. Upon returning home, the couple looked back on their trip with fond memories and a sense of gratitude for the experience.

D. The trip provided a much-needed break from their hectic lives, allowing them to relax and recharge.

E. They recognised that it was important to take a break from work time to time to revitalise themselves, and therefore, decided to continue travelling in future.

   A. ADCBE
   B. BADCE
   C. CBDEA
   D. ABDCE

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The bureaucracy kept the government _____ informed about the riots in the town.

   A. well
   B. very
   C. straight
   D. So

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The country's economy is in a _____ serious condition

   A. deadly
   B. rightly
   C. absolutely
   D. Carefully

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Surabhi was one of the _____ girls; if not the _____ girl

   A. happiest; happy
   B. happy; happy
   C. happier; happier
   D. happy; happiest

11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Since it was a very cold day, my cat _____ on the terrace all afternoon

   A. lying
   B. lie
   C. laid
   D. Lay

12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first sentence (1) is in correct order, the sentences that follow are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

    The owner had been in business since decades and understood its requirements

    A. The owner conducted market research and analysed customer data to identify key trends and preferences.

    B. The campaign was launched and monitored for effectiveness, with adjustments made as needed to optimize performance.

    C. He recognised the need for a new marketing strategy, as sales had been stagnant for several months.

    D. As a result, sales started to pick-up and the company continued to increase its revenue and thereby, profit.

    E. Based on the research, the owner developed a new marketing campaign focused on reaching the target audience through social media and email marketing

    A. CAEBD

    B. CBDEA

    C. ACDEB

    D. BCADE

13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

    Having found no one, the postman slipped the letter _____ the door of the mansion.

    A. below

    B. underneath

    C. without

    D. Above

14. **Select the most appropriate preposition to fill in the blank.**

    Everyone glanced _____ the pretty girl at the pool party

    A. to

    B. on

    C. at

    D. For

15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

    The committee was dissolved because the in-charge was _____ troublemaker

    A. No article required

    B. the

    C. a

    D. An

16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

    Sunil left school in 2014; I have not seen him _____.

    A. Since

    B. for

    C. then

D. Hence

17. **Select the most appropriate adjective to fill in the blank.**

The houseowner was a _____ lady who ran a shelter for stray animals

A. true

B. strong

C. brave

D. Kind

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The captain as well as his players _____ anxious about the forthcoming match

A. is

B. are

C. have

D. Has

19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Instead of _____ books, I borrow them from the library

A. buying

B. stolen

C. bad

D. Good

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

This is the place _____ Radha lived six years ago

A. What

B. when

C. how

D. Where

21. **Select the most appropriate article to fill in the blank.**

Two of _____ four awards are meant for engineering students

A. No article required

B. a

C. an

D. The

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

The horse was uncontrollable, so John jumped _____ the horse

A. of

B. off

C. To

D. In

23. **Select the most appropriate verb to fill in the blank.**

We _____ for the taxi to come before saying good bye

A. waited

B. longed

C. Threatened
D. Strived

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

Both _____ painters refused to work for the king

A. an
B. all
C. the
D. A

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

_____ Certain Rahim came looking for you.

A. An
B. The
C. He
D. A

Answers

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

Explanation

1. B) The passage states that Gongadi Trisha was the standout performer in the tournament, scoring the only century and consistently ranking among the top batters. She is highlighted as a rising superstar in women's cricket.

2. B) The passage mentions that India's U19 team triumphed in the final against South Africa, dominating the tournament and raising hopes for future success in women's cricket.

3. C) The passage suggests that the victory signals a promising future for women's cricket in India, with new players emerging, improved facilities, and a growing ecosystem that supports women's cricket development.

4. B) The passage highlights India's growing investment in women's cricket, mentioning equal match fees, a franchise league, and local academies. It also talks about emerging young talents, indicating that the sport will continue to flourish.

