Glaring disconnect

THE National Education Policy (NEP) **lays stress on** interactive teaching and learning instead of **rote memorisation** so that the knowledge acquired in the classroom can be applied to real-life situations. The focus is supposed to be on preparing the student to face the world with confidence. How much progress has been made on this **front** in recent years? A **study** co-authored by Nobel **laureates** Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo **shows** that **being good** at mathematics on the go, as **witnessed** in Indian kids working in the marketplace, **does** not often translate into classroom arithmetic, and vice versa. Simply put, there is a big gap between **intuitive** and formal styles of learning that needs to be bridged by **fine-tuning** the **curriculum**.

Mastering mathematics is a challenge for schoolchildren from low-income backgrounds worldwide, and India is no exception. **Poverty** and **deprivation** force millions of families across the country to make their kids — mostly those who have never been to school — do odd jobs, such as working as street **vendors**. According to the study, such children can do complex calculations in seconds, and that too **unaided**, but find it hard to **deal with** simpler abstract maths taught in schools. Their schoolgoing **peers excel** at academic maths but fail at basic real-world calculations.

The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2024 shows that arithmetic **levels** of children in the age group of 6-14 years **have** improved in government as well as private schools. This is a good sign, but it is no less important to **encourage** kids to go beyond textbooks and **hone** their skills in practical calculations. Such an approach can **go a long way** in ensuring successful implementation of the NEP. It can also help in improving the students' **employability** and **competency** by making them **street-smart** rather than **mere bookworms** or exam warriors. A skilled workforce is a **prerequisite** for boosting India's **socioeconomic** growth.   **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Glaring** (adjective) – Obvious, evident, conspicuous, striking, blatant स्पष्ट, प्रत्यक्ष

2. **Lay stress on** (phrase) – Emphasize, highlight, underscore, accentuate, focus on जोर देना

3. **Rote memorisation** (noun) – a learning technique that involves repeating information until it is remembered. It's a traditional teaching method that's been used for centuries रट्टा लगाना

4. **Front** (noun) – Aspect, side, field, sphere, realm क्षेत्र

5. **Laureate** (noun) – Award winner, honoree, prize winner, recipient, decorated individual पुरस्कृत व्यक्ति

6. **Witness** (verb) – Observe, see, notice, watch, experience देखना

7. **Intuitive** (adjective) – Instinctive, inherent, innate, natural, subconscious सहज

8. **Fine-tune** (verb) – Adjust, refine, modify, tweak, polish सुधारना

9. **Curriculum** (noun) – Course of study, syllabus, academic program, educational framework, learning plan पाठ्यक्रम

10. **Poverty** (noun) – Destitution, penury, indigence, neediness, economic hardship गरीबी

11. **Deprivation** (noun) – Hardship, scarcity, lack, want, deficit अभाव

12. **Vendor** (noun) – Seller, trader, merchant, hawker, retailer विक्रेता

13. **Unaided** (adjective) – Unassisted, unsupported, independent, unhelped, alone बिना सहायता के

14. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – Handle, manage, tackle, address, cope with सामना करना

15. **Peer** (noun) – Equal, fellow, contemporary, match, colleague समकक्ष

16. **Excel** (verb) – Outperform, surpass, shine, be outstanding, stand out उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन करना

17. **Encourage** (verb) – Motivate, inspire, support, stimulate, foster प्रोत्साहित करना

18. **Hone** (verb) – Sharpen, refine, improve, polish, cultivate निखारना

19. **Go a long way** (phrase) – Be very helpful, have a significant impact, contribute greatly, matter a lot, serve well बहुत मदद करना

20. **Employability** (noun) – Job-readiness, workability, suitability for work, capability for employment, hireability रोज़गार की क्षमता

21. **Competency** (noun) – Skill, proficiency, capability, expertise, mastery दक्षता

22. **Street-smart** (noun) – Practical intelligence or resourcefulness in dealing with everyday challenges, especially in an urban setting. शहरी परिवेश में व्यावहारिक बुद्धि या चतुराई

23. **Mere** (adjective) – Only, just, solely, barely, nothing more than केवल

24. **Bookworm** (noun) – Avid reader, bibliophile, reading enthusiast, literary devotee, reading buff पुस्तक प्रेमी

25. **Prerequisite** (noun) – Requirement, precondition, necessity, essential, must-have पूर्वापेक्षा

26. **Socioeconomic** (adjective) – Relating to society and economy, social-economic, financial-social, socio-financial, social-economic context सामाजिक-आर्थिक

Summary of the Editorial

1. **NEP's Focus on Practical Learning** – The National Education Policy (NEP) emphasizes interactive learning over rote memorization to help students apply knowledge in real life.

