

External circumstances cannot dictate inner peace

Individuals **often encounter** persons whose behaviour challenges patience and principles. These individuals may **slander**, **belittle** efforts, or **bask in** the glow of **pomp**. These moments test not only **resolve** but also a sense of purpose.

What do you think should be done in such situations? It is **tempting** to react emotionally, to fight back against every insult or injustice. Yet this approach often **leads to exhaustion**, pulling one into a **vortex** of negativity. However, another way requires a deeper understanding of oneself and a shift in perspective.

When **confronted** with unreasonable people, the first **instinct** is often to confront or compete. This 'fight mode' seems like a natural response: focusing on their every word and action, **crafting rebuttals**, and defending oneself. But such a **path**, while **momentarily** satisfying, **can** become an **obsession**. It **drains** energy, **clouds** judgment, and shifts life's focus to something external and temporary.

The Bhagwad Gita offers an alternative perspective **rooted in** faith and inner transformation. Krishna speaks of the power of conscious **alignment** with **the Divine**, assuring that his **grace** can **overcome** obstacles. The challenge is not to control external circumstances but to redirect energy inward towards growth, purpose, and trust in the higher plan.

When viewed as a tool for self-improvement rather than a **hindrance**, **adversity** transforms into an opportunity for growth. The unreasonable **person**, however **tricky**, **becomes** like a weight at the gym. Lifting that weight **strengthens resilience** and faith. Faith, like a muscle, requires exercise to grow. Without trials, faith remains untested.

The unreasonable behaviours of others serve as a unique test, pushing one to rely not on '**the shifting sands** of circumstances' but on a **steady** foundation of spiritual connection.

Human nature often **gravitates** toward negativity. When wronged, it is easy to fall into cycles of blame and self-pity. These **thoughts**, repeated over time, **create** chemical responses in the brain, forming habits that can be hard to break. This **addiction** to **playing the victim**, constantly replaying scenarios of being wronged, **perpetuates** negativity.

To break this cycle, the Gita teaches the **recognition** of true identity as **eternal** souls connected to **the Supreme**. When **anchored** in this understanding, thoughts shift. **The same situation** that once **evoked despair** now **becomes** manageable, even meaningful. **Faith** in this higher Truth **rewires** thinking, breaking the addiction to negativity.

Choosing faith and **integrity** over conflict is not about **passivity**. It is an act of quiet strength, a declaration that external circumstances will not dictate inner peace. This path is not without effort but leads to freedom rooted in knowledge of support from something more significant.

Krishn **assures** in the Gita: “To those who are constantly devoted and worship Me with love, I give the understanding by which they can come to Me.” This assurance invites focus not on solving every problem but on remaining **steadfast** in trust and efforts. When the **need** to control outcomes **is** **relinquished**, and faith is aligned, a **peace** that **surpasses** all challenges **is** found. Unreasonable people may still exist, and obstacles will arise, but they no longer **hold sway** over the heart or mind. **[Practice]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Dictate** (verb) – Control, Command, Direct, Govern, Influence नियंत्रित करना
2. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, Repeatedly, Regularly, Commonly, Usually अक्सर
3. **Encounter** (verb) – Face, Meet, Confront, Experience, Come across सामना करना
4. **Slander** (verb) – Defame, Libel, Smear, Malign, Discredit बदनाम करना
5. **Belittle** (verb) – Disparage, Diminish, Undermine, Mock, Devalue छोटा करना
6. **Bask** (in) (verb) – Enjoy, Revel, Delight, Relish, Luxuriate आनंद लेना
7. **Pomp** (noun) – Splendor, Grandeur, Display, Show, Magnificence ऐश्वर्य/ ठाट-बाट
8. **Resolve** (verb) – Decide, Determine, Settle, Conclude, Solve संकल्प करना
9. **Tempt** (verb) – Lure, Entice, Attract, Seduce, Allure लुभाना
10. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, Result in, Bring about, Produce, Trigger वजह बनना
11. **Exhaustion** (noun) – Fatigue, Weariness, Tiredness, Burnout, Depletion थकावट
12. **Vortex** (noun) – Whirlpool, Spiral, Swirl, Chaos, Turbulence भंवर
13. **Confront** (verb) – Face, Challenge, Oppose, Tackle, Address सामना करना
14. **Instinct** (noun) – Intuition, Impulse, Urge, Feeling, Inclination सहज प्रवृत्ति
15. **Craft** (verb) – Create, Design, Formulate, Devise, Shape तैयार करना
16. **Rebuttal** (noun) – Refutation, Counterargument, Denial, Response, Rejection खंडन
17. **Momentarily** (adverb) – Briefly, Temporarily, Fleetingly, For a moment, Transiently क्षण भर
18. **Obsession** (noun) – Fixation, Compulsion, Preoccupation, Mania, Infatuation जुनून
19. **Drain** (verb) – Deplete, Exhaust, Sap, Empty, Weaken खाली करना
20. **Cloud** (verb) – Obscure, Dim, Shadow, Blur, Darken धुंधला करना
21. **Root** (in) (verb) – Base, Ground, Establish, Anchor, Embed जड़ जमाना
22. **Alignment** (noun) – Agreement, Harmony, Coordination, Adjustment, Conformity संरेखण
23. **The Divine** (noun) – God, Supreme Being, Deity, Higher Power, Almighty ईश्वर
24. **Grace** (noun) – Blessing, Favor, Mercy, Kindness, Elegance कृपा

