

Exam system needs to be put to the test

A recent review of National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test-Undergraduate (NEET-UG) 2025 reveals a troubling pattern: even in a relatively cheating scandal-free year, the exam system is still tripping over basic failures. Across multiple states, an internal government assessment found non-functional CCTVs, poor coverage of strong rooms, and invigilation lapses in exam centres. Some had cameras positioned so poorly, they might as well not have existed. Others had more than half their systems down. In several locations, monitoring teams couldn't even log into portals to view real-time footage. These are not sophisticated breaches, but routine, fixable operational gaps. And that's what makes them so worrying.

For an exam that determines the future of lakhs of students, these are bare-minimum safeguards. If India genuinely wants to dismantle the education factory racket - coaching dependency, retesting spiral, question paper leakage ecosystem - then the basics must work. Every glitch erodes trust among those students who do things the right way without resorting to 'shortcuts', who slog for years, and who can't afford to drop a year because it's too expensive for their families to reinvest. For them, a compromised exam isn't just heartbreaking, it's downright exclusionary. It quietly pushes out deserving candidates who depend on a fair, predictable system to rise.



The education ministry has now told the National Testing Agency (NTA) to rebuild CCTV systems, fix camera placement, ensure uninterrupted live feeds and enforce tougher oversight for 2026. Unless India gets these basics right, degrees awarded in an already hyperactive, overcrowded job market will be worthless. An exam needs to test candidates. Not bypass it by merely passing them.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Reveal** (verb) – disclose, show, uncover, expose, divulge प्रकट करना
2. **Troubling** (adjective) – disturbing, worrying, disconcerting, alarming, unsettling चिंताजनक
3. **Trip over** (phrasal verb) – to stumble because of; to be hindered by something simple. असफल होना
4. **Assessment** (noun) – evaluation, appraisal, review, analysis, examination आकलन
5. **Invigilation** (noun) – supervision, monitoring, proctoring, oversight, watching निरीक्षण
6. **Lapse** (noun) – failure, error, mistake, slip, shortcoming चूक
7. **Position** (verb) – place, put, situate, locate, set रखना
8. **Exist** (verb) – be present, be in place, be available, be operational मौजूद होना
9. **Log into** (phrasal verb) – sign in, access, enter, connect to लॉग इन करना
10. **Sophisticated** (adjective) – complex, advanced, intricate, elaborate, complicated परिष्कृत
11. **Breach** (noun) – violation, infringement, lapse, failure, breakdown उल्लंघन
12. **Bare-minimum** (adjective) – the least possible, minimal, basic, essential, fundamental न्यूनतम
13. **Safeguard** (noun) – protection, security measure, precaution, defense, shield सुरक्षा उपाय
14. **Dismantle** (verb) – disassemble, break up, take apart, demolish, destroy विघटित करना
15. **Racket** (noun) – scam, fraud, illicit scheme, dishonest business, swindle धोखाधड़ी
16. **Ecosystem** (noun) – environment, system, network, complex, web पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
17. **Erode** (verb) – destroy, undermine, wear away, diminish, weaken कमजोर करना
18. **Resort** (to) (verb) – turn to, use, employ, utilize, fall back on सहारा लेना
19. **Slog** (verb) – work hard, labor, toil, grind, strive कड़ी मेहनत करना
20. **Compromise** (verb) – undermine, weaken, taint, discredit, devalue समझौता करना
21. **Heartbreaking** (adjective) – distressing, saddening, tragic, painful, gut-wrenching दिल तोड़ने वाला

22. **Downright** (adjective) – utterly, completely, totally, absolutely, thoroughly एकदम
23. **Exclusionary** (adjective) – discriminatory, restrictive, elitist, segregating, isolating बहिष्कार करने वाला
24. **Push out** (phrasal verb) – force out, exclude, eject, expel, oust बाहर निकालना
25. **Predictable** (adjective) – foreseeable, expected, reliable, certain, sure अनुमेय
26. **Enforce** (verb) – implement, impose, apply, execute, administer लागू करना
27. **Oversight** (noun) – supervision, monitoring, surveillance, control, management निगरानी
28. **Overcrowded** (adjective) – packed, congested, overpopulated, jammed, crammed अत्यधिक भीड़ वाला
29. **Worthless** (adjective) – valueless, meaningless, useless, pointless, futile बेकार
30. **Bypass** (verb) – avoid, circumvent, sidestep, ignore, evade दरकिनार करना
31. **Merely** (adverb) – only, simply, just, purely, solely केवल