2. **Bridging the Knowledge Gap** – The goal is to prepare students for the real world with confidence, but progress in this direction remains questionable.

3. **Study by Nobel Laureates** – A study by Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo highlights a significant disconnect between intuitive learning (real-world calculations) and formal education (classroom arithmetic).

4. **Market vs. Classroom Arithmetic** – Indian children working in markets display quick mental math skills but struggle with academic arithmetic, while schoolchildren perform well in abstract maths but fail in real-world calculations.

5. **Global Challenge in Mathematics Learning** – Children from low-income backgrounds worldwide, including India, face difficulties in mastering mathematics due to poverty and lack of formal education.

6. **Role of Economic Hardship** – Many children in poor families are forced to work, gaining real-life arithmetic skills but lacking formal education.

7. **Contrast in Learning Abilities** – Non-school-going children develop complex calculation skills through necessity, whereas school students learn theoretical maths but lack practical application.

8. **ASER 2024 Report Findings** – The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2024 indicates improvement in arithmetic levels among 6-14-year-olds in both government and private schools.

9. **Need for Practical Application** – While academic progress is a positive sign, it is equally important to integrate real-world problem-solving into the curriculum.

10. **Beyond Textbook Learning** – Encouraging students to engage in practical calculations will enhance their cognitive abilities and overall learning experience.

11. **Aligning Education with Employability** – Education should focus on making students employable by developing real-world skills rather than just theoretical knowledge.

12. **Reducing Dependence on Rote Learning** – Moving away from memorization and encouraging critical thinking can help bridge the gap between school education and real-life applications.

13. **Preparing Students for the Job Market** – A balanced education system should focus on creating street-smart individuals rather than exam-oriented learners.

14. **Skilled Workforce for Economic Growth** – Developing a practically skilled workforce is essential for enhancing India's socioeconomic development.

15. **Successful Implementation of NEP** – For the NEP to be truly effective, a curriculum overhaul is needed to integrate formal education with practical learning, ensuring holistic development.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**   [Editorial page]
   A. Analytical
   B. Pessimistic
   C. Humorous
   D. Indifferent

2. **From the passage, what can be inferred about the difference between children doing calculations in the marketplace and those doing classroom arithmetic?**
   A. Poverty makes children naturally more intelligent at maths.
   B. Real-life practice fosters strong mental calculation skills, but abstract classroom maths remains challenging.
   C. The formal school curriculum perfectly aligns with real-world numeracy skills.
   D. Children from low-income families have no interest in academic maths.

3. **According to the passage, why is bridging the gap between intuitive and formal styles of learning crucial for India's socioeconomic growth?**
   A. It ensures students score well in exams.
   B.   It reduces the cost of implementing the new education policy.
   C. It instantly eradicates poverty among families.
   D. It helps develop a skilled workforce that can handle both practical and academic challenges.

4. What is the antonym of the word "**deprivation**" as used in the passage?
   A. Abundance
   B. Scarcity
   C. Shortage
   D. Deficiency

5. What does the "**bookworm**" mean in the context of the passage?
   A. A person who studies excessively but lacks practical knowledge
   B. A person who loves reading novels and poetry
   C. A teacher who encourages interactive learning
   D. A student who is good at mathematics

6. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
   Heba **dropped of the club unexpectedly** to say hello and catch up.
   A. dropped besides the club unexpectedly
   B. dropped for the club unexpectedly
   C. dropped between the club unexpectedly
   D. dropped by the club unexpectedly

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
   _____ we gave them was some homemade ice cream

    A. Which

    B. While

    C. When

    D. What

8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

   Her **austere** lifestyle reflected her minimalist approach to living.

   A. Happy

   B. Sombre

   C. Luxurious

   D. Giddy

9. **Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error in the given sentence.**

   Women and children were often employed in the textile industry during the first **centuary** of industrialisation.

