

Ego, isolation and the path to inner clarity

It's a known fact that the **pursuit** of power is a **fundamentally** human **drive** that knows no exceptions. From the **scrolls** of time in history to the present, man's **quest** for power **has** been **fueled** by **greed**, the desire to acquire more over time, **envy**, jealousy, control, and many other negative **traits** that humans, by nature, seem to **possess**. Most of us are aware of the famous **dictum** that says, "Power corrupts man; **absolute** power corrupts absolutely."

History is also **replete** with numerous examples of individuals corrupted by power. But still, many people **recklessly seek** power! Initially, most people think that they will work for the public good if they have political, economic, administrative or some otherkind of power.

However, they forget the fact that man's **weakness** for seeking **mundane** power, by its very nature, **results in blurring** his judgment of what is good and what is bad or what is fair and what is foul.

This weakness or loss of proper judgment results in **vitiating** his intentions. It allows corruptive **tendencies** to enter his mind or to **manifest**. It changes his focus and **modus operandi** and makes him seek more and more power, even by dishonest **means**. We should understand that it is in the very nature of things that when a person acquires power, he is moved more and more away from the common people because he does not have time to meet them or to listen to them. Thus, his very **aim** of acquiring power for the public good **is** defeated because he is cut off from the public for various reasons. He meets only the VIPs or VVIPs, and this further **inflates** his ego, which had already become **puffed up** by the pressure of power.

In this **state** of mind and mood, he is unable to know whether the use of power by him is doing some public good or is doing exactly the opposite, for he is now **surrounded** generally by **sycophants** who expect to win favours by praising him for whatever he does — good or bad.

This constant praise further inflates his false ego and **alienates** him from his real well-wishers and sincere friends, whose plain speaking he now cannot tolerate. He adopts **all sorts of** methods to silence or **subdue** those who attempt to **point out** to him the **pitfalls** and dangers in his ways.

He begins to suspect everyone and uses his power to silence all opposition and finish all opponents. He loses all sense of **propriety** because power has so strongly gone into his head. Blinded by it, he rushes towards one pitfall after another, and yet he does not learn his lesson. Power also creates the tendency to help friends, relatives and those who praise or who helped the individual in the seat of power to acquire power even though these persons do not deserve help. This tendency further **gives rise to** criticism of his ways and, then, with a hurt ego and **malicious** spirit of **vengeance**, he uses his power **vigorously** to **suppress** or eliminate such elements. It is not that only individuals work for **attaining** seats of power; cultural, ethnic, racial or economic groups, certain classes, dynasties, religious communities and nations also make all efforts to gain power without taking adequate and

effective precautions against its corruptive influence. Whatever the name of the group, the net of power is so wide that all get **entrapped** and **entangled** in its corruptive **meshes**.

Hence, the only safety **measure** to save oneself from this **devastation** **is** to be free from the ambition of name and fame in the power game & listen to those learned souls who have views that are different from ours.

