

## School should be cool for any age

In a world where technology and **(de)globalisation** are **swiftly upending** even **the best-laid life plans** for young people, lifelong learning could well be the only dependable life jacket. In a welcome move, Delhi University introduced the Competence Enhancement Scheme (CES) that allows individuals of any age to **enrol** in regular university courses and earn a certificate. **Envisioned** under National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the scheme started small in 2023, but is **steadily gaining traction**. Up to 10% of seats in each course are now open to CES learners.

Globally, of course, this is a **well-established** practice. The US offers a wide range of entry points for adults returning to education, with community colleges playing a central role. In Britain, the **Access** to Higher Education Diplomas programme **is** designed for adults returning to study without traditional qualifications. Sweden has long **embraced** education at all stages of life. Its Komvux system enables adults to re-enter secondary or higher education **regardless of** age, or how long they've been out of school. Brazil offers similar **flexibility**. Its Educacao de Jovens e Adultos (EJA) programme helps adults re-engage with **literacy**, primary and secondary education, **often** as a pathway to higher studies.



These countries are at different points on the **spectrum** of providing lifelong learning to their citizens. But they share one growing **recognition**: education shouldn't be a **one-shot deal**. For India, this **mindset** is especially important now. As the **silver economy** grows, and tech and **globalisation** constantly change job requirements, people need to reskill and **upskill** continuously. **That** means education systems **must** be flexible not just in what they teach, but also when they allow people to learn.

**[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Deglobalisation** (noun) – a decline in the level of interconnectedness and interdependence between nations, particularly in the areas of trade and investment वैश्वीकरण-विरोध
2. **Swiftly** (adverb) – quickly, rapidly, speedily, promptly, briskly तेजी से
3. **Upend** (verb) – overturn, disrupt, topple, reverse, unsettle उलट देना
4. **The best-laid plan** (phrase) – the most carefully made plans अच्छी तरह से बनाई गई योजना
5. **Enrol** (verb) – register, sign up, join, admit, enter नामांकन करना
6. **Envision** (verb) – imagine, foresee, visualise, predict, conceive कल्पना करना
7. **Steadily** (adverb) – consistently, gradually, regularly, persistently, progressively लगातार
8. **Gain traction** (phrase) – become popular, gain support, make progress, attract interest, achieve momentum लोकप्रिय होना / प्रगति करना
9. **Well-established** (adjective) – firmly rooted, recognised, reputable, accepted, long-standing अच्छी तरह स्थापित
10. **Embrace** (verb) – adopt, accept, welcome, support, espouse अपनाना
11. **Regardless of** (phrase) – despite, in spite of, without considering, ignoring, notwithstanding के बावजूद
12. **Flexibility** (noun) – adaptability, versatility, adjustability, suppleness, resilience मज़बूती
13. **Literacy** (noun) – reading ability, education, learning, scholarship, knowledge साक्षरता
14. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, regularly, repeatedly, commonly, habitually अक्सर
15. **Spectrum** (noun) – range, scope, scale, span, gamut सीमा / दायरा
16. **Recognition** (noun) – acknowledgement, acceptance, appreciation, identification, realisation मान्यता
17. **One-shot deal** (phrase) – single opportunity, one-time chance, unique occasion, solitary event, non-repeatable offer एकमात्र अवसर
18. **Mindset** (noun) – attitude, mentality, outlook, approach, perspective मानसिकता
19. **Silver economy** (noun) the economic activities, goods, and services that cater to the needs and demands of an aging population, particularly those aged 50 and older वृद्धावस्था आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था

20. **Globalisation** (noun) – internationalisation, worldwide integration, interconnectedness, cross-border trade, global networking  
वैश्वीकरण

21. **Upskill** (verb) – improve skills, learn more, enhance abilities, upgrade knowledge, develop competence कौशल बढ़ाना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. Technology and (de)globalisation are rapidly disrupting career plans for young people.
2. Lifelong learning is becoming essential as a safeguard against such changes.
3. Delhi University has launched the Competence Enhancement Scheme (CES) for learners of all ages.
4. CES allows individuals to enrol in regular university courses and earn certificates.
5. The scheme is part of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 vision.
6. CES began in 2023 on a small scale but is now growing steadily.
7. Currently, up to 10% of seats in each course are reserved for CES learners.
8. Globally, adult education is already a well-established practice.
9. In the US, community colleges provide multiple entry points for adults returning to education.
10. In Britain, the Access to Higher Education Diplomas support adults without traditional qualifications.
11. Sweden's Komvux system allows adults to resume secondary or higher education at any age.
12. Brazil's EJA programme helps adults re-enter literacy, primary, and secondary education as a path to higher studies.
13. These countries illustrate different approaches to lifelong learning but share a belief that education is not a one-time process.
14. For India, this approach is crucial due to the growth of the silver economy and fast-changing job requirements.
15. Education systems must be flexible in what they teach and when they allow people to learn, enabling continuous reskilling and upskilling.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**[Editorial page]**

