

A New Path For A New World

Currently, a large number of people across the world identify themselves as SBNR, i.e., spiritual but not religious. The term may be new to Indians, but recent research shows that **perhaps** one in every five persons living in the USA describes themselves as spiritual but not religious.

This phrase means different things to different people. The confusion arises because the words “spiritual” and “religious” are often mistakenly taken as **synonymous**. Both relate to belief in a Higher Power of some kind, both **imply** a desire to connect or enter into a deeper relationship with this Higher Power, and both refer to rituals, practices, and daily moral behaviours that help build such a connection. Therefore, before **exploring** the difference between religion and spirituality, we need to define these two terms and understand clearly that they are not the same. Religions generally have a large amount of faith, which may or may not find support in reason and may even go against facts known through enquiry, experimentation, and evidence. Religions also come with rituals, ceremonies, acts, and **paraphernalia** of worship. Spirituality, in comparison, is free from such elements or has very little of them.

The main **substance** of spirituality **is** values, **virtues**, and rational spiritual beliefs that **enlighten** a person about the self, the meaning of life, the role and goal of human existence, and the method of bringing purity and **quietude** to the mind in a simple, rational, and experiential way. It can be said that spirituality is the universal core of all religions. It is the **essence** of all wisdom. The opposite of spirituality is **gross materialism** which **breeds** competition, selfishness, and a struggle for survival. Spirituality **leads to harmony** and peace.

If it does not bring these benefits, then it is not spirituality but **pseudo-spirituality**. The aim of every religion is to make a person **pious** and a good citizen. But with time, every religion went through **degeneration**. So it is not correct to **condemn** all religions or reject everything in any one religion. However, if a religion **instigates** its followers against others or gives its followers such **frenzy** that they attack people of other faiths, then such a system cannot be called religion in the true sense. **Fanatics** who have no deep religious experience but raise slogans and get **provoked** easily **are** the real enemies of religion. When many people say that religion and politics should not mix, they say so because of this background. India, with its **pluralistic** culture, gives every person the right and freedom of religious belief without government **interference**.

The Indian polity is known as **secular**. Yet, despite this, many **riots** after independence were caused by religious **intolerance**. In such situations, spirituality can play a major role in maintaining peace and harmony in a society where people speak different languages, follow different religions, and have different lifestyles. Spirituality removes **bias** and **prejudice**, breaks the walls of casteism, **cultism**, and meaningless customs, and creates a basis for **brotherhood**. Spirituality **implies** universal love, non-violence, **compassion**, **virtue**, simplicity, honesty, **detachment**, and service. If spirituality is placed at

the centre of politics and society, the world would be a better place. One cannot have humility, detachment, compassion, or freedom from **hatred** and violence without spirituality.

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicate subject/verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'. [\[Practice Exercise\]](#)
- **Fanatic** (noun) – a person filled with excessive and single-minded zeal, especially for an extreme religious or political cause. कट्टरपंथी