Summary of the Editorial

1. A review of NEET-UG 2025 shows that despite fewer scandals, the exam system still faces major structural failures.
2. Several exam centres had non-functional or poorly placed CCTV cameras.
3. Many strong rooms lacked proper surveillance coverage, weakening security.
4. Invigilation lapses were observed across multiple states.
5. In some centres, more than 50% of CCTV systems were not working.
6. Monitoring teams often could not access real-time footage due to login failures.
7. These are not complex security breaches but basic operational gaps that should be easily fixable.
8. The failures are alarming because NEET determines the career trajectory of lakhs of students.
9. Strong safeguards are essential to dismantle the education factory system—coaching dependence, retests, and leaks.
10. Every breach or glitch erodes the trust of honest students who prepare sincerely.
11. Many students from financially weak families cannot afford to lose a year, making a compromised exam deeply unfair.
12. A flawed system excludes deserving candidates who rely on a fair process to compete.
13. The Education Ministry has instructed the NTA to overhaul CCTV systems and fix camera placements.
14. It has also demanded uninterrupted live feeds and stronger oversight for the 2026 exam cycle.
15. Without fixing these basics, India's degrees risk becoming devalued, and exams must genuinely test candidates instead of simply passing them.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following is the most reasonable inference from the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Operational failures in exam centres reduce public trust in outcomes.
 - B. Large-scale, sophisticated cyber-attacks were the main problem. ₹
 - C. Students who cheat benefit more from technological fixes.
 - D. The NTA deliberately allowed camera systems to fail.
2. **What specific set of actions did the education ministry instruct the NTA to undertake for 2026?**
 - A. Rebuild CCTV systems, fix camera placement, ensure live feeds, enforce oversight.
 - B. Reduce the number of exam centres and shorten exam duration.
 - C. Shift exams entirely to remote online proctoring systems nationwide.
 - D. Cancel the 2026 exams and postpone them until system upgrades finish.
3. **Pick the best antonym of exclusionary as used in the passage.**
 - A. Restrictive
 - B. Discriminatory
 - C. Inclusive
 - D. Segregating
4. **Direction: Determine whether the statement is TRUE, FALSE, PARTLY TRUE, or NOT STATED based on the passage**

Statement: The internal assessment found that the exam irregularities occurred mainly due to advanced hacking methods and high-level technological intrusions.

 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Partly
 - D. Unstated
5. **Direction: Select the option that BEST completes the meaning of the sentence in alignment with the author's argument.)**

"Unless India gets these basics right, degrees awarded in an already hyperactive, overcrowded job market will be ____."

 - A. Worthless
 - B. Valuable
 - C. Credible
 - D. Helpful
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Tick all the boxes

 - A. To make a bad situation worse
 - B. To fulfill the required norms
 - C. To be extremely happy
 - D. To make a decision
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: He loves his country so much so.
B : Because he is a true patriot. He can be called a thorough gentleman.

- C : That he can make any sacrifice for his motherland. Also, he can lay down his life for the honour of his country.
D: An ideal citizen is one who establishes his standard in everything.
- A. ABCD
B. DBAC
C. DACB
D. DBCA
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The committee have submitted (A) / its report to the chairman (B) / but no action has been taken yet. (C) / No error (D)
A. The committee have submitted (A)
B. their report to the chairman (B)
C. but no action has been taken yet. (C)
D. No error (D)
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Throw cold water on something
A. To discourage or oppose an idea or plan
B. To refresh someone's mood
C. To make a situation worse
D. To end an argument peacefully
10. **Select the most appropriate one-word substitute for the underlined group of words in the given sentence.**
He was respected as a person who is more interested in practical results than in theories or ideas.
A. Idealist
B. Visionary
C. Pragmatist
D. Fanatic
11. **Find the incorrectly spelled word:**
A. Recommend
B. Bureaucracy
C. Seperate
D. Magnificent
12. **Find the incorrectly spelled word:**
A. Atheist
B. Calendar
C. Febuary
D. Conscience
13. **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 : There are multiple legal avenues for patients to indict doctors, but rarely is it the other way round. For one occurrence, there are multiple forums where doctors have to defend themselves.

B : An FIR can be lodged against them under the section 304A of the Indian Penal Code.

C : It is clear that patients have multiple avenues to pursue, should they feel an injustice has been perpetrated against them.

D : For Instance, a complaint can be made to their employer. A compensation case can be filed in a consumer forum.