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The decline of traditional education systems in the world
  - B. The importance of integrating technology into schools
  - C. Lifelong learning as a necessity in a changing world
  - D. How globalisation harms education for older learners
2. **From the passage, which of the following can be most reasonably inferred about the Competence Enhancement Scheme (CES) in India?**
  - A. CES is primarily aimed at providing remedial education to students who failed to complete their schooling in the traditional system.
  - B. CES reflects a policy shift towards recognising learning as a continuous process that is not limited by age or stage of life.
  - C. CES is modelled exactly on Sweden's Komvux system and functions identically in structure and scope.
  - D. CES was introduced as a temporary pilot project without any long-term integration into the national education framework.
3. **According to the passage, why is lifelong learning particularly important for India at this moment in time?**
  - A. According to the passage, why is lifelong learning particularly important for India at this moment in time?
  - B. Because traditional university degrees are losing their recognition in global job markets.
  - C. Because India needs to replicate the exact education models of the US, Britain, Sweden, and Brazil.
  - D. Because NEP 2020 requires that at least 10% of all university seats be reserved for adult learners.
4. **Direction: Choose the option that best fills the blank from the passage in a way that preserves the original meaning and tone.**

In a world where technology and \_\_\_\_\_ are swiftly upending even the best-laid life plans for young people, lifelong learning could well be the only dependable life jacket.

  - A. hyper-connectivity
  - B. deglobalisation
  - C. socio-political unrest
  - D. economic liberalisation
5. **Direction: Identify whether the statement is True or False based on the passage**

Statement: The Competence Enhancement Scheme (CES) at Delhi University allows individuals only under the age of 40 to enrol in regular courses, in line with the National Education Policy 2020.

  - A. True — The CES has an upper age limit of 40 years.
  - B. False — The CES allows individuals of any age to enrol.
  - C. True — The CES restricts enrolment for senior citizens.
  - D. False — The CES only offers short-term vocational programs.
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

A. I still recall the joy of running to our local library with my friends the moment the last school bell rang.

B. Reading is one of the most fulfilling ways to spend leisure time.

C. We were in eighth standard then, full of curiosity and energy. The librarian knew us well — we would stay until he gently reminded us it was time to close.

D. For me, reading has never been just a habit — it has been a way of life, especially during my school days.

E. Saturdays and Sundays were sacred reading days. We never missed a weekend at the library.

A. C, D, A, B, E

B. E, D, A, C, B

C. B, D, A, C, E

D. A, B, E, C, D

7. **In the following sentence, a word is given in brackets. Select the appropriate word from the options to fill in the blank so that it is the closest synonym of the word given in brackets.**

Even after years of friendship, he remained \_\_\_\_\_ (LOYAL) and stood by her in every crisis.

A. Turbid

B. Nebulous

C. Ephemeral

D. Steadfast

8. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank:**

When the CEO discovered the company's internal corruption, he realized he had managed to \_\_\_\_\_ and would have to deal with serious consequences.

A. to catch a tartar

B. to give currency

C. hush money

D. to come off with flying colours

9. **Select the idiom which should be the correct explanation of the given line:**

Rakesh knew he had got into hot water after missing three deadlines in a row. To meet the next one, his team worked with whips and spur, trying to speed up the project. The CEO wanted rhyme or reason for the repeated delays, but Rakesh didn't want to show the seamy side of life in the office politics that had caused the problem

Meaning to identify: To get into trouble or a difficult situation.

A. Rhyme or reason

B. Seamy side of life

C. To get into hot water

D. Whips and spur

10. **Read the following description carefully and choose the correct one-word substitution of 'Something' that best describes the condition being portrayed.**

Something is the act of taking someone else's ideas, writings, or work and presenting them as one's own without proper acknowledgment. It is considered unethical and is often a serious offense in academic, creative, and professional fields.