Vocabulary

1. **Perhaps** (adverb) – maybe, possibly, conceivably, perchance शायद
2. **Synonymous** (adjective) – equivalent, identical in meaning, interchangeable, corresponding समानार्थक
3. **Imply** (verb) – suggest, indicate, hint, insinuate, signify संकेत करना
4. **Explore** (verb) – investigate, examine, study, research, look into खोज करना
5. **Paraphernalia** (noun) – equipment, accessories, apparatus, gear, trappings सामान
6. **Virtue** (noun) – goodness, morality, righteousness, integrity, ethicalness सद्गुण
7. **Enlighten** (verb) – illuminate, educate, inform, reveal, clarify ज्ञान देना
8. **Quietude** (noun) – peace, calmness, tranquility, serenity, stillness शांति
9. **Essence** (noun) – core, heart, soul, crux, nucleus सार
10. **Gross** (adjective) – coarse, crude, vulgar, unrefined, blatant घोर
11. **Materialism** (noun) – focus on material possessions, consumerism, acquisitiveness भौतिकवाद
12. **Breed** (verb) – cause, generate, produce, create, foster पैदा करना
13. **Lead** (to) (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, produce परिणाम देना
14. **Harmony** (noun) – peace, accord, concord, cooperation, unity सद्भाव
15. **Pseudo-spirituality** (noun) – false spirituality, fake spirituality, pretense छद्म-आध्यात्मिकता
16. **Pious** (adjective) – devout, religious, godly, saintly, reverent धर्मनिष्ठ
17. **Degeneration** (noun) – decline, deterioration, decay, degradation, downfall अवनति
18. **Condemn** (verb) – criticize, denounce, censure, disapprove, blame निंदा करना
19. **Instigate** (verb) – provoke, incite, stir up, trigger, prompt भड़काना
20. **Frenzy** (noun) – fury, rage, madness, hysteria, mania उन्माद
21. **Provoke** (verb) – incite, stir up, anger, irritate, goad उकसाना
22. **Pluralistic** (adjective) – diverse, multi-cultural, varied, heterogeneous बहुलवादी
23. **Interference** (noun) – intrusion, intervention, meddling, involvement, obstruction हस्तक्षेप

24. **Secular** (adjective) – non-religious, civil, temporal, worldly धर्मनिरपेक्ष
25. **Riot** (noun) – disturbance, uproar, tumult, commotion, fracas दंगा
26. **Intolerance** (noun) – bigotry, narrow-mindedness, prejudice, discrimination असहिष्णुता
27. **Bias** (noun) – prejudice, partiality, favouritism, inclination, leaning पक्षपात
28. **Prejudice** (noun) – preconception, bias, discrimination, bigotry पूर्वाग्रह
29. **Cultism** (noun) – excessive devotion to a sect, sectarianism, fanaticism कुल्टवाद / संप्रदायवाद
30. **Brotherhood** (noun) – fellowship, camaraderie, fraternity, kinship, unity भाईचारा
31. **Imply** (verb) – suggest, indicate, hint, insinuate, signify संकेत करना
32. **Compassion** (noun) – sympathy, empathy, kindness, pity, concern करुणा
33. **Virtue** (noun) – goodness, morality, righteousness, integrity, ethicalness सद्गुण
34. **Detachment** (noun) – dispassion, non-attachment, aloofness, objectivity, distance वैराग्य
35. **Hatred** (noun) – hate, enmity, loathing, animosity, hostility घृणा

Summary of the Editorial

1. A growing global trend, especially in the USA, is the identity of being "Spiritual But Not Religious" (SBNR).
2. "Spiritual" and "religious" are related but distinct concepts, often mistakenly used as synonyms.
3. Both share a belief in a Higher Power and a desire to connect with it through practices and moral behavior.
4. Religion is characterized by faith that may not rely on reason or evidence and is accompanied by specific rituals and ceremonies.
5. Spirituality, in contrast, is largely free from such rituals and external paraphernalia.
6. The core of spirituality consists of values, virtues, and rational beliefs about the self and life's meaning.
7. Spirituality is described as the universal, essential core and wisdom found within all religions.
8. True spirituality leads to harmony and peace, while its opposite is gross materialism, which breeds selfishness and competition.
9. Any system that does not bring peace and harmony is classified as "pseudo-spirituality."
10. The original aim of every religion is to foster piety and good citizenship, but all have undergone degeneration over time.
11. A religion that instigates violence against other faiths cannot be considered a true religion.
12. Fanatics without deep religious experience are identified as the real enemies of religion.
13. India's secular and pluralistic framework provides religious freedom, yet the country has still suffered from religiously intolerant riots.
14. Spirituality can be a unifying force in diverse societies by removing bias, breaking down casteism, and fostering universal brotherhood.
15. Placing spirituality at the center of politics and society is presented as the path to a better world, essential for cultivating humility, compassion, and non-violence.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be logically inferred?** [Editorial Page]
 - i. Spirituality can exist independently of religious institutions even though it forms the core of all religions.
 - ii. A society that prioritizes spirituality can reduce communal conflicts arising from religious intolerance.
 - iii. Every religious follower who participates in riots lacks authentic spiritual understanding.

