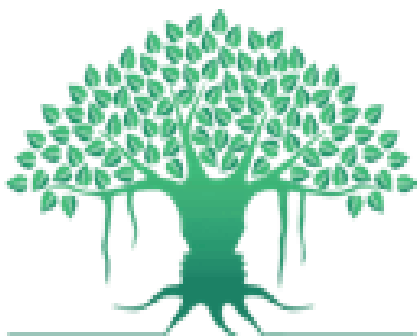


Compassion as guide

Time flows; no one can stop time. Use time properly, meaningfully, sensibly. Don't use time for **destructive** purposes. **The rest** of our lives **becomes** more **meaningful** if we **utilise** time **wisely**.

The way you spend time should make you feel genuine satisfaction. If you use time cheating and **bullying**, you might get some **sort of** satisfaction but that would be very **short-lived** - for, **in the long run**, even a non-believer gets some sort of doubt; you feel some sort of **uneasiness**. That's why, only do those things that give you **deep** satisfaction. That's living a meaningful life. Just money will not give you real satisfaction. Only **greed** increases, for you always want more.

Cultivate a more **compassionate** attitude and that will give you genuine satisfaction. So, how to make your life more meaningful? First, we should think...all **sentient** beings experience pleasure and pain (although some are debating about whether plants have feelings). All sentient beings wish to be happy. Because of the power of intelligence, human beings have much better ability to avoid **suffering**. **In the meantime, somehow**, that very intelligence is also the source of problems.



THE SPEAKING TREE

There's too much stress. The more educated you are, the more expectations you have (and others have of you), **your hopes and fears**, too, **are intensified** because of memory and intelligence. Animals have less expectation; they deal with immediate threats.

We should use our intelligence in such a way that it is a source of happiness, not as **aggravator** of **anxiety** and stress. Real happiness comes from within and not from money and knowledge.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Compassion** (noun) – sympathy, empathy, kindness, care, concern करुणा
2. **Destructive** (adjective) – harmful, damaging, detrimental, ruinous, devastating विनाशकारी
3. **Meaningfully** (adverb) – significantly, purposefully, valuably, worthily, importantly सार्थक रूप से
4. **Utilise** (verb) – use, employ, make use of, apply, harness उपयोग करना
5. **Wisely** (adverb) – sensibly, prudently, judiciously, intelligently, shrewdly समझदारी से
6. **Bullying** (noun) – intimidation, harassment, oppression, tyranny, coercion धौंसपट्टी
7. **Some sort of** (phrase) – a kind of, a type of, a form of, a certain किसी प्रकार का
8. **Short-lived** (adjective) – temporary, brief, fleeting, transient, momentary अल्पकालिक
9. **In the long run** (phrase) – eventually, in the end, over time, ultimately अंततः
10. **Uneasiness** (noun) – discomfort, anxiety, restlessness, apprehension, disquiet बेचैनी
11. **Deep** (adjective) – profound, intense, heartfelt, sincere, genuine गहरा
12. **Greed** (noun) – avarice, cupidity, rapacity, desire for more, insatiability लालच
13. **Cultivate** (verb) – develop, foster, nurture, promote, encourage विकसित करना
14. **Compassionate** (adjective) – kind, sympathetic, empathetic, caring, understanding दयालु
15. **Sentient** (adjective) – feeling, conscious, aware, responsive, perceptive संवेदनशील
16. **Suffering** (noun) – pain, distress, agony, misery, hardship दुख
17. **In the meantime** (phrase) – meanwhile, for now, in the interim, simultaneously इस बीच
18. **Somehow** (adverb) – in some way, by some means, for some reason, oddly किसी तरह
19. **Intensify** (verb) – increase, strengthen, heighten, escalate, amplify तीव्र करना
20. **Aggravator** (noun) – something that makes a problem worse. बढ़ाने वाला
21. **Anxiety** (noun) – worry, nervousness, unease, apprehension, tension चिंता