- A. Forgery
- B. Plagiarism
- C. Piracy
- D. Fabrication

11. In the following sentence, a word is given in brackets. Select the appropriate word from the options to fill in the blank so that it is the closest synonym of the word given in brackets.

Even the best of us are \_\_\_\_\_ (FALLIBLE) and can make mistakes under pressure.

- A. Errant
- B. Sere
- C. Noctilucous
- D. Livid

12. In the following question, List I contains idioms/phrases, and List II contains sentences with blanks where these idioms/phrases should be filled. Match the idioms in List I with their correct usage in List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists.

**LIST I**

- 1. Flesh and blood
- 2. To stem the tide of
- 3. To be under a cloud
- 4. Not born yesterday

**LIST II**

- A. The company's CEO has been ..... ever since the financial scandal broke out.
- B. As a teacher, she works hard to ..... the spread of misinformation among students.
- C. He may look naïve, but he is ..... and will not be easily fooled.
- D. It was impossible for her ..... to tolerate such injustice.

- A. 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C
- B. 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D
- C. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
- D. 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B

13. Choose the most appropriate option to change the voice (active / passive) form of the given sentence.

By the time the committee announces the final results, the students will have been waiting anxiously outside the hall for more than three hours.

- A. By the time the final results will be announced by the committee, more than three hours of anxious waiting will have been endured by the students outside the hall.
- B. By the time the final results are announced by the committee, the students will have been waiting anxiously outside the hall for more than three hours.
- C. The students will have been waiting anxiously outside the hall for more than three hours by the time the committee will announce the final results.
- D. The students will have been waiting anxiously outside the hall for more than three hours by the time the final results will be announced by the committee.

14. Select the best express Antonym of the given underlined word.

- The company decided to **incentivise** employees with bonuses to boost productivity.
- A. Discourage
  - B. Motivate
  - C. Inspire
  - D. Support
15. **Choose the most appropriate option to change the voice (active/passive) form of the given sentence:**
- Had the emergency team not reached the accident site on time, the injured passengers would have been waiting for hours without any medical assistance.
- A. Had the accident site not been reached on time by the emergency team, the injured passengers would have been left waiting for hours without any medical assistance.
  - B. If the accident site had not been reached on time by the emergency team, the injured passengers would wait for hours without any medical assistance.
  - C. The injured passengers would have been waiting for hours without any medical assistance had the accident site not been reached on time by the emergency team.
  - D. If the accident site would not have been reached on time by the emergency team, the injured passengers had been waiting for hours without any medical assistance.
16. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
- Passengers were asked to identify their suitcases before **they were loaded** on the plane.
- A. they loaded on
  - B. it was loaded on
  - C. they were loaded over
  - D. No substitution required
17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence and forms a meaningful sentence.**
- The cessation of Israel-Iran hostilities,/ sets the stage for the denouement of the horror drama (P)/ announced by United States President Donald Trump, (Q)/ with Hamas launching its Operation Toofan al-Aqsa (R)/ that began on October 7, 2023, (S).
- A. P, S, R, Q
  - B. P, R, S, Q
  - C. R, Q, P, S
  - D. Q, P, S, R
18. **Read the following description carefully and choose the correct one-word substitution of 'Someone' that best describes the condition being portrayed.**
- Someone who shows extreme and often unreasonable zeal or devotion toward a religious, political, or other cause, to the extent of ignoring rational arguments or opposing viewpoints, is called what?
- A. Fanatic
  - B. Idealist
  - C. Visionary
  - D. Activist
19. **Parts of sentences are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful paragraph. The first part 'R.' is fixed.**



R. Sigmund Freud had remarked that humans were convinced of their immortality.

A. In keeping with the Supreme Court's opinion that the right to die with dignity is a fundamental right, attention to quality of death is critical.

B. Ever since technology has made the process of dying protracted and complicated, I have been espousing the cause of good death.

C. In good death, the patient's desires are taken into account for treatment preferences, quality of life and death, and maintenance of dignity.

D. Discussing death, therefore, could be considered macabre, ghoulish, grim, and morbid.

A. CADB

B. CDBA

C. DBAC

D. DBAC

20. **Choose the most appropriate option to change the voice (active/passive) form of the given sentence:**

The government will have implemented the new environmental regulations before the industrial sector realizes their far-reaching economic implications.

A. Before the industrial sector realizes their far-reaching economic implications, the new environmental regulations will have been implemented by the government.

B. The new environmental regulations would have been implemented by the government before the industrial sector realizes their far-reaching economic implications.