Whilst keeping in touch with reality as it is, one should also try to maintain the **sanctity** of character & mind through Meditation, which **facilitates** our **intimate** contact with the Supreme, who is the ultimate source of Power. Remember! The closer we get to the supreme source, the safer we get and live an uncorrupted life, without any kind of **illusion**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Isolation** (noun) – separation, seclusion, detachment, withdrawal, loneliness
अलगाव / एकांत
2. **Pursuit** (noun) – chase, quest, hunt, search, striving अनुसरण / प्रयास
3. **Fundamentally** (adverb) – essentially, basically, primarily, intrinsically, inherently
मूल रूप से
4. **Drive** (noun) – urge, motivation, impulse, ambition, desire प्रेरणा / आकांक्षा
5. **Scroll** (noun) – manuscript, roll, document, script, parchment प्राचीन पांडुलिपि
6. **Quest** (noun) – pursuit, search, expedition, mission, journey खोज
7. **Fuel** (verb) – stimulate, provoke, ignite, trigger, intensify प्रेरित करना
8. **Greed** (noun) – avarice, selfishness, craving, rapacity, covetousness लालच
9. **Envy** (noun) – jealousy, resentment, bitterness, spite, covetousness ईर्ष्या
10. **Trait** (noun) – characteristic, feature, quality, attribute, aspect विशेषता
11. **Possess** (verb) – own, hold, retain, acquire, control रखना
12. **Dictum** (noun) – saying, maxim, adage, proverb, axiom उक्ति
13. **Absolute** (adjective) – total, complete, unqualified, unlimited, unconditional पूर्ण
14. **Replete** (with) (adjective) – filled, loaded, brimming, overflowing, saturated भरा हुआ
15. **Recklessly** (adverb) – carelessly, rashly, heedlessly, impulsively, irresponsibly लापरवाही से
16. **Seek** (verb) – pursue, attempt, strive, search for, look for प्रयास करना
17. **Mundane** (adjective) – ordinary, worldly, routine, dull, everyday सामान्य
18. **Result in** (phrase) – lead to, cause, bring about, produce, provoke का परिणाम होना
19. **Blur** (verb) – obscure, distort, cloud, smudge, fade धुंधला करना
20. **Vitiate** (verb) – spoil, impair, corrupt, weaken, contaminate बिगाड़ना
21. **Tendency** (noun) – inclination, propensity, disposition, trend, leaning प्रवृत्ति
22. **Manifest** (verb) – display, reveal, exhibit, show, demonstrate प्रकट करना
23. **Modus operandi** (noun) – method, procedure, approach, process, technique कार्यप्रणाली
24. **Means** (noun) – method, way, resource, tool, mechanism साधन

25. **Inflate** (verb) – enlarge, expand, magnify, exaggerate, amplify बढ़ाना
26. **Puff up** (phrasal verb) – swell, blow up, bloat, expand, exaggerate घमंडी बनाना / फूल जाना
27. **State** (noun) – condition, situation, status, circumstance, phase स्थिति
28. **Surround** (verb) – encircle, enclose, envelop, crowd, encompass घेरना
29. **Sycophant** (noun) – flatterer, toady, bootlicker, lackey, brown-noser चापलूस
30. **Alienate** (verb) – estrange, isolate, distance, separate, exclude दूर करना
31. **All sorts of** (phrase) – various, different kinds of, numerous, diverse, a range of हर प्रकार के
32. **Subdue** (verb) – overcome, quieten, or bring under control (a feeling or person). वश में करना
33. **Point out** (phrasal verb) – indicate, highlight, show, identify, mention संकेत करना
34. **Pitfall** (noun) – trap, hazard, danger, snare, drawback चाल / जोखिम
35. **Propriety** (noun) – decency, correctness, appropriateness, decorum, modesty शिष्टाचार
36. **Give rise to** (phrase) – cause, lead to, bring about, provoke, generate को जन्म देना
37. **Malicious** (adjective) – spiteful, malevolent, vindictive, hateful, mean द्वेषपूर्ण
38. **Vengeance** (noun) – revenge, retaliation, retribution, payback, reprisal बदला
39. **Vigorously** (adverb) – energetically, forcefully, strongly, powerfully, fiercely जोरदार ढंग से
40. **Suppress** (verb) – restrain, silence, crush, stifle, subdue दबाना
41. **Attain** (verb) – achieve, accomplish, reach, acquire, gain प्राप्त करना
42. **Entrapped** (adjective) – caught, ensnared, imprisoned, stuck, ensnared फंसा हुआ
43. **Entangled** (adjective) – twisted, knotted, embroiled, involved, ensnared उलझा हुआ
44. **Mesh** (noun) – net, web, tangle, lattice, trap जाल / फंदा
45. **Devastation** (noun) – destruction, ruin, havoc, damage, annihilation विनाश
46. **Sanctity** (noun) – holiness, purity, sacredness, piety, virtue पवित्रता
47. **Facilitate** (verb) – ease, assist, help, enable, support सुगम बनाना