5. D) The passage suggests that the U19 victory brings hope for the senior team by introducing new players like Trisha, Kamalini, and others who could compete for key positions. It implies a positive transition where young talents will take over from established players.

6. A) **Badly'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ जरूरत है एक adverb की जो कि बताए कि किस तरह से कुछ हुआ। 'Badly' सही रूप से व्यक्त करता है कि कैसे कहानी का अंत हीरो के लिए अच्छा नहीं हुआ। 'Worse' और 'Worst' comparative और superlative forms हैं, जो कि इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते क्योंकि वे quality की comparison करते हैं, न कि action का वर्णन। 'Bad' एक adjective है और यहाँ एक adverb की जरूरत है

   - **Badly'** should be used because an adverb is needed here to describe how something happens. 'Badly' correctly expresses that the story does not end well for the hero. 'Worse' and 'Worst' are comparative and superlative forms, which do not fit in this context as they compare quality rather than describing an action. 'Bad' is an adjective, and an adverb is needed here

7. D) **ABDCE**
   The couple had been wanting to take some time off from their hectic work schedule The travel agent helped the couple plan their dream vacation, taking care of all the details from flights to accommodations The couple enjoyed their time abroad, exploring new places and trying new foods. The trip provided a much-needed break from their hectic lives, allowing them to relax and recharge. Upon returning home, the couple looked back on their trip with fond memories and a sense of gratitude for the experience. They recognised that it was important to take a break from work time to time to revitalise themselves, and therefore, decided to continue travelling in future

8. A) **'Well'** का use होगा क्योंकि "well" एक adverb है जिसका अर्थ होता है अच्छी तरह से या संतोषजनक ढंग से, जो यहाँ पर संदर्भ के अनुसार सही बैठता है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि नौकरशाही ने सरकार को दंगों के बारे में

अच्छी तरह से सूचित किया, इसलिए 'well' यहाँ पर उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Very' का अर्थ है बहुत, 'Straight' का अर्थ है सीधे, और 'So' का अर्थ है इसलिए या तो जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Well'** should be used because it is an adverb meaning in a good or satisfactory manner, fitting the context here. The sentence states that the bureaucracy kept the government well informed about the riots, thus 'well' is the appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Very' means a high degree, 'Straight' means directly, and 'So' indicates therefore or to such an extent, which don't fit in this context

9. A) **deadly'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'deadly' का अर्थ होता है बहुत खतरनाक या घातक, जो यहाँ दिखाता है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था एक बेहद गंभीर और खतरनाक स्थिति में है। Sentence में उल्लेख है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था "गंभीर स्थिति" में है, इसलिए 'deadly' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह गंभीरता की डिग्री को बढ़ाता है। जबकि 'Rightly' का अर्थ होता है उचित रूप से या सही तरीके से, 'Absolutely' का अर्थ है पूर्ण रूप से, और 'Carefully' का अर्थ है सावधानीपूर्वक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि ये शब्द अर्थव्यवस्था की गंभीरता या खतरे की स्थिति को व्यक्त नहीं करते।

- A. **deadly'** should be used because it implies something is very dangerous or fatal, suggesting the country's economy is in an extremely serious and dangerous condition. The mention of the economy being in a "serious condition" fits 'deadly' as it amplifies the degree of severity. Whereas, 'Rightly' means in a correct or appropriate manner, 'Absolutely' means completely, and 'Carefully' means with care, which don't convey the level of seriousness or danger to the economy as 'deadly' does in this context

10. A) "**happiest; happy**" सही है क्योंकि यह संदर्भ को सही ढंग से व्यक्त करता है। सेंटेंस कहता है कि Surabhi खुश लड़कियों में से एक है, अगर सबसे खुश नहीं तो। इसलिए, पहला खाली स्थान "happiest" द्वारा भरा जाना चाहिए, जो समूह के भीतर उसकी तुलनात्मक स्थिति को दर्शाता है, और दूसरा "happy" होना चाहिए, जो संभावित उत्कृष्टता को दर्शाता है।

- Option A "happiest; happy" is correct as it accurately reflects the context. The sentence indicates that Surabhi is among the happy girls, if not the happiest. Therefore, the first blank should be filled with "happiest," indicating her comparative position within the group, and the second should be "happy," indicating potential supremacy.