Summary of the Editorial

1. Time is unstoppable and flows continuously; it must be used wisely and purposefully.
2. Using time meaningfully gives life direction and value.
3. Time spent on destructive acts such as cheating or bullying brings only short-term satisfaction.
4. In the long run, such misuse of time causes inner discomfort and uneasiness.
5. True satisfaction arises from doing things that offer deep, moral, and emotional fulfillment.
6. Wealth alone cannot provide genuine happiness; it only fuels greed and endless desire.
7. Developing a compassionate attitude is essential for lasting peace and satisfaction.
8. Compassion makes human life more meaningful and contented.
9. All sentient beings—those capable of feeling pleasure and pain—seek happiness and avoid suffering.
10. Humans, endowed with intelligence, can reduce suffering through wise choices.
11. However, the same intelligence often becomes a source of problems when misused.
12. Modern life brings stress and anxiety, especially among educated people with high expectations.
13. Memory and intelligence amplify hopes, fears, and mental pressure.
14. In contrast, animals live simply, focusing only on immediate challenges.
15. True happiness comes from inner peace and compassion, not from material wealth or intellectual achievement.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
 - A. Pessimistic
 - B. Didactic
 - C. Sarcastic
 - D. Indifferent
2. **From the passage, it can be inferred that the author believes intelligence can be both a blessing and a curse because—**
 - A. It causes stress when not used with compassion
 - B. It helps humans earn wealth and social status
 - C. It makes people superior to animals
 - D. It helps to eliminate all forms of suffering
3. **The author implies that true satisfaction in life arises primarily from—**
 - A. Wealth accumulation and social status
 - B. Engaging in acts that cause harm to others
 - C. Compassionate and meaningful use of time
 - D. Intellectual achievements and recognition
4. **The statement “We should use our intelligence in such a way that it is a source of happiness” suggests that—**
 - A. Happiness depends solely on one’s external achievements.
 - B. Rational thought must be guided by ethical and emotional awareness.
 - C. Emotions should be suppressed to maintain logical clarity.
 - D. Intelligence naturally leads to peace without any effort.
5. **According to the passage, which of the following best captures the central contrast between human beings and animals?**
 - A. Humans have stronger physical abilities than animals.
 - B. Humans’ intelligence increases both their potential and their stress.
 - C. Animals are incapable of feeling pain or pleasure.
 - D. Animals have a deeper moral understanding than humans.
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
He delivered an **eccentric** speech.
 - A. an odd
 - B. a peculiar
 - C. a normal
 - D. an idiosyncratic
7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
 - a. India’s top research institution for decades, which is undisputed, namely, the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, has been ranked 50 with a score of 51.5.
 - b. Surprisingly, institutions such as Chitkara University Chandigarh, Saveetha Institute Chennai, Shoolini University Solan, Lovely Professional University Phagwara, and Thapar Institute Patiala occupy the top five positions with scores of 88.9, 88.6, 87.2, 84.7, and 83.3, respectively.

- c. The Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings (WUR) 2025, released in early October 2024, have shaken public faith and sown doubts about the credibility of ranking Indian institutions based on research quality.
- d. Notably, four of these five institutions are concentrated within a small geographical region of Chandigarh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, raising questions about the methodology and fairness of the rankings.
- A. d, b, a, c
B. c, a, b, d
C. c, d, a, b,
D. a, c, b, d
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She told me that she ____ her degree by 2023.
A. will have completed
B. shall be completed
C. will completed
D. would have completed
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
There was much to **boast** about the quality of his work.
A. bluster
B. brag
C. deprecate
D. flaunt
10. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
'Where there is a will / then there is a way' / is an old epithet. / No error
A. 'Where there is a will
B. then there is a way'
C. is an old epithet
D. No error
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Double-talk
A. Interfering while someone is talking
B. Speaking with double meaning
C. Speaking to confuse people and avoid truth
D. Talking repeatedly and annoying people
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
At somebody's elbow
A. To be dominated by someone
B. To be near someone in order to help
C. To be kept in house
D. To make people important
13. **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 first part 'Zombies are not real' is fixed.

Zombies are not real / sound effects (P) / make it believable (Q) / but special (R) / and visuals (S)

A. P, Q, R, S

B. P, R, S, Q

C. R, P, S, Q

D. P, Q, S, R

14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

He studied **mensuration** carefully.