25. **Overcome** (verb) – Conquer, Surmount, Defeat, Master, Prevail over काबू पाना
26. **Hindrance** (noun) – Obstacle, Barrier, Impediment, Hurdle, Blockage बाधा
27. **Adversity** (noun) – Hardship, Difficulty, Misfortune, Challenge, Trouble विपत्ति
28. **Tricky** (adjective) – Difficult, Complicated, Complex, Challenging, Problematic मुश्किल
29. **Strengthen** (verb) – Reinforce, Fortify, Boost, Enhance, Intensify मजबूत करना
30. **Resilience** (noun) – Endurance, Toughness, Flexibility, Strength, Fortitude मजबूती
31. **The shifting sands** (noun) – Instability, Uncertainty, Changeability, Flux, Unpredictability अस्थिरता
32. **Steady** (adjective) – Stable, Constant, Firm, Consistent, Unwavering स्थिर
33. **Gravitate** (verb) – Move, Drift, Tend, Lean, Incline आकर्षित होना
34. **Play the victim** (phrase) – Complain, Whine, Blame, Lament, Feel sorry for oneself शिकार बनना
35. **Recognition** (noun) – Acknowledgment, Acceptance, Appreciation, Validation, Approval मान्यता
36. **Eternal** (adjective) – Everlasting, Immortal, Perpetual, Timeless, Endless अनंत
37. **The Supreme** (noun) – God, Almighty, Divine, Creator, Higher Power परमात्मा
38. **Anchor** (verb) – Secure, Fix, Ground, Stabilize, Fasten स्थिर करना
39. **Evoke** (verb) – Elicit, Provoke, Stir, Arouse, Inspire उत्पन्न करना
40. **Despair** (noun) – Hopelessness, Desperation, Misery, Anguish, Sorrow निराशा
41. **Integrity** (noun) – Honesty, Morality, Virtue, Uprightness, Rectitude ईमानदारी
42. **Passivity** (noun) – Inactivity, Indifference, Apathy, Submissiveness, Inertia निष्क्रियता
43. **Assure** (verb) – Guarantee, Promise, Reassure, Confirm, Ensure आश्वासन देना
44. **Steadfast** (adjective) – Loyal, Firm, Resolute, Unwavering, Dedicated दृढ़
45. **Relinquish** (verb) – Surrender, Abandon, Renounce, Give up, Yield त्यागना
46. **Surpass** (verb) – Exceed, Outdo, Outshine, Transcend, Eclipse पार करना
47. **Hold sway** (phrase) – Dominate, Control, Influence, Prevail, Rule प्रभाव रखना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Inner Peace is Independent of External Circumstances:** External challenges, such as difficult people or situations, do not have to dictate one's inner peace.
2. **Challenging Behaviors Test Resolve:** Encounters with unreasonable individuals who slander, belittle, or act arrogantly test patience, principles, and purpose.
3. **Emotional Reactions are Tempting but Exhausting:** Reacting emotionally to insults or injustices may feel satisfying initially but often leads to exhaustion and negativity.
4. **Fight Mode is Natural but Draining:** Confronting or competing with unreasonable people may seem instinctive, but it can become obsessive, draining energy and clouding judgment.
5. **Bhagavad Gita's Perspective:** The Gita emphasizes inner transformation and alignment with the Divine, focusing on growth and trust in a higher plan rather than controlling external circumstances.