11. 'D) ' विकल्प "**Lay**" सही है क्योंकि "lay" का प्रयोग अतीत काल में होता है जब सब्जेक्ट ने किसी ऑब्जेक्ट को कहीं रखा हो या खुद किसी स्थिति में रहा हो। यहाँ पर सेंटेंस में कहा गया है कि बहुत ठंडा दिन होने की वजह से मेरी बिल्ली पूरे दोपहर टेरेस पर रही, जो कि एक अतीत क्रिया है, इसलिए 'Lay' यहाँ पर उपयुक्त। 'Lying' वर्तमान काल में लेटे होने की स्थिति को दर्शाता है, 'Lie' वर्तमान काल का रूप है जो खुद लेटने की क्रिया को दर्शाता है, और 'Laid' पिछले काल में किसी ऑब्जेक्ट को रखने की क्रिया है। यहाँ बिल्ली खुद लेटी हुई है, इसलिए 'Lay' सही विकल्प है।

- Option 'D' "**Lay**" is correct because "lay" is used for the past tense when the subject has placed an object somewhere or has been in a position itself. Here, the sentence is about the cat being on the terrace all afternoon on a very cold day, which is a past action, making 'Lay' suitable in this context. 'Lying' represents the state of being in a lying position in the present tense, 'Lie' is the present tense form indicating the act of lying down by oneself, and 'Laid' is the past tense action of placing an object. Since it's the cat that was in a lying position, 'Lay' is the correct choice

12. A) **CAEBD**

    The owner had been in business since decades and understood its requirements He recognised the need for a new marketing strategy, as sales had been stagnant for several months. The owner conducted market research and analysed customer data to identify key trends and preferences. Based on the research, the owner developed a new marketing campaign focused on reaching the target audience through social media and email marketing The campaign was launched and monitored for effectiveness, with adjustments made as needed to optimize performance.As a result, sales started to pick-up and the company continued to increase its revenue and thereby, profit

13. B) **underneath'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'underneath' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के नीचे। sentence में mention किया गया है कि postman ने किसी को न पाकर चिट्ठी को महल के दरवाजे के नीचे डाल दिया, इसलिए 'underneath' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Below' भी नीचे को दर्शाता है लेकिन यह थोड़ा अस्पष्ट है, 'Without' का अर्थ है के बिना, और 'Above' का अर्थ है ऊपर, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

    - **underneath'** should be used because it means directly below something. The sentence mentions that the postman slipped the letter under the door of the mansion after finding no one, making 'underneath' the most appropriate choice. While 'Below' also indicates a position lower than something, it's more ambiguous in this context. 'Without' means in the absence of, and 'Above' means at a higher place, neither of which fits in this context

14. C) **at'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'glance at' का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की ओर संक्षिप्त और तेज़ नज़र डालना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि हर कोई pool party में उस सुंदर लड़की की ओर देख रहा था, इसलिए 'at' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'to' का अर्थ होता है किसी दिशा में जाना, 'on' का अर्थ होता है किसी सतह पर होना, और 'For' का उपयोग किसी उद्देश्य या कारण को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

    - **at'** should be used because 'glance at' means to look briefly and quickly at someone or something. The sentence mentions that everyone glanced at the pretty girl at the pool party, making 'at' fitting here. Whereas, 'to' implies direction, 'on' means being in a position atop something, and 'For' is used to indicate purpose or reason, which don't fit in this context