C. Before the industrial sector will realize their far-reaching economic implications, the new environmental regulations will be implemented by the government.

D. The new environmental regulations will be implemented by the government before the industrial sector will realize their far-reaching economic implications.

**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.**

I once read an old English book on fishing, one of those \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ archaic volumes filled with both practical advice and poetic digressions, which mentioned a guest house on the \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ of the Giri river, about 10 kilometres below Solan towards Rajgarh. The memory of that book stayed with me, \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ like a forgotten map. Years later, it resurfaced at just the right moment. It was near midnight, and we were descending from Himachal Pradesh, weary from the road and in search of a place to \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_. I remembered the book and its \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ recommendation, and so, guided by instinct and half-remembered lines, we found our way to that very guest house on the river, a favourite quarry of British anglers of Mahaseers, an angling challenge.

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

A. charmingly

B. gracelessly

C. inelegantly

D. ungraciously

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

A. Clif

B. Watershed

- C. Tributary
- D. Banks
- 23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. tucked into
  - B. tucked away
  - C. tucked in
  - D. tucked under
- 24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
  - A. hoist
  - B. withstand
  - C. rest
  - D. survive
- 25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
  - A. quaint
  - B. quite
  - C. quit
  - D. quiet

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanation

- C) Lifelong learning as a necessity in a changing world**  
 The central idea is that education should be accessible at all ages, especially as technology and globalisation rapidly change skill requirements. The passage shows examples from various countries and stresses the importance of reskilling/upskilling throughout life.  
 A. The passage doesn't focus on decline; it's about adaptation and flexibility.  
 B. Technology is mentioned only as a reason for change, not the main focus.  
 D. Globalisation is presented as a factor requiring continuous learning, not as a harm.
- B) CES reflects a policy shift towards recognising learning as a continuous process that is not limited by age or stage of life.**  
 The passage highlights that CES is part of NEP 2020, open to individuals of any age, and aligns with the global recognition that "education shouldn't be a one-shot deal." This supports the inference that the scheme represents a mindset shift towards lifelong learning.  
 A (Incorrect): While CES does allow older individuals to join courses, the passage does not say it is primarily remedial or targeted only at those who failed to complete schooling.  
 C (Incorrect): The passage only notes similarities with international systems like Komvux, not that CES is an exact copy in structure and scope.  
 D (Incorrect): There is no indication that CES is temporary; it's part of the NEP 2020 vision, suggesting long-term integration rather than a short-term pilot.
- A) Because the growing silver economy and rapid changes in technology and globalisation demand constant reskilling and upskilling.**  
 The final paragraph explicitly states that India needs continuous reskilling and upskilling due to the silver economy's growth and the changing demands of tech and globalisation.  
 B (Incorrect): The passage does not mention loss of recognition for traditional degrees; it focuses on changing skill requirements instead.  
 C (Incorrect): The passage discusses learning from other countries but does not advocate for exact replication.  
 D (Incorrect): The 10% seat allocation applies to each course in CES, not as a blanket NEP 2020 requirement for all adult learners in every context.
- B) deglobalisation**  
 The original passage explicitly uses "(de)globalisation" alongside technology as twin forces disrupting life plans. "Deglobalisation" fits exactly in context as a process reversing global integration trends, aligning with the author's framing.  
 A) hyper-connectivity – Incorrect; although technology can increase connectivity, the passage contrasts tech with another global economic/political process, not a by-product of tech itself.  
 C) socio-political unrest – Incorrect; not mentioned in the passage and would shift the thematic focus from economic/technological change to political instability.

D) economic liberalisation – Incorrect; it is the opposite trend of deglobalisation and does not match the disruptive force described here.

5. B) **False** — The CES allows individuals of any age to enrol.

The passage clearly states that the CES allows individuals of any age to enrol in regular university courses and earn a certificate. There is no upper age limit mentioned.

A (Incorrect): Wrong because there's no mention of an age cap like 40 years.

C (Incorrect): Incorrect because there is no restriction on senior citizens; in fact, they are explicitly included.

D (Incorrect): Wrong because CES is not limited to short-term vocational programs; it offers regular university courses.

6. C) **B, D, A, C, E**

B: Starts with the subject "Reading" and verb "is", introducing the paragraph's central topic.

D: Uses the pronoun "For me" to link back to B's subject ("Reading"), and adds the verb "has been" to personalize the topic.

A: Continues with the pronoun "I" (referring to D's speaker) and verb "recall", shifting to a specific past action tied to D's "school days".