- A. ACBD
- B. DBAC
- C. ABDC
- D. ADBC

14. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

She decided to **undertake** a challenging research project.

- A. Refuse
- B. Reject
- C. Assume
- D. Deny

15. **Select the most appropriate one-word substitute for the underlined group of words in the given sentence.**

The young boy was praised for his unwavering courage and fearlessness in the face of danger.

- A. Audacity
- B. Intrepidity
- C. Humility
- D. Veracity

16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Acrimonious.”**

- A. Cordial
- B. Belligerent
- C. Caustic
- D. Sardonic

17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

The speaker emphasized on the need of (A) / developing strong ethical values (B) / among the younger generation. (C) / No error (D)

- A. The speaker emphasized on the need of (A)
- B. developing strong ethical values (B)
- C. among the younger generation. (C)
- D. No error (D)

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Indolent.”**

- A. Obstinate
- B. Insipid

- C. Dormant
- D. Diligent

19. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

The manager decided to **deploy** additional resources for the urgent project.

- A. Utilize
- B. Withdraw
- C. Remove
- D. Hold

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

The new research paper was praised for its _____ analysis of the issue, but criticized for lacking _____ evidence to support its claims.

- A. superficial – theoretical
- B. profound – empirical
- C. concise – emotional
- D. redundant – statistical

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.

When planning our tasks, we ____ (1) ____ external resources like people, time, skills or money needed. Perfection in the state of our mind is ____ (2) ____ a priority. So our mind races from task to task carrying unwanted thoughts and ____ (3) ____ stressed.

Observing one minute's silence before any task helps us clear the mind, think right and ____ (4) ____ the energy of success to the task.

As you learn to silence the conscious mind, it becomes stronger and our intellect becomes sharper.

Remind yourself — I use the power of silence in every situation and experience peace and happiness.

I choose actions which are right for the task and for my karmic account.

From today, start being ____ (5) ____ and orderly and take a minute to prepare your mind for any important task.

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

- A. chaotic
- B. organise
- C. dismantle
- D. disperse

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

- A. rarely
- B. persistently
- C. sporadically
- D. inevitably

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

- A. succumbs

- B. resists
- C. gets
- D. retains

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

- A. fatuous
- B. reflect
- C. Vacuous
- D. radiate

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

- A. disciplined
- B. discipline
- C. disciplining
- D. disciplines

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **Operational failures in exam centres reduce public trust in outcomes.**

The passage repeatedly links routine operational gaps (non-functional CCTVs, poor coverage, invigilation lapses) to erosion of trust and exclusion of deserving students; inferring that such failures reduce public trust is directly supported.

- B: The passage describes routine operational gaps, not sophisticated cyber-attacks, so this overstates the cause.
- C: The passage argues fixes would protect honest students; it does not say cheaters would benefit more from technological solutions.
- D: The passage reports failures as lapses and fixable problems, not deliberate sabotage; there is no evidence of intent.

2. A) **The passage explicitly lists rebuilding CCTV systems, correcting camera placement, ensuring** uninterrupted live feeds and tougher oversight as the ministry's instructions to the NTA.

- B: The passage never mentions reducing centres or shortening exams.
- C: It speaks of fixing physical monitoring (CCTVs, live feeds), not replacing exams with fully remote proctoring.
- D: There is no suggestion of cancelling or postponing exams; the focus is on fixing safeguards for 2026.

3. C) **Inclusive.**

Inclusive directly opposes exclusionary — it means allowing entry or participation rather than pushing people out.

Exclusionary (adjective) – discriminatory, restrictive, elitist, segregating, isolating बहिष्कार करने वाला

4. B) **False**

The passage explicitly argues the opposite: these were not sophisticated breaches but routine, fixable operational gaps such as badly positioned cameras, login failures, and dead CCTV systems.

- A True – contradicts the passage.
- C Partly – no partial high-tech cause is mentioned.
- D Unstated – the passage directly addresses the nature of breaches.

5. A) **Worthless**

The author warns that without fixing the foundational exam processes, degrees will lose credibility and meaning — essentially becoming worthless.

- B Valuable – contradicts the warning tone.
- C Credible – contradicts the claim of erosion of trust.

