

Mastering the art of reconciliation

The word '**reconciliation**' comes from the Latin word '**reconciliare**', which means 'to make good again' or 'to restore'. For **amiable** living, the **restoration** and continuation of **harmony** are essential. However, life is full of **ups and downs**, certainty and uncertainty. What's important is how we **bounce back**, reconcile and continue.

We are surrounded by people, situations, and environments that are ever-changing and **often** independent of our expectations and desires. We feel trapped in such situations against our **will**. As a result, we either live forcefully or quit **unwillingly**.

Living with or quitting without paying an emotional price is acceptable. However, being **immersed in grudges** and complaints daily is a forceful living **akin to** torture. Quitting unwillingly is **relinquishing**, but with regret.

In living forcefully or quitting with regrets, we pay an emotional price. We **undergo** a **sustained** feeling of **dissociation** and **despair** that silently **prevails** within and adversely influences our emotional well-being. **Overtly**, things appear fine, but internally, we **endure** pain. This is suffering and the root cause of many **ailments**.

In other species, needs of hunger, safety, **procreation**, and shelter are the basis of reconciliation. They struggle hard to **come to terms with** their **surroundings** and live in acceptance without grudges and complaints. However, human needs are **hierarchical** and complex.

Higher needs are a source of motivation and **restlessness**. Human beings can imagine, **anticipate** the future, **proactively** think and **forecast** growth. This potential **instils** a sense of **doership** and is the source of the secondary or acquired self, the ego.

During childhood, in response to society and family, we develop **mechanisms** to **cope**. These mechanisms become our conditioned and **deep-rooted** behaviour, which constitutes yet another source of the secondary self, with which we identify, feel comfortable, and find it easy to respond to external challenges.

However, we do not always get a favourable outcome. We repeatedly face the choice between forcing ourselves to live with or **giving up**.

Living with or quitting is not problematic, but being unable to free ourselves from the sustained feeling of **despair** is. **Reconciliation**, therefore, **must** happen at two levels, firstly that of ego, secondary self, with Self and subsequently with Others. **On the contrary**, we attempt to come to terms with others before coming to terms with the Self.

Hence, we **desperately** engage in changing people and situations around us.

Self, with which we came into the world, **was** free, **untainted** and pure. But we **erroneously** took the secondary self for real. **The secondary self**, with which we deeply identify, **is** also the cause of suffering.

Reconciliation is not about living forcefully or escaping, but instead being in the situation, in full command, yet being flexible and accepting without **resentment** or blame towards oneself or others. Things may not **turn up** as we expect, yet we remain confident, hopeful and responsible.

What is essential is not to suffer the sustained feeling of despair or regret. For this, **a healthy ego**, based on awareness, **is** necessary. As we reconcile with our inner Self, we gain awareness, **attain** peace, balance, and **equanimity**, and our responses to external situations and **vagaries** of life undergo a **quantum change**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Master** (verb) – learn thoroughly, acquire, perfect, control, excel at माहिर होना
2. **Reconciliation** (noun) – restoration, reunion, settlement, harmony, resolution मेल-मिलाप
3. **Reconciliare** (noun) – Latin origin meaning 'to restore', 'to bring together', 'to make good' पुनः मेल कराने वाला (लैटिन मूल)
4. **Amiable** (adjective) – friendly, pleasant, good-natured, affable, sociable सौम्य / मित्रवत
5. **Restoration** (noun) – renewal, reinstatement, return, revival, reestablishment पुनर्स्थापना
6. **Harmony** (noun) – peace, unity, balance, concord, accord सौहार्द
7. **Ups and downs** (phrase) – highs and lows, fluctuations, swings, changes, instability उतार-चढ़ाव
8. **Bounce back** (phrase) – recover, rebound, regain strength, get back up, recuperate फिर से संभल जाना
9. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, regularly, commonly, usually, repeatedly अक्सर
10. **Will** (noun) – intention, desire, determination, wish, resolve इच्छा / संकल्प
11. **Unwillingly** (adverb) – reluctantly, grudgingly, involuntarily, hesitantly, half-heartedly अनिच्छा से
12. **Immersed** (in) (adjective) – absorbed, engaged, involved, buried, engrossed डूबा हुआ
13. **Grudge** (noun) – resentment, bitterness, animosity, ill-will, rancour नाराज़गी
14. **Akin** (to) (preposition) – similar to, comparable to, like, resembling, related to समान / जैसा
15. **Relinquish** (verb) – give up, surrender, abandon, renounce, forgo त्यागना
16. **Undergo** (verb) – experience, go through, endure, face, submit to अनुभव करना
17. **Sustained** (adjective) – continuous, prolonged, persistent, steady, unbroken निरंतर
18. **Dissociation** (noun) – detachment, separation, disconnection, disunion, alienation अलगाव
19. **Despair** (noun) – hopelessness, gloom, misery, sadness, despondency निराशा
20. **Prevail** (verb) – dominate, exist, persist, triumph, be widespread प्रचलित होना
21. **Overtly** (adverb) – openly, clearly, obviously, visibly, publicly स्पष्ट रूप से