   A. centurie

   B. centuari

   C. century

   D. centuarie

10. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling error in the following sentence.**

    In his persuit of excellence, he forgot to take care of his health

    A. pursuit

    B. persoot

    C. persuite

    D. Pursuite

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

    The rising interest in and concern about animal welfare resulted in legislative laws and the formation of The Animal _____ Committee in many nations

    A. Customs

    B. Considers

    C. Ethics

    D. Resistant

12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

    You seem to be **mean** to your seniors

    A. apathetic

    B. rude

    C. sympathetic

    D. modest

13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

    Although our new boss knew he was wrong, he was too **obstinate** to accept that

    A. Flexible

    B. Adamant

    C. Competent

    D. Fearless

14. **Identify the word that can replace the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**

The explorer discovered a hiddden cave deep in the heart of the jungle

    A. hiddenn
    B. hiddeen
    C. hidden
    D. hiden

15. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

Sam and Teena / had wondering / what to do this weekend.

    A. what to do this weekend
    B. no error
    C. had wondering
    D. sam and Teena

16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

The sky is covering / with dark clouds and / I hope soon it / will begin to rain

    A. i hope soon it
    B. the sky is covering
    C. with dark clouds and
    D. will begin to rain

17. **The given sentence is divided into three segments. Select the option that has the segment with a grammatical error. If there is no error, select 'No error'.**

The committee has careful / considered the report which you sent us / and has decided to take action.

    A. considered the report which you sent us
    B. The committee has careful
    C. and has decided to take action.
    D. no error

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Procrastination

    A. Eagerness
    B. Timidness
    C. Hawing
    D. Hesitance

19. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

This is the best novel / I have read, / in a very long time.

    A. In a very long time

B. I have read

C. This is the best novel

D. No error

20. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains as error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**

He was studying in the **dimmer** light

A. most dim

B. dim

C. dimmest

D. more dim

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.

Language is a powerful device that (1)_____ communication and interaction between individuals. It serves as a crucial tool for expressing thoughts, emotions, and ideas. (2)_____ richness of language can be observed in various forms, including spoken and written interaction. People employ language to convey their intentions, share knowledge, and build relationships. It is a fundamental aspect of human interaction and plays a vital role in shaping societies and cultures. Without language, cooperation would be (3)_____, as it serves as the foundation for collaboration and understanding among diverse communities. Furthermore, language is dynamic and stationary, evolving over time to adapt to changing environments. New words are (4)_____ into the vocabulary, reflecting advancements in technology, science and culture. The ability to modify and adapt language is a key aspect of linguistic competence. (5)_____, the importance of language cannot be underestimated. It is a fundamental tool for human expression and interaction, facilitating the exchange of ideas and the formation of connections among people.

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

A. delays

B. experiences

C. qualifies

D. facilitates

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

A. A

B. An

C. The

D. No article

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

A. challenges

B. challenge

C. challenger

D. challenging

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
    A. integrity
    B. integration
    C. integral
    D. integrated

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
    A. In conclusive
    B. In any case
    C. In order to
    D. In spite of

Answers

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

Explanations

1. A) **Analytical**

    The passage critically examines the gap between intuitive and formal learning, presents research findings, and suggests solutions, making it analytical in tone.

    B) **Pessimistic**: While the passage highlights issues in education, it also discusses improvements and solutions, making it more constructive rather than negative.

    C) **Humorous**: There is no humor or lightheartedness in the passage; it maintains a serious and factual tone.

    D) **Indifferent**: The passage shows concern for improving education and suggests solutions, which contradicts an indifferent or apathetic tone.

2. **B) Real-life practice fosters strong mental calculation skills, but abstract classroom maths remains challenging.**

    The passage shows that children who work as street vendors can do complex mental calculations but struggle with simpler classroom arithmetic. This suggests that practical, real-life practice fosters certain calculation skills that do not necessarily translate into academic performance.

    A: The passage does not conclude that poverty increases intelligence, but rather that it compels children to learn specific real-world math skills out of necessity.

    C: The passage notes a gap — not alignment — between real-world calculations and formal classroom learning.

    D: There is no evidence that low-income children lack interest in maths; the difficulty is in bridging practical and formal methods, not motivation.

3. **D) It helps develop a skilled workforce that can handle both practical and academic challenges**

    The passage highlights that combining real-world skills with formal education can enhance students' employability and competency. A workforce proficient in both practical and academic skills supports socioeconomic progress.

    A: While exam performance is mentioned, the main emphasis is on real-world application, not just test scores.