C: Replaces A's "I" with the pronoun "We" (referring to A's "friends") and uses the verb "were" to add details about the timeframe.

E: Uses the same pronoun "We" (from C) and verb "were" to extend the timeline, while "reading days" loops back to B's core topic.

In Hindi:

यह subject "Reading" को introduce करता है, जो paragraph के main topic को establish करता है।

Pronoun "For me" और verb "has been" B के general subject "Reading" को personal experience से जोड़ता है। यह B के topic को expand करता है।

Subject "I" और verb "recall" D के "my school days" से directly connect होता है। "Still recall" D के present-perfect tense ("has been") को past action में transition करता है।

Pronoun "We" A के "my friends" को refer करता है। "Eighth standard" A के "school days" को specify करता है, और librarian का description A के "library" से जुड़ता है।

"Saturdays and Sundays" C के time reference ("until closing") को extend करता है। "Sacred reading days" और "weekend at the library" B के "fulfilling ways" और A/C के library visits को grammatically complete करता है।

7. D) **Steadfast** (adjective) – Firm, unwavering, and loyal. दृढ़ / अडिग / वफ़ादार

Synonym: **Loyal** (adjective) – Giving or showing constant support and allegiance. वफ़ादार / निष्ठावान

- **Ephemeral** – Lasting a very short time. क्षणभंगुर
- **Nebulous** – Vague, unclear. अस्पष्ट
- **Turbid** – Cloudy or confused. मटमैला

8. A) **to catch a tartar**

- **To catch a tartar** – To encounter someone or something powerful, dangerous, or difficult to handle. कठिन या खतरनाक व्यक्ति/स्थिति से सामना करना
  - **To give currency** – To make something well known or spread it. प्रचार करना
  - **Hush money** – Money given to keep someone silent about wrongdoing. चुप कराने के लिए दी जाने वाली रिश्वत
  - **To come off with flying colours** – To succeed brilliantly. शानदार सफलता पाना
9. C) **To get into hot water** (idiom) – To get into trouble or a difficult situation. मुसीबत में पड़ना।
- **Whips and spur** (idiom) – With great speed and urgency. पूरी तेजी और उत्साह के साथ।
  - **Rhyme or reason** (idiom) – Logical explanation or justification. तार्किक कारण या स्पष्टीकरण।
  - **Seamy side of life** (idiom) – The unpleasant or sordid aspects of life. जीवन का गंदा या नकारात्मक पहलू।
10. B) **Plagiarism** (noun) – The act of presenting someone else's work or ideas as one's own without proper acknowledgment. साहित्यिक चोरी
- **Forgery** (noun) – The crime of making a copy of something, especially a document, money, or artwork, in order to cheat people. जालसाज़ी
  - **Piracy** (noun) – The practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea or illegally copying and distributing creative works. समुद्री डकैती / साहित्यिक चोरी
  - **Fabrication** (noun) – The action of inventing or manufacturing something, often with deceitful intent. गढ़ना / मनगढ़ंत बनाना
11. A) **Errant** (adjective) – Capable of error; straying from the right course. त्रुटिपूर्ण / भटकने वाला  
 Synonym: **Fallible** (adjective) – Capable of making mistakes or being wrong. त्रुटिपूर्ण / भूल करने योग्य
- **Sere** – Dry or withered. मुरझाया
  - **Noctilucent** – Shining at night. रात में चमकने वाला
  - **Livid** – Extremely angry or bruised-blue. क्रोधित / नीला पड़ा
12. A) 1) 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C
- Flesh and blood – A human being with emotions and weaknesses. इंसान होने के नाते भावनाएँ होना
- Correct usage: It was impossible for her flesh and blood to tolerate such injustice.
- To stem the tide of – To stop the spread of something harmful. किसी बुरी चीज़ के फैलाव को रोकना
- Correct usage: She worked hard to stem the tide of misinformation.
- To be under a cloud – To be suspected or discredited. शक के घेरे में होना

Correct usage: The CEO has been under a cloud since the scandal.

Not born yesterday – Not easily deceived; experienced. आसानी से धोखा न खाने वाला

Correct usage: He is not born yesterday; he knows what's going on.

13. B) By the time the final results are announced by the committee, the students will have been waiting anxiously outside the hall for more than three hours.

Tense in active: Future Perfect Continuous ("will have been waiting").