22. **Endure** (verb) – tolerate, suffer, withstand, go through, persevere सहना
23. **Ailment** (noun) – illness, disease, disorder, sickness, malady बीमारी
24. **Procreation** (noun) – reproduction, breeding, propagation, conception, generation प्रजनन
25. **Come to terms with** (phrase) – accept, adjust to, reconcile with, make peace with, deal with स्वीकार करना
26. **Surroundings** (noun) – environment, setting, ambiance, context, vicinity परिवेश
27. **Hierarchical** (adjective) – ranked, graded, tiered, layered, stratified पदानुक्रमिक
28. **Restlessness** (noun) – unease, agitation, anxiety, discontent, impatience बेचैनी
29. **Anticipate** (verb) – expect, foresee, predict, look forward to, forecast आशा करना
30. **Proactively** (adverb) – in advance, preventively, intentionally, energetically, positively सक्रिय रूप से
31. **Forecast** (verb) – predict, project, estimate, foresee, foretell पूर्वानुमान करना
32. **Instill** (verb) – implant, inculcate, inject, infuse, introduce डालना
33. **Doership** (noun) – sense of agency, initiative, action-taking, execution, responsibility कर्तापन / सक्रियता
34. **Mechanism** (noun) – system, method, process, framework, structure तंत्र
35. **Cope** (verb) – manage, handle, deal with, survive, overcome सामना करना
36. **Deep-rooted** (adjective) – ingrained, entrenched, established, fixed, fundamental गहराई से जुड़ा हुआ
37. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – surrender, abandon, quit, relinquish, let go छोड़ देना
38. **On the contrary** (phrase) – instead, rather, conversely, in contrast, in fact इसके विपरीत
39. **Desperately** (adverb) – urgently, hopelessly, frantically, recklessly, intensely बेहद
40. **Untainted** (adjective) – pure, unblemished, clean, unspoiled, flawless निष्कलंक
41. **Erroneously** (adverb) – mistakenly, incorrectly, wrongly, falsely, inaccurately गलती से
42. **Resentment** (noun) – bitterness, anger, irritation, grievance, grudge नाराज़गी
43. **Turn up** (phrasal verb) – appear, emerge, happen, arrive, come forth घटित होना

44. **Attain** (verb) – achieve, reach, accomplish, obtain, secure प्राप्ति करना
45. **Equanimity** (noun) – composure, calmness, balance, serenity, tranquility मानसिक संतुलन
46. **Vagaries** (noun) – fluctuations, unpredictability, variations, whims, anomalies अनिश्चितताएँ
47. **Quantum change** (noun) – It refers to sudden, dramatic, and enduring transformations in an individual's personality, behaviour, and emotional state भारी परिवर्तन

