

The delicate strength of relationships

Relationships are beautiful. However, I **often** view them through the lenses of the boundaries deeply **ingrained** during childhood and over the **decades**. I fail to **grasp** that human relationships are pure and **unadulterated** emotions. They cannot follow any scientific formulae. I also need to **curb** my tendency to judge the **raw** emotions and reactions of others **solely** based on my experiences.

I am the oldest child of my generation in the entire family. A lesson deeply ingrained into my **psyche** by my elders was that I needed to be **mindful of** the youngsters and guests came first. I **discharged** my responsibilities with the **utmost** care till I had my first **setback** in my early teens. A much younger cousin was playing with my sister. Like all children, they also started fighting for the same toy. It **fell upon** me to **mediate**. My sister did not say anything but **burst into tears** when I tried to explain that it was our responsibility to take care of the younger guest. Her tears taught me an important lesson. We have tried hard not to burden our daughters with unnecessary **baggage**.

A few days into my first posting in the railways, I was asked to **chair** the farewell meeting of a retiring staff. I was the seniormost official in the **gathering** at the relatively young age of 25. I was **taken aback** when I was asked to speak a few words. **Eloquence** is not my strong suit. I prefer **brevity**, or even silent **brooding**, over a long drawn flowery speech. I remember my **impromptu** words even four decades later. I compared the professional journey of everyone from the time of joining till retirement to the life of a rose and the fragrance that it spreads till the end. I also compared the new life that the staff would **embark upon** from the next day to the **blooming** of a new flower. The staff had tears of **gratitude** in his eyes. The supervisors **applauded** me for words well said. It was Bengal where words spoken from the heart are also received with utmost sincerity. I had developed an instant connection and **lasting** relationships with them. They recognised me as a sensitive soul they could **uninhibitedly** approach for help. I may not always have been of much assistance, but it was enough for the person to unburden.

A young neighbour told me that she finds me **unduly** sensitive to certain situations. She said that she, and probably many more, **look up to** me for guidance. She went on to mention that I need to **curb** my **impulsive** reactions. My response was that I am an extremely sensitive and emotional person, and I have spent a lifetime worrying about others. It is now time for me to be myself. I rather **flippantly concluded**, "This is what I am."

This is a lesson I sometimes forget when **imparting** my words of **wisdom** to those **dear** to me. A long time as an engineer has made me too **rational** and logical. I often **find myself at the receiving end** when I **abruptly** interrupt my wife as she starts talking about something **bothering** her, a situation that I may feel is beyond her control. I conveniently forget my learnings over a lifetime, till she reminds me that she is aware of the **impossibility** of the situation. She wants me to let her **vent her frustrations**. I realise there is a lot I need to work on.

In author Mignon G Eberhart's words, "The **complexity** of human relationships **is** never simple to follow; it is like **intricate lacework**, but lacework made of steel."

To conclude, relationships are intricate, shaped by personal experiences, emotions, and deep-seated values. My journey has been one of constant learning—understanding that relationships cannot be governed by **rigid** logic but by sensitivity and **empathy**. From childhood lessons of responsibility to professional experiences that connected me with people on a deeper level, I have realised that emotions must be **acknowledged**, not judged.

Over the years, I have also recognised my own need to evolve. While my **rationality** has served me well, it sometimes **overshadows** the simple act of listening. As my wife often reminds me that not every problem requires a solution—sometimes, people just need to be heard. As I continue to **navigate** relationships, I **strive** to **embrace** emotions without overanalysing them. [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