6. **Adversity as a Tool for Growth:** Challenges can be reframed as opportunities for self-improvement, strengthening resilience and faith.
7. **Faith Requires Testing:** Like a muscle, faith grows stronger through trials and adversity.
8. **Unreasonable People as Spiritual Tests:** Difficult individuals serve as tests to rely on spiritual connection rather than external circumstances.
9. **Human Tendency Toward Negativity:** People often fall into cycles of blame, self-pity, and victimhood, which can become habitual and hard to break.
10. **Breaking the Cycle of Negativity:** The Gita teaches recognizing one's true identity as an eternal soul connected to the Supreme, which shifts perspectives and breaks negative thought patterns.
11. **Faith Rewires Thinking:** Anchoring in spiritual understanding transforms despair into manageable, meaningful experiences.
12. **Choosing Faith Over Conflict:** Opting for faith and integrity is an act of quiet strength, not passivity, and preserves inner peace.
13. **Effort Leads to Freedom:** This path requires effort but results in freedom rooted in spiritual knowledge and trust.
14. **Krishna's Assurance in the Gita:** Devotion and love for the Divine provide understanding and peace, reducing the need to control outcomes.
15. **Peace Beyond Challenges:** With faith and trust, unreasonable people and obstacles lose their power over one's heart and mind, leading to lasting peace.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Cynical
 - B. Inspirational
 - C. Mocking
 - D. Defensive
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Insisting on direct confrontation to overcome adversity
 - B. Pursuit of external approval for inner peace
 - C. Attaining spiritual growth and inner peace through faith
 - D. Emphasizing material achievements over personal growth
3. **Based on the passage, what is the primary reason the author suggests “another way” rather than responding to negativity with immediate confrontation?**
 - A. It helps in winning external validation.
 - B. It prevents physical altercations with others.
 - C. It allows for inner transformation and conserving energy.
 - D. It fosters a habit of ignoring all challenges.
4. **According to the passage, the “unreasonable person” can be viewed like a _____ that strengthens resilience and faith.**
 - A. mirror
 - B. weight at the gym
 - C. competitor
 - D. billboard
5. **Which sacred text does the passage reference as offering an alternative perspective for dealing with adversity?**
 - A. The Bible
 - B. The Quran
 - C. The Bhagwad Gita
 - D. The Torah
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
 - A. Surrender
 - B. Disgust
 - C. Trifle
 - D. Consicstent
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Ecstatic