48. **Intimate** (adjective) – close, personal,
deep, confidential, familiar घनिष्ठ /
आत्मीय

49. **Illusion** (noun) – delusion, misconception,
hallucination, mirage, fantasy भ्रम / माया

Summary of the Editorial

1. The pursuit of power is a universal human instinct, historically driven by greed, envy, jealousy, and control.
2. The popular saying "Power corrupts; absolute power corrupts absolutely" reflects the dangers associated with unchecked power.
3. History provides numerous examples of individuals being morally corrupted after acquiring power.
4. Many people initially seek power with good intentions, such as serving the public or improving society.
5. However, the lust for worldly power clouds moral judgment, blurring the lines between right and wrong.
6. As power increases, a person often loses touch with the public, interacting only with VIPs or sycophants.
7. This detachment inflates the ego, distancing the powerful individual from sincere friends and honest feedback.
8. Surrounded by flattery, the person rejects criticism and becomes intolerant of dissenting voices.
9. He may use his power to silence or eliminate opponents, further deepening moral corruption.
10. The powerful individual often misuses authority to favor friends, relatives, or those who supported his rise, regardless of merit.
11. This favoritism leads to criticism, which he responds to with vengeance, using power to suppress opposition.
12. Not just individuals, but groups like dynasties, communities, or nations can also become trapped in power's corruptive influence.
13. The wide-reaching effects of power can entangle all types of entities in a web of corruption and ego.
14. The solution lies in renouncing the desire for name, fame, and power, and humbly accepting diverse viewpoints.
15. Meditation and spiritual connection with the Supreme power is essential for maintaining inner clarity, avoiding corruption, and leading a balanced, truthful life.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best explains why power tends to corrupt individuals, according to the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Because power enhances their knowledge and capabilities
 - B. Because power gradually detaches them from the public and inflates their ego
 - C. Because power is given without accountability
 - D. Because power is only used by dishonest people
2. **Why does the author warn against the reckless pursuit of power?**
 - A. Because it distracts people from their professional goals
 - B. Because it turns individuals into spiritual leaders
 - C. Because it blurs moral judgment and opens the door to corrupt tendencies
 - D. Because it prevents people from achieving material success
3. **What is the author's suggested safeguard against the corrupting influence of power?**
 - A. Gaining political training and administrative skills
 - B. Avoiding public duties and responsibilities altogether
 - C. Practicing meditation and staying close to the Supreme power
 - D. Seeking power only for short periods
4. **What can be inferred about the author's view on the initial intentions of those who seek power?**
 - A. They are always driven by selfish motives from the beginning
 - B. B. They are usually driven by a genuine desire to do public good initially
 - C. C. They are unaware of how to handle power responsibly
 - D. D. They do not want to interact with the public from the start
5. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the impact of constant praise on powerful individuals?**
 - A. It encourages them to reflect critically on their decisions
 - B. It builds humility and helps them stay grounded
 - C. It motivates them to listen more to the common people
 - D. It inflates their ego and distances them from honest feedback
6. **Select the appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

At the drop of a hat

 - A. Reveal a secret carelessly
 - B. Become easily frightened
 - C. Crying without any reason
 - D. Willingness to do something instantly
7. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**

Yesterday was the worse day of my life.