A. i and ii only
B. ii and iii only
C. i and iii only
D. i, ii, and iii
2. **According to the passage, which of the following statements are factually stated in the passage?**
 - i. Research indicates that around 20% of people in the USA identify as spiritual but not religious.
 - ii. Religions may contain beliefs that contradict evidence obtained through enquiry and experimentation.
 - iii. India's secular polity prevents the occurrence of religious riots after independence

A. i and ii only
B. ii and iii only
C. i and iii only
D. i, ii, and iii
3. **Why does the passage argue that spirituality can help maintain peace in a diverse society?**

A. Because it encourages strict adherence to religious rituals
B. Because it removes bias and promotes compassion and brotherhood
C. Because it teaches people to avoid all forms of belief
D. Because it supports political interference in religious matters
4. **What does the passage identify as the main cause behind people condemning the mixing of religion and politics?**

A. The rise of spiritual practices in society
B. Increased government control over religions
C. Lack of rituals and ceremonies in religion
D. Fanatics misusing religion for provocation
5. **Choose the antonym of PIOUS as used in the passage**

A. Devout
B. Sacred
C. Irreligious
D. Virtuous
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "Rampant."**

A. Contained
B. Rife
C. Antiquated
D. Cynical
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the phrase "Across the aisle."**

- A. From the opposing political party
B. Across a marketplace
C. Through a narrow lane
D. Inside a sacred chamber
8. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A person who can use both hands with equal skill.'**
A. Ambidextrous
B. Amateur
C. Dexterous
D. Skillful
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Fiery."**
A. Nebulous
B. Ornate
C. Tepid
D. Arcane
10. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
She was **trembeling** with fear.
A. trembeling
B. trembling
C. trembelling
D. tremblinge
11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**
The teacher ordered Joe to stand up and asked him why he had not prepared his lesson. He also told him that he would write to his father.
A. The teacher said, "Joe, stand up. Why did you not prepare your lesson? I will write to your father."
B. The teacher said to Joe, "Stand up. Why haven't you prepared your lesson? I shall write to your father."
C. The teacher told Joe, "Stand up. Why are you not preparing your lesson? I write to your father."
D. The teacher said, "Stand up Joe. Why you had not prepared your lesson? I would write to your father."
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The company's success is attributed to its _____ business strategies.
A. mundane
B. downtrodden
C. innovative
D. worst
13. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**
The books has become enormously popular with students who do not like to read.
A. have become enormous
B. No improvement required
C. have became enormously

- D. have become enormously
14. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options.**
Jaipur, which is renown for its architecture, was founded about 300 years ago.
A. about 300 years ago
B. was founded
C. for its architecture
D. Jaipur, which is renown
15. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error.**
One of the friends were doubtful that the plan would work.
A. that the plan
B. were doubtful
C. would work
D. One of the friends
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "Stringent."**
A. Lenient
B. Ornate
C. Rigid
D. Rustic
17. **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'.**
Rioting broke out after the government raised the fuel prices again.
A. raising
B. raise
C. No substitution required
D. is raising
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
I remember _____ when she used to wash dishes in a restaurant.
A. the business
B. the time
C. the area
D. the profile
19. **Parts of a sentence/paragraph are given below. While the first and the last parts (A and F) are in the correct order, the parts in between are jumbled up. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent sentence/paragraph.**
A) Over six years after the launch of the Digital India programme, aimed at transforming the country into a 'digitally empowered society and knowledge economy', the Union Government has approved a major relief package for the debt-burdened telecom sector.
B) Spectrum Usage Charge for airwaves acquired in future spectrum auctions, and 100 per cent FDI (foreign direct investment) in the sector under the automatic route
C) Such a bailout plan was long overdue, considering that one of the major players, Vodafone Idea, was on the brink of bankruptcy
D) In all, Vodafone and other telecom firms owed about Rs 92,000 crore to the Centre as licence fee and Rs 41,000 crore as spectrum usage fees

E) The confidence-building measures include a four-year break for companies from paying statutory dues, the scrapping of the
F) The breather should hopefully spur the firms to overcome their financial woes and provide affordable and improved services.