    C: Bridging the gap does not immediately eliminate poverty; it focuses on long-term skill development.

    B: The passage does not discuss reducing policy implementation costs, but rather enhancing quality and relevance of education.

4. A) **Abundance**

Abundance (A) is the correct answer because "deprivation" refers to a state of lacking something essential (like food, education, or resources), whereas "abundance" means having plenty or more than enough.

5. **A) A person who studies excessively but lacks practical knowledge**

   A person who studies excessively but lacks practical knowledge is correct because the passage mentions that students should be street-smart rather than just "bookworms," implying that mere academic knowledge without practical application is not ideal.

   B) A person who loves reading novels and poetry is incorrect because while "bookworm" can refer to someone who reads a lot, in the given context, it implies excessive academic focus without real-world application.

   C) A teacher who encourages interactive learning is incorrect because the passage contrasts bookworms with the need for real-world skills, and bookworms are not described as interactive teachers.

   D) A student who is good at mathematics is incorrect because the bookworm refers to general excessive academic studying rather than specifically excelling in mathematics.

6. D) **'dropped by the club unexpectedly'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'drop by' एक Phrasal Verb है जिसका अर्थ है जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी से मिलने या कहीं जाने के लिए अचानक और अनौपचारिक रूप से आना। वाक्य का संदर्भ यह है कि Heba ने क्लब पर अनायास ही जाकर अभिवादन किया और बातचीत की। अतः 'dropped by the club unexpectedly' सही उत्तर है।

   'dropped by the club unexpectedly' is the correct choice because 'drop by' is a phrasal verb meaning 'to visit a place briefly and informally.' The sentence implies that Heba visited the club unexpectedly to say hello and catch up. Hence, 'dropped by the club unexpectedly' fits the context accurately.

7. D) **'What'** का use होगा क्योंकि "what" का अर्थ होता है "वह चीज़ जो" और यह वाक्य के दोनों भागों को जोड़ता है। वाक्य में homemade ice cream को specify किया गया है कि वह वही चीज़ है जो दी गई थी। इसलिए, 'What' सही उत्तर है। 'Which' का अर्थ है "कौन-सा" और यह विकल्पों को specify करने के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहां context में नहीं है। 'While' का अर्थ है "जबकि" और यह comparison या समय के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो यहां सही नहीं है। 'When' का अर्थ है "कब" और यह समय को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है, लेकिन वाक्य समय से संबंधित नहीं है।

   'What' will be used because it means "the thing which" and connects the two parts of the sentence. The sentence specifies homemade ice cream as the thing that was given, making 'What' appropriate. 'Which' means "which one" and is used to specify a choice, which isn't relevant here. 'While' means "whereas" or "during," which is used for comparison or time, and doesn't fit here. 'When' refers to "time," but the sentence isn't discussing time.

8. B) **Austere** (adjective) – Severe, strict, plain, or simple in manner, attitude, or lifestyle. कठोर, सादगीपूर्ण

    Synonym: **Sombre** (adjective) – Serious, solemn, plain, or subdued. गंभीर, सादा

    - **Happy** (*adjective*) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment; joyful. प्रसन्न
    - **Luxurious** (*adjective*) – Characterized by grandeur, comfort, or extravagance. भव्य, विलासितापूर्ण
    - **Giddy** (*adjective*) – Lighthearted, dizzy, or frivolous. अस्थिर, चंचल

9. C) The correct spelling of '**centuary'** is '**century'**, which means "a period of one hundred years" सदी.

10. A) The correct spelling of the word **'persuit'** is **'pursuit'**, which means **"the act of chasing or striving to achieve something"** (लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए पीछा करना या प्रयास करना)

11. C) **'Ethics'** का use होगा क्योंकि "ethics" का अर्थ होता है नैतिक सिद्धांतों का एक समूह जो किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में व्यवहार को नियंत्रित करता है। यहां sentence में 'animal welfare' और 'legislative laws' का उल्लेख है, जो नैतिकता से संबंधित है। इसलिए 'ethics' सही उत्तर है। 'Customs' का अर्थ है रीति-रिवाज या परंपराएं, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। 'Considers' का अर्थ है विचार करना, जो गलत है। 'Resistant' का अर्थ है विरोधी या प्रतिरोधक, जो यहां animal welfare या laws से मेल नहीं खाता

    Ethics' will be used because "ethics" refers to a set of moral principles governing behavior in a specific area. The sentence talks about 'animal welfare' and 'legislative laws,' which are directly related to ethics. 'Customs' means traditions or practices, which do not align with the context. 'Considers' means to think about, which is grammatically and contextually incorrect here. 'Resistant' means opposing or resistant to something, which does not fit the subject of animal welfare or laws.