In passive voice, the tense must remain Future Perfect Continuous if the waiting action is retained, but since the main clause already expresses a state (waiting), the verb "announce" in the time clause is converted to passive (are announced).

Option A is grammatically flawed — "will be announced" with "by the time" doesn't match the habitual/definite future sense.

Option C is not a passive transformation — it keeps the active structure.

Option D incorrectly uses "will be announced" instead of present form after "by the time."

Rule: After "by the time," we generally use present simple in time clauses for future reference.

14. A) **Incentivise** (verb) – encourage, motivate, stimulate, reward, promote प्रोत्साहित करना

Antonym: **Discourage** (verb) – To dissuade or demotivate. (हतोत्साहित करना)

○ **Motivate** (verb) – To provide a reason to act. (प्रेरित करना)

○ **Inspire** (verb) – To fill with enthusiasm. (प्रोत्साहित करना)

○ **Support** (verb) – To help or back up. (समर्थन करना)

15. C) The injured passengers would have been waiting for hours without any medical assistance had the accident site not been reached on time by the emergency team.

Tense in active: Mixed Conditional — "Had... not reached" (Past Perfect) in if-clause + "would have been waiting" (Perfect Continuous Conditional) in main clause.

In passive, subject "emergency team" becomes agent, "accident site" becomes subject of the if-clause → "had the accident site not been reached...".

Option A changes the meaning slightly by inserting "left waiting" (changes original structure).

Option B wrongly changes conditional type by shifting tense to simple present in main clause ("would wait").

Option D is grammatically incorrect — "would not have been reached" in if-clause is non-standard for past unreal conditionals.

Option C is correct because it preserves meaning, tense, and passive structure fully.

16. D) No substitution required

17. D) **Q, P, S, R**

Q starts the sentence because it begins with the past participle "announced," which grammatically attaches to the unlabeled subject "The cessation of Israel-Iran hostilities." This creates a complete subject phrase: "The cessation of Israel-Iran hostilities, announced by United States President Donald Trump."

P follows Q as it introduces the main verb phrase "sets the stage," which acts on the subject established in Q. This forms the core action: "[The cessation] sets the stage for the denouement of the horror drama."

S follows P as the relative clause "that began on October 7, 2023" directly modifies the noun "horror drama" from P. It adds essential temporal context to the drama.

R concludes the sentence with the prepositional phrase "with Hamas launching its Operation Toofan al-Aqsa," which grammatically connects to S as an adverbial modifier explaining how the horror drama began.

Q पहले आता है क्योंकि यह past participle "announced" के साथ शुरू होता है, जो unlabeled subject "The cessation..." से grammatically जुड़ता है। यह एक complete subject phrase बनाता है: "The cessation... announced by Trump."

P, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह main verb phrase "sets the stage" introduce करता है, जो Q में बने subject पर action दिखाता है।

S, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि relative clause "that began..." सीधे P के noun "horror drama" को modify करता है। यह drama को temporal context देता है।

R अंत में आता है prepositional phrase "with Hamas launching..." के साथ, जो S से adverbial modifier की तरह जुड़ता है और बताता है कि horror drama कैसे शुरू हुई।

18. A) **Fanatic** (noun) – A person filled with excessive and single-minded zeal, especially for an extreme religious or political cause. कट्टरपंथी / उन्मादी

- **Idealist** (noun) – A person guided more by ideals than by practical considerations. आदर्शवादी
- **Visionary** (noun) – A person with original ideas about what the future will or could be like. दूरदर्शी
- **Activist** (noun) – A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change. सक्रिय कार्यकर्ता

19. C) **DBAC**

R: Fixed starting point introducing Freud's idea about humans avoiding thoughts of mortality.

D: "D" follows "R" because the adverb "therefore" directly links Freud's observation (humans believe they are immortal) to the consequence (discussing death is seen as taboo/grim).

B: "B" follows "D" because it introduces a contrasting action ("espousing") in response to the grim reality mentioned in D. "Ever since technology..." sets a new temporal context explaining why the action ("espousing") began.

A: "A" follows "B" because it provides justification using the phrase "In keeping with...", linking the advocacy in B (good death) to an external authority (Supreme Court). The noun phrase "attention to quality of death" in A refers back to "good death" in B, reinforcing its importance.

C: "C" follows "A" because it defines and elaborates on the concept introduced in B and referenced in A ("good death" and "dignity").