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

Vocabulary

1. **Delicate** (adjective) – Fragile, Sensitive, Subtle, Fine, Tender नाजुक
2. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, Repeatedly, Regularly, Commonly, Usually अक्सर
3. **Ingrained** (adjective) – Deep-rooted, Inherent, Fixed, Entrenched, Ingrained गहराई से जमा हुआ
4. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
5. **Grasp** (verb) – Understand, Comprehend, Seize, Hold, Clutch समझना
6. **Unadulterated** (adjective) – Pure, Genuine, Unmixed, Untainted, Authentic शुद्ध
7. **Curb** (verb) – Restrict, Control, Limit, Check, Suppress रोकना
8. **Raw** (adjective) – Unprocessed, Natural, Unrefined, Crude, Fresh कच्चा
9. **Solely** (adverb) – Only, Exclusively, Purely, Merely, Entirely केवल
10. **Psyche** (noun) – Mind, Soul, Spirit, Consciousness, Inner self मन
11. **Mindful** (of) (adjective) – Aware, Conscious, Attentive, Considerate, Observant सचेत
12. **Discharge** (verb) – Perform, Execute, Fulfill, Carry out, Accomplish निर्वहन करना
13. **Utmost** (adjective) – Greatest, Maximum, Highest, Extreme, Supreme अत्यधिक
14. **Setback** (noun) – Failure, Obstacle, Difficulty, Problem, Hindrance, Reversal नाकामयाबी
15. **Fall upon** (phrasal verb) – Be responsible for, Be assigned to, Be tasked with, Be given to जिम्मेदार होना
16. **Mediate** (verb) – Intervene, Arbitrate, Negotiate, Reconcile, Facilitate मध्यस्थता करना
17. **Burst into tears** (phrase) – Cry suddenly, Weep, Sob, Break down, Shed tears अचानक रो पड़ना
18. **Baggage** (noun) – Burden, Load, Baggage, Emotional weight, Past issues बोझ
19. **Chair** (verb) – Lead, Preside over, Head, Conduct, Manage अध्यक्षता करना
20. **Gathering** (noun) – Meeting, Assembly, Group, Collection, Congregation सभा
21. **Take aback** (phrase) – Surprise, Shock, Astonish, Stun, Startle हक्का-बक्का करना
22. **Eloquence** (noun) – Fluency, Articulateness, Expressiveness, Persuasiveness, Rhetoric वाक्पटुता

23. **Brevity** (noun) – Conciseness, Succinctness, Shortness, Pithiness, Terseness संक्षिप्तता
24. **Brooding** (noun) – Thinking, Pondering, Reflecting, Meditating, Contemplating विचारमग्नता
25. **Impromptu** (adjective) – Spontaneous, Unrehearsed, Unplanned, Offhand, Extemporaneous तात्कालिक
26. **Embark upon** (phrasal verb) – Begin, Start, Commence, Undertake, Initiate शुरू करना
27. **Blooming** (noun) – Flowering, Blossoming, Flourishing, Thriving, Growth खिलना
28. **Gratitude** (noun) – Thankfulness, Appreciation, Gratefulness, Recognition, Acknowledgment कृतज्ञता
29. **Applaud** (verb) – Praise, Cheer, Clap, Commend, Acclaim सराहना
30. **Lasting** (adjective) – Enduring, Permanent, Long-term, Persistent, Sustained स्थायी
31. **Uninhibitedly** (adverb) – Freely, Openly, Boldly, Unrestrainedly, Spontaneously बेरोक-टोक
32. **Unduly** (adverb) – Excessively, Unnecessarily, Overly, Unreasonably, Inordinately अत्यधिक
33. **Look up to** (phrase) – Admire, Respect, Revere, Esteem, Idolize प्रशंसा करना
34. **Impulsive** (adjective) – Spontaneous, Rash, Hasty, Unthinking, Reckless आवेगशील
35. **Flippantly** (adverb) – Casually, Lightly, Frivolously, Thoughtlessly, Carelessly हल्के में
36. **Conclude** (verb) – End, Finish, Complete, Terminate, Wrap up समाप्त करना
37. **Impart** (verb) – Share, Communicate, Convey, Transmit, Pass on प्रदान करना
38. **Wisdom** (noun) – Knowledge, Insight, Prudence, Judgement, Understanding बुद्धिमत्ता
39. **Dear** (noun) – Loved one, Beloved, Close one, Precious, Cherished प्रिय
40. **Rational** (adjective) – Logical, Reasonable, Sensible, Practical, Sound तर्कसंगत
41. **Find oneself at the receiving end** (phrase) – Be the target, Be affected, Be on the receiving side, Face consequences निशाने पर होना
42. **Abruptly** (adverb) – Suddenly, Unexpectedly, Sharply, Hastily, Quickly अचानक
43. **Bother** (verb) – Disturb, Trouble, Annoy, Worry, Irritate परेशान करना
44. **Impossibility** (noun) – Unlikelihood, Impracticality, Unfeasibility, Hopelessness, Futility असंभवता

