

Permanent damage: On the Trump administration and Harvard

Trump administration's **attack** on Harvard **will** have long-term impact

Civic life in the United States **stands** on multiple, strong and independent institutions in different fields. These **institutions**, whether constitutionality **mandated** or not, **have** a continuity, life and standing of their own, beyond particular individuals. They enable **diversity** and **pluralism**, and provide protection against **arbitrary** decisions by those in power. **Ironically** enough, U.S. President Donald Trump is **intent on** damaging its oldest and wealthiest educational institution — Harvard. After **harassing** the institution with investigations, orders to turn over records, and **freezing** funds and **grants** running to hundreds of millions of dollars, the U.S. government has said that Harvard cannot **enrol** foreign students in 2025-26. Some 6,800 international **students**, including more than 750 from India, **constitute** more than 27% of its current student strength. They will have to transfer to other institutions within the U.S. or leave, as per the government, which does not want any new international student there in 2025-26 either. The U.S. government has said that the student visa programme is a **privilege** that it has granted and Harvard “**relies heavily**” **on** foreign students to “build and maintain their **substantial endowment**”, which is said to run to over \$55 billion. And it sees foreign student visas and **tax-exempt** status as weapons in its **arsenal** against Harvard.

Across the world, the **authoritarian's** **playbook** for **pluralistic** societies **is** to identify an enemy against whom a campaign is **unleashed** based on real and imagined **grievances**. The campaign keeps the “enemy” in a **state** of **disarray**, even **turmoil**, with long-term damage and a **chilling effect**. Though **sullied** by **unsavoury** links, from the **Salem witch trials** to **Enron**, Harvard attracts some of the brightest talent from across the world and trains them for leadership roles in their chosen fields. It represents **liberalism** and knowledge creation that **advances globalisation**. Mr. Trump's working and middle class support base looks at Harvard as one among **elitist** vehicles of globalisation that have excluded them while promoting **affirmative action** for minorities, especially African-Americans. While **lineage** and family background of **prospective** students are a factor for Harvard, an extensive scholarship programme **seeks** to balance that. Harvard has said that it will go to court against the government's move just as it **sued** the Trump administration for freezing government funds. While the courts may well **stay** the ban, the damage has been done not just to Harvard but also to the image of American higher education and democratic principles. It is damage that cannot be easily **remedied**.

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

[Practice exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Civic life** (noun) – The public life of the citizen concerned with the affairs of the community and nation. नागरिक जीवन
2. **Mandate** (verb) – authorize, order, require, command, decree आदेश देना
3. **Diversity** (noun) – variety, heterogeneity, multiplicity, range, difference विविधता
4. **Pluralism** (noun) – coexistence, inclusivity, multiplicity, multiculturalism, diversity बहुलवाद
5. **Arbitrary** (adjective) – random, capricious, whimsical, dictatorial, irrational मनमाना
6. **Ironically** (adverb) – paradoxically, unexpectedly, strangely, oddly, sarcastically विडंबना यह है कि
7. **Intent** (on) (adjective) – determined, resolved, focused, committed, bent दृढ़
8. **Harass** (verb) – trouble, torment, persecute, intimidate, pester तंग करना
9. **Freeze** (verb) – halt, suspend, block, immobilize, stop रोक देना
10. **Grant** (noun) – funding, subsidy, donation, allowance, endowment अनुदान
11. **Enrol** (verb) – register, admit, sign up, enter, enlist नामांकन करना
12. **Constitute** (verb) – comprise, make up, form, consist of, embody बनाना
13. **Privilege** (noun) – right, advantage, entitlement, benefit, prerogative विशेषाधिकार
14. **Rely** (on) (verb) – depend, count on, trust, bank on, lean on निर्भर रहना
15. **Substantial** (adjective) – significant, considerable, large, meaningful, major महत्वपूर्ण
16. **Endowment** (noun) – donation, fund, gift, grant, legacy दान निधि
17. **Tax-exempt** (adjective) – tax-free, untaxed, non-taxable, exempted, duty-free कर-मुक्त
18. **Arsenal** (noun) – collection, array, storehouse, stockpile, weaponry शस्त्रागार / भंडार
19. **Authoritarian** (noun) – Autocrat, despot, dictator, tyrant, absolutist अधिकारवादी
20. **Playbook** (noun) – strategy, plan, guide, tactics, manual रणनीति / योजना
21. **Pluralistic** (adjective) – inclusive, diverse, open, multifaceted, tolerant बहुलतावादी
22. **Unleash** (verb) – release, launch, trigger, initiate, set loose शुरू करना
23. **Grievance** (noun) – complaint, resentment, injustice, objection, discontent शिकायत