 - A. Interested
 - B. Happy
 - C. Angry

- D. Shocked
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a phrasal verb error.**
Mrs. Premlatha asked / Malini to hand down / all the / payment slips
- A. payment slips
B. Mrs. Premlatha asked
C. Malini to hand down
D. all the
9. **Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error.**
The accideent on the highway caused a long traffic jam.
- A. acident
B. accidnt
C. accident
D. acident
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Cultural heritage is the lifeblood of any _____ and serves as a link between generations
- A. birthright
B. lethargy
C. believe
D. civilisation
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
The project's tight deadline and complex requirements made it a grueling task for the team.
- A. Inclusive
B. Accessible
C. Empowering
D. Challenging
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Energy
- A. Speed
B. Power
C. Strife
D. Frailty
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
The detective's job was to discern the truth from the web of lies.
- A. Confuse
B. Fabricate
C. Perceive
D. Ignore
14. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error**
- A. We watches movies every Friday night.
B. The sun rises in the east.

- C. She always eats healthy meals.
D. He works as a software developer
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Accepting how wonderful you truly are and incorporating this _____ into your attitude and personality is perhaps one of the most difficult things to do in life.
A. folly
B. craziness
C. insight
D. glitch
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Please listen to all announcements _____.
A. hungrily
B. easily
C. generally
D. attentively
17. **Select the most appropriate verb form to fill in the blank.**
Arun _____ his bicycle to school every day.
A. riding
B. ride
C. rode
D. rides
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
He is _____ tired to finish his homework.
A. to
B. more
C. too
D. Most
19. **What does it imply when people say to 'read between the lines'?**
A. To read something fast
B. To skip initial and final lines in a paragraph
C. To avoid detailed information
D. To read with an ability to infer the meaning
20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
A piece of cake
A. A cake which is sold as a piece
B. A slice of cake for eating
C. A cake that broke into pieces
D. Easy to do or achieve

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.

My next pet, Ari, was a pigeon. He became convinced that he was not a bird at all and refused to ____ 1 _____. If he wanted to get on a table or a chair, he stood below it, cooing until someone picked him up. He would even try to come ____ 2 _____ walks with us. This, however, we had to stop for, _____ 3 _____ you carried him on your shoulder or else you let him walk behind. If you let him walk, you had to slow down your own _____ 4 _____ to suit his, for should you get too far ahead, you would find him running after you, cooing frantically, his chest pouted out with _____ 5 _____.

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

- A. fly
- B. file
- C. flea
- D. read

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

- A. in
- B. by
- C. at
- D. on

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

- A. either
- B. ever
- C. neither
- D. never

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

- A. piece
- B. pace
- C. peace
- D. space

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

- A. intimation
- B. inclination
- C. indignation
- D. ignition

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Inspirational

The passage motivates readers to see adversity as an opportunity for growth and emphasizes faith and inner transformation. This positive and encouraging approach makes the tone inspirational.

A: The passage does not express distrust or a negative, pessimistic view of the situation. Instead, it offers hope and reassurance.

C: There is no ridicule or scornful tone directed at anyone; the passage urges empathy and faith.

D: Although the passage discusses dealing with slander or negativity, it does so with calm self-reflection rather than defensive aggression.

2. C) Attaining spiritual growth and inner peace through faith

The passage underscores relying on faith, inner transformation, and a higher spiritual understanding to remain at peace despite external challenges.

A: The passage advises against reacting aggressively and emphasizes a more reflective, faith-oriented approach.

B: The passage explicitly cautions against letting external circumstances dictate inner well-being.

D: The focus is on spiritual evolution and maintaining integrity, not on acquiring material gains.

3. C) It allows for inner transformation and conserving energy.

The passage emphasizes that constantly fighting back against insults or unreasonable people drains energy and leads to negativity. Instead, “another way” – focusing inward and aligning with a higher purpose – fosters personal growth and conserves mental and emotional resources.

A: The author never suggests seeking “external validation” as a motive; rather, the focus is on inner peace and growth.

B: The passage does not center on preventing “physical” confrontations; it discusses emotional and spiritual well-being.

D: The author does not advocate “ignoring all challenges”; instead, one should face them differently, using faith and introspection.

4. B) weight at the gym

The passage explicitly compares dealing with difficult individuals to lifting a weight at the gym, suggesting that these challenges, like weights, build strength (resilience) and faith.

A: While a mirror might reflect our flaws, the text specifically likens challenging people to a “weight,” not a mirror.

C: The passage mentions not engaging in constant competition but shifting focus inward; "competitor" contradicts this approach.

D: A "billboard" does not fit the context of strengthening resilience or faith.

5. **C) The Bhagwad Gita**

The passage explicitly cites the Bhagwad Gita, mentioning "Krishn" and quoting his assurance about overcoming obstacles through faith and devotion.