- A. CDBE
- B. CDEB
- C. EBCD
- D. BECD

20. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word "Extent."**

- A. Revelation
- B. Articulation
- C. Limitation
- D. Animation

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

The department of post has (1)_____ inter-city road transport of parcels from Calcutta to Guwahati, Bhubaneswar and Patna. The inter-city (2)_____ of parcels by road (3)_____ amid the inability of the railways (4)_____ adequate space and the preference given (5)_____ the airways to perishable commodities

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. started
- B. start
- C. starting
- D. to starting

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. moves
- B. move
- C. movement
- D. moving

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. was coming
- B. comes
- C. is coming
- D. come

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. providing
- B. provide
- C. provided
- D. to provide

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. with
- B. by
- C. in
- D. from

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) (i and ii only)

Statement i (Correct – Inference supported)

The passage says spirituality is the “universal core of all religions” but free from rituals, meaning it can exist outside religious institutions.

Statement ii (Correct – Inference supported)

The passage says spirituality reduces prejudice and promotes peace, especially in plural societies.

So a society centred on spirituality → fewer communal conflicts. Clearly inferable.

Statement iii (Incorrect)

The passage says fanatics who provoke violence lack deep religious experience, but not everyone who participates in riots is described this way.

2. A) (i and ii only)

Statement i (Correct) : “perhaps one in every five persons in the USA...” = 20%.

Factually present.

Statement ii (Correct): “Religions generally have a large amount of faith... may even go against facts known through enquiry, experimentation, and evidence.”

Directly stated.

Statement iii (Incorrect): Passage says the opposite: “Yet, despite this, many riots after independence were caused by religious intolerance.”

So secular polity did not prevent riots.

3. B) **Because it removes bias and promotes compassion and brotherhood**

The passage states that spirituality “removes bias and prejudice, breaks the walls of casteism and cultism, and creates a basis for brotherhood.” Therefore, it helps maintain peace in a diverse society.

A → Incorrect because the passage says spirituality is free from rituals, not dependent on them.

C → Incorrect because spirituality does not tell people to reject belief; it deepens understanding of life and self.

D → Incorrect because the passage mentions freedom from government interference and does NOT support mixing politics with religion.

4. D) **Fanatics misusing religion for provocation**

The passage clearly mentions that people argue against mixing religion and politics because fanatics provoke violence without having true religious experience.

A — Incorrect because spirituality is presented as something positive and peaceful.

B — Incorrect because India allows freedom of religion without government interference.

C — Incorrect because rituals are not the problem; misuse of religion is.

5. C) **Irreligious**

Pious means deeply religious or morally good.

Its opposite is irreligious, meaning lacking religion or showing no religious feeling.

6. B) **Rife**

Rampant (adjective) – Uncontrolled, widespread, pervasive. अनियंत्रित

Synonym: **Rife** – Widespread, common, prevalent. बहुत फैला हुआ

- **Contained** – Restrained, controlled. नियंत्रित
- **Antiquated** – Old-fashioned. पुराना
- **Cynical** – Distrusting motives. निंदक

7. A) **Across the aisle** (phrase) – From the opposing political party. विपक्षी दल से

8. A) **Ambidextrous** – A person able to use both hands equally well दोनों हाथों से समान रूप से कुशल

- **Amateur** – A person who engages in something as a hobby, not professionally शौकिया व्यक्ति
- **Dexterous** – Skillful, especially with hands कुशल, निपुण
- **Skillful** – Having or showing skill कुशल

9. C) **Tepid**

Fiery (adjective) – Passionate, intense, vehement, ardent. उग्र / जोशीला

Antonym: **Tepid** – Lacking enthusiasm; lukewarm, unenergetic. फीका / निस्तेज

- **Nebulous** – Vague. अस्पष्ट
- **Ornate** – Highly decorated. अलंकृत
- **Arcane** – Mysterious, known to few. रहस्यमय

10. B)) The correct spelling of 'trembeling' is 'trembling', which means shaking, quivering, shivering, vibrating — काँपता हुआ, थरथराता।

11. B) **The teacher said to Joe, "Stand up. Why haven't you prepared your lesson? I shall write to your father."**

Imperative → order: "ordered Joe to stand up" → "Stand up."