24. **State** (noun) – condition, situation, status, position, order स्थिति
25. **Disarray** (noun) – disorder, chaos, confusion, mess, turmoil अव्यवस्था
26. **Turmoil** (noun) – unrest, chaos, upheaval, confusion, disturbance उथल-पुथल
27. **A chilling effect** (noun) – deterrent, discouragement, inhibition, suppression, restraint भययुक्त प्रभाव / रोकने वाला प्रभाव
28. **Sully** (verb) – tarnish, stain, disgrace, spoil, defame बदनाम करना
29. **Unsavory** (adjective) – unpleasant, offensive, distasteful, disagreeable, nasty अप्रिय
30. **Salem witch trial** (noun) – a series of hearings and prosecutions of people accused of witchcraft in colonial Massachusetts between February 1692 and May 1693 (अन्याय और धार्मिक उन्माद का प्रतीक)
31. **Enron** (noun) – an energy-trading and utility company based in Houston, Texas, that perpetrated one of the biggest accounting frauds in history. (भ्रष्ट व्यापारिक प्रकरण का प्रतीक)
32. **Liberalism** (noun) – progressivism, openness, freedom, reformism, tolerance उदारवाद
33. **Advance** (verb) – promote, further, develop, progress, push forward बढ़ावा देना
34. **Globalisation** (noun) – internationalization, worldwide integration, expansion, global trade, interconnectedness वैश्वीकरण
35. **Elitist** (adjective) – exclusive, privileged, snobbish, highbrow, selective विशिष्टतावादी
36. **Affirmative action** (noun) – it refers to a set of policies and practices within a government or organization seeking to address systemic discrimination.
37. **Lineage** (noun) – ancestry, descent, heritage, bloodline, family background वंश
38. **Prospective** (adjective) – potential, possible, future, likely, upcoming संभावित
39. **Seek** (verb) – try, pursue, look for, aim, strive प्रयास करना
40. **Sue** (verb) – litigate, take to court, prosecute, file a case, appeal मुकदमा करना
41. **Stay** (verb) – halt, suspend, postpone, delay, pause रोक लगाना
42. **Remedy** (verb) – fix, resolve, redress, correct, heal सुधार करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The U.S. civic structure relies on strong, independent institutions that promote diversity and protect against arbitrary power.
2. Harvard University, a prestigious and historic institution, is currently under attack by the Trump administration.
3. The U.S. government has targeted Harvard with investigations, record requests, and freezing of substantial grants and funds.
4. A major blow has come with the government's announcement that Harvard cannot admit foreign students for the 2025-26 academic year.
5. Harvard has around 6,800 international students (including over 750 from India), accounting for over 27% of its student population.
6. These students will be forced to transfer or leave the U.S., and no new international students will be allowed in the coming academic year.
7. The government argues that foreign student visas are a privilege and accuses Harvard of relying on these students to maintain its \$55 billion endowment.
8. It views student visas and Harvard's tax-exempt status as tools to be used in its confrontation with the institution.
9. This approach is seen as part of an authoritarian strategy — identifying a target and launching sustained attacks to destabilize it.
10. Despite its flaws and past controversies, Harvard remains a symbol of liberal education and global leadership.
11. It is seen by Trump's support base as elitist and a promoter of globalisation that has sidelined them, while supporting affirmative action.
12. Although legacy admissions exist, Harvard also has a strong scholarship programme to ensure broader access.
13. Harvard plans to challenge the government's actions in court, just as it did earlier over the freezing of federal funds.
14. Even if the courts overturn the ban, the reputation of U.S. higher education and its democratic image has already been significantly harmed.
15. The editorial concludes that the damage inflicted is long-term and not easily reversible, undermining the values of pluralism and academic freedom.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Harvard's role in promoting globalisation
 - B. The importance of scholarships for underprivileged students
 - C. The Trump administration's attack on pluralistic institutions and its consequences
 - D. The rise of authoritarianism in American politics
2. **What has the U.S. government decided for Harvard in the 2025-26 academic year?**
 - A. Revoke Harvard's institutional accreditation
 - B. Bar Harvard from enrolling any foreign students
 - C. Impose a uniform tuition-fee cap on all programmes
 - D. Merge Harvard with neighbouring public universities
3. **Why does President Trump's working- and middle-class support base view Harvard antagonistically, according to the passage?**
 - A. They believe Harvard systematically discriminates against women.
 - B. They see Harvard as an elitist vehicle of globalisation that has excluded them while favouring minorities.
 - C. They consider Harvard's research output academically substandard.
 - D. They want Harvard to prioritise only science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) disciplines.
4. **Which institution is Harvard counting on to halt the ban on foreign students?**
 - A. The U.S. Congress
 - B. The Department of Education
 - C. The federal courts that can stay the government's order
 - D. The American Council on Education
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Neutral and objective
 - B. Critical and disapproving
 - C. Sarcastic and mocking
 - D. Optimistic and hopeful
6. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Shebna decided to take a break in social media, but she found it difficult to disconnect completely