12. C) **Mean** (adjective) – Unkind, cruel, ungenerous, unpleasant. क्रूर, अनुदार, मतलबी

    Antonym: **Sympathetic** (adjective) – Showing understanding and care, compassionate, kind-hearted. सहानुभूतिशील, दयालु

    - **Apathetic (adjective)** – Indifferent, showing no emotion or interest. उदासीन, निस्पृह
    - **Rude (adjective)** – Impolite, disrespectful, offensive. असभ्य, अभद्र
    - **Modest (adjective)** – Humble, unassuming, not boastful. विनम्र, साधारण

13. A) **Obstinate** (adjective) – Stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade one to do so. जिद्दी, हठी

Antonym: **Flexible** (adjective) – Willing to change or adapt; open-minded and accommodating. लचीला, परिवर्तनशील

- **Adamant** (adjective): Refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind; unyielding, inflexible. अडिग, दृढ़

- **Competent** (adjective): Having the necessary ability, knowledge, or skill to do something successfully. सक्षम

- **Fearless** (adjective): Lacking fear, brave, courageous. निडर

14. C) The correct spelling of the INCORRECTLY spelt word '**hiddden**' is '**hidden'**. means "kept out of sight; concealed" छिपा हुआ, गुप्त।

15. C) '**had wondering'** का use गलत है क्योंकि 'had' के बाद verb का past participle प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'wondering' present participle है, जबकि 'wondered' past participle है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: Sam and Teena had wondered what to do this weekend.
The phrase 'had wondering' is incorrect because the verb "had" should be followed by the past participle form of the main verb. Instead of 'had wondering', it should be 'had wondered' to form the correct past perfect tense. Let's explain this in detail: Sam and Teena had wondered what to do this weekend.

16. B) **'is covering' के बदले 'is covered' का प्रयोग होगा** क्योंकि यहाँ Passive Voice का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। "The sky" स्वयं कुछ नहीं कर रही है, बल्कि उसे dark clouds से ढका जा रहा है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा— "The sky is covered with dark clouds."
'is covering' should be replaced with 'is covered' because the sentence requires the passive voice. "The sky" is not performing the action but is being acted upon (covered by dark clouds). Therefore, the correct sentence is— "The sky is covered with dark clouds.

17. B) 'careful' के बदले 'carefully' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ verb 'considered' को modify करने के लिए adverb 'carefully' की आवश्यकता है। 'Careful' एक adjective है, जो noun या pronoun को modify करता है, जबकि 'carefully' एक adverb है, जो verb को modify करता है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा— "The committee has carefully considered the report which you sent us.".
'careful' should be replaced with 'carefully' because the word is modifying the verb 'considered,' and an adverb is required to modify a verb. 'Careful' is an adjective, which modifies a noun or pronoun, while 'carefully' is an adverb, which modifies a verb. Therefore, the correct sentence is— "The committee has carefully considered the report which you sent us.".

18. A) **Procrastination** (noun) – The action of delaying or postponing something, putting off tasks intentionally or habitually. आलस्य, टालमटोल

Antonym: **Eagerness** (noun) – Enthusiastic willingness or readiness to do something promptly. उत्साह, तत्परता

- **Timidness** – Incorrect. **Timidness** (noun) means lack of courage or confidence, shyness. डरपोकपन, झिझक

- **Hawing** – Incorrect. Hawing (noun) refers to hesitating or being indecisive in speech or actions. हिचकिचाहट, झिझक

- **Hesitance** – Incorrect. Hesitance (noun) means reluctance or unwillingness to act. हिचकिचाहट, संकोच

19. D) No error

 वाक्य में "This is the best novel" Present Tense में है, और "I have read" का प्रयोग (Present Perfect Tense में सही है क्योंकि यह किसी क्रिया का वर्तमान effect दर्शाता है। "in a very long time" समय सीमा को इंगित करता है, लेकिन इसका तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि verb past में ही होनी चाहिए।

There is no error in the sentence. The sentence uses the Present Perfect Tense ("I have read") correctly, as it describes an action completed in the past with relevance to the present moment. The phrase "in a very long time" indicates the duration since a comparable event occurred but does not necessitate the use of the Past Tense.