45. **Vent one's frustration** (phrase) – Express anger, Release emotions, Let off steam, Unburden, Complain गुस्सा निकालना
46. **Intricate** (adjective) – Complex, Complicated, Detailed, Elaborate, Sophisticated जटिल
47. **Lacework** (noun) – Embroidery, Filigree, Network, Webbing, Pattern जालीकारी
48. **Rigid** (adjective) – Strict, Inflexible, Stiff, Firm, Unyielding कठोर
49. **Empathy** (noun) – Understanding, Compassion, Sensitivity, Sympathy, Kindness सहानुभूति
50. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Recognize, Admit, Accept, Concede, Grant स्वीकार करना
51. **Rationality** (noun) – Logic, Reason, Sense, Sanity, Judgement तर्कशक्ति
52. **Overshadow** (verb) – Eclipse, Dominate, Outshine, Dwarf, Cloud छा जाना
53. **Navigate** (verb) – Steer, Guide, Direct, Maneuver, Pilot मार्गदर्शन करना
54. **Strive** (to) (verb) – Try, Attempt, Endeavor, Struggle, Aim प्रयास करना
55. **Embrace** (verb) – Accept, Adopt, Welcome, Hold, Hug अपनाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Relationships are beautiful but often viewed through the lens of childhood boundaries and personal experiences.
2. Human relationships are pure emotions and cannot be governed by scientific formulas or rigid logic.
3. The author reflects on being the oldest child in the family, burdened with responsibilities, and learning from a childhood incident with a younger cousin.
4. A lesson from childhood: avoid imposing unnecessary emotional baggage on others, especially children.
5. A professional experience in the railways taught the author the power of heartfelt words and emotional connections.
6. The author's impromptu speech at a farewell meeting created a lasting bond with colleagues, highlighting the importance of sincerity.
7. Relationships thrive on sensitivity and empathy, not just rationality or logic.
8. A young neighbor pointed out the author's sensitivity and impulsive reactions, prompting self-reflection.
9. The author acknowledges being overly sensitive and emotional, shaped by a lifetime of worrying about others.
10. Rationality, developed through years as an engineer, sometimes overshadows emotional understanding in personal relationships.
11. The author's wife reminds him that not every problem needs a solution—sometimes, people just need to be heard.
12. Relationships are complex, like intricate lacework made of steel, as described by Mignon G. Eberhart.
13. The author's journey is one of constant learning, balancing logic with emotional sensitivity.
14. Acknowledging and validating emotions is more important than judging or overanalyzing them.
15. The author strives to embrace emotions and listen more, evolving to nurture deeper, more meaningful relationships.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Analytical
 - B. Reflective
 - C. Sarcastic
 - D. Indifferent
2. **What can be inferred about the author's perspective on relationships over time?**
 - A. The author believes that relationships are best handled with strict logical reasoning.
 - B. The author initially followed rationality but later realized the importance of emotions and sensitivity in relationships.
 - C. The author believes that emotions should be completely suppressed for healthy relationships.
 - D. The author argues that relationships should be governed by childhood teachings alone.
3. **The author compares the professional journey of a retiring staff member to a ____ and the transition after retirement to a ____.**
 - A. river; waterfall
 - B. tree; falling leaves
 - C. rose; blooming flower
 - D. candle; extinguished flame
4. **Why did the author's wife often remind him not to interrupt when she was sharing her frustrations?**
 - A. Because she wanted him to provide immediate solutions.
 - B. Because she needed to express her emotions rather than receive logical advice.
 - C. Because she wanted him to correct her thinking process.
 - D. Because she believed that silence is more effective in problem-solving.
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The importance of being logical in relationships
 - B. The necessity of suppressing emotions for a stable life
 - C. The significance of career success over personal relationships
 - D. The evolving nature of human emotions and relationships
6. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

It is all one whether I go today or tomorrow.