A. measurement

B. questions

C. conclusions

D. lessons

15. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error.**

Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

Indian feminism grew out of the women's movements / of the late nineteenth century, / reached full maturity in the early twentieth century. / No error

A. Indian feminism grew out of the women's movements

B. of the late nineteenth century

C. reached full maturity in the early twentieth century

D. No error

16. **Choose the word that can substitute the given group of words.**

Impossible to change or reverse

A. Irrevocable

B. Order

C. Coerce

D. Intimidate

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

What is the name of the person ____ daughter married your cousin last year?

A. whose

B. who

C. whom

D. with

18. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.**

To forbid something especially by law

A. Propound

B. Proscribe

C. Quench

D. Quarantine

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

They **smothered** the fire in the building.

A. lighted

B. surrounded

- C. doused
- D. saw

20. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- a. Often one fails to grab that chance.
- b. Life often gives us one single chance to flourish.
- c. Getting a chance to do good is not easy.
- d. If you get a chance, grab it and give your best.

- A. abcd
- B. dabc
- C. bcad
- D. dcab

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.

In its basic form, nursing can be seen as a duty, but beyond the (1)_____ operational activities that lay the (2)_____ of our daily work, the profession is all about grace. Helping people is a (3)_____ calling. It is a privilege to serve my fellow human beings. Fifteen years has seen many ups and downs at the workplace, but I have enjoyed (4)_____ the many patients who come into my care, and have prayed for the souls of those who were on the (5)_____ of death.

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

- A. incessant
- B. transparent
- C. inadvertent
- D. robust

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

- A. delicacy
- B. placement
- C. pleasing
- D. foundation

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

- A. noble
- B. problematic
- C. diffident
- D. corrosive

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

- A. Hosting
- B. Serving
- C. Preventing
- D. Deceiving

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

- A. longevity
- B. brink

- C. leverage
- D. allowance

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Didactic

The passage teaches readers how to live a meaningful life — by using time wisely, avoiding greed, and cultivating compassion. The author provides moral guidance and philosophical instruction, which reflects a didactic tone (instructive and moralizing).

- Pessimistic: Incorrect because the tone is hopeful and guiding, not hopeless or gloomy.
- Sarcastic: Incorrect since the author speaks sincerely, not mockingly.
- Indifferent: Incorrect because the author deeply cares about moral and emotional well-being.

2. A) It causes stress when not used with compassion

The passage clearly states that human intelligence gives us the ability to avoid suffering, but “somehow, that very intelligence is also the source of problems.” Hence, intelligence can create stress when misused or not guided by compassion.

- B. Wealth and social status are not the author’s focus; he criticizes greed.
- C. The author does not promote superiority; he emphasizes shared sentience.
- D. Humans cannot eliminate all suffering, only manage it wisely.

3. C) Compassionate and meaningful use of time

The author links “deep satisfaction” with compassion and wise use of time — not greed or destructive pursuits. The central idea is moral and emotional fulfillment over material success.

- He says, “Just money will not give you real satisfaction.”
- Harmful acts only bring short-lived satisfaction.
- Intellectual success alone causes anxiety, not peace.

4. B) Rational thought must be guided by ethical and emotional awareness

The author insists that intelligence alone can produce anxiety unless balanced by compassion — a moral emotion. Thus, intellect must align with ethics to create real happiness.

- The passage stresses internal happiness, not external success.
- Suppressing emotions contradicts the call for compassion.
- Happiness requires conscious direction of intelligence, not passivity.

5. B) Humans’ intelligence increases both their potential and their stress

The passage contrasts animals’ simple life with human stress, noting that “animals have less expectation; they deal with immediate threats,” while humans’ intelligence increases hopes, fears, and anxiety.

- Physical strength is never mentioned.
- The passage affirms all sentient beings feel pleasure and pain.
- No claim is made that animals have moral superiority.