- D Helpful – does not align with the negative consequence presented.
6. B) **Tick all the boxes** (idiom) – To fulfill the required norms पूर्ण रूप से आवश्यक मानदंडों को पूरा करना
7. C) **DACB**
- D starts the paragraph because it introduces the subject "An ideal citizen" and defines his general quality, setting the topic for discussion.
- A follows D because it begins to specify a particular trait ("He loves his country") of the "ideal citizen" introduced in sentence D, using the pronoun "He" to maintain connection.
- C follows A because it directly extends the idea from sentence A, with "That he can make any sacrifice" completing the "so much so" construction started in A and providing the consequence of his love for the country.
- B concludes the paragraph because it provides the reason ("Because he is a true patriot") for the behaviors described in previous sentences and adds another quality ("thorough gentleman") that summarizes the ideal citizen's character.
- Hindi Explanation:**
- D sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "An ideal citizen" को introduce करता है और उसकी general quality को define करता है, discussion के लिए topic set करता है।
- A, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "ideal citizen" की एक particular trait ("He loves his country") specify करना start करता है, pronoun "He" का use करके connection maintain करता है।
- C, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह directly sentence A के idea को extend करता है, "That he can make any sacrifice" वाला part, sentence A में started "so much so" construction को complete करता है और country के लिए उसके love का consequence provide करता है।
- B paragraph को conclude करता है क्योंकि यह previous sentences में described behaviors का reason ("Because he is a true patriot") provide करता है और एक और quality ("thorough gentleman") add करता है जो ideal citizen के character को summarize करता है।
8. A) 'have submitted' के बदले **'has submitted'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'committee' एक collective noun है, और जब इसे एक इकाई (as a single unit) के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है, तो इसके साथ singular verb आता है।
- यहाँ समिति ने सामूहिक रूप से रिपोर्ट दी है, इसलिए 'has submitted' सही है।
- अगर हर सदस्य को अलग-अलग कार्य करते हुए दिखाना हो तो 'have' सही होता, परंतु यहाँ ऐसा नहीं है।
- जैसे— The team has won the match. (as one unit)
- लेकिन— The team have taken their seats. (individual action)
- 'has submitted' will be used instead of 'have submitted' because the noun 'committee' acts as a single unit performing one collective action. Hence, the verb should be singular.

9. A) **Throw cold water on something** (idiom) – To discourage or criticize an idea किसी विचार या योजना को हतोत्साहित करना
10. C) **Pragmatist** (noun) – A person who deals with things sensibly and practically rather than by fixed ideas or theories व्यवहारवादी व्यक्ति
- **Idealist** (noun) – A person guided by ideals rather than practical considerations आदर्शवादी
 - **Visionary** (noun) – A person who thinks about the future with imagination दूरदर्शी
 - **Fanatic** (noun) – A person filled with excessive zeal for something कट्टर उत्साही
11. C) The correct spelling of 'Seperate' is '**Separate**' which means "to keep apart or divide into sections" — अलग करना, पृथक करना।
12. C) The correct spelling of 'Febuary' is '**February**' which means "the second month of the year" — फ़रवरी (वर्ष का दूसरा महीना)।
13. D) 4) **A D B C**

A starts the paragraph with the main claim—"There are multiple legal avenues for patients...," which sets the topic and scope of the discussion.

D follows A because it begins with the connector "For instance," providing specific examples (complaint to employer, consumer forum) that support A's general claim. This creates a clear claim → illustration flow.

B comes next after D as it adds another parallel example—"An FIR can be lodged... under Section 304A"—maintaining the same example pattern and keeping the referent "them" (doctors) consistent with the earlier sentences.

C concludes the paragraph by summing up the evidence—"It is clear that patients have multiple avenues...," which restates the thesis from A after the examples in D and B, giving the paragraph a coherent example → inference closure.

Explanation in Hindi:

- A से शुरुआत होती है क्योंकि यह मुख्य विचार बताता है कि patients के पास doctors के खिलाफ multiple legal avenues हैं।
 - D, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि "For instance" कहकर वही बात उदाहरणों से साबित करता है—employer को complaint, consumer forum में compensation case—इससे general से specific का logical flow बनता है।
 - B, D के बाद naturally fit होता है क्योंकि यह एक और example जोड़ता है—Section 304A के तहत FIR, और "them" का pronoun पहले के doctors से grammatically जुड़ा रहता है।
 - C End में आता है क्योंकि यह सारे examples को समेटकर निष्कर्ष देता है—"It is clear that...," यानी पहले दिए गए points से clear inference निकलता है, जिससे paragraph coherent और complete बनता है।
14. C) **Undertake** (verb) – assume, accept, embark on, carry out, perform कार्यभार लेना
Synonym: **Assume** (verb) – To take responsibility (ज़िम्मेदारी लेना)
- **Refuse** (verb) – To decline (इंकार करना)
 - **Reject** (verb) – To dismiss (अस्वीकार करना)