 - A. just the same
 - B. in one piece
 - C. together
 - D. proper
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The street is crowded. You could easily get lost in this _____.

- A. maze
B. phase
C. faze
D. maize
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Intractable
A. Proper
B. Compliant
C. Versatile
D. Defiant
9. **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.**
Spanish person are well known worldwide / for their warm hospitality / and food
A. and food
B. no error
C. for their warm hospitality
D. spanish person are well known worldwide
10. **Identify the sentence with an error with respect to the use of present tense.**
A. She singing romantic songs.
B. She has sung romantic songs.
C. She sings romantic songs.
D. She has been singing songs
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
It is being asked why there has been no _____ taken yet.
A. attribution
B. distribution
C. action
D. simplification
12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the highlighted group of words in the given sentence.**
That scientist worked relentlessly to improve the instrument for measuring electric current.
A. compass
B. thermometer
C. ammeter
D. calculator
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the highlighted word(s) in the given sentence.**
Anybody can solve this problem if he tried.
A. because they try
B. if they try

- C. for they tried
D. if they were tried
14. **Which of the following words is a synonym of 'Evanescent'?**
A. Imitation
B. Fleeting
C. Exemplary
D. Delicious
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Constant efforts to achieve something
A. Perspicacious
B. Euphemism
C. Perseverance
D. Recant
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
They reinvested in their trades and indulged in unobtrusive consumption at home
A. Conspicuous
B. Preposterous
C. Obscure
D. Faint
17. **Select the grammatically correct sentence**
A. Having belief in yourself is the most bigger key to success.
B. Having beliefs in yourself is the bigger key to success.
C. Having belief in yourself is the big key to success.
D. Having belief in yourself is the biggest key to success
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
My mother always _____ to help people
A. takes a rain check
B. turns a deaf ear
C. breaks the bank
D. goes the extra mile
19. **Select the correctly spelled sentence.**
A. The athlete ran quickley across the finish line.
B. The athlete ran quickly across the finish line.
C. The athlet ran quicly across the finnish line.
D. The athelete ran quicly across the finish line
20. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**
Indeed, Jack is one of the clever men I have ever met.
A. the cleverest
B. clever
C. most clever
D. cleverer

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.

It (1) _____ no discriminations to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to (2) _____ the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by (3) _____ needs, and to give priority to the (4) _____ urgent cases of distress. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace (5) _____ all people.

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

- A. made
- B. make
- C. makes
- D. had made

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

- A. relieve
- B. increase
- C. clear
- D. decreased

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

- A. your
- B. their
- C. her
- D. his

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

- A. more
- B. most
- C. high
- D. least

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

- A. into
- B. of
- C. amongst
- D. at

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Reflective

The passage is introspective and explores the author's personal experiences with relationships, emotions, and sensitivity. The author reflects on past lessons and how they have shaped his understanding of human connections.

A: Incorrect because the passage is not presenting a logical breakdown or evaluation of relationships but is rather a personal contemplation.

C: Incorrect as there is no irony or mocking tone in the passage. Instead, the author expresses sincerity and personal growth.

D: Incorrect because the passage is deeply emotional and sensitive, showing the author's care and concern for relationships.

2. B) The author initially followed rationality but later realized the importance of emotions and sensitivity in relationships

The passage describes the author's journey from a logical, structured approach to relationships toward an understanding that emotions and sensitivity play a crucial role. The author acknowledges personal growth, realizing that strict logic does not always work in relationships and that emotions must be acknowledged.

A) The author clearly states that rigid logic does not govern relationships; instead, sensitivity and empathy matter.

C) The author emphasizes embracing emotions rather than suppressing them.

D) While childhood teachings shaped the author's early approach, the passage shows personal evolution beyond those teachings.

3. C) rose; blooming flower

In the passage, the author recalls an impromptu farewell speech where they compare the career journey to a rose spreading fragrance and retirement to a new flower blooming. This reflects the theme of continuity and transition rather than an end.

A) A river and waterfall suggest forceful movement, which is not the analogy used.