15. C) ' **A** का use होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी विशेषण के साथ किसी एक अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु का उल्लेख करते हैं, तो 'a' का प्रयोग करते हैं। यहाँ पर "troublemaker" एक विशेषण है जो एक अनिश्चित व्यक्ति को दर्शाता

है, इसलिए 'a' सही है। 'No article required' का उपयोग तब होता है जब व्यक्ति या वस्तु निश्चित न हों और सामान्य हों, 'the' का उपयोग निश्चित और विशिष्ट व्यक्ति या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, और 'An' का उपयोग उन शब्दों के पहले होता है जो व्यंजन से नहीं बल्कि स्वर से शुरू होते हैं। इस context में ये तीनों विकल्प गलत हैं।

A should be used because when referring to an indefinite person or thing with an adjective, 'a' is used. Here, "troublemaker" is an adjective describing an indefinite person, making 'a' correct. 'No article required' is used when the person or thing is general and not specific, 'the' is used for definite and specific individuals or things, and 'An' is used before words that start with a vowel sound, not a consonant. In this context, the other three options are incorrect.

16. A) **Since'** का use होगा क्योंकि "since" का अर्थ होता है एक निश्चित समय से लेकर अब तक। Sentence में कहा गया है कि Sunil 2014 में स्कूल छोड़ चुका है और उस समय से लेखक ने उसे नहीं देखा, इसलिए 'since' यहाँ सही है। यह दिखाता है कि 2014 के बाद से लेखक की Sunil से मुलाकात नहीं हुई है। 'then' का उपयोग एक विशेष समय के बाद की घटनाओं को बताने के लिए होता है, 'for' का उपयोग समय की लंबाई के लिए होता है, और 'Hence' का अर्थ है इस कारण से, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठता

- **Since'** should be used because "since" refers to the period of time from a specific point in the past until now. The sentence mentions that Sunil left school in 2014 and implies that the speaker hasn't seen him from that time to the present, making 'since' the correct choice. It indicates that the speaker has not encountered Sunil at any point after 2014. 'Then' is used to refer to a time following a particular moment, 'for' is used for the duration of time, and 'Hence' means therefore, which doesn't fit in this context

17. D) **Kind'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'kind' का अर्थ होता है दयालु या किसी के प्रति सहानुभूति रखना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि महिला आवारा जानवरों के लिए एक शेल्टर चलाती है, जो उसकी दयालुता को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'True' का अर्थ है सच्चा, 'Strong' का अर्थ है मजबूत, और 'Brave' का अर्थ है बहादुर, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Kind'** should be used because it means having a friendly, generous, and considerate nature. The sentence mentions a lady who runs a shelter for stray animals, which shows her kindness. Whereas, 'True' means being honest, 'Strong' means having physical power, and 'Brave' implies courage, which don't fit in this context

18. A) 'is' will be used instead of 'are' because the phrase 'as well as' does not affect the main subject ('The captain'), which is singular. Hence, a singular verb should be used; Like— The teacher as well as the students is excited about the trip.

19. A) **Buying'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'buying' का अर्थ है कुछ खरीदना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि व्यक्ति पुस्तकें खरीदने के बजाय उन्हें पुस्तकालय से उधार लेता है, इसलिए 'buying' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Stolen' का अर्थ होता है चुराना, जो कि इस context में समझ में नहीं आता; 'Bad' और 'Good' का प्रयोग गुणवत्ता को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, जो कि इस संदर्भ में विकल्प के रूप में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं

- **'Buying'** should be used because it means to purchase something. The sentence indicates that instead of purchasing books, the person borrows them from the library, making 'buying' the correct choice here. Whereas 'Stolen' implies theft, which doesn't make sense in this context; 'Bad' and 'Good' are used to indicate quality, which are not suitable as options in this scenario