 - A. a break up social media
 - B. a break from social media
 - C. a break of social media
 - D. a break down social media
7. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains a grammatical error.**

Ms. Malathi is old much to join a college now

 - A. a college now

- B. old much
C. to join
D. ms. Malathi is
8. In the given sentence, one of the four underlined words is incorrectly spelt. Identify the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
She dabbled in drawing and painting, but scalpture was her favourite medium.
A. drawing
B. favourite
C. dabbled
D. sculpture
9. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
She was a _____, _____ astronaut.
A. tall, Indian, smart
B. tall, smart, Indian
C. smart, Indian, tall
D. smart, tall, Indian
10. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
I couldn't believe how _____ the math problem was; it took me hours to solve it.
A. good
B. easily
C. simply
D. complicated
11. Select the correct spelling to fill in the blank.
Wedding is an auspicious _____ for all.
A. occation
B. occasion
C. ocassion
D. occassion
12. Select the most appropriate synonym for the given word.
Species
A. Whole
B. Type
C. Detail
D. Multiply
13. Select the correct indefinite article to fill in the blank.
My neighbour is _____ passionate photographer
A. one
B. the
C. a
D. an

14. Identify the word with a spelling error in the following sentence. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.

In Shakespeare's play 'Hamlet', Hamlet's flaw is defined as procrustineition

- A. pracrostration
 - B. procristineition
 - C. procrustination
 - D. Procrastination
15. Select the sentence with the most appropriate comparative degree
- A. She is the talentedest musician in the orchestra.
 - B. She is more talented musician in the orchestra.
 - C. She is the most talented musician in the orchestra.
 - D. She is the talent of all musicians in the orchestra.
16. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Commence

- A. Escort
 - B. Start
 - C. Exert
 - D. Subvert
17. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

When Mr. Bhanot was told a few years back that he needed to lose _____ or face health problems, he transformed his life with the _____ of a personal trainer.

- A. wait; assistance
 - B. patience; guidance
 - C. money; instructions
 - D. weight; help
18. Based on the situation in the sentence, choose the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.
- You cannot _____ before replicating your successes and achievements multiple times; otherwise, people will deem your success a stroke of dumb luck.
- A. sit on the fence
 - B. cut to the chase
 - C. rest on your laurels
 - D. play devil's advocate
19. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

Confession is good for the soul _____ after the soul has been claimed.

- A. since
 - B. still
 - C. even
 - D. though
20. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Let the cat out of the bag

- A. To buy a cat and a bag

- B. To release a cat out of a bag
- C. To not allow a cat into the bag
- D. To reveal a secret

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.

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and (1) _____ society, and promoting national development. Providing universal (2) _____ quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way (3) _____ for developing and maximising our country's rich talents and resources for the good (4) _____ the individual, the society, the country and the world. India (5) _____ the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country.

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

- A. just
- B. more
- C. such
- D. much

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

- A. access for
- B. access to
- C. access at
- D. access from

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

- A. outcome
- B. output
- C. forward
- D. result

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

- A. of
- B. from
- C. for
- D. at

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

- A. might had
- B. can has
- C. will have
- D. were having

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) The Trump administration's attack on pluralistic institutions and its consequences

The passage centers on how Trump's government is targeting Harvard, a symbol of liberalism and diversity, and the long-term harm this causes to both the institution and American democratic values. This matches choice C perfectly.