6. C) Eccentric (adjective) – Unconventional, unusual, odd, peculiar, idiosyncratic. सनकी / अजीब

Antonym: **Normal** (adjective) – Regular, usual, conventional, typical, ordinary. सामान्य / साधारण

- **Odd** (adjective) – Strange, weird, queer, eccentric, anomalous. अजीब
- **Peculiar** (adjective) – Strange, singular, unusual, curious, eccentric. अनोखा
- **Idiosyncratic** (adjective) – Distinctive, individual, peculiar, eccentric, quirky. सनकी

7. B) c, a, b, d)

c starts the paragraph by introducing the topic of the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings 2025. It sets the context and highlights the controversy and doubts about the credibility of ranking Indian institutions based on research quality.

a follows c as it gives a specific example of a well-established research institution, IISc Bangalore, and its surprising rank. Mentioning its score and position adds more depth to the discussion introduced in c.

b comes next, as it contrasts the established institution's rank with the unexpected top ranks of lesser-known institutions. The sentence provides detailed scores and names of these institutions, which reinforces the sense of surprise and highlights the unusual ranking results. d concludes the paragraph by providing additional context about the concentration of these top-ranked institutions within a specific geographical area. It raises questions about the methodology and fairness of the rankings, bringing the paragraph to a thought-provoking close.

8. D) **Would have completed**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य भविष्य के एक निश्चित बिंदु (by 2023) तक पूर्ण हो चुके कार्य की चर्चा कर रहा है और यह अप्रत्यक्ष कथन (reported speech) में है।

"She told me that she ____ her degree by 2023." यहाँ "would have completed" future perfect tense का सही रूप है, जो किसी निश्चित समय तक कार्य की समाप्ति को दर्शाता है। बाकी विकल्प या तो व्याकरण की दृष्टि से गलत हैं या संदर्भ के अनुरूप नहीं बैठते।

- 'Would have completed' should be used because the sentence is about an action that will be completed by a certain point in the future (by 2023), expressed in reported speech. The phrase "She told me that she ____ her degree by 2023" requires the future perfect tense in indirect speech, making "would have completed" the most appropriate choice. Other options are either grammatically incorrect or contextually inappropriate

9. C) **Boast** (verb) – brag, flaunt, swagger, gloat, show off. डींग मारना / शेखी बघारना

Antonym: **Deprecate** (verb) – disapprove, belittle, condemn, disparage, criticize. निंदा करना / तुच्छ दिखाना

- **Bluster** (verb) – Talk in a loud, aggressive, boastful way. धमकाना / अकड़कर बोलना
- **Brag** (verb) – Say something in a boastful manner. डींग मारना
- **Flaunt** (verb) – Display ostentatiously, show off. दिखावा करना / प्रदर्शन करना

10. B) "then there is a way"

Solution) कहावत में 'then' नहीं आता; सही सहसंबंधी संरचना 'Where ... there ...' है।

- The proverb is "Where there is a will, there is a way." The word "then" is incorrect. Like— 'Where there is a will, there is a way' is an old epithet.

11. C) **Double-talk** (idiom) – Speaking to confuse people and avoid truth गोलमोल बात करना / भ्रमित करने वाली बात करना

12. B) **At somebody's elbow** (idiom) – To be near someone in order to help किसी के पास सहायता करने के लिए होना / नज़दीक रहना
13. C) **R, P, S, Q**
 Zombies are not real but special sound effects and visuals make it believable
 R starts after the fixed part because it introduces the contrasting idea "but special," which directly links to the idea of something fictional (Zombies) being enhanced to appear real.
 P follows R as it introduces the specific element "sound effects," which contributes to the enhancement mentioned in R.
 S comes after P because "and visuals" complements "sound effects" to collectively create an immersive experience.
 Q concludes the sequence as it ties everything together with the phrase "make it believable," which is the ultimate purpose of the sound effects and visuals.
14. A) **Mensuration** (noun) – Measurement of geometric figures such as length, area, and volume. Synonym: **Measurement** (noun) – The act of determining size, length, or amount using standard units. माप
- **Questions** (noun) – Inquiries, problems asked for answers. प्रश्न
 - **Conclusions** (noun) – Final decisions, judgments after reasoning. निष्कर्ष
 - **Lessons** (noun) – Units of teaching or instructions. पाठ
15. C) **"reached full maturity in the early twentieth century."**
 Solution) दूसरे खंड को जोड़ने के लिए relative pronoun 'which' (या conjunction 'and') चाहिए; केवल 'reached' से वाक्य अपूर्ण है।
 • Insert "which" (or "and") to link the clause; otherwise it's a run-on.
 Like— Indian feminism grew out of the women's movements of the late nineteenth century, which reached full maturity in the early twentieth century.
16. A) **Irrevocable** (Adjective) - Impossible to change or reverse स्थिर
- **Order** (noun) – a command, direction, or instruction क्रम
 - **Coerce** (verb) – to force someone to do something against their will बलपूर्वक करवाना
 - **Intimidate** (verb) – to frighten or threaten someone, usually to persuade them to do something they do not want to do धमकाना
17. A) **Whose** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ प्रश्न में व्यक्ति और उसकी बेटी के बीच के स्वामित्व (possessive relationship) को व्यक्त किया जा रहा है। वाक्य पूछ रहा है कि किस व्यक्ति की बेटी ने आपके cousin से शादी की थी। अन्य विकल्प (who, whom, with) इस वाक्य में व्याकरणिक रूप से फिट नहीं होते क्योंकि वे ownership/possession नहीं दिखाते। इसलिए 'whose' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- **'Whose'** should be used because the sentence is asking about the person whose daughter married your cousin. The blank requires a possessive pronoun to indicate the relationship between the person and the daughter. Options like who, whom, or with cannot correctly show possession. Thus, 'whose' is the most appropriate choice.
18. B) **Proscribe** (verb) – To forbid something especially by law निषेध
- **Propound** (verb) – To put forward an idea or theory for consideration प्रस्तुत करना