20. 'D) **Where'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'where' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थान या जगह का संदर्भ देना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि यह वह जगह है जहाँ राधा छह साल पहले रहती थी, इसलिए 'where' यहाँ सही है। 'What' का अर्थ होता है क्या, 'When' का अर्थ होता है कब, और 'How' का अर्थ होता है कैसे, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि यहाँ एक स्थान की बात की जा रही है, न कि समय, तरीका, या परिस्थिति।

    - **'Where'** should be used because it refers to a place or location. The sentence mentions this is the place where Radha lived six years ago, making 'where' appropriate here. 'What' means what, 'When' means when, and 'How' means how, which are not correct in this context as the sentence is about a location, not time, manner, or circumstance

21. D) The का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम विशेष या पहले से परिचित वस्तुओं, समूहों, या अवधारणाओं का जिक्र करते हैं, तो 'द' का उपयोग करते हैं। वाक्य में चार पुरस्कारों में से दो की बात की गई है, जो एक विशेष समूह को दर्शाता है, इसलिए 'द' सही है। 'No article required' उस समय उपयोग होता है जब सामान्य बात की जाती है, 'a' और 'an' अनिश्चित लेख होते हैं जिनका उपयोग सामान्य संदर्भ में किया जाता है, न कि विशेष समूह के लिए।

    - The' should be used because when we refer to specific or previously mentioned items, groups, or concepts, we use 'the'. The sentence refers to two out of four awards, indicating a specific group, hence 'the' is correct. 'No article required' is used when referring to things in general, 'a' and 'an' are indefinite articles used in a general sense, not for a specific group

22. B) विकल्प **'off'** सही है क्योंकि 'off' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ से दूर होना या उतरना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि घोड़ा अनियंत्रित था, इसलिए जॉन ने घोड़े से कूदने का निर्णय लिया, जो दर्शाता है कि वह घोड़े से नीचे उतरना चाहता था, इसलिए 'off' यहाँ सही है। 'Of', 'To', और 'In' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि 'Of' का प्रयोग संबंध व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है, 'To' का प्रयोग दिशा या स्थान के संदर्भ में होता है, और 'In' का प्रयोग किसी चीज़ के अंदर होने का वर्णन करने के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ प्रासंगिक नहीं हैं।

    - Option 'B' **'off'** is correct because 'off' implies moving away from or descending from something. The sentence explains that the horse was uncontrollable, so John decided to jump off the horse, indicating his intention to get down from it, making 'off' appropriate here. 'Of', 'To', and 'In' do not fit in this context because 'Of' is used to express relation, 'To' is used in the context of direction or place, and 'In' is used to describe being inside something, none of which are relevant here.

23. A) **'Waited'** का use होगा क्योंकि "waited" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के लिए रुकना या इंतज़ार करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि हम टैक्सी आने का इंतज़ार कर रहे थे उसके बाद विदाई कही जाएगी, इसलिए 'waited' यहाँ सही है। 'Longed' का अर्थ है बहुत चाहना या लालसा होना, 'Threatened' का अर्थ है धमकी देना या खतरा उत्पन्न करना, और 'Strived' का अर्थ है प्रयास करना या संघर्ष करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है

- **Waited'** should be used because it means to stay in place or to anticipate something. The sentence mentions that we waited for the taxi to come before saying goodbye, making 'waited' fitting here. 'Longed' implies a strong desire or craving, 'Threatened' means to express an intention of inflicting pain or damage, and 'Strived' means to make efforts or struggle, which don't fit in this contex