A: This is mentioned, but only as a supporting point, not the main theme.

B: Scholarships are referenced briefly, but the core argument is about government overreach and institutional damage.

D: The passage hints at authoritarian tactics, but the focus is not on American politics in general, rather on a specific conflict with Harvard.

2. B) Bar Harvard from enrolling any foreign students

The passage states that the government "has said that Harvard cannot enrol foreign students in 2025-26."

A. No mention is made of accreditation being withdrawn.

C. The passage refers to freezing funds and grants, not to tuition caps.

D. There is no proposal to merge Harvard with other institutions.

3. B) They see Harvard as an elitist vehicle of globalisation that has excluded them while favouring minorities.

The passage notes that Trump's base "looks at Harvard as one among elitist vehicles of globalisation that have excluded them while promoting affirmative action for minorities.

A. The passage never mentions gender-based discrimination as their concern.

C. Harvard's academic quality is not questioned; it is described as attracting "the brightest talent."

D. There is no indication the support base is calling for a STEM-only focus.

4. C) The federal courts that can stay the government's order

The passage says Harvard "has said that it will go to court ... While the courts may well stay the ban, the damage has been done."

A. Congress is not referenced as taking action on this matter.

B. The Department of Education is not identified as Harvard's recourse.

D. The American Council on Education is not mentioned in the passage at all.

5. B) Critical and disapproving

The passage criticizes the Trump administration's actions against Harvard, describing them as damaging and authoritarian.

A) Neutral and objective is incorrect because the passage takes a clear stance against the government's actions.

C) Sarcastic and mocking is incorrect because while the tone is critical, it is not ridiculing or humorous.

D) Optimistic and hopeful is incorrect because the passage emphasizes long-term damage rather than positive outcomes.

6. B) "a break from social media" का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी गतिविधि या स्थिति से कुछ समय के लिए दूर रहना। इस sentence में, Shebna ने निर्णय लिया कि वह सोशल मीडिया से दूरी बनाएगी, इसलिए 'a break from social media' यहाँ उपयुक्त है।

A break from social media"" will be used because it means taking some time off or distancing oneself from an activity or situation. In the given sentence, Shebna decided to step away from social media, so "a break from social media" is appropriate here.

7. B) 'old much' के बदले 'too old' का use होगा क्योंकि 'too + adjective + to + verb' का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी चीज़ की मात्रा इतनी अधिक हो कि कोई कार्य न हो सके; जैसे— She is too old to join a college now.

'too old' will be used instead of 'old much' because the structure 'too + adjective + to + verb' is used to indicate excessiveness preventing an action; Like— She is too old to join a college now.

8. D) The correct spelling of the incorrectly spelt word '**scalpture**' is '**sculpture**', which means "the art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster" (मूर्ति बनाना, शिल्पकला).

9. D) '**Smart, tall, Indian**' का use होगा क्योंकि adjectives को proper sequence में व्यवस्थित करने के लिए "OSASCOMP" (Opinion, Size, Age, Shape, Color, Origin, Material, Purpose) नियम का पालन किया जाता है। 'Smart' (Opinion - राय) पहले आएगा क्योंकि यह व्यक्ति की गुणवत्ता को दर्शाता है। 'Tall' (Size - आकार) दूसरे स्थान पर होगा क्योंकि यह शारीरिक माप को दर्शाता है। 'Indian' (Origin - उत्पत्ति) अंत में आएगा क्योंकि यह राष्ट्रीयता को दर्शाता है।

Smart, tall, Indian will be used because the adjectives follow the proper sequence based on the "OSASCOMP" rule (Opinion, Size, Age, Shape, Color, Origin, Material, Purpose). 'Smart' (Opinion) comes first as it reflects the quality of the person. 'Tall' (Size) comes second as it indicates physical measurement. 'Indian' (Origin) comes last as it refers to nationality.

10. D) '**Complicated**' का use होगा क्योंकि "complicated" का अर्थ है जटिल या कठिन, और sentence में यह mention है कि गणित का प्रश्न इतना कठिन था कि इसे हल करने में घंटों लग गए। यह स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाता है कि प्रश्न कठिन था। जबकि 'good' का अर्थ अच्छा, 'easily' का अर्थ आसानी से, और 'simply' का अर्थ सरलता से है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'**Complicated**' will be used because it means difficult or complex, and the sentence explicitly mentions that the math problem was so challenging that it took hours to solve. This clearly indicates the problem was hard. Whereas, 'good' means nice, 'easily' means without difficulty, and 'simply' means in a straightforward manner, which do not fit in this context.