हिंदी: ordered का सीधा रूप "Stand up."

Backshift reversal: indirect had not prepared ↔ direct haven't ... prepared (present perfect).

हिंदी: had not prepared का direct मैं haven't prepared।

would write ↔ shall/will write in direct; shall with 1st person is natural.

हिंदी: would write का direct रूप shall/will write।

Why others are off (brief):

- A: "Why did you not prepare" (simple past) usually reports as did not prepare, while indirect here shows had not prepared—present-perfect source (haven't prepared) matches better.
- C: "are you not preparing" (present continuous) ≠ had not prepared; "I write" is ungrammatical for intention.
- D: "Why you had not prepared" (wrong question form) and "I would write" mismatches the indirect intention.

12. C) **'Innovative'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "नवीन और रचनात्मक"। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि कंपनी की सफलता उसकी व्यापार रणनीतियों के कारण है। 'Innovative business strategies' का अर्थ है नई और रचनात्मक नीतियां, जो किसी कंपनी की सफलता का मुख्य कारण होती हैं। 'Innovative' सही उत्तर है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ रचनात्मक है "नवीन और रचनात्मक"। वाक्य का संदर्भ है

कि कंपनी की सफलता उसकी व्यापार रणनीतियों के कारण है। 'Mundane' (साधारण), 'Downtrodden' (दबा हुआ), और 'Worst' (सबसे खराब) इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठते।

- 'Innovative' will be used because it means "new and creative." The sentence attributes the company's success to its business strategies. "Innovative business strategies" suggests creative and forward-thinking strategies that contribute to success. 'Innovative' will be used as it means "new and creative." The sentence talks about the company's success being due to its business strategies. 'Mundane' (ordinary), 'Downtrodden' (oppressed), and 'Worst' (negative) do not fit in this context.

13. D) 'have become enormously' का प्रयोग **'has become enormously'** के स्थान पर होगा क्योंकि subject 'The books' Plural है, इसलिए Verb भी Plural Form में होनी चाहिए; जैसे— The books have become enormously popular with students who do not like to read.

- 'have become enormously' will be used instead of 'has become enormously' because the subject 'The books' is plural, therefore, the verb must also be in the plural form; Like— The books have become enormously popular with students who do not like to read.

14. D) 'renown' के बदले **'renowned'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'renown' एक noun है जबकि यहाँ adjective की आवश्यकता है। जैसे— Jaipur, which is renowned for its architecture, was founded about 300 years ago.

- 'renowned' will be used instead of 'renown' because 'renown' is a noun, whereas an adjective is required here. Like— Jaipur, which is renowned for its architecture, was founded about 300 years ago.

15. B) 'were' के बदले **'was'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'One of the' के बाद आने वाला verb Singular होता है; जैसे— One of the boys is playing.

- 'was' will be used instead of 'were' because after 'One of the' the verb is Singular; Like— One of the boys is playing.

16. C) **Stringent** = strict, rigorous, severe. सख्त
Rigid also means stiff, strict, unyielding. कठोर

17. C) **No substitution required**

18. B) **'The time'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह संकेत देता है कि यह किसी विशेष अवधि की याद है। Sentence में बताया गया है कि यह घटना किसी बीते समय में हुई थी, जब वह एक रेस्टोरेंट में बर्तन धोती थी। 'The business' का अर्थ व्यापार है, जो यहां संदर्भित नहीं है। 'The area' का अर्थ स्थान या क्षेत्र होता है, और 'The profile' का मतलब किसी व्यक्ति के कार्य का विवरण या विशेषता है। ये सभी contextually incorrect हैं।

- 'The time' will be used because it refers to a specific period being remembered. The sentence indicates a past event when she used to wash dishes at a restaurant, making 'the time' appropriate. 'The business' refers to trade or commerce, which is irrelevant here. 'The area' means a physical location or region, and 'The profile' means a description of someone's role or characteristics, both of which don't fit the context.