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Reconciliation** originates from the Latin word *reconciliare*, meaning to restore or make good again.
2. Harmony and peaceful coexistence are essential for a fulfilling life, despite life's inherent uncertainties.
3. People often find themselves trapped in changing situations that conflict with their desires and expectations.
4. Responses to such situations include either living forcefully or quitting unwillingly—both emotionally taxing.
5. Living with grudges or quitting with regret leads to emotional distress and silent suffering.
6. This internal despair negatively affects one's emotional well-being, often masked by an outward appearance of normalcy.
7. Unlike humans, other species reconcile with basic needs like hunger and safety without resentment.
8. Human needs are complex and hierarchical, including aspirations, imagination, and foresight.
9. These higher needs give rise to a secondary or acquired self (ego), based on social conditioning and coping mechanisms.
10. This ego-driven self becomes our default identity, often leading to misalignment with our pure, original Self.
11. Life presents repeated situations where we either have to live with challenges or let go of them.
12. The real challenge is not the act of staying or quitting, but our inability to overcome persistent despair and suffering.
13. True reconciliation must first occur between the ego (secondary self) and the original Self, then with others.
14. People often try to change external situations before resolving internal conflict, leading to dissatisfaction.
15. Mastering reconciliation means being aware, accepting situations without blame, and acting with responsibility, hope, and balance.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Reflective and insightful
 - B. Sarcastic and critical
 - C. Humorous and light-hearted
 - D. Aggressive and confrontational
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The superiority of the human mind over other species
 - B. The need to suppress emotions for harmony
 - C. The process of internal reconciliation for emotional well-being
 - D. Escaping difficult situations to avoid pain
3. **According to the passage, what is the emotional consequence of living forcefully or quitting unwillingly**
 - A. It brings immediate relief and emotional satisfaction
 - B. It causes a sustained feeling of dissociation and despair
 - C. It leads to reconciliation and inner peace
 - D. It eliminates the ego and secondary self
4. **Reconciliation, according to the author, is not about _____, but rather about being present, accepting, and responsible.**
 - A. adapting skillfully to social norms
 - B. escaping or forceful living
 - C. imposing our expectations on others
 - D. suffering in silence
5. **Why does the author emphasize reconciliation at the level of the Self before attempting it with others?**
 - A. Because external relationships are less important than self-centered goals
 - B. Because human needs are simpler and linear like animals
 - C. Because the secondary self is the root of emotional suffering
 - D. Because the ego must be destroyed to gain external control
6. **Select the option with the correct spelling to replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**

As the roller coaster reached its highest point, a surge of addrenalline coursed through her veins, making her heart race with excitement.

 - A. adreneline
 - B. adrenaline
 - C. adrennaline
 - D. adrineline

7. 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.
- Tara has been playing / cricket with her friends / since noon.
- A. No error
 - B. Tara has been playing
 - C. Cricket with her friends
 - D. Since noon
8. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word.
- As long as I live, I shall be obliged to my Uncle.
- A. grateful
 - B. pleased
 - C. thankless
 - D. indebted
9. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.
- A person who is mentally ill
- A. Psychologist
 - B. Lunatic
 - C. Psychiatrist
 - D. Mercenary
10. Select the most appropriate phrase to replace the underlined word.
- She is feeling unwell today, so she will not be going to work.
- A. under the weather
 - B. face like thunder
 - C. head in the clouds
 - D. chase rainbows
11. 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.
- I had never saw/ such a sight/ before I visited Switzerland
- A. such a sight
 - B. I had never saw
 - C. no error
 - D. before I visited Switzerland
12. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.
- The company's new product received affirmative feedback from customers.
- A. reflective
 - B. critical
 - C. detailed
 - D. positive
13. Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.

He bought strange vintage car on auction from the customs department.

- A. from the customs department
- B. on auction
- C. he bought
- D. strange vintage car

14. **Select the option that rectifies the underlined spelling error.**

The permissible limit of vehicle speed has been increased in India by the Road Transport Corporation.

- A. permissible
- B. permisibble
- C. parmissible
- D. Permitted

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

Though Amal took continuous medication, he was not able to _____ his injury.

- A. heel
- B. hill
- C. heal
- D. hail

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

Sathish remained unwavering in the face of the assaulting gang, standing as resolute as _____.