 - A. most bad

- B. worst
C. ill
D. bad
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Excellent
B. Abandoned
C. Celibrate
D. Dangerous
9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
He possesses one of the slimmer handsets in the world
A. most slimmest
B. slim
C. slimmest
D. most slim
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The teacher asked the students to stay _____ during the exam
A. quit
B. quiet
C. quote
D. quite
11. **Select the word that has the same meaning (SYNONYM) as the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The teacher made judicious use of technology to explain a sensitive topic
A. difficult
B. prudent
C. prominent
D. Judgmental
12. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**
He received the best employee award because he was the more hardworking
A. the hardworking
B. no improvement required
C. hardworking
D. most hardworking
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word provided in the brackets to fill in the blank.**
The painting exhibited a _____ blend of colours. (harmonious)
A. thrilling
B. discordant
C. polyphonic

- D. quavering
14. **Read the following sentence and select its future tense form from the options given below:**
Ramya finished her dissertation early.
- A. Ramya will finish her dissertation early.
 - B. Ramya had finished her dissertation early.
 - C. Ramya is finishing her dissertation early.
 - D. Ramya has finished her dissertation early.
15. **Select the correct option of the given sentence.**
Smt. Savithri is wisest than all others in the group
- A. Smt. Savithri is wise than all others in the group.
 - B. Smt. Savithri is the wise than all others in the group.
 - C. Smt. Savithri is the wiser than all others in the group.
 - D. Smt. Savithri is wiser than all others in the group.
16. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. tendancy
 - B. resistance
 - C. weather
 - D. separate
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word in bold in the given sentence.**
It is universally acknowledged that trees are **indispensable** to us.
- A. Fierce
 - B. Rational
 - C. Unusual
 - D. Essential
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank to complete the idiom and make the sentence meaningful.**
During the interview, the candidate was challenged to provide chapter and _____ on his proposed plan.
- A. lines
 - B. page
 - C. cover
 - D. verse
19. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The place where soldiers live
- A. Barracks
 - B. Unit
 - C. Regiment
 - D. Brigade
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The Chinese government has accepted slower economic development as the 'new normal', recognising the need for China to adopt a new growth model that depends less on fixed

investment and exports and more on private consumption, services, and innovation to _____ economic growth.

- A. bridle
- B. drive
- C. exhale
- D. success

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 is the mad (1) _____ for speed that is responsible for many motor accidents. Only last year, I (2) _____ what might have been a (3) _____ accident on Kashmir Road. I was motoring down (4) _____ Srinagar; and as I was nearing Kohala, I came upon the (5) _____ of two cars on the road.

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

- A. craze
- B. block
- C. luck
- D. boredom

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

- A. checked
- B. witnessed
- C. argued
- D. anticipated

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

- A. fatal
- B. wonderful
- C. happening
- D. harmless

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

- A. since
- B. from
- C. on
- D. besides

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

- A. pile
- B. clatter
- C. collision
- D. cluster

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) The passage clearly explains that power separates individuals from the masses, exposes them only to sycophants, and inflates their ego — leading to moral corruption.
 A is incorrect – The passage doesn't claim power improves knowledge or capabilities.
 C is partially true but not emphasized; detachment and ego are highlighted instead.
 D is incorrect – It isn't that only dishonest people use power; even well-meaning ones become corrupted.
2. C) The passage emphasizes that power leads to loss of clarity between right and wrong, vitiates intentions, and promotes dishonesty and ego.
 A is incorrect – The passage doesn't mention professional goals as a focus.
 B is opposite – The author suggests power corrupts unless balanced with spirituality, not that it promotes it.
 D is incorrect – Material success is not criticized or emphasized.
3. C) The author concludes that to stay uncorrupted, one must avoid fame-seeking ambition, listen to wise people, and maintain purity through meditation and closeness to the Supreme.
 A is incorrect – Skills and training are not presented as safeguards.
 B is incorrect – Avoidance of duties is not recommended; the focus is on awareness and balance.
 D is incorrect – Duration of power isn't discussed as a safeguard.
4. B) The author mentions that most people initially think they will work for the public good if given power, but later lose their judgment and intentions due to its corrupting influence.
 A is incorrect – The author suggests good intentions at the beginning, not selfishness.
 C is partially correct, but the focus is more on how power changes them, not their initial unawareness.
 D is incorrect – The detachment from the public happens after acquiring power, not before.
5. D) The passage describes how sycophants praise powerful people for everything they do, further inflating their ego and making them intolerant of criticism.
 A is incorrect – The passage shows the opposite: praise dulls critical thinking.
 B is incorrect – Praise feeds their ego, not humility.
 C is incorrect – It leads them away from the public and real well-wishers.
6. D) **At the drop of a hat** (idiom) – Willingness to do something instantly (तुरंत कुछ करने की इच्छा)