19. B) **CDEB**

Sentence A acts as a good starting point for the paragraph as it sets the context for the entire paragraph. It introduces the Digital India programme, the goal it is aiming at, and the Union Government's initiative in approving a relief package.

C: Sentence C logically follows sentence A as it further elaborates on the situation that led to the necessity of the relief package. It introduces the troubled state of a significant player, Vodafone Idea.

D: Following sentence C, sentence D provides specific numbers and context about the debt that Vodafone and other companies have, which demonstrates the severity of their financial distress and builds on the case for government intervention

E: This sentence provides specifics on what the relief package consists of and what measures the government is taking, which directly addresses the problems presented in the previous sentences

B: This sentence seems to further elaborate on the measures mentioned in sentence E, providing more detail on the financial relief and provisions included in the bailout plan.

Finally, sentence F concludes the paragraph by outlining the expected outcome of the relief package - that it will help telecom firms overcome their financial difficulties and improve their services, linking back to the initial aim of the Digital India program mentioned in sentence A

20. C) Limitation

Extent (noun) – Degree, scale, scope, magnitude. हद

Antonym: **Limitation** – Restriction, boundary. सीमा / प्रतिबंध

- **Articulation** – Clear expression. अभिव्यक्ति
- **Revelation** – Disclosure. खुलासा
- **Animation** – Liveliness. जीवंतता

21. A) 'Started' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "started" का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य की शुरुआत करना।

sentence में उल्लेख है कि डाक विभाग ने कोलकाता से गुवाहाटी, भुवनेश्वर और पटना के लिए अंतर-नगर सड़क परिवहन शुरू किया है, इसलिए 'started' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। 'Start' और 'Starting' भी सही अर्थ देते हैं परन्तु grammatically, sentence के structure के अनुसार, 'Started' पूर्ण रूप से सही है क्योंकि यह past tense में है और संदर्भ के अनुसार है। 'To starting' grammatically incorrect है क्योंकि यहाँ infinitive form का सही उपयोग नहीं

- 'Started' should be used because it means to begin an activity. The sentence mentions that the department of post has initiated the inter-city road transport of parcels from Calcutta to Guwahati, Bhubaneswar, and Patna, making 'started' the fitting choice here. 'Start' and 'Starting' could convey the right meaning but grammatically, given the structure of the sentence, 'Started' is correct as it is in the past tense and matches the context. 'To starting' is grammatically incorrect because it does not represent the correct use of the infinitive form in this context

22. C) 'Movement' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर 'movement' का अर्थ होता है वस्तुओं की स्थानांतरण प्रक्रिया।

Sentence में बताया गया है कि डाक विभाग ने शहरों के बीच सड़क मार्ग से पार्सल की दुलाई शुरू की है, जिससे 'movement' शब्द सटीक बैठता है। 'Moves' और 'Moving' क्रियाओं के रूप में हैं, और 'move' सही grammatical संरचना नहीं बनाता इस context में

- 'Movement' should be used because it refers to the process of transferring objects from one place to another. The sentence describes the department of post initiating the transportation of parcels between cities via road, making 'movement' the appropriate word. 'Moves' and 'Moving' are in verb forms, and 'move' does not create the correct grammatical structure in this context

23. B) 'comes' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ present simple tense का use हो रहा है, जो किसी ongoing या regular action को describe करता है। वाक्य के context से, यह समझ आता है कि पार्सलों का ट्रांसपोर्ट एक नियमित प्रक्रिया है। 'was coming' past continuous tense में है, जो कि यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य एक वर्तमान स्थिति का वर्णन कर रहा है। 'is coming' present continuous tense में है, जो कि इस context में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह एक जारी प्रक्रिया के बजाय एक नियमित क्रिया का संकेत देता है। 'Come' का प्रयोग इस context में grammatically incorrect है क्योंकि यह verb का base form है और subject-verb agreement के नियम का पालन नहीं करता