B) A tree with falling leaves implies decline, but the author's metaphor focuses on renewal and new beginnings.

D) A candle being extinguished suggests finality, whereas the author's comparison highlights a new phase of life, not an end.

4. B) Because she needed to express her emotions rather than receive logical advice.

The passage states that the author's wife reminded him that not every problem needs a solution and that sometimes, people just need to vent their frustrations. This suggests that she valued emotional support over logical problem-solving in such moments.

- A) She did not expect solutions but rather a listening ear.
 C) She was not looking for correction but emotional understanding.
 D) Silence was not the solution; instead, active listening was.

5. **D) The evolving nature of human emotions and relationships**

The passage primarily discusses how relationships are shaped by emotions, experiences, and personal growth. The author reflects on the lessons he has learned over the years about balancing rationality and emotional sensitivity.

A. Incorrect because the author acknowledges that relationships should not be governed by rigid logic but by emotions and empathy.

C. Incorrect as the passage emphasizes emotional connections more than career success.

B. Incorrect since the author stresses the importance of embracing and understanding emotions rather than suppressing them.

6. A) 'all one' के बदले '**just the same**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में mention है कि 'चाहे मैं आज जाऊं या कल, इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता।' यहाँ 'all one' का अर्थ 'कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ना' है, जो 'just the same' के समानार्थक है। अन्य विकल्प वाक्य के भावार्थ के अनुरूप नहीं हैं।

'**just the same**' will be used instead of 'all one' because the sentence is trying to convey that "it does not make any difference whether I go today or tomorrow." Here, 'all one' means 'no difference,' which is synonymous with 'just the same.' The other options do not align with the meaning of the sentence.

7. A) '**Maze**' का use होगा क्योंकि "maze" का अर्थ होता है जटिल मार्ग या भूलभुलैया, जिसमें खोने की संभावना अधिक होती है। sentence में mention है कि गली भीड़भाड़ वाली है और आप आसानी से खो सकते हैं, जो 'maze' सही है। 'Phase' का अर्थ है चरण या अवस्था, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता। 'Faze' का अर्थ है परेशान करना या विचलित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Maize' का अर्थ है मक्का (corn), जो इस संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता।

'**Maze**' will be used because it refers to a complex network of paths or a labyrinth where one can easily get lost. The sentence mentions that the street is crowded, and one could easily lose their way, making 'maze' the most suitable choice. 'Phase' means a stage or step, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Faze' means to disturb or unsettle, which does not fit here. 'Maize' refers to corn, which is completely unrelated to the sentence.

8. D) **Intractable** (adjective) – Hard to control or deal with; stubborn; obstinate. असभ्य, जिद्दी

Synonym: Defiant (adjective) – Showing resistance, bold disobedience, rebellious. विद्रोही, अवज्ञा करने वाला

- **Proper** (adjective) – Suitable, appropriate, correct. उपयुक्त
- **Compliant** (adjective) – Willing to agree or obey, submissive, yielding. आज्ञाकारी