24. C) **'the'** का use होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी विशेष समूह या पहले से ज्ञात व्यक्तियों की बात करते हैं, तो 'the' का प्रयोग होता है। Sentence में विशेष चित्रकारों का उल्लेख है जो राजा के लिए काम करने से इंकार करते हैं, इसलिए 'the' यहाँ सही है। 'An' का प्रयोग एकवचन संज्ञा के पहले होता है जो व्यंजन ध्वनि से नहीं शुरू होती है, 'all' का प्रयोग समूह की पूर्णता के लिए होता है लेकिन यहाँ संदर्भ स्पष्ट है, और 'A' का प्रयोग एकवचन संज्ञा के पहले होता है जो व्यंजन ध्वनि से शुरू होती है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
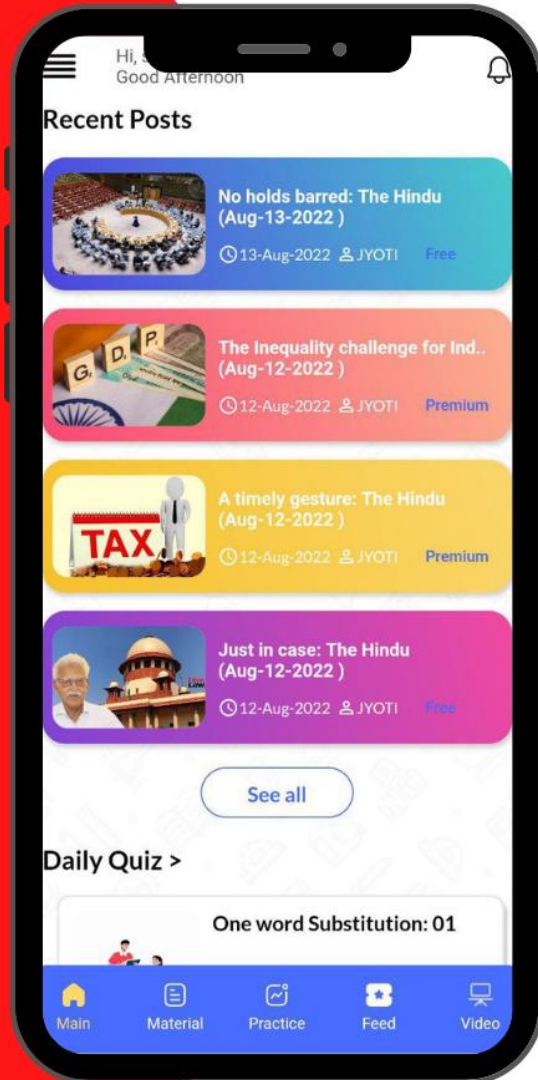
- **'The'** should be used because it refers to a specific group or already known individuals. The sentence mentions specific painters who refused to work for the king, making 'the' correct here. 'An' is used before a singular noun that starts with a vowel sound, 'all' indicates the entirety of a group but the context is specific here, and 'A' is used before a singular noun starting with a consonant sound, which doesn't fit in this context.

25. D) यानी 'A' सही उत्तर है क्योंकि यहाँ "certain Rahim" के उपयोग से पता चलता है कि 'Rahim' को एक अनिश्चित लेकिन पहचाने जाने वाले व्यक्ति के रूप में दर्शाया गया है। 'A' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब हम किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या चीज़ की बजाय एक सामान्य या अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु की बात करते हैं। 'Certain' के साथ 'A' का प्रयोग उस व्यक्ति की विशिष्टता को दर्शाता है लेकिन फिर भी उसे अनिश्चितता के साथ प्रस्तुत करता है। इस संदर्भ में, 'The', 'An', और 'He' सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि 'The' और 'He' निश्चितता और विशेषता को दर्शाते हैं, जबकि 'An' का प्रयोग 'Rahim' जैसे व्यंजन ध्वनि से शुरू होने वाले शब्द के लिए नहीं होता।

which is 'A', is correct because the use of "certain Rahim" indicates that 'Rahim' is being referred to as a specific yet indefinite individual. 'A' is used when we are talking about a general or indefinite person or thing, rather than a specific person or thing. The use of 'A' with 'certain' denotes the specificity of the individual but still presents it with a sense of indefiniteness. In this context, 'The', 'An', and 'He' are incorrect because 'The' and 'He' imply definiteness and specificity, while 'An' is not used before words starting with a consonant sound like 'Rahi

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