

Intuitive intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can compose music, generate images, write stories, **assist** in medical **diagnosis** and perform tasks that once demanded years of human training. As machines continue to **advance**, a deeper question arises: what, in this **landscape**, remains **uniquely** human?

The answer **emerges** from **stillness**. AI operates by **analysing** patterns, **optimising** outcomes and recombining what already exists. Despite its **sophistication**, AI cannot **recognise** the sudden clarity that appears **in a quiet moment**, nor sense the inner **certainty** that guides us when data and logic **fall short**. **That intuitive intelligence** - **subtle**, **embodied**, and often wordless - **is** a **distinctly** human faculty. **Meditation** offers a direct way to **cultivate** it.

Studies from institutions such as Harvard, Stanford and the Max Planck **suggest** that meditation **enhances** creativity and intuitive thinking. **Brain imaging** shows **strengthened** activity in the default mode network, associated with imagination and reflection.



The mind can be compared to a pool of water. When **agitated**, its depth is **obscured**. When it settles, deeper understanding naturally **surfaces**. We recognise this process in our own lives.

Meditation is not a **retreat** from the world but a return to our deepest capacities. In an age of **relentless stimulation**, it restores receptive attention - the ability to **perceive** without forcing. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Artificial intelligence** (noun) – the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता
2. **Assist** (verb) – help, aid, support, facilitate, back सहायता करना
3. **Diagnosis** (noun) – a judgment about what a particular illness or problem is, made after examining it चिकित्सीय निदान
4. **Advance** (verb) – proceed, progress, go forward, move forward, प्रगति करना
5. **Uniquely** (adverb) – exclusively, distinctly, singularly, particularly, solely विशेष रूप से
6. **Emerge** (from) (verb) – come out or arise from से उत्पन्न होना
7. **Stillness** (noun) – calmness, silence, tranquillity, quietude, serenity निश्चलता
8. **Analyse** (verb) – examine, evaluate, assess, scrutinise, interpret विश्लेषण करना
9. **Optimise** (verb) – improve, enhance, refine, maximise, perfect सर्वोत्तम बनाना
10. **Sophistication** (noun) – complexity, refinement, advancement, maturity, elegance परिष्कृत अवस्था
11. **Recognise** (verb) – identify, acknowledge, realise, perceive, accept पहचानना
12. **In a quiet moment** (phrase) – during a calm or silent time शांत क्षण में
13. **Certainty** (noun) – Assurance, confidence, sureness, guarantee, definiteness निश्चितता
14. **Fall short** (phrase) – fail to meet expectations कम पड़ जाना
15. **Intuitive intelligence** (noun) – the ability to understand something immediately, without the need for conscious reasoning. सहज बुद्धि
16. **Subtle** (adjective) – delicate, slight, faint, nuanced, understated सूक्ष्म
17. **Embodied** (adjective) – inherent, contained, integrated, expressed, personified समाहित
18. **Distinctly** (adverb) – clearly, noticeably, evidently, markedly, sharply स्पष्ट रूप से
19. **Meditation** (noun) – contemplation, reflection, mindfulness, concentration, introspection ध्यान
20. **Cultivate** (verb) – Develop, nurture, foster, encourage, promote, विकसित करना
21. **Enhance** (verb) – improve, boost, increase, augment, amplify बढ़ाना
22. **Brain imaging** (noun) – scanning of brain activity.
23. **Strengthened** (adjective) – reinforced, enhanced, intensified, fortified, boosted मजबूत किया हुआ
24. **Agitate** (verb) – stir or disturb (something, especially a liquid) briskly. हिला देना