20. B) 'dimmer' के बदले 'dim' का use होगा क्योंकि 'dim' एक Adjective है और यहाँ तुलना नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए Comparative Degree (dimmer) की आवश्यकता नहीं है, Comparative degree का उपयोग तब होता है जब दो चीजों के बीच तुलना की जाती है। लेकिन इस वाक्य में केवल प्रकाश (light) की स्थिति का वर्णन किया गया है, अतः positive degree ('dim') का प्रयोग सही होगा।

The sentence uses the word "dimmer," which is in the comparative degree. Comparative degree is used when there is a comparison between two things. However, the sentence merely describes the quality of the light without any comparison. Hence, the positive degree ("dim") is correct.

21. D) **Facilitates** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "सुगम बनाना" या "सुविधा प्रदान करना।" sentence में mention है कि भाषा एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण है जो व्यक्तियों के बीच संचार और संवाद को सक्षम बनाती है। इस संदर्भ में, "facilitates" उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह इंगित करता है कि भाषा संचार और अंतःक्रिया को सरल और प्रभावी बनाती है। जबकि: Delays का अर्थ है "देरी करना," जो यहां सही नहीं है क्योंकि भाषा का उद्देश्य बाधा डालना नहीं है। Experiences का अर्थ है "अनुभव करना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता है क्योंकि यह संचार को सक्षम करने के संदर्भ में नहीं आता। Qualifies का अर्थ है "योग्य बनाना," लेकिन यह वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुरूप नहीं है।

Facilitates is the correct choice because it means "to make something easier or enable it." The sentence describes how language is a powerful tool that enables communication and interaction between individuals. Hence, "facilitates" fits perfectly as it highlights the role of language in simplifying and enabling communication. Whereas: Delays means "to postpone or slow down," which contradicts the context as language does not obstruct communication. Experiences means "to encounter or undergo," which is irrelevant in the context of enabling communication.

Qualifies means "to make eligible," which does not align with the idea of enabling or simplifying communication.

22. C) **The'** का use होगा क्योंकि "The" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष या विशिष्ट चीज़ को दर्शाना। यहां "richness of language" के बारे में बात की जा रही है, जो कि एक विशिष्ट अवधारणा है। इसलिए 'The' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'A' का अर्थ होता है किसी अनिश्चित चीज़ को दर्शाना, 'An' का उपयोग स्वर ध्वनि से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के लिए होता है।

The' will be used because it emphasizes something specific or unique. The phrase "richness of language" refers to a specific richness being discussed, making "the" suitable here. Whereas, 'A' refers to something general, 'An' is used before vowel sounds but doesn't fit the context.