6. D) The incorrect spelling is **Consicstent**, The correct spelling is **Consistent**, which means "acting or done in the same way over time, especially so as to be fair or accurate" (संगत, एकरूप).

7. **B) Ecstatic (adjective)** – Extremely happy, overjoyed, elated, jubilant, thrilled. **बेहद खुश, अत्यधिक प्रसन्न**

Synonym: Happy (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment, cheerful, joyful, delighted. **खुश, प्रसन्न**

- **Angry (adjective)** – Feeling or showing strong annoyance or hostility, enraged, furious. **गुस्से में**
- **Shocked (adjective)** – Surprised or upset by something unexpected, astounded, horrified. **हैरान, स्तब्ध**
- **Interested (adjective)** – Curious, attentive, fascinated. **रुचि रखने वाला**

8. C) 'hand down' के बदले 'hand over' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hand down' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को विरासत में देना, जबकि यहाँ संदर्भ है 'payment slips' को सौंपने का। सही phrasal verb 'hand over' है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को किसी के पास सौंपना; जैसे— The manager asked him to hand over the documents.

'hand over' will be used instead of 'hand down' because 'hand down' means to pass something as an inheritance, but here the context is to deliver or give the 'payment slips.' Therefore, the correct phrasal verb is 'hand over,' which means to deliver something to someone; Like— The manager asked him to hand over the documents.

9. C) The correct spelling of 'accideent' is 'accident', which means "an unexpected and unplanned event or circumstance, especially one resulting in damage or injury." **हादसा, दुर्घटना।**

10. D) 'Civilisation' का use होगा क्योंकि "civilisation" का अर्थ है सभ्यता या समाज जो सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक धरोहर से प्रभावित होता है। sentence में mention है कि सांस्कृतिक धरोहर किसी भी समुदाय के लिए जीवनधारा है और पीढ़ियों के बीच एक सेतु के रूप में कार्य करती है। इस प्रकार, 'civilisation' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। 'Birthright' का अर्थ है जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त

नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की बात कर रहा है, न कि किसी व्यक्तिगत अधिकार की।

'Lethargy' का अर्थ है आलस्य, जो संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Believe' एक verb है जिसका अर्थ है विश्वास करना। यह sentence में noun के स्थान पर प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता।

'Civilisation' is the correct choice because it refers to a society or culture influenced by shared cultural and historical heritage. The sentence states that cultural heritage is the lifeblood of any group and serves as a bridge between generations, making 'civilisation' the most appropriate option. 'Birthright' means an inherent right or privilege by birth, which does not align with the sentence discussing cultural heritage. 'Lethargy' means laziness or lack of energy, which is unrelated to the context. 'Believe' is a verb meaning to trust or have faith, and a noun is required in this sentence.

11. D) **Grueling** (adjective): Extremely tiring and demanding, requiring great effort and perseverance. अत्यधिक थकाने वाला

Synonym: Challenging (adjective): Testing one's abilities, demanding effort and skill, difficult yet stimulating. किसी की क्षमताओं की परीक्षा लेने वाला

- **Inclusive** (adjective): Including all types of people or things, comprehensive. सभी प्रकार के लोगों या चीजों को शामिल करने वाला।
- **Accessible** (adjective) Easy to approach or use, available. आसानी से उपयोग या पहुंचने योग्य।
- **Empowering** (adjective): Giving someone the authority, confidence, or ability to do something. किसी को शक्ति, आत्मविश्वास, या क्षमता प्रदान करना।

12. B) **Energy** (noun) – The strength and vitality required for sustained physical or mental activity; forcefulness, vigor, dynamism. शक्ति, ऊर्जा, बल

Synonym: Power (noun) – The capacity or ability to do something; force, strength, authority. सामर्थ्य, बल, शक्ति

- **Speed** – The rate at which someone or something moves; quickness, swiftness, velocity.
गति, तेजी
- **Strife** – Angry or bitter disagreement; conflict, discord, struggle. झगड़ा, विवाद
- **Frailty** – The condition of being weak or delicate; fragility, weakness, infirmity. दुर्बलता, कमजोरी

13. C) **Discern** (verb): To recognize or identify something clearly, distinguish, detect, notice.
पहचानना, भांपना, अंतर करना

SYNONYM: Perceive (verb): To become aware or conscious of something, to recognize or realize.