7. B) 'worse' के बदले **'worst'** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में तुलना का कोई संदर्भ नहीं है और 'yesterday' का वर्णन 'सबसे बुरा दिन' (superlative degree) के रूप में किया गया है। Superlative degree के लिए 'worst' का use होता है। उदाहरण—Yesterday was the worst day of my life.
'worst' will replace 'worse' because there is no comparison in the sentence, and 'yesterday' is described as 'the worst day' (superlative degree). The superlative degree of 'bad' is 'worst'. Example—Yesterday was the worst day of my life.
8. C) The correct spelling of '**Celibrate**' is **Celebrate**, which means "to acknowledge a significant or happy day or event with a social gathering or enjoyable activity" (हिंदी में: "किसी महत्वपूर्ण या खुशी के दिन या घटना को सामाजिक समारोह या आनंददायक गतिविधि के साथ मनाना।")
9. C) '**Slimmer**' के बदले '**slimmest**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ sentence में "one of the" का use हुआ है। "One of the" के बाद Noun या Adjective के Superlative Degree का use होता है। उदाहरण के लिए—He possesses one of the slimmest handsets in the world.
'Slimmer' will be replaced by '**slimmest**' because the phrase "one of the" requires the use of a Superlative Degree of the adjective. For example— The correct sentence is: He possesses one of the slimmest handsets in the world.
10. B) '**Quiet**' का use होगा क्योंकि "quiet" का अर्थ है शांत या बिना आवाज़ के। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि शिक्षक ने छात्रों से परीक्षा के दौरान शांत रहने को कहा, इसलिए 'quiet' यहाँ सही option है। जबकि अन्य option context में फिट नहीं होते हैं। 'Quit' का अर्थ है छोड़ना या त्यागना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Quote' का अर्थ है उद्धरण देना, जो यहाँ आवश्यक नहीं है। 'Quite' का अर्थ है पूरी तरह या कुछ हद तक, जो sentence के अनुसार उपयुक्त नहीं है।
Quiet will be used because it means calm or without noise. The sentence states that the teacher asked the students to stay calm during the exam, making 'quiet' the correct choice here.
'Quit' means to leave or give up, which does not fit this context. 'Quote' means to repeat or cite, which is not relevant here. 'Quite' means completely or to some extent, which does not align with the intended meaning of the sentence.
11. B) **Judicious** (adjective) – Having, showing, or done with good judgment or sense. Synonyms: Prudent, wise, sensible, careful. विवेकपूर्ण, समझदारी से भरा हुआ
SYNONYM: Prudent (adjective) – Acting with or showing care and thought for the future. Synonyms: Sensible, wise, cautious. विवेकी, बुद्धिमान
- **Difficult (adjective)** – Hard to do, deal with, or understand. Synonyms: Challenging, tough, arduous. कठिन, मुश्किल

- **Prominent (adjective)** – Important, famous, noticeable. Synonyms: Eminent, notable, distinguished. प्रमुख, विख्यात
- **Judgmental (adjective)** – Having or displaying an excessively critical point of view. Synonyms: Critical, overcritical. आलोचनात्मक

12. D) 'more hardworking' के बदले 'most hardworking' का use होगा क्योंकि Superlative Degree का use तब होता है जब तुलना तीन या अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच की जा रही हो। यहाँ, "the best employee award" दर्शाता है कि यह तुलना सभी कर्मचारियों के बीच हो रही है, इसलिए 'most hardworking' सही answer होगा। जैसे—He is the most intelligent student in the class.