23. D) **Challenging'** का use होगा क्योंकि "challenging" एक adjective है, जिसका अर्थ है कठिन या demanding। Sentence में यह बताया गया है कि बिना भाषा के, सहयोग करना कठिन या चुनौतीपूर्ण होगा। Adjective 'challenging' यहां "would be" के बाद appropriately उपयोग होता है क्योंकि यह सहयोग के स्वभाव को describe कर रहा है। 'Challenge' (noun) का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह sentence के structure के साथ fit नहीं होता है। यहां adjective चाहिए जो cooperation को describe कर सके। 'Challenges' (plural noun) का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह grammatically sentence के singular structure से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Challenger' (noun) का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है एक व्यक्ति जो चुनौती देता है, जो contextually सही नहीं है।
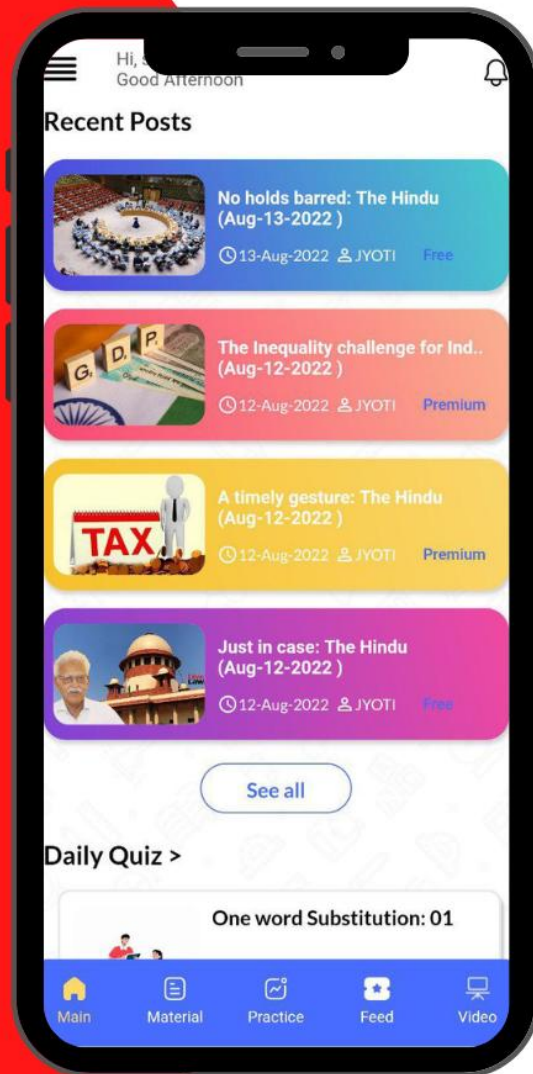
'Challenging' will be used because it is an adjective meaning difficult or demanding. The sentence implies that without language, cooperation would become difficult, making 'challenging' an apt choice. 'Challenge' (noun) doesn't fit the structure. 'Challenges' (plural noun) is grammatically incorrect here. 'Challenger' (person posing a challenge) is irrelevant in this context. Challenge' (noun) is incorrect because the sentence structure requires an adjective to describe the nature of cooperation. 'Challenges' (plural noun) is also incorrect as it doesn't fit grammatically with the singular structure of "would be." 'Challenger' (noun) is incorrect as it refers to a person who poses a challenge, which is irrelevant in this context.

24. D) **Integrated'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि यहाँ sentence में mention है कि vocabulary में नए शब्द शामिल (integrated) किए जाते हैं। "Integrated" का अर्थ होता है "समाहित करना या जोड़ना।" sentence का संदर्भ यह है कि भाषा समय के साथ विकसित होती है, और नई तकनीकों, विज्ञान और संस्कृति के विकास को दर्शाने के लिए नए शब्द जोड़े जाते हैं। "Integrity" का अर्थ है "ईमानदारी "या "अखंडता," जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है। यह एक noun है और यहाँ verb की आवश्यकता है। "Integration" का अर्थ है "एकीकरण," जो यहाँ noun है। यह वाक्य में व्याकरण के अनुसार फिट नहीं बैठता। "Integral" का अर्थ है "अविभाज्य हिस्सा," और यह adjective है। यहाँ वाक्य में passive structure के लिए verb चाहिए, न कि adjective।

'Integrated' will be used because it means "to combine or include something as part of a whole." The sentence refers to new words being included in the vocabulary to reflect advancements in technology, science, and culture. The context clearly requires a past participle verb in passive voice, which is why 'Integrated' is the most appropriate choice. Integrity means honesty or unity, which doesn't fit the sentence grammatically or contextually. Integration is a noun referring to the process of combining, which is unsuitable here as the sentence demands a verb in passive form Integral is an adjective, which does not align with the grammatical requirement of the sentence

25. B) 'In any case' का use होगा क्योंकि यह निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए सही Connector है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि भाषा का महत्व कम नहीं आँका जा सकता। Passage में mention है कि भाषा का महत्व अपरिहार्य है और इसे कम करके नहीं आंका जा सकता, इसलिए 'In any case' यहां सही फिट बैठता है। 'In conclusive' सही नहीं है 'conclusive' का सही use 'in conclusion' के रूप में किया जाता है।। 'In order to' का अर्थ है किसी उद्देश्य को व्यक्त करना, जो यहां वाक्य के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'In spite of' का उपयोग विरोधाभास के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है

In any case' will be used because it is the correct connector to conclude, emphasizing that the importance of language cannot be underestimated. The passage highlights that the importance of language cannot be underestimated, making 'In any case' the most suitable option. 'In conclusive' is incorrect as it is not a valid phrase and does not fit the context. 'In order to' means to express purpose, which does not align with the context of concluding a statement. 'In spite of' implies contradiction, which is inappropriate here.

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