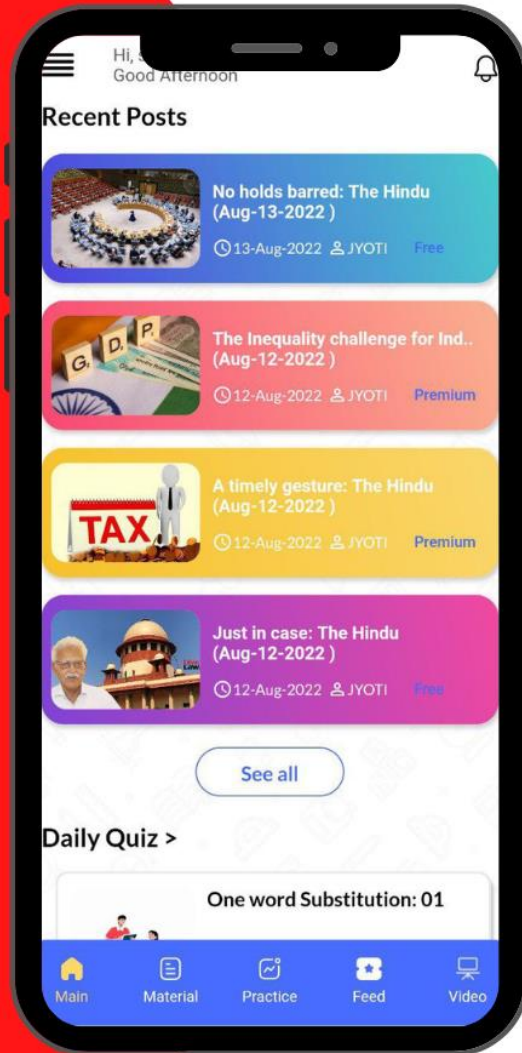
- **Deny** (verb) – To contradict or negate (नकारना)
15. B) **Intrepidity** (noun) – The quality of being fearless and brave निडरता, साहसिकता
- **Audacity** (noun) – Boldness or daring, often in a rude way दुस्साहस
 - **Humility** (noun) – The quality of being humble विनम्रता
 - **Veracity** (noun) – Truthfulness or accuracy सत्यनिष्ठा
16. A) **Acrimonious** (adjective) – Angry and bitter in speech or tone; harsh, rancorous. कटु / तीखा
Antonym: **Cordial** (adjective) – Warm and friendly; affectionate and sincere. सौहार्दपूर्ण / मिलनसार
- **Belligerent** (adjective) – Hostile and aggressive. युद्धप्रिय
 - **Caustic** (adjective) – Sarcastic in a scathing and bitter way. व्यंग्यात्मक
 - **Sardonic** (adjective) – Grimly mocking or cynical. व्यंग्यपूर्ण
17. A) 'emphasized on the need of' के बदले **'emphasized the need for'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'emphasize' एक ऐसा verb है जिसके साथ preposition 'on' का प्रयोग नहीं होता। इसके बाद object सीधे आता है। साथ ही 'need' के बाद सही preposition 'for' होती है, न कि 'of'।
जैसे— He emphasized the importance of honesty.
या She emphasized the need for discipline.
- 'emphasized the need for' will be used instead of 'emphasized on the need of' because 'emphasize' is a transitive verb that doesn't take 'on', and the noun 'need' takes the preposition 'for'.
18. D) **Indolent** (adjective) – Wanting to avoid activity or exertion; lazy, idle, slothful. आलसी / निष्क्रिय
Antonym: **Diligent** (adjective) – Showing care and effort in one's work or duties; hardworking, industrious. परिश्रमी / मेहनती
- **Dormant** (adjective) – Inactive but capable of becoming active. सुप्त
 - **Insipid** (adjective) – Lacking flavor, dull or uninteresting. नीरस
 - **Obstinate** (adjective) – Stubbornly refusing to change opinion. हठी
19. A) **Deploy** (verb) – use, utilize, apply, allocate, employ (प्रयोग करना)
Synonym: **Utilize** (verb) – To make effective use of something (उपयोग करना)
- **Withdraw** (verb) – To take back or remove (वापस लेना)
 - **Remove** (verb) – To eliminate, take away (हटाना)
 - **Hold** (verb) – Keep in possession (रखना)
20. B) **'profound – empirical'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे वाक्य का भाव यह है कि शोधपत्र (research paper) का विश्लेषण गहराईपूर्ण (deep) था, परंतु उसमें वास्तविक या प्रायोगिक प्रमाण (empirical evidence) की कमी थी। "Profound" का अर्थ है गहरा या गंभीर, और "empirical" का अर्थ है अनुभव या प्रयोग पर आधारित। यह जोड़ी शोध-संदर्भ में तार्किक और सटीक बैठती है।
- 'Profound – empirical' should be used because the sentence contrasts deep theoretical insight with a lack of practical evidence. "Profound" reflects intellectual