- A. stall
- B. steel
- C. steal
- D. still

17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Wine glass is very fragile. you must handle it with care

- A. Resilient
- B. Rough
- C. Sturdy
- D. delicate

18. **The following sentence has been split into four parts. Identify the part that contains a grammatical error.**

Surprisingly! / dark chocolates/ are most bitterer/ in taste

- A. in taste.
- B. are most bitterer
- C. dark chocolates
- D. surprisingly!

19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

- A. Gentle
- B. Brilliant
- C. Hektic

D. Kinetic

20. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

She confided in me on her anxious, whispering her secrets between sips of coffee

- A. on her anxiousness
- B. about her anxious
- C. about her anxiety
- D. regarding herself's anxiousness

Comprehension:

These letters are not intended to dominate your way of thinking or to persuade you to _____ 1_____ to the way the writer thinks or feels. It is really a dialogue _____ 2_____ two friends talking about their problems. You must have observed the state of our society, and that there must be a _____ 3_____ transformation in the way human beings live, their relation to each other, and in every way possible. We are deeply concerned for our students. The teacher is the _____ 4_____ important person in the school, for on her or him depends the future welfare of mankind. As the society is disintegrating, these schools must be centres for the regeneration _____ 5_____ the mind.

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

- A. conform
- B. confirm
- C. control
- D. affirm

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

- A. between
- B. unless
- C. before
- D. behind

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

- A. highly
- B. radical
- C. avoidable
- D. radial

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

- A. more
- B. much
- C. most
- D. not

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

- A. off
- B. under
- C. of
- D. although

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) Reflective and insightful

The passage delves deeply into the human psyche, emotions, ego, and the nature of reconciliation. It offers thoughtful insights into how we can live harmoniously with ourselves and others.

B: There is no mockery or bitter tone; the passage is earnest and thoughtful.

C: The subject matter is serious and introspective, with no attempt at humor.

D: The passage is calm, meditative, and focused on internal peace, not conflict.

2. C) The process of internal reconciliation for emotional well-being

The process of internal reconciliation for emotional well-being – The passage centers on reconciling with one's true Self and ego to attain peace and emotional balance.

A: While human complexity is mentioned, it's not the central theme.

B: The passage advocates awareness and acceptance, not suppression.

D: In fact, the passage discourages escapism and promotes inner strength and flexibility.

3. B) It causes a sustained feeling of dissociation and despair

The passage explicitly mentions that living forcefully or quitting unwillingly leads to "a sustained feeling of dissociation and despair," which negatively impacts emotional well-being.

A: The passage contradicts this—there is emotional suffering, not satisfaction.

C: Reconciliation and inner peace are the solution, not the consequence of quitting or forceful living.

D: The ego and secondary self are sources of suffering, not eliminated by quitting or forceful living.

4. B) escaping or forceful living

The passage states, "Reconciliation is not about living forcefully or escaping, but instead being in the situation..."

A: Adapting to norms is part of the childhood coping mechanism, but not directly opposed to reconciliation.

C: While imposing expectations is discouraged, the passage does not contrast it directly with reconciliation in this context.

D: Suffering is a result of lack of reconciliation, not what reconciliation is "about."

5. C) Because the secondary self is the root of emotional suffering

The passage explains that the secondary self (ego and conditioned behavior) is the cause of suffering, and reconciliation must begin with the Self to achieve peace and awareness.

A: The passage doesn't claim that relationships are less important, but rather that reconciliation with the Self must come first.

B: Human needs are stated as hierarchical and complex, not simple like animals'.

D: The ego isn't to be destroyed but made healthy and aware—destruction is not suggested

6. B) The correct spelling of the underlined word '**addrenalline**' is '**adrenaline**'

7. A) **No error**

8. C) **Obliged** (adjective) – Grateful, thankful, or feeling a sense of duty due to a favor or kindness. आभारी/ उपकृत

Antonym: Thankless (adjective) – Unappreciative, showing no gratitude or recognition for a favor or kindness. कृतघ्न

- **Grateful** (adjective) – Feeling or showing thanks, appreciative, obliged. आभारी
- **Pleased** (adjective) – Feeling or showing happiness or satisfaction. प्रसन्न
- **Indebted** (adjective) – Owing gratitude or thanks due to a favor. ऋणी