- **Versatile** (adjective) – Able to adapt to many different activities, resourceful. बहुमुखी
9. D) '**Person**' के स्थान पर 'people' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में पूरे Spanish समुदाय की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी एक व्यक्ति की। इसलिए sentence में plural noun 'people' का use होना चाहिए।
'Person' will be replaced by 'people' because the sentence refers to the entire Spanish community (plural context) rather than an individual. Therefore, the plural noun 'people' is appropriate.
10. A) 'She singing romantic songs.' के बदले 'She is singing romantic songs.' का use होगा क्योंकि Present Continuous Tense में 'is/am/are + verb + ing' का use किया जाता है। यहाँ 'is' गायब है, जिससे वाक्य त्रुटिपूर्ण है; जैसे— She is singing romantic songs.
'She is singing romantic songs.' will be used instead of 'She singing romantic songs.' because Present Continuous Tense requires 'is/am/are' before the verb with -ing; Like— She is singing romantic songs.
11. C) '**Action**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ किया गया या प्रदर्शन किया गया कार्य। यहाँ यह पूछ रहा है कि अभी तक कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया गया है, इसलिए "action" यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Attribution' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का कारण या स्रोत निर्दिष्ट करना, जो यहाँ कदम उठाने या उपाय करने के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Distribution' का अर्थ होता है चीज़ों को एक समूह में बाँटना या फैलाना, जो कदम उठाने के संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Simplification' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को आसान या सरल बनाना, जो कदम उठाने के विचार से संबंधित नहीं है।
'Action' will be used because it refers to something done or performed, typically to achieve an aim. The sentence is questioning why no steps or measures have been taken yet, making "action" the most contextually appropriate choice. 'Attribution' means assigning a cause or source to something (e.g., "attribution of success"), which does not fit the context of taking measures or steps. 'Distribution' means the process of sharing or spreading things across a group, which does not align with the context of taking a step or measure. 'Simplification' refers to making something easier or less complicated, which is unrelated to the idea of taking measures or action.
12. C) '**Ammeter** (noun) – an instrument for measuring electric current. विद्युत धारा मापने का यंत्र
- **Compass (noun)** – A device used for navigation and orientation that shows direction relative to the cardinal points. दिशा सूचक यंत्र
 - **Thermometer (noun)** – A device used to measure temperature. तापमान मापने का यंत्र
 - **Ammeter (noun)** – A device used to measure electric current in a circuit. विद्युत धारा मापने का यंत्र

13. B) 'if he tried' के बदले 'if they try' का use होगा क्योंकि main clause "can solve" Present Tense में है। अतः Conditional Clause को भी वर्तमान काल में होना चाहिए। जैसे— "It can work if you try."

'instead of 'if he tried,' we will use 'if they try' because the main clause "can solve" is in the Present Tense. Thus, the conditional clause must also match the Present Tense. For example— "It can work if you try."

14. B) **Evanescent** (adjective): Lasting for a very short time, transient, ephemeral, short-lived. अस्थायी

Synonym: **Fleeting** (adjective) – Lasting for a very short time, brief, momentary, ephemeral. अल्पकालिक

- **Imitation** (noun): The act of copying someone or something, mimicry, replication. नकल
- **Exemplary** (adjective): Serving as a desirable model, commendable, ideal. अनुकरणीय
- **Delicious** (adjective): Highly pleasant to the taste, delightful, appetizing. स्वादिष्ट

15. C) **Perseverance** (noun) – Constant efforts to achieve something दृढ़ता, अथक प्रयास

- **Perspicacious** (adjective) – Having a ready insight into and understanding of things. तीव्रबुद्धि, चतुर
- **Euphemism** (noun) – A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt. शिष्ट भाषा, मृदुभाषी
- **Recant** (verb) – Say that one no longer holds an opinion or belief, especially one considered heretical. अपनी बात वापस लेना

16. A) **Unobtrusive** (adjective) – Not attracting attention; low-key, modest, inconspicuous. अदृश्य, ध्यान आकर्षित न करने वाला

Antonym: **Conspicuous** (adjective) – Attracting attention, noticeable, obvious, prominent. स्पष्ट, ध्यान आकर्षित करने वाला

- **Preposterous** (adjective) – Absurd, ridiculous, nonsensical, unreasonable. बेतुका
- **Obscure** (adjective) – Not clear, vague, hidden, unclear. अस्पष्ट
- **Faint** (adjective) – Weak, dim, indistinct, pale. मंद, हल्का

17. D) **Having belief in yourself is the biggest key to success.**

'the biggest' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ superlative degree का use किया जाएगा। sentence में 'the key' एक मात्र वस्तु को दर्शा रहा है और उसमें सबसे उच्च गुण को व्यक्त करने के लिए superlative degree का use आवश्यक है। अतः 'the biggest key' सही होगा। जैसे— Honesty is the biggest virtue in life.

'the biggest' will be used because here the superlative degree is required. The sentence is referring to 'the key,' which is a single entity, and to express the highest quality, the superlative degree must be used. Hence, 'the biggest key' is correct. Example— Honesty is the biggest virtue in life.