11. B) The correct spelling of the word is '**occasion**', which means "a particular event, or the time at which it happens" (कोई विशेष घटना या अवसर).

12. B) **Species** (noun) – A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding; category, class, kind. प्रजाति

Synonym: **Type** (noun) – A category of people or things having common characteristics; class, kind, sort. प्रकार – समान विशेषताओं वाले लोगों या चीजों की श्रेणी।

- **Whole** (noun) – Entire, complete, all. संपूर्ण – जो पूरा या संपूर्ण हो।
- **Detail** (noun) – A small part of something; particular, aspect. विवरण – किसी चीज़ का एक छोटा हिस्सा।
- **Multiply** (verb) – To increase in number, amount, or degree; augment, propagate. गुणा करना – संख्या या मात्रा बढ़ाना।

13. C) 'A' का use होगा क्योंकि 'a' का अर्थ है "one or any" और इसका use ऐसे singular countable nouns के पहले होता है जो vowel sound से शुरू नहीं होते। यहाँ "passionate photographer" consonant sound से शुरू हो रहा है, इसलिए 'a' सही है। जबकि 'one' का अर्थ है "एक निश्चित", 'the' specific noun को indicate करता है, और 'an' का use vowel sound से शुरू होने वाले nouns के साथ किया जाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'A' will be used because "a" means "one or any" and is used before singular countable nouns that don't begin with a vowel sound. Here, "passionate photographer" starts with a consonant sound, making 'a' appropriate. Whereas, 'one' signifies "a specific one," 'the' indicates a specific noun, and 'an' is used with nouns beginning with a vowel sound, which don't fit in this context.

14. D) The correct spelling is '**Procrastination**' which means "the action of delaying or postponing something" (किसी कार्य को टालने की क्रिया)।

15. C) **She is the most talented musician in the orchestra**

Superlative degree is used when comparing more than two (e.g., "She is the most talented in the orchestra."). Comparative degree is used when comparing two things or people (e.g., "She is more talented than her sister.")

16. B) **Commence** (verb) – To begin, to initiate, to start something. शुरू करना

Synonym: **Start** (verb) – To begin doing something, to initiate, to set in motion. प्रारंभ करना

- **Escort** (verb/noun) – To accompany someone for protection or guidance, companion, convoy. साथ चलना या सुरक्षा देना
- **Exert** (verb) – To apply force, influence, or pressure; to make use of. बल लगाना
- **Subvert** (verb) – To undermine, to overturn, to destabilize. गिराना या कमजोर करना

17. D) **weight; help** का use होगा क्योंकि "weight" का अर्थ है वजन, जो स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित संदर्भ में correct है। और "help" का अर्थ है सहायता, जो एक व्यक्तिगत ट्रेनर द्वारा प्रदान की जा सकती है। sentence का मतलब है कि श्री भनोट ने अपने स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करने के लिए अपने वजन को घटाया और एक निजी ट्रेनर की सहायता ली। 'Wait' का अर्थ है प्रतीक्षा करना, जो यहां फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Patience' का अर्थ है धैर्य, जो वजन घटाने के संदर्भ में ठीक नहीं है। 'Money' का अर्थ है पैसा, जो यहां इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Instructions' का अर्थ है निर्देश, लेकिन यहां सही शब्द 'help' है क्योंकि यह संपूर्ण सहायता का संकेत देता है।

weight; help will be used because "weight" refers to the body mass, which perfectly fits in a health-related context. Additionally, "help" means assistance, which a personal trainer is likely to provide. The sentence implies that Mr. Bhanot reduced his weight and sought the assistance of a personal trainer to improve his health. 'Wait' means to pause or delay, which doesn't fit here. 'Patience' refers to tolerance or calmness, which doesn't match the context of weight loss. 'Money' refers to currency, which is irrelevant here. 'Instructions' means directions, but the correct word is 'help' as it signifies comprehensive support.