'most hardworking' will be used instead of 'more hardworking' because the Superlative Degree is used when comparing three or more people or things. Here, "the best employee award" indicates a comparison among all employees, so 'most hardworking' is the correct option. Like—He is the most intelligent student in the class.

13. B) **Harmonious (adjective)** – Tuneful, pleasant, melodious, in agreement, compatible. (सामंजस्यपूर्ण)

Antonym: Discordant (adjective) – Harsh, jarring, lacking harmony, incongruous. (बेसुरा, असंगत)

- **Thrilling (adjective)** – Exciting, electrifying, exhilarating, stimulating. रोमांचक
- **Polyphonic (adjective)** – Producing or involving many sounds, especially in music. बहु-स्वरीय
- **Quavering (adjective)** – Trembling, shaking, or quivering, especially in sound. कंपकंपी, काँपता हुआ

14. A) 'will finish' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence को Future Tense में बदलने की आवश्यकता है। Future Tense में helping verb 'will' और क्रिया के मूल रूप (finish) का use किया जाता है। मूल sentence "Ramya finished her dissertation early" Past Tense में है और इसे Future Tense में बदलने के लिए 'will finish' सही option है।

The sentence "Ramya finished her dissertation early" is in the Past Tense, indicated by the verb "finished." To convert this sentence into the Future Tense, the helping verb "will" is added, followed by the base form of the verb "finish."

15. D) 'wisest' के बदले 'wiser' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में 'than' का use किया गया है, जो Comparative Degree की आवश्यकता को दर्शाता है। अतः Positive Degree 'wise' और Superlative

Degree 'wisest' यहां उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। साथ ही, Article 'the' का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree के साथ यह आवश्यक नहीं है।

wisest will be replaced by 'wiser' because "than" in the sentence requires the use of the Comparative Degree. The Superlative Degree "wisest" is incorrect in this context. Article 'the' is unnecessary with the Comparative Degree "wiser" here.

16. A) The incorrectly spelt word is '**tendancy**'. The correct spelling is '**tendency**', which means "an inclination towards a particular characteristic or type of behavior" (प्रवृत्ति, झुकाव).
17. D) **Indispensable** (adjective): Something that is absolutely necessary, essential, or crucial. अपरिहार्य, ज़रूरी।

Synonym: Essential (adjective): Absolutely necessary, vital, or required. अत्यावश्यक।

- **Fierce (adjective)**: Intense, strong, or aggressive. उग्र
- **Rational (adjective)**: Logical, sensible, or reasonable. तार्किक
- **Unusual (adjective)**: Not common or ordinary, rare. असामान्य।

18. D) **Verse** (noun) – A line of poetry or a passage from a literary work. कविता या गद्यांश का भाग
- **Lines** (noun) – Words forming a single row in a poem, song, or text. This does not fit the idiom's structure. लाइनें (पंक्ति).
 - **Page** (noun) – One side of a sheet of paper in a book, magazine, or other written material. This does not complete the idiom meaningfully. पृष्ठ.
 - **Cover** (noun) – The outside surface of a book or magazine. It does not match the idiom's sense of providing detail. कवर (आवरण).
19. A) **Barracks** (noun) – Buildings used to house soldiers सैनिकों के रहने का स्थान
- **Unit** (noun) – A small group of military personnel इकाई
 - **Regiment** (noun) – A military unit of ground forces consisting of two or more battalions रेजिमेंट
 - **Brigade** (noun) – A military unit consisting of several regiments or battalions ब्रिगेड
20. B) **Drive** का use होगा क्योंकि "drive" का अर्थ होता है आर्थिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने या प्रेरित करने के लिए प्रयास करना। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि चीन की नई विकास रणनीति सेवाओं, निजी खपत, और नवाचार पर अधिक निर्भर करती है ताकि आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। इसलिए 'drive' यहाँ सही है। जबकि अन्य option इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं: **Bridle** का अर्थ है नियंत्रण या लगाम लगाना, जो विकास को बढ़ाने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। **Exhale** का अर्थ है सांस छोड़ना, जो

sentence के संदर्भ से असंबंधित है। Success एक noun है, जबकि यहाँ एक verb की आवश्यकता है जो sentence को पूर्ण और grammatically सही हो।