- **Quench** (verb) – To satisfy one's thirst by drinking; to extinguish a fire प्यास बुझाना; अग्निशमन
- **Quarantine** (noun/verb) – A state of isolation or restricted access instituted as a precaution against the spread of disease संगरोध

19. C) **Smother** (verb) – Extinguish, suppress, stifle, suffocate, quell. बुझाना / दबाना

Synonym: **Doused** (verb) – Quenched, extinguished, put out, soaked, immersed. बुझाना / डुबाना

- **Lighted** (verb) – To set on fire, ignite, illuminate, kindle, spark. जलाना / रोशन करना
- **Surrounded** (verb) – To encircle, enclose, encompass, beset, hem in. घेरना / चारों ओर होना
- **Saw** (verb) – To perceive, view, observe, witness, notice. देखना

20. C) **bcad**

b starts the paragraph as it introduces the main idea: "Life often gives us one single chance to flourish."

c logically follows b as it elaborates on the difficulty of getting that single chance

a comes next as it highlights a potential consequence, This connects to the challenges mentioned in c.

d concludes the paragraph as it offers advice, This provides a resolution to the problem introduced in a.

21. A) **Incessant** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "लगातार बिना रुके कुछ होना"। Passage में बताया गया है कि operational activities को एक basic form के रूप में देखा जा सकता है जो daily work की नींव रखता है। यह continuous nature को describe करता है, इसलिए 'incessant' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Transparent' का अर्थ है "पारदर्शी", 'Inadvertent' का अर्थ है "अनजाने में किया गया", और 'Robust' का अर्थ है "मजबूत", जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Incessant' will be used because it means "something continuous and without interruption." The passage suggests that operational activities are a basic form laying the foundation of daily work, indicating a continuous nature, making 'incessant' the appropriate choice.

Whereas 'Transparent' means "clear or easily understood," 'Inadvertent' means "unintentional," and 'Robust' means "strong or vigorous," none of which fit in this context.

22. D) **Foundation** का use सही होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की बुनियाद या आधार। वाक्य में mention किया गया है कि "operational activities" दैनिक कार्य का आधार बनाती हैं। 'Delicacy' का अर्थ है नाजुकता, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Placement' का अर्थ है स्थान देना, और 'Pleasing' का अर्थ है प्रसन्न करने वाला, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- 'Foundation' will be used because it means the base or groundwork of something. The sentence mentions that "operational activities" lay the basis of daily work, making 'foundation' the correct choice. 'Delicacy' means fragility, which does not fit here. 'Placement' means putting in a particular position, and 'Pleasing' means something that gives pleasure, both of which are not relevant in this context.