In Hindi:

R paragraph की fixed शुरुआत है, जो subject "Sigmund Freud" और verb "had remarked" को introduce करता है, यह बताते हुए कि humans को अपनी immortality पर विश्वास है।

R के बाद D आता है क्योंकि adverb "therefore" R के विचार (immortality belief) का सीधा परिणाम (discussing death is macabre) show करता है। यह एक logical consequence है, जो grammatical connection बनाता है।

D के बाद B आता है क्योंकि temporal phrase "Ever since technology..." D की समस्या (death discussion is grim) के संदर्भ में speaker के action ("I have been espousing") को introduce करता है।

B के बाद A आता है क्योंकि phrase "In keeping with..." B के "good death" को Supreme Court के fundamental right (right to die with dignity) से जोड़ता है, और बताता है कि attention to quality of death critical है। यह एक सपोर्टिंग argument है जो B को justify करता है।

A के बाद C आता है क्योंकि यह term "good death" को define करता है (जो B में introduce हुआ था) और "dignity" (जो A में mention हुई थी) के concept को विस्तार से explain करता है। यह paragraph को पूरा करता है।

A (CADB): Starts with C (definition without context) after R, breaking logical flow.

B (CDBA): Begins with C after R, but "good death" has no prior introduction.

D (BCAD): Starts with B after R, missing the consequence "therefore" from D.

20. A) Before the industrial sector realizes their far-reaching economic implications, the new environmental regulations will have been implemented by the government.

Tense in active: Main clause — Future Perfect ("will have implemented"), Time clause — Present Simple ("realizes").

In passive, "the new environmental regulations" becomes the subject, and "government" becomes the agent.

Option A keeps the future perfect passive — "will have been implemented" — and the correct time clause tense ("realizes").

Option B wrongly uses "would have been" (conditional, not future perfect).

Option C incorrectly changes time clause to "will realize" (not standard in time clauses for future reference).

Option D changes main verb tense to future simple ("will be implemented"), losing the perfect aspect and meaning of "completed before".

21. A) '**Charmingly**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "आकर्षक ढंग से" और यह sentence में उस पुराने English book को एक प्यारे, आकर्षक तरीके से describe कर रहा है। यहाँ लेखक बता रहा है कि वह book practical advice और poetic digressions दोनों से भरी हुई थी, यानी उसकी भाषा और शैली readers को आकर्षित करती थी। इसलिए 'charmingly archaic volumes' का combination बिल्कुल natural और grammatically सही है।

'**Charmingly**' will be used because it means "in an attractive or pleasing way," which suits the description of an old English book that was both practical and poetically digressive. It suggests a warm, positive tone fitting for the nostalgic and fond memory being conveyed.



22. D) '**Banks**' का use होगा क्योंकि "banks" का अर्थ नदी के किनारे होता है। Sentence में बताया गया है कि guest house Giri river के किनारे (banks) पर है, जो geographical और contextual रूप से सही है। जबकि 'Clif' (सही spelling: cliff) का अर्थ ऊँचा खड़ा पत्थरीला किनारा होता है, जो नदी के किनारे के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है; 'Watershed' का अर्थ जल विभाजक क्षेत्र है, यानी वह इलाका जो विभिन्न नदियों में पानी भेजता है, यह यहाँ सही नहीं बैठता; और 'Tributary' का अर्थ सहायक नदी होता है, जो मुख्य नदी में मिलती है, इसलिए यहाँ context से मेल नहीं खाता।

**Banks'** will be used because it refers to the sides of a river. The sentence describes a guest house located along the Giri river, making "banks" contextually accurate. In contrast, 'Clif' (correct spelling: cliff) means a steep rock face, unsuitable for describing a river's edge; 'Watershed' means an area dividing water flow into different rivers, which doesn't fit here; and 'Tributary' refers to a smaller river joining a larger one, which is not the intended meaning.

23. B) **Tucked away**' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को सुरक्षित या छिपाकर रखना ताकि वह तुरंत न दिखे या याद न आए। यहाँ "The memory of that book stayed with me, tucked away like a forgotten map" में memory को एक ऐसे map से तुलना की गई है जो कहीं छिपा या सुरक्षित रखा गया हो और समय आने पर फिर सामने आता है। 'Tucked into' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ में डालना (जैसे कपड़े को कंबल में tuck करना या खाना शुरू करना) — यह यहाँ context में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Tucked in' आमतौर पर bed में किसी को आराम से सुलाने या कपड़े/कपड़ा ठीक करने के लिए प्रयोग होता है। 'Tucked under' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के नीचे रखना, जो यहाँ metaphor में sense नहीं देता।

**Tucked away'** means stored or hidden in a safe or quiet place, not immediately visible or accessible. In "The memory of that book stayed with me, tucked away like a forgotten map", the memory is being compared to a map kept out of sight until the right moment.