समझना, महसूस करना

- **Confuse (verb):** To make something unclear, to mix up or perplex. भ्रमित करना
- **Fabricate (verb):** To invent or make up something, often deceitfully. झूठ गढ़ना, बनावट करना
- **Ignore (verb):** To pay no attention to, disregard. अनदेखा करना

14. A) 'watches' के बदले 'watch' का use होगा क्योंकि 'We' Subject है जो Plural है और Present Indefinite Tense में Plural Subject के साथ Verb की Base Form का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे— They play cricket every evening.

'watch' will be used instead of 'watches' because 'We' is a plural subject, and in Present Indefinite Tense, the base form of the verb is used with plural subjects. For example— They play cricket every evening.

15. C) 'Insight' का use होगा क्योंकि "insight" का अर्थ होता है गहरी समझ या दृष्टिकोण। इस वाक्य में कहा गया है कि यह समझना और उसे अपने स्वभाव और व्यक्तित्व में शामिल करना मुश्किल है। यह संदर्भ "insight" को उपयुक्त बनाता है। जबकि: Folly का अर्थ है मूर्खता, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। Craziess का अर्थ है पागलपन, जो संदर्भ के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। Glitch का अर्थ है तकनीकी खामी, जो वाक्य में बेमेल है।

'Insight' will be used because it means deep understanding or perspective. The sentence discusses accepting a wonderful realization about oneself and incorporating it into personality and attitude, which aligns well with 'insight.' Whereas: Folly means foolishness, which is irrelevant here. Craziess implies madness, which doesn't fit the context. Glitch means a technical error, which is mismatched in this scenario.

16. D) "attentively" का use होगा क्योंकि "attentively" का अर्थ होता है ध्यानपूर्वक। यह वाक्य संदर्भ में कह रहा है कि सभी घोषणाओं को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनें। यहां "attentively" एक adverb के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है जो "listen" verb को modify करता है। Hungrily का अर्थ है भूख के साथ, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है क्योंकि यह भोजन से संबंधित होता है। Easily का अर्थ है आसानी से, लेकिन यह verb "listen" को modify करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि सुनने का संदर्भ 'ध्यान' की मांग करता है। Generally का अर्थ है आमतौर पर, लेकिन यहां specific रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह फिट नहीं होता।

In this sentence, "attentively" will be used because it means to listen with focus or concentration. The context of the sentence suggests that announcements should be listened to carefully. Here, "attentively" acts as an adverb modifying the verb "listen." Hungrily means

with hunger, which is irrelevant here as it pertains to food. Easily means without difficulty, but it doesn't suit the verb "listen" in this context, which requires focus. Generally means in a general way, but the context demands specific attention, making it unsuitable.

17. D) **Rides**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह एक सामान्य आदत (habit) को व्यक्त करता है। Present Indefinite Tense में, जब subject singular (Arun) होता है, तो verb में '-s' या '-es' जोड़ा जाता है। यहाँ, 'Arun' daily basis पर स्कूल जाता है, जो Present Indefinite का संकेत देता है।

Rides' is correct because it expresses a habitual action. In the Present Indefinite Tense, when the subject is singular (Arun), the verb takes an '-s' or '-es' ending. Here, 'Arun' going to school daily indicates a habitual action fitting the Present Indefinite.