'Drive' will be used because it means to stimulate or promote economic activities. The sentence mentions that China's new growth strategy depends on services, private consumption, and innovation to stimulate economic growth, making 'drive' the correct choice. 'Bridle' means to control or restrain, which is not suitable in the context of promoting growth. 'Exhale' means to breathe out, which is irrelevant to the context. 'Success' is a noun, whereas the blank requires a verb to complete the sentence grammatically and contextually.

21. 'A) **Craze**' का use होगा क्योंकि "craze" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के प्रति अत्यधिक उत्साह या पागलपन। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि तेज़ी के प्रति यह पागलपन (mad craze) कई मोटर दुर्घटनाओं का कारण बनता है। इसलिए 'craze' यहाँ सही है। जबकि: 'Block' का अर्थ है बाधा या रुकावट, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Luck' का अर्थ है भाग्य, जो दुर्घटनाओं के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Boredom' का अर्थ है उबाऊपन या नीरसता, जो sentence से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Craze' will be used because it means an excessive enthusiasm or madness for something. The sentence mentions the madness (mad craze) for speed being responsible for motor accidents, making 'craze' appropriate here. Whereas: 'Block' means obstruction, which doesn't fit the context. 'Luck' refers to fortune, which doesn't align with the context of accidents. 'Boredom' means dullness, which doesn't match the idea conveyed in the sentence.

22. B) **Witnessed**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी घटना को अपनी आँखों से देखना। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि लेखक ने सड़क पर एक संभावित दुर्घटना देखी थी, इसलिए 'witnessed' सही है। 'Checked' का अर्थ है जांचना, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Argued' का अर्थ है बहस करना, और यह sentence के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Anticipated' का अर्थ है अनुमान लगाना या उम्मीद करना, लेकिन लेखक ने केवल देखा था, इसलिए यह सही option नहीं है।

Witnessed' will be used because it means to see an event happen with one's own eyes. The sentence mentions that the author came across a potential accident on the road, making 'witnessed' the appropriate choice. 'Checked' means to inspect, which does not fit in this context. 'Argued' means to engage in a debate or disagreement, which is irrelevant to the situation. 'Anticipated' means to expect or predict, but the author simply saw the event, so it is not suitable here.

23. A) **Fatal**' का use होगा क्योंकि "fatal" का अर्थ है घातक या जानलेवा। sentence में लिखा है कि "मैंने जो देखा वह एक गंभीर दुर्घटना हो सकती थी," जो इंगित करता है कि यह दुर्घटना घातक हो सकती थी। इसलिए 'fatal' सही answer है। Wonderful का अर्थ है अद्भुत, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि दुर्घटना के संदर्भ में सकारात्मक शब्द का use नहीं किया जाएगा। Happening का अर्थ है घटना, लेकिन

यह संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह दुर्घटना की गंभीरता को नहीं दर्शाता। Harmless का अर्थ है हानिरहित, जो यहाँ सही नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि sentence में संभावित गंभीर दुर्घटना का संकेत है।

'Fatal' will be used because it means causing death or being deadly. The sentence mentions "what might have been a serious accident," implying that the accident could have been life-threatening. Hence, 'fatal' is the correct choice. Wonderful means amazing, which is inappropriate in the context of an accident as it conveys a positive tone. Happening means an event, but it does not fit here as it fails to convey the seriousness of the accident.