9. B) **Lunatic** (noun) – A person who is mentally ill, especially in a way that is dangerous or uncontrolled. पागल, मानसिक रूप से अस्वस्थ व्यक्ति

- **Psychologist** (noun) – A professional who studies mental processes and behavior but does not prescribe medication. मनोवैज्ञानिक
- **Psychiatrist** (noun) – A medical doctor specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, who can prescribe medication. मनोचिकित्सक
- **Mercenary** (noun) – A person primarily concerned with making money at the expense of ethics or a professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army. भाड़े का सिपाही या स्वार्थी व्यक्ति

10. A **under the weather** (idiom) – Feeling unwell or sick (बीमार या अस्वस्थ महसूस करना)

B) **face like thunder** – Looking very angry (बहुत गुस्से में दिखना)

C) **head in the clouds** – Daydreaming or not paying attention (ख्यालों में खोया हुआ या ध्यान न देना)

D) **chase rainbows** – Pursue unrealistic dreams (अवास्तविक सपनों का पीछा करना)

11. B) 'saw' के बदले '**seen**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में 'had' के साथ main verb का past participle (third form) use होता है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: "I had never seen such a sight before I visited Switzerland."

'**seen**' will be used instead of 'saw' because in the sentence, 'had' requires the main verb to be in its past participle (third form). Thus, the correct sentence is: "I had never seen such a sight before I visited Switzerland."

12. D) **Affirmative** (adjective) – Expressing agreement, approval, or support. सकारात्मक

Synonym: Positive (adjective) – Expressing certainty, agreement, or approval; optimistic and confident. सकारात्मक, अनुकूल

- **Reflective** (adjective) – Relating to deep thought or consideration, thoughtful. चिंतनशील
- **Critical** (adjective) – Finding fault, disapproving, or crucial for success. आलोचनात्मक, महत्त्वपूर्ण
- **Detailed** (adjective) – Including many particulars or facts, thorough. विस्तृत

13. D) 'strange vintage car' के बदले 'a strange vintage car' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'car' एक countable noun है और singular countable noun के साथ article (a/an/the) का use अनिवार्य है। यहाँ indefinite article 'a' का use होगा क्योंकि car के बारे में पहली बार बात हो रही है और यह unspecified है।

'a strange vintage car' will be used instead of 'strange vintage car' because here 'car' is a countable noun and an article (a/an/the) is mandatory with a singular countable noun. Here, the indefinite article 'a' will be used because the car is being mentioned for the first time and it is unspecified.

14. A) The correct spelling of 'permissible' is 'permissible,' which means "allowed or permitted by law or regulations." In Hindi, it means "आज्ञा पाने योग्य"।

15. C) 'Heal' का use होगा क्योंकि "heal" का अर्थ होता है घाव या चोट का ठीक होना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि Amal ने लगातार दवाई ली, फिर भी वह अपनी चोट को ठीक नहीं कर पाया, इसलिए 'heal' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Heel' का अर्थ है एड़ी (पैर का हिस्सा), 'Hill' का अर्थ है पहाड़ी, और 'Hail' का अर्थ है ओले गिरना या सलाम करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Heal' will be used because it means to recover from an injury or wound. The sentence mentions that Amal took continuous medication but was not able to recover from his injury, making 'heal' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Heel' refers to the back part of the foot, 'Hill' means a small mountain, and 'Hail' refers to frozen rain or greeting someone, which are irrelevant here

16. B) 'Steel' का use होगा क्योंकि "steel" का अर्थ होता है मजबूत और दृढ़, जैसे लोहा। sentence में mention किया गया है कि Sathish गैंग के सामने अडिग और दृढ़ खड़ा रहा, इसलिए 'steel' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'stall' का अर्थ है रुकना या ठहरना, 'steal' का अर्थ है चोरी करना, और 'still' का अर्थ है शांत या अभी भी, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Steel' will be used because it means strong and unyielding, like iron. The sentence mentions that Sathish remained unwavering and resolute against the gang, making 'steel' the correct

choice. Whereas, 'stall' means to pause or delay, 'steal' means to take unlawfully, and 'still' means calm or motionless, which do not fit in this context.