18. D) **Goes the extra mile** (idiom) – To make an extra effort or do more than expected.

अतिरिक्त प्रयास करना या अपेक्षा से अधिक करना।

- **Takes a rain check** (idiom) – To postpone an invitation or offer until a later time. आमंत्रण या प्रस्ताव को बाद के लिए स्थगित करना।
- **Turns a deaf ear** (idiom) – To ignore someone's requests or advice deliberately. किसी की बातों या अनुरोधों को अनदेखा करना।
- **Breaks the bank** (idiom) – To spend more money than one can afford. अपनी क्षमता से अधिक धन खर्च करना।

19. B) **The athlete ran quickly across the finish line**

इसमें 'athlete' और 'quickly' के सही spelling का use किया गया है। 'quickly' एक adverb है, जो 'ran' (verb) को modify कर रहा है। अन्य options में spelling errors हैं।

Option B is the correctly spelled sentence. It uses the correct spelling of 'athlete' and 'quickly'. 'Quickly' is an adverb that modifies the verb 'ran'. Other options contain spelling errors.

20. A) 'the clever' के बदले **'the cleverest'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ superlative degree का use आवश्यक है। sentence में 'one of' का use हुआ है और 'one of' के बाद हमेशा superlative degree आती है; जैसे— "It is one of the best books I have ever read." अतः सही sentence होगा: "Indeed, Jack is one of the cleverest men I have ever met."

'the clever' will be replaced with **'the cleverest'** because a superlative degree is required here. The phrase 'one of' is used in the sentence, and it is always followed by a superlative degree; for example: "It is one of the best books I have ever read."

Thus, the correct sentence will be: "Indeed, Jack is one of the cleverest men I have ever met."

21. C) **'Makes'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence present tense में है और subject singular है। 'Makes' का अर्थ है "कुछ करना या उत्पन्न करना।" Sentence का context बताता है कि यह किसी universal truth या ongoing action की बात कर रहा है, इसलिए 'makes' सही fit बैठता है। 'Made': यह past tense है, जबकि sentence present tense में है। 'Make': यह plural subject के लिए सही होता, लेकिन यहां subject singular है। 'Had made': यह past perfect tense है और context में सही नहीं है।

'Makes' is the correct answer because the sentence is in the present tense, and the subject is singular. The verb 'makes' is appropriate for a singular subject and indicates an ongoing or

habitual action. The sentence talks about a universal truth, so 'makes' fits best in this context. 'Made': This is in the past tense, which doesn't align with the present-tense context of the sentence. 'Make': This is for plural subjects, but the subject here is singular. 'Had made': This is in the past perfect tense, which is not suitable for the sentence's present-tense context.

22. A) '**Relieve**' का use होगा क्योंकि "relieve" का अर्थ है कष्ट को कम करना या दर्द को हल्का करना। Passage में mention है कि यह व्यक्तिगत कष्ट को कम करने का प्रयास करता है, इसलिए 'relieve' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Increase' का अर्थ है बढ़ाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ कष्ट कम करने की बात हो रही है। 'Clear' का अर्थ है साफ करना, जो संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Decreased' का अर्थ है कम करना, लेकिन इसे noun या pronoun के रूप में सीधे use नहीं किया जा सकता।

'Relieve' will be used because it means to reduce suffering or lighten pain. The passage mentions that it endeavors to reduce individual suffering, making 'relieve' suitable here.

'Increase' means to augment, which does not fit as the context is about reducing suffering.

'Clear' means to remove or make something clean, which is unrelated in this context.

'Decreased' means reduced, but it cannot be used directly as a noun or pronoun here.

23. B) "**their**" का use होगा क्योंकि "their" का अर्थ है "उनका," और यह plural pronoun है, जिसका use तब होता है जब subject collective या plural हो। Passage में संदर्भ "individuals" (बहुवचन) के लिए है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि यह collective group के बारे में बात कर रहा है। "Your" का use तब होता है जब directly किसी से बात की जा रही हो। "Her" और "His" singular pronouns हैं, जो किसी specific gender को दर्शाते हैं, लेकिन यहां gender-neutral plural संदर्भ है। इसलिए, "their" यहां सही विकल्प है।

The word "**their**" will be used because "their" is a plural pronoun meaning "belonging to them," and it is appropriate for a collective or plural subject. The passage refers to "individuals," which indicates a plural, gender-neutral context. "Your" is used when directly addressing someone. "Her" and "His" are singular pronouns representing specific genders, but here the context is plural and gender-neutral. Thus, "their" is the correct choice.