depth, while “empirical” refers to data or evidence derived from observation or experiment — a natural opposition in academic writing.

21. B) **Organise** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है व्यवस्थित करना। Sentence में बात हो रही है कि हम अपने tasks की planning करते समय external resources (जैसे लोग, समय, कौशल, पैसा) को व्यवस्थित (organise) करते हैं। यह context के अनुसार सही है। 'Chaotic' (अव्यवस्थित) गलत है क्योंकि यह planning के विपरीत अर्थ देता है। 'Dismantle' (तोड़ना) और 'Disperse' (बिखेरना) भी context के अनुसार सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Organise'** will be used because it means to arrange systematically. The sentence talks about planning tasks while arranging external resources (like people, time, skills, or money), making 'organise' the correct choice. 'Chaotic' (meaning disordered) is incorrect as it contradicts planning. 'Dismantle' (to take apart) and 'Disperse' (to scatter) are also inappropriate here.
22. A) **Rarely** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बताया गया है कि हमारे मन में पूर्णता (perfection) की स्थिति _____ एक प्राथमिकता होती है। 'Rarely' का अर्थ है 'शायद ही कभी', जो दर्शाता है कि पूर्णता प्रायः प्राथमिकता नहीं होती। अन्य विकल्प 'persistently' (लगातार), 'sporadically' (छिटपुट रूप से), और 'inevitably' (अनिवार्य रूप से) इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Rarely'** will be used because the sentence states that perfection in the state of our mind is _____ a priority. 'Rarely' means 'hardly ever,' indicating that perfection is usually not a priority. Other options—'persistently' (continuously), 'sporadically' (occasionally), and 'inevitably' (unavoidably)—do not fit in this context.
23. C) **Gets** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर stressed होने की स्थिति को दर्शाना है और 'gets' सही ढंग से वह अर्थ देता है। यह grammatically correct है क्योंकि 'gets' एक linking verb की तरह काम करता है और adjective (stressed) के साथ सही बैठता है। जबकि 'succumbs' (हार मानना), 'resists' (विरोध करना), और 'retains' (बनाए रखना) इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Gets'** will be used because it shows the state of becoming stressed, and 'gets' correctly conveys that meaning. It is grammatically correct because 'gets' functions as a linking verb and pairs correctly with the adjective (stressed). Whereas, 'succumbs' (to yield), 'resists' (to oppose), and 'retains' (to maintain) do not fit in this context.
24. D) **Radiate** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'फैलाना' या 'प्रसारित करना'। यहाँ sentence में success की energy को task की ओर फैलाने (transmit) की बात की गई है, इसलिए 'radiate' सही है। 'Fatuous' (मूर्खतापूर्ण), 'reflect' (प्रतिबिंबित करना), और 'vacuous' (खाली/अर्थहीन) इस context में fit नहीं होते।
- **'Radiate'** will be used because it means 'to spread or transmit.' The sentence talks about channeling the energy of success toward the task, making 'radiate' the correct choice. 'Fatuous' (foolish), 'reflect' (to mirror), and 'vacuous' (empty/meaningless) do not fit in this context.
25. A) **Disciplined** का use होगा क्योंकि यह adjective है जो 'being' (a state) के बाद सही तरीके से फिट होता है। यह वाक्य में व्यक्ति की स्थिति (state of being orderly) को दर्शाता है। 'Discipline'

(noun/verb), 'Disciplining' (gerund/continuous form), और 'disciplines' (verb) यहाँ grammatical structure के अनुसार सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि 'being' के बाद adjective ही आएगा।

- 'Disciplined' will be used because it is an adjective that correctly fits after 'being' (a state). It describes the person's state (being orderly). 'Discipline' (noun/verb), 'Disciplining' (gerund/continuous form), and 'disciplines' (verb) are incorrect here as 'being' requires an adjective, not a noun or verb.



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