18. C) **Rest on your laurels** (idiom) – To stop making an effort to achieve something new and assume that past success is enough for continued recognition. अपनी पिछली उपलब्धियों के सहारे आराम करना और आगे की सफलता के लिए प्रयास न करना।

- **Sit on the fence** (idiom) – To avoid making a decision or choice between two options. तटस्थ रहना या किसी पक्ष का समर्थन करने से बचना
- **Cut to the chase** (idiom) – To get to the point quickly without wasting time. सीधे मुद्दे पर आना।
- **Play devil's advocate** (idiom) – To argue against an idea for the sake of debate, even if one does not personally agree with it. जानबूझकर विरोध करना या चर्चा के लिए विपरीत तर्क देना।

19. C) **Even** का use सही होगा क्योंकि यह एक जोड़ने वाले शब्द के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो यह दिखाता है कि आत्मा के दावा किए जाने के बाद भी स्वीकारोक्ति आत्मा के लिए अच्छी रहती है। वाक्य में यह जोर देने के लिए 'even' का use किया गया है कि यह तथ्य अप्रत्याशित या विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने योग्य है। 'Since' का अर्थ है "क्योंकि" या "जब से," जो यहाँ संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Still' का अर्थ है "फिर भी," लेकिन इसका use यहां सही नहीं है। 'Though' का use विरोधाभासी स्थिति को दिखाने के लिए होता है, लेकिन यह यहाँ सही संदर्भ प्रदान नहीं करता।

'Even' is the correct choice because it acts as an emphasizing word, highlighting that confession is good for the soul, even after the soul has been claimed. The use of 'even' underscores the unexpected or notable nature of the statement. 'Since' means "because" or "from the time," which does not fit the context. 'Still' means "yet" or "nevertheless," but it does not align with the intended sentence structure here. 'Though' implies contrast, but it does not convey the emphasis needed in this sentence.

20. D) **Let the cat out of the bag** (idiom) – To reveal a secret रहस्य को प्रकट करना

21. A) '**Just**' का use यहाँ होगा क्योंकि यह एक निष्पक्ष और समान समाज का वर्णन करता है। 'Just' का अर्थ है "न्यायपूर्ण या निष्पक्ष," जो इस संदर्भ में एक उपयुक्त शब्द है क्योंकि वाक्य समाज के एक 'equitable' यानी 'समान' और 'fair' होने की बात कर रहा है। 'More' का अर्थ है "अधिक," जो इस संदर्भ में inappropriate है। 'Such' का अर्थ है "ऐसा," लेकिन यह वाक्य के grammatical structure के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। 'Much' का अर्थ है "बहुत," जो यहाँ वाक्य के अर्थ को सही तरीके से व्यक्त नहीं करता है।

'Just' will be used because it means "fair or equitable," which aligns with the context of the sentence describing a fair and equitable society. Whereas: 'More' means "additional or greater," which is inappropriate in this context. 'Such' means "of this kind," but it doesn't fit the grammatical structure of the sentence. 'Much' means "a great amount," which doesn't convey the intended meaning in this context.

22. B) '**Access to**' का use होगा क्योंकि "access to" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ तक पहुँच प्राप्त करना। यहाँ वाक्य में universal और quality education की बात हो रही है, और 'access to' ही सही option है। 'Access for' का अर्थ है किसी के लिए पहुँच, जो context में सही नहीं बैठता। 'Access at' किसी विशेष स्थान पर पहुँच को दर्शाता है, जो इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Access from' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान या स्रोत से पहुँच, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होता। इसलिए सही उत्तर 'access to' है।

Access to will be used because it means gaining entry or having the ability to use something. In the sentence, "universal access to quality education" implies ensuring availability to everyone, making "access to" the correct choice. 'Access for' means access meant for someone, which is not suitable here. 'Access at' refers to access at a particular location, which doesn't fit the context. 'Access from' indicates access originating from somewhere, which is incorrect in this case.