'Tucked into' means to insert into something or to begin eating — not suitable here.

'Tucked in' refers to making someone comfortable in bed or arranging clothes neatly.

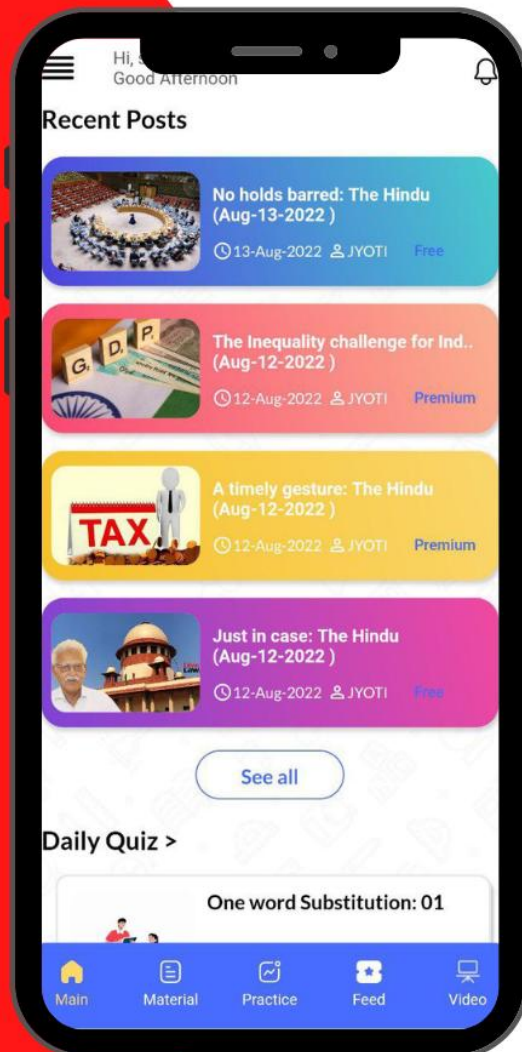
'Tucked under' means placed beneath something, which doesn't match the figurative sense in this context.

24. C) **Rest**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ context है कि रात के समय यात्री सफ़र से थके हुए हैं और उन्हें रुककर आराम करने की जगह चाहिए। "Rest" का अर्थ है आराम करना या विश्राम करना, जो इस स्थिति में perfectly फिट बैठता है। जबकि 'Hoist' का अर्थ है ऊपर उठाना (lift करना), 'Withstand' का अर्थ है सहना या झेलना, और 'Survive' का अर्थ है किसी कठिन परिस्थिति में जीवित रहना—ये तीनों शब्द यहाँ sentence के अर्थ और mood से मेल नहीं खाते।

**'Rest'** will be used because the context is that it was near midnight, the travelers were tired from the journey, and they were looking for a place to stop and relax. "Rest" means to relax or take a break, which fits perfectly here. Whereas 'Hoist' means to lift up, 'Withstand' means to endure or resist, and 'Survive' means to remain alive through difficulties—none of which match the intended meaning of finding a place to stop and recover.

25. D) '**Quiet**' का use होगा क्योंकि "quiet recommendation" का मतलब है एक शांत, साधारण, बिना किसी शोर-शराबे वाली सिफारिश। यहाँ लेखक ने guest house के बारे में बड़ी subtle और बिना दिखावे की बात की है, इसलिए "quiet recommendation" context में सही है। जबकि 'Quaint' का अर्थ है पुराना लेकिन आकर्षक, जो guest house के description में इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, लेकिन यहाँ focus recommendation के tone पर है, इसलिए यह fit नहीं बैठता। 'Quite' एक adverb है, adjective नहीं, इसलिए grammatical रूप से गलत है। 'Quit' का अर्थ है छोड़ना, जो यहाँ अर्थ और grammar दोनों में सही नहीं है।

**Quiet** will be used because it means calm, low-key, or unobtrusive. The author speaks of the guest house in a subtle, understated way, making "quiet recommendation" a natural fit. Whereas 'Quaint' means old-fashioned but charming, which describes an object or place, not the style of recommendation here. 'Quite' is an adverb and grammatically incorrect in this position. 'Quit' means to leave or abandon, which makes no sense in this context.



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