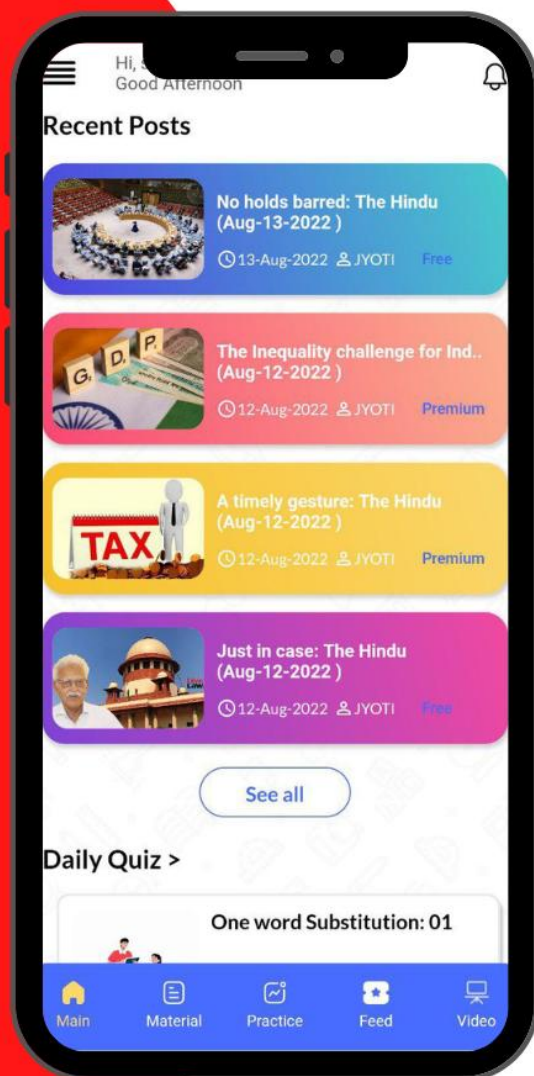
- 'comes' should be used because it indicates present simple tense, which is used to describe an ongoing or regular action. From the context of the sentence, it's clear that the transport of parcels is a regular process. 'was coming' is in the past continuous tense, which is not appropriate here as the sentence describes a current situation. 'is coming' is in the present continuous tense, which doesn't fit in this context as it suggests an ongoing action rather than a regular activity. 'Come' is grammatically incorrect in this context because it is the base form of the verb and does not follow the rules of subject-verb agreement

24. D) The correct answer is 'to **provide**' क्योंकि यहाँ एक infinitive form की आवश्यकता है, जो कि 'to' के साथ verb का basic form होता है। Sentence में इसे 'the railways' की क्षमता की बात की गई है, जो कि पर्याप्त space provide करने में असमर्थ हैं। 'Providing', 'provided', और 'provide' इस context में grammatically incorrect हैं क्योंकि वे infinitive structure को सही तरीके से नहीं बनाते हैं

- 'To provide' should be used because it requires an infinitive form, which is the basic form of a verb preceded by 'to'. The sentence discusses the railways' inability, which lacks the capacity to provide adequate space. 'Providing', 'provided', and 'provide' are grammatically incorrect in this context as they do not form the infinitive structure correctly

25. B) **By** का उपयोग इस context में इसलिए किया गया है क्योंकि यह एजेंसी या माध्यम को दर्शाता है जिसके द्वारा कोई क्रिया की जाती है। यहाँ 'preference given by the airways to perishable commodities' का अर्थ है कि एयरवेज द्वारा खराब होने वाले सामानों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है

- By' should be used because it indicates the agent or means through which an action is performed. In the context, "preference given by the airways to perishable commodities" means that the preference is provided by the airways for perishable goods, showing the agency's role in giving preference.



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