23. C) '**Forward**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "प्रगति या सुधार की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाना।" Passage में mention है कि उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा देश की समृद्ध प्रतिभाओं और संसाधनों को विकसित और अधिकतम करने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका है। यहाँ "forward" शब्द इस संदर्भ में सही बैठता है क्योंकि यह प्रगति और विकास के लिए रास्ता दिखाता है। 'Outcome' का अर्थ है "परिणाम," जो यहाँ

संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Output' का अर्थ है "उत्पादित मात्रा," जो यहाँ विकास के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Result' का अर्थ है "नतीजा," लेकिन यहाँ "आगे बढ़ने का तरीका" व्यक्त करना अधिक उपयुक्त है।

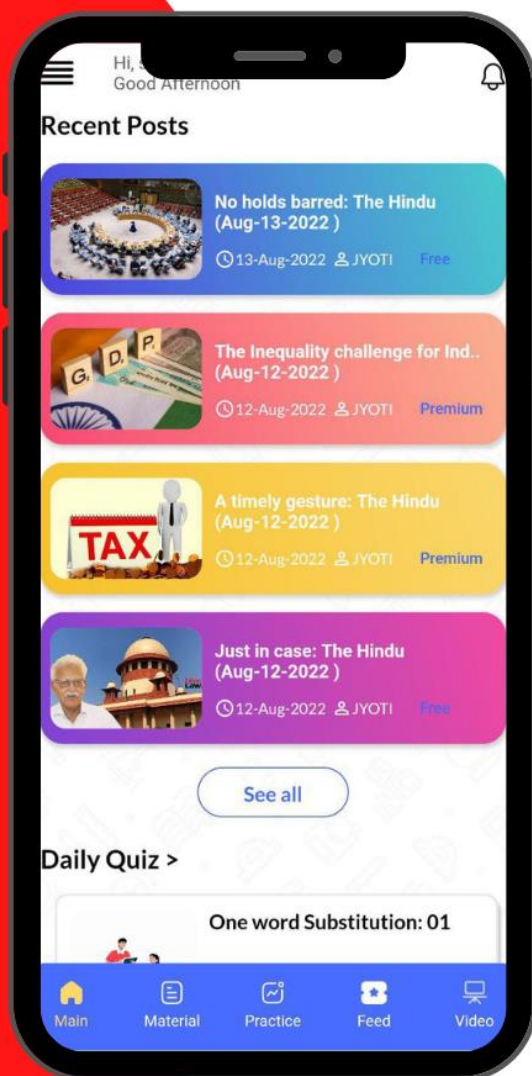
'Forward' will be used because it means "moving in the direction of progress or improvement." The passage emphasizes that high-quality education is the best way to develop and maximize the country's rich talents and resources. In this context, "forward" aptly conveys the idea of moving towards development and growth. Whereas: 'Outcome' means "a result or consequence," which doesn't fit the context here. 'Output' refers to "the amount produced," which is irrelevant in the context of progress and development. 'Result' means "the outcome," but the passage requires a term that indicates "a way forward."

24. A) 'Of' का use होगा क्योंकि 'of' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का हिस्सा या उससे संबंधित होना। इस sentence में "the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world" दिया गया है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि यह अच्छाई सभी के लिए है। इसलिए 'of' यहाँ सही है। वहीं 'from' का अर्थ है "से", जो इस context में सही नहीं है; 'for' का अर्थ है "के लिए", जो अच्छाई के स्रोत को दर्शाने के लिए फिट नहीं होता; और 'at' का अर्थ है "पर", जो स्थान बताने के लिए use होता है, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है।

'Of' will be used because it indicates possession or relationship. In this sentence, "the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world" specifies that the good belongs to or is related to these entities, making 'of' the most appropriate choice. Whereas 'from' means "source or origin," which does not fit the context; 'for' means "intended for," which does not convey the goodness being attributed here; and 'at' refers to a place or position, which is irrelevant in this context.

25. 'C) Will have' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ भविष्य में भारत की युवा आबादी की बात हो रही है। 'Will have' future tense को दर्शाता है, जो यहाँ सही बैठता है। 'Might had' गलत है क्योंकि यह गलत वाक्य संरचना है; इसमें 'might' और 'had' का use एक साथ नहीं होता। 'Can has' भी गलत है क्योंकि 'can' के साथ हमेशा verb की base form का use होता है। 'Were having' गलत है क्योंकि यह भूतकाल में चल रही स्थिति (past continuous) को दर्शाता है, जबकि यहाँ future की बात हो रही है।

'Will have' will be used because it denotes the future tense, which is appropriate here as the sentence talks about India's youth population in the coming decade. The other options are incorrect: 'Might had' is incorrect because it is an improper and invalid verb structure; 'might' and 'had' do not go together. 'Can has' is also incorrect as 'can' is always followed by the base form of the verb, and 'has' violates this rule. 'Were having' is incorrect because it implies a past continuous tense, which does not fit the future-oriented context of the sentence.



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