18. C) **Too**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'too' का अर्थ है "इतना अधिक कि यह कुछ करने में बाधा बन जाए।" यहाँ sentence में mention है कि वह इतना थका हुआ है कि अपना होमवर्क पूरा नहीं कर सकता। यह संदर्भ में बिल्कुल सही बैठता है 'To' का अर्थ "की ओर" होता है और यह infinitive के रूप में भी प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन यह यहाँ वाक्य का अर्थ नहीं बनाता। 'More' का अर्थ "अधिक" होता है, लेकिन यह तुलना करने के लिए उपयोग होता है और यहाँ इसका कोई स्थान नहीं है। 'Most' का अर्थ "सबसे अधिक" होता है, लेकिन यह superlative डिग्री में उपयोग होता है और वाक्य में इसका प्रयोग अनुचित है।

Too' will be used because it means "to such an extent that it prevents something from happening." In this sentence, it conveys that he is so tired that he cannot finish his homework, which perfectly fits the context. 'To' means "towards" or is used as part of an infinitive, but it doesn't make sense in this sentence. 'More' means "greater in amount or degree" and is used for comparisons, which is not applicable here. 'Most' means "the greatest in amount or degree," used in the superlative form, and is irrelevant in this context.

19. D) **read between the lines (Idiom)**- To read with an ability to infer the meaning To understand the hidden or implied meaning behind words or actions. शब्दों या कार्यों के पीछे छिपे हुए या अप्रत्यक्ष अर्थ को समझना।

20. D) **A piece of cake** (idiom)-Easy to do or achieve – आसान काम

21. A) 'Fly' का use होगा क्योंकि "fly" का अर्थ है उड़ना, और संदर्भ के अनुसार, कबूतर होने के बावजूद, उसने उड़ने से इनकार कर दिया। जबकि 'File' का अर्थ है क्रमबद्ध करना या दर्ज करना, 'Flea' एक परजीवी है, और 'Read' का अर्थ पढ़ना है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Fly' should be used because it means to soar or glide in the air, and in the context, the pigeon, despite being a bird, refused to fly. Whereas, 'File' means to arrange or record, 'Flea' refers to a parasite, and 'Read' means to interpret written text, none of which fit here.

22. 'D) **On**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह किसी चीज़ पर या किसी चीज़ के साथ जुड़ने को दर्शाता है। sentence में कहा गया है कि कबूतर हमारे साथ "walks" पर आने की कोशिश करता था। यह बताता है कि वह हमारे साथ चलते समय हमारे कंधे पर बैठने का प्रयास करता था। इसलिए, 'on walks' सही विकल्प है। 'In': "In" का उपयोग आमतौर पर किसी वस्तु या स्थान के अंदर होने के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'By' का अर्थ है "पास में" या "द्वारा," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'At': "At" स्थान या समय को इंगित करता है, जो "walks" के साथ सही नहीं है।

On' is the correct choice because it denotes being atop or associated with something. The sentence mentions that the pigeon tried to accompany them on walks. This implies that the pigeon either wanted to ride "on" their shoulder or physically participate in their walks, making "on walks" appropriate. 'In': Refers to being inside something, which does not fit the context here. 'By': Suggests proximity or means, which is not contextually relevant. 'At': Indicates a location or point in time, which does not align with the idea of walking with them.

23. A) **Either**' का use यहाँ सही है क्योंकि वाक्य में विकल्प दिए जा रहे हैं: "या तो आप उसे अपने कंधे पर ले जाएँ या उसे पीछे चलने दें।" 'Either' का उपयोग जब दो विकल्प प्रस्तुत करने के लिए होता है, जैसे कि यहाँ।

'Ever' का अर्थ है "कभी," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Neither' का उपयोग तब होता है जब दोनों विकल्पों को नकारा जाता है, जो इस वाक्य में सही नहीं है। 'Never' का अर्थ है "कभी नहीं," जो इस संदर्भ में अनुचित है।

Either' is the correct choice because the sentence provides two options: "either you carried him on your shoulder, or you let him walk behind." 'Either' is used to present two choices, as it does here. 'Ever' means "at any time," which does not fit in this context. 'Neither' is used to negate both options, which is not the case in this sentence. 'Never' means "not at any time," which is inappropriate in this context.