17. D) **Fragile** (adjective) – Easily broken, delicate, brittle, frail. नाजुक

Synonym: Delicate (adjective) – Easily broken or damaged, fine, dainty, sensitive. कोमल

- **Rough** (adjective) – Having an uneven or irregular surface, coarse, harsh. खुरदरा
- **Resilient** (adjective) – Able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions, strong, hardy. लचीला
- **Sturdy** (adjective) – Strongly and solidly built, robust, durable. मजबूत

18. B) " इस वाक्य में 'are most bitterer' में error है। 'bitterer' Comparative Degree है, और उसके साथ 'most' का उपयोग नहीं होता। 'Most' का उपयोग Superlative Degree के साथ होता है। सही वाक्य होगा: "are the most bitter" यदि Superlative Degree का उपयोग करना है, या केवल "are bitterer" यदि Comparative Degree का उपयोग करना है।

The error lies in the phrase 'are most bitterer'. The word 'bitterer' is a Comparative Degree, and it cannot be used with 'most', which is reserved for Superlative Degree. The correct sentence would be: "are the most bitter" if using the Superlative Degree, or just "are bitterer" for the Comparative Degree.

19. C) The incorrect spelling in the given options is C. **Hektic**, which should be spelled as **Hectic** त्यधिक व्यस्त या अस्त-व्यस्त।

20. C) 'about her anxiety' है क्योंकि यहाँ "about" का use किसी विषय के संदर्भ में करने के लिए उपयुक्त है। "anxious" एक adjective है और इसे noun form "anxiety" में बदलने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि वाक्य अर्थपूर्ण और व्याकरणिक रूप से सही हो।

The correct answer is "about her anxiety" because "about" is the appropriate preposition to indicate the subject, and "anxiety" is the correct noun form to describe the feeling.

21. A) 'Conform' का अर्थ होता है "किसी मानक, नियम या अपेक्षा के अनुसार चलना या उसका पालन करना।" यहाँ पर लिखा गया है कि लेखक अपने विचारों को थोपने या पाठक को अपने जैसा सोचने के लिए मजबूर करने का प्रयास नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए 'conform' सही उत्तर है क्योंकि यह संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है। 'Confirm' का अर्थ होता है "पुष्टि करना या सत्यापित करना," जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Control' का अर्थ है "नियंत्रण करना," जो वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Affirm' का अर्थ है "सकारात्मक रूप से घोषित करना," लेकिन इसका यहाँ कोई संबंध नहीं है।

'Conform' will be used because it means "to comply with rules, standards, or laws." The sentence emphasizes that the writer is not trying to dominate or persuade the reader to think

like them but rather engage in a dialogue. Hence, 'conform' is the appropriate choice.

'Confirm' means "to verify or make certain," which doesn't fit here. 'Control' means "to have power over," which is irrelevant to the context. 'Affirm' means "to state positively," but it doesn't align with the sentence's intent

22. A) '**Between**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'between' का अर्थ होता है दो व्यक्तियों या चीजों के बीच। वाक्य में 'दो दोस्तों के बीच बातचीत' का उल्लेख किया गया है, इसलिए 'between' यहाँ सही answer है। 'Unless' का अर्थ है "जब तक नहीं," जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं है। 'Before' का अर्थ है "पहले," जो समय के संदर्भ में use होता है और यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Behind' का अर्थ है "पीछे," जो स्थान के संदर्भ में है और यहाँ irrelevant है।

Between will be used because it means "involving two people or things." The sentence mentions "a dialogue between two friends," making 'between' the correct answer here. Whereas: 'Unless' means "except if," which is not suitable in this context. 'Before' refers to a time frame and does not fit here. 'Behind' means "at the back of," which is spatially related and irrelevant to this sentence.