23. A) '**Noble**' का use होगा क्योंकि "noble" का अर्थ होता है उच्च या उदात्त उद्देश्य वाला। passage में लिखा गया है कि दूसरों की मदद करना एक बुलावा है, जो इसे विशेष और सम्मानजनक बनाता है। इसलिए, 'noble' इस संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'Problematic' का अर्थ है समस्यात्मक, 'Diffident' का अर्थ है आत्मविश्वास की कमी, और 'Corrosive' का अर्थ है नुकसानदायक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Noble' will be used because it means having high moral principles or ideals. The passage describes helping others as a calling, which aligns with the positive and honorable context, making 'Noble' the correct choice. On the other hand, 'Problematic' means causing issues, 'Diffident' means lacking self-confidence, and 'Corrosive' implies causing damage, none of which fit the tone and meaning of the sentence.

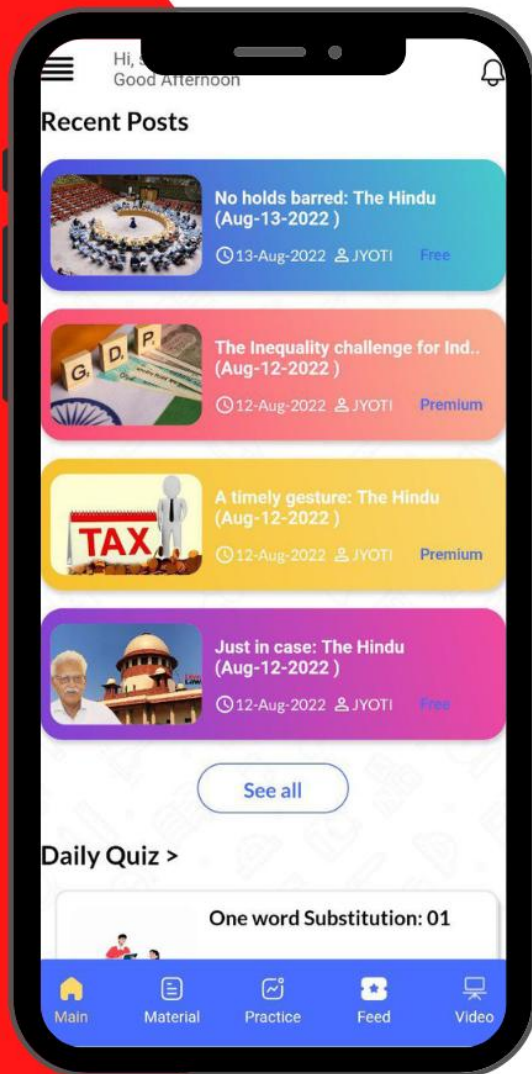
24. B) '**Serving**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'serving' का अर्थ है सेवा करना या सहायता प्रदान करना। वाक्य में mention किया गया है कि author ने अपने देखभाल में आए कई रोगियों की सेवा का आनंद लिया। इसलिए 'serving' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। 'Hosting' का अर्थ है मेजबानी करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं है। 'Preventing' का अर्थ है रोकथाम करना, जो वाक्य के भाव के साथ मेल नहीं खाता।

'Deceiving' का अर्थ है धोखा देना, जो इस संदर्भ में बिल्कुल सही नहीं है।

- 'Serving' will be used because it means to assist or provide care. The sentence mentions that the author has enjoyed serving the many patients who come into their care, making 'serving' the most appropriate choice here. 'Hosting' means to act as a host, which does not fit this context. 'Preventing' means to stop something from happening, which is not relevant to the sentence. 'Deceiving' means to mislead or cheat, which is entirely inappropriate in this context.

25. B) '**Brink**' का use होगा क्योंकि "brink" का अर्थ होता है किसी घटना के होने के बिल्कुल निकट या किनारे पर होना। इस वाक्य में mention किया गया है कि author उन आत्माओं के लिए प्रार्थना करता है जो मृत्यु के कगार पर थीं, इसलिए 'brink' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'longevity' का अर्थ है लंबी उम्र, 'leverage' का अर्थ है लाभ उठाना या प्रभाव डालना, और 'allowance' का अर्थ है भत्ता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Brink' will be used because it means the edge or verge of something significant happening. The sentence refers to praying for souls that were on the verge of death, making 'brink' appropriate here. 'Longevity' means long life, 'leverage' means to exert influence or advantage, and 'allowance' refers to an amount permitted, none of which fit in this context.



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