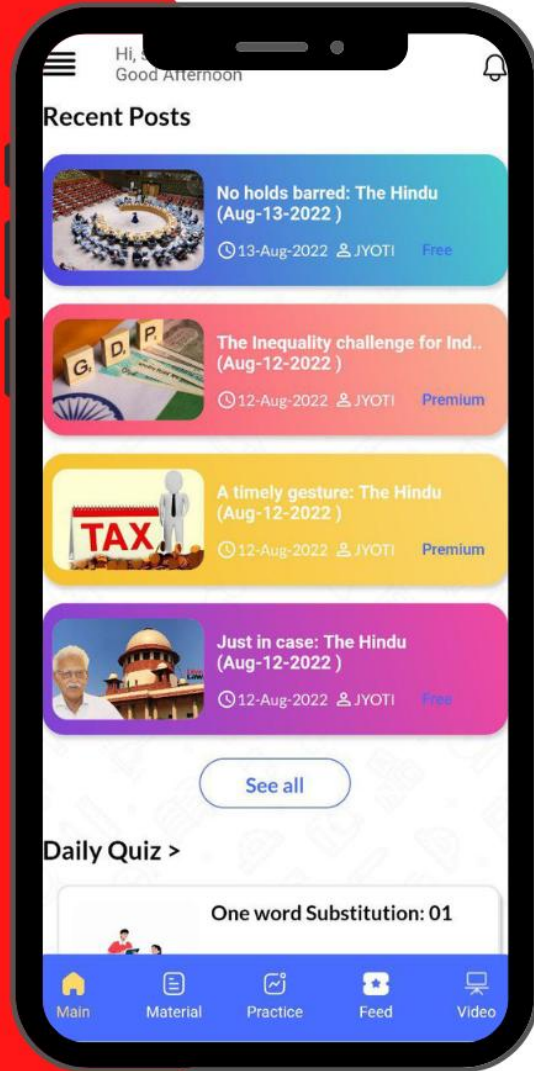
24. B) **Pace**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है गति या चाल। sentence में कहा गया है कि यदि आप कबूतर को चलने देते हैं, तो आपको अपनी गति उसकी चाल के अनुसार धीमी करनी होगी। इसलिए, 'pace' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। 'Piece' का अर्थ है टुकड़ा। यह इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यहां गति की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी टुकड़े की। 'Peace' का अर्थ है शांति। यह वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता क्योंकि यहां शांति का उल्लेख नहीं है। 'Space' का अर्थ है स्थान। यह संदर्भ से भटक जाता है क्योंकि वाक्य में गति या चाल की बात हो रही है, स्थान की नहीं।

'Pace' will be used because it means speed or rate of movement. The sentence mentions slowing down your speed to match the pigeon's movement. Hence, 'pace' is the correct choice.

'Piece' means a part or portion of something. It is inappropriate here as the context is about speed, not parts. 'Peace' means calmness or tranquility. It does not fit because the sentence is not referring to a peaceful state. 'Space' refers to an area or gap. It is irrelevant here as the focus is on speed, not physical space.

25. C) **Indignation**" का अर्थ होता है नाराजगी या गुस्सा, विशेषकर जब किसी को लगता है कि उनके साथ गलत व्यवहार किया गया है। sentence में बताया गया है कि कबूतर (pigeon) नाराज होकर दौड़ रहा है और उसका सीना फूला हुआ है। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि यहाँ 'indignation' का सही उपयोग होगा। 'Inclination' का अर्थ है झुकाव या प्रवृत्ति, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Intimation' का अर्थ है सूचना देना, जो वाक्य के भाव के अनुसार सही नहीं है। 'Ignition' का अर्थ है आग लगाना या चालू करना, जो यहाँ अनुचित है।

'Indignation' means anger or annoyance, particularly due to perceived unfair treatment. The sentence describes the pigeon running frantically with puffed-out chest, implying indignation. 'Inclination' (a tendency) doesn't fit the context. 'Intimation' (notification) is irrelevant here. 'Ignition' (starting a fire) is contextually inappropriate



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