23. B) '**Radical**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "मूलभूत या बुनियादी बदलाव"। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि समाज में लोगों के जीवन जीने के तरीके, उनके संबंधों और अन्य सभी पहलुओं में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में 'Radical' शब्द पूरी तरह से उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Highly' का अर्थ है "बहुत अधिक", 'Avoidable' का अर्थ है "जिससे बचा जा सकता है", और 'Radial' का अर्थ है "त्रिज्या से संबंधित", जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

Radical will be used because it means "fundamental or significant change." The sentence emphasizes the need for transformation in human lives, their relationships, and other aspects of society, making 'Radical' the most fitting choice. 'Highly' means "very much," 'Avoidable' means "capable of being avoided," and 'Radial' refers to "related to a radius," which are irrelevant in this context.

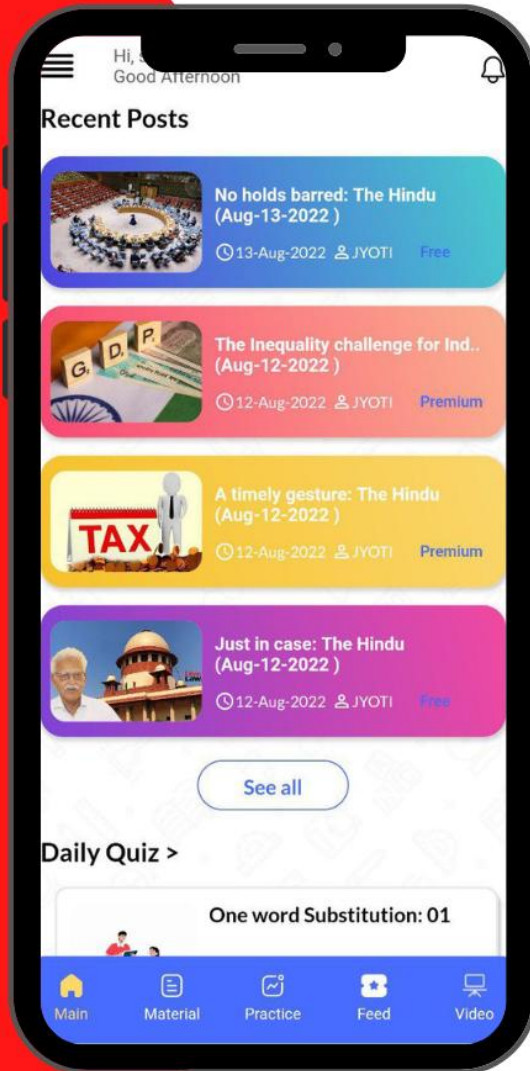
24. C) '**Most**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह superlative degree में है और "important person" के साथ सबसे उपयुक्त है। यह दर्शाता है कि शिक्षक स्कूल में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति हैं। 'More' का उपयोग comparative degree के लिए होता है और यह यहाँ फिट नहीं होता। 'Much' quantity को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है, और यहाँ degree को व्यक्त करने की आवश्यकता है। 'Not' का कोई तर्कसंगत उपयोग नहीं है क्योंकि यह वाक्य के संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता।

Most will be used because it is in the superlative degree and is the most appropriate fit with "important person," signifying that the teacher is the most important person in the school. 'More' is used for comparative degree and doesn't fit here. 'Much' is used to indicate quantity,

whereas this sentence requires expressing degree. 'Not' doesn't make logical sense as it doesn't align with the sentence's context.

25. C) 'Of' का use होगा क्योंकि "regeneration of the mind" में "of" यह दिखाता है कि मन की पुनःप्राप्ति का संदर्भ दिया जा रहा है। 'Of' का use किसी चीज़ की विशेषता या स्वामित्व को दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है। 'Off' का अर्थ होता है "अलग होना" या "दूरी", जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'Under' का अर्थ होता है "नीचे" या "अधीन", जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Although' का अर्थ है "हालांकि", जो यहाँ व्याकरणिक रूप से सही नहीं होगा।

'Of' will be used because "regeneration of the mind" indicates possession or association, which 'of' appropriately conveys. 'Off' means separation or distance, which doesn't fit here. 'Under' means beneath or under the influence of something, which is not contextually correct. 'Although' means "even though," which is grammatically incorrect in this context.



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