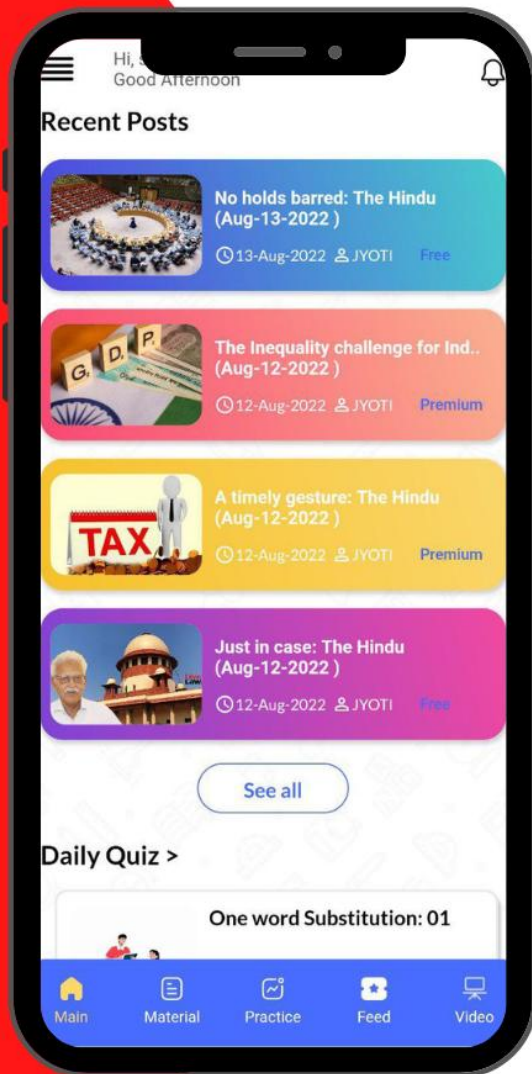
24. B) '**Most**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह "सबसे अधिक" या "अत्यंत" के अर्थ में इस्तेमाल होता है। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि यह संगठन संकट के "सबसे अधिक" जरूरी मामलों को प्राथमिकता देता है। 'More' का अर्थ है "अधिक," जो तुलनात्मक रूप में use होता है, लेकिन यहां कोई तुलना नहीं की जा रही है। 'High' का अर्थ है "उच्च," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है, और 'Least' का अर्थ है "सबसे कम," जो वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Most' will be used because it means "the greatest" or "extreme." The sentence states that the organization gives priority to the "most" urgent cases of distress. 'More' means "greater," which is used in a comparative sense, but no comparison is made here. 'High' means

"elevated," which doesn't fit the context, and 'Least' means "the smallest," which contradicts the intended meaning of the sentence.

25. C) **Amongst** का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'amongst' का अर्थ है "के बीच में" और यह शब्द लोगों या वस्तुओं के समूह के साथ use किया जाता है। यहाँ sentence में 'all people' के बीच आपसी समझ, मित्रता, सहयोग और स्थायी शांति को बढ़ावा देने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'amongst' उपयुक्त है। 'Into' का अर्थ है "के अंदर," जो यहाँ संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Of' का अर्थ है "का/के," जो स्वामित्व या संबंध दिखाने के लिए use होता है, परंतु यह वाक्य में grammatically सही नहीं है। 'At' का अर्थ है "पर," जो किसी स्थान या समय को इंगित करता है और यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है।

'Amongst' will be used because it means "in the middle of or surrounded by," and is appropriate when referring to a group of people or things. In the sentence, the context is about promoting mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation, and lasting peace amongst all people, making 'amongst' the correct choice. Options: 'Into' means "inside," which doesn't fit in the context here. 'Of' means "belonging to or related to," but grammatically it doesn't work in this sentence. 'At' refers to a specific place or time, which is irrelevant here.



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