25. **Obscure** (verb) – hide, conceal, block, blur, cover धुंधला करना
26. **Surface** (verb) – appear, arise, emerge, come forth, manifest उभरना
27. **Retreat** (noun) – Withdrawal, pullback, fallback, retrogression, receding, से पीछे हटना
28. **Relentless** (adjective) – constant, unceasing, persistent, continuous, tireless अथक
29. **Stimulation** (noun) – activation, excitement, provocation, arousal, impulse उत्तेजना
30. **Receptive** (adjective) – open, responsive, accepting, attentive, sensitive स्वीकारशील
31. **Perceive** (verb) – sense, notice, observe, understand, discern अनुभव करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Artificial Intelligence can perform complex tasks such as composing music, generating images, writing stories, and aiding medical diagnosis.
2. Despite its advances, AI functions by analysing patterns and recombining existing data rather than generating genuine inner understanding.
3. The editorial argues that what remains uniquely human is *intuitive intelligence* — a subtle, embodied, and often wordless form of knowing.
4. This intuitive clarity often arises in moments of stillness, especially when logic and data are insufficient.
5. Meditation is presented as a direct method to cultivate intuitive intelligence.
6. Research from institutions like Harvard University, Stanford University, and Max Planck Institute suggests that meditation enhances creativity and intuitive thinking.
7. Brain-imaging studies show increased activity in the default mode network, which is linked to imagination, reflection, and inner awareness.
8. The mind is likened to a pool of water: when agitated, depth is hidden; when calm, deeper understanding naturally emerges.
9. Meditation is described not as an escape from life but as a return to our deepest human capacities.
10. In an age of constant stimulation, meditation restores receptive attention — the ability to perceive clearly without force.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Reflective and contemplative
 - B. Alarmist and cautionary
 - C. Satirical and mocking
 - D. Detached and technical
2. **What type of pronoun is the word "what" in the sentence:**
"As machines continue to advance, a deeper question arises: what, in this landscape, remains uniquely human?"
 - A. Relative pronoun
 - B. Interrogative pronoun
 - C. Demonstrative pronoun
 - D. Reflexive pronoun
3. **Which of the following correctly identifies the tense used predominantly in the line of the passage:**
"AI operates by analysing patterns, optimising outcomes and recombining what already exists."
 - A. Simple Past Tense
 - B. Present Continuous Tense
 - C. Present Perfect Tense
 - D. Simple Present Tense
4. **Identify the correct type of sentence used in the line:**
"Meditation is not a retreat from the world but a return to our deepest capacities."
 - A. Declarative sentence
 - B. Interrogative sentence
 - C. Imperative sentence
 - D. Exclamatory sentence
5. **What does the passage identify as the central human capacity that AI cannot replicate?**
 - A. Speed of information processing
 - B. Logical pattern recognition
 - C. Intuitive inner clarity
 - D. Large-scale data analysis
6. **Why does the passage cite studies from Harvard University, Stanford University, and Max Planck Institute?**
 - A. To prove AI depends on meditation
 - B. To validate meditation's cognitive benefits
 - C. To compare human and machine intelligence
 - D. To highlight technological research dominance
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "Menace."**
 - A. Sanctuary
 - B. Peril
 - C. Benediction
 - D. Panacea
8. **Select the most appropriate 'one word' for the expression given below.**

- One who cures eye disease
- A. Ophthalmologist
 - B. Prologist
 - C. Phonologist
 - D. Biologist
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the-given idiom.**
- To eat crow
- A. To take great care
 - B. To become non-vegetarian
 - C. To take money back
 - D. To admit that one is wrong
10. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
- Good teachers always elevete their students' confidence.
- A. elevete
 - B. elewate
 - C. elevate
 - D. elivate
11. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**
- Obdurate
- A. Callous
 - B. Yielding
 - C. Adamant
 - D. Hardened
12. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- One of the rooms in the new house had not yet been completed
- A. is not yet been completed
 - B. are not yet been completed
 - C. has not yet been
 - D. have not yet been
13. **Fill in the blank with an appropriate option.**
- The social _____ is going to meet with all of us tomorrow with the plans so we can make a decision
- A. army
 - B. worker
 - C. toddler
 - D. labour
14. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**
- Sophistication
- A. Equanimity
 - B. Intricacy
 - C. Clemency
 - D. Propriety

15. **Direction :** The question consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.
- and marble; they thus mock him (P)/ people talk of memorials to (Q)/ him in statues of bronze (R)/ and belie his message (S)
- A. QRSP
B. PQRS
C. QRPS
D. RQSP
16. **Select the option that correctly expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
- I will never overlook this creativity.
- A. This creativity will never be overlooked by me.
B. This creativity will be overlooked by me.
C. This creativity will being overlooked by me.
D. This creativity will not never be overlooked by me.
17. **Fill in the blank with an appropriate option.**
- In humans, lack of sleep leads to _____ memory and reduced cognitive abilities.
- A. attended
B. impaired
C. thankless
D. witnessed
18. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
- Perfidious
- A. Betraying
B. Faithless
C. loyal
D. Treacherous
19. **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'.**
- Anant went to the park every evening to exercise at his friends
- A. in exercising between
B. to exercise with
C. No substitution required
D. on exercise along
20. **Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'**
- No matter how mountains are formed, they eventually becomes too heavy and succumb to gravity
- A. formed, they eventually becomes
B. No matter how mountains are
C. too heavy and succumb to gravity.
D. No error

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 a recent judgment on a custodial death case from Chhattisgarh, the Chhattisgarh High Court ____ (1) ____ an observation that should ____ (2) ____ anyone who believes in the rule of law. The High Court noted that the police officers involved in the death of a man in custody appeared to have ____ (3) ____ “to teach a lesson” to the victim for misbehaving in public. The facts of the case are as troubling as the language used. In this case, a Dalit man, arrested for alleged public misbehaviour, died in custody just hours after a medical check found no injuries. However, the postmortem revealed 26 wounds. Four police officers were convicted ____ (4) ____ murder by the trial court, but the High Court reduced it to ____ (5) ____ homicide, citing lack of intent but knowledge that the assault could cause death.

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

- A. makes
- B. made
- C. making
- D. make

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

- A. unsettle
- B. placate
- C. appease
- D. fabricate

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

- A. spontaneous
- B. fortuitous
- C. exonerated
- D. intended

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

- A. at
- B. on
- C. of
- D. to

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

- A. exculpated
- B. remitted
- C. voracious
- D. culpable

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **Reflective and contemplative**

The passage thoughtfully reflects on the limits of AI and calmly explores meditation as a way to access uniquely human intuition.

B) The passage does not warn or create fear about AI; it remains calm and balanced.

C) There is no humor or ridicule in the discussion.

D) The language is philosophical, not emotionally neutral or purely technical

2. B) **Interrogative pronoun**

A) Incorrect — a relative pronoun links a clause to a noun, which “what” does not do here.

B) Correct — “what” introduces a direct question about identity.

C) Incorrect — demonstrative pronouns point to specific nouns (this, that, these, those).

D) Incorrect — reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject (myself, itself).

3. D) **Simple Present Tense**

The sentence states a general, habitual truth about how AI functions, which is characteristically expressed in the Simple Present Tense.

A. Simple Past Tense – This tense refers to completed actions in the past, which the sentence does not describe.

B. Present Continuous Tense – This tense shows an action happening right now, which is not the case here.

C. Present Perfect Tense – This tense links past actions to the present; the sentence does not indicate completion or past relevance.

4. A) **Declarative sentence**

The sentence states an idea or assertion about meditation and therefore functions as a declarative sentence.

B. Interrogative sentence – It does not ask a question.

C. Imperative sentence – It does not give a command or instruction.

D. Exclamatory sentence – It does not express strong emotion or end with an exclamation mark.

5. C) **Intuitive inner clarity**

The passage argues that while AI excels at analysing patterns and data, it lacks the intuitive intelligence that arises from stillness and inner certainty.

A focuses on speed, which AI already surpasses.

B describes a core function of AI, not a human exclusive.

D refers to computational strength, not human intuition.

6. B) **To validate meditation’s cognitive benefits**

These institutions are mentioned to support the claim that meditation enhances creativity and intuitive thinking through scientific evidence.

A is not suggested anywhere in the passage.

C is implied broadly but not the purpose of the studies.

D shifts focus away from meditation to technology

7. B) **Menace** (noun) – Threat, danger. खतरा
 Synonym: **Peril** – Serious and immediate danger. संकट
- **Sanctuary** – Safe place. शरण
 - **Benediction** – Blessing. आशीर्वाद
 - **Panacea** – Cure-all solution. सर्वव्यापी समाधान
8. A) **Ophthalmologist** (noun) - A medical doctor specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye. नेत्र रोग विशेषज्ञ
- **Prologist** (noun) - This is not a standard term in medical or general English vocabulary.
 - **Phonologist** (noun) - A specialist in phonology, the study of the sounds of a language. ध्वनि विज्ञानी
 - **Biologist** (noun) - A scientist who studies living organisms and their relationship to their environment. जीवविज्ञानी
9. D) **To eat crow** (idiom) – To admit that one is wrong गलती मानना
10. C) The correct spelling of 'elevete' is '**elevate**' which means "raise, uplift, promote, advance, enhance" उठाना, ऊँचा करना।
11. B) **Obdurate** (adjective) – Stubborn, unyielding, inflexible, hardhearted, adamant जिद्दी, हठी
 Antonym: **Yielding** (adjective) – Complying or inclined to give way under pressure; flexible, submissive, accommodating. झुकने वाला, विनम्र
- **Callous** (adjective) – Emotionally insensitive, unfeeling, heartless. कठोर
 - **Adamant** (adjective) – Refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind; firm, resolute. अडिग
 - **Hardened** (adjective) – Made or become tough or unfeeling; insensitive, unfeeling. कठोर हृदय वाला
12. C) **'has not yet been'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'One of the rooms' Singular Subject है और Present Perfect Tense में 'has' का प्रयोग Singular Subject के साथ होता है। इसलिए 'had not yet been completed' के बदले 'has not yet been' सही होगा; जैसे— One of the books has not yet been returned
 'has not yet been' will be used because 'One of the rooms' is a Singular Subject, and in Present Perfect Tense, 'has' is used with Singular Subjects. Therefore, instead of 'had not yet been completed', 'has not yet been' is correct; Like— One of the books has not yet been returned
13. B) **'Social worker'** का प्रयोग यहाँ सही होगा क्योंकि 'social worker' का अर्थ होता है एक ऐसा व्यक्ति जो समाज कल्याण के लिए काम करता है। चूँकि वाक्य में यह कहा गया है कि यह व्यक्ति हम सबसे मिलने वाला है और योजनाएं प्रस्तुत करेगा ताकि हम फैसला ले सकें, इसलिए 'social worker' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Army', 'toddler', और 'Labour' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं। Social worker' should be used because it refers to a person who works for the welfare of society. As the sentence states that this person is going to meet with all of us and present plans for making a decision, 'social worker' is the appropriate choice. 'Army', 'toddler', and 'Labour' don't fit in this context.
14. B) **Sophistication** (noun) – Complexity, advancement, elaborateness. परिष्कृति
 Synonym: **Intricacy** (noun) – Complexity, details within something elaborate. जटिलता
- **Equanimity** (noun) – Calmness, composure. धैर्य
 - **Clemency** (noun) – Mercy. दया

- **Propriety** (noun) – Correct behaviour. शिष्टाचार

15. C) **QRPS**

Q starts with the subject "people" and verb "talk," introducing the idea of memorials.

R continues with the prepositional phrase "to him in statues of bronze," completing the object