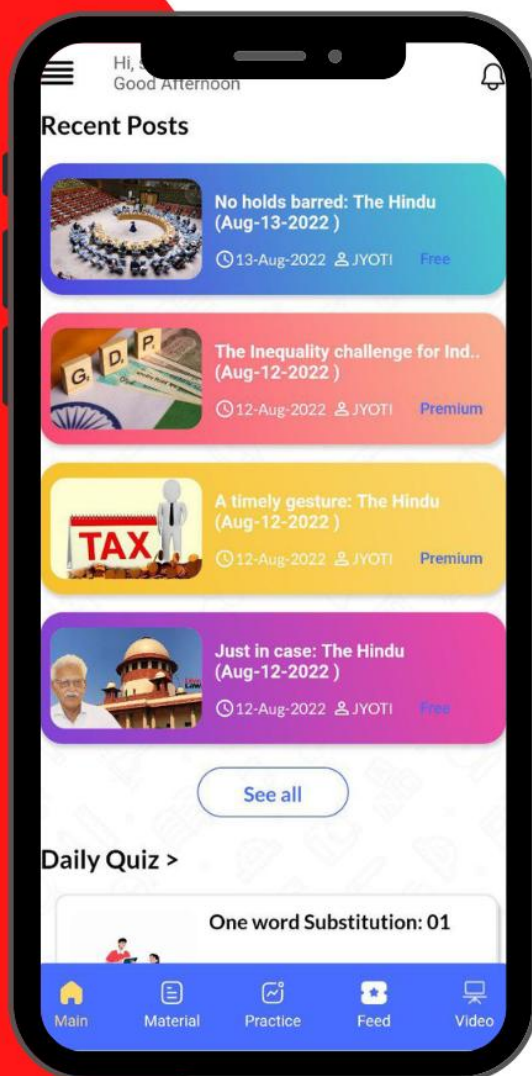
Harmless means without harm, which contradicts the severity implied in the sentence

24. B) 'From' का use होगा क्योंकि 'from' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान या स्थिति की शुरुआत को दिखाना। इस sentence में लेखक बता रहा है कि वह श्रीनगर की ओर यात्रा कर रहा था। इसलिए "motoring down from Srinagar" का use सही है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि यात्रा श्रीनगर से शुरू हुई थी। 'Since' का अर्थ है "के बाद से" और इसका use समय को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, न कि स्थान को। यह यहाँ अनुचित है। 'On' का अर्थ है "पर" और इसका use स्थान या स्थिति के लिए किया जाता है, लेकिन यहाँ यात्रा के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Besides' का अर्थ है "के अतिरिक्त," जो इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल गलत है।

'From' is the correct option because it indicates the starting point of a journey or position. In the sentence, the author mentions traveling towards Srinagar. Hence, "motoring down from Srinagar" is appropriate, as it shows the journey began in Srinagar. 'Since' refers to a time point and is not suitable for indicating a place in this context. 'On' refers to a position or location but does not fit in the context of traveling. 'Besides' means "in addition to" and is completely irrelevant here.

25. C) 'Collision' का use होगा क्योंकि "collision" का अर्थ है दो वस्तुओं का आपस में टकराना। Passage में mention है कि "I came upon the ___ of two cars on the road," यानी लेखक ने सड़क पर दो कारों के टकराने का दृश्य देखा। इसलिए, 'collision' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। 'Pile' का अर्थ होता है ढेर, जो context में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह कारों के टकराने की घटना का वर्णन नहीं करता। 'Clatter' का अर्थ है शोर-शराबा, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है क्योंकि यह कार दुर्घटना को सही ढंग से व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Cluster' का अर्थ है समूह, जो घटना के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सही नहीं है।

'Collision' will be used because it means the act of two objects crashing into each other. The passage mentions, "I came upon the ___ of two cars on the road," which indicates that the author witnessed a car crash. Hence, 'collision' is the most appropriate word here. 'Pile' means a heap, which does not fit the context as it does not describe the incident of cars crashing. 'Clatter' refers to a noise or rattle, which is irrelevant to the situation described. 'Cluster' means a group, which does not accurately describe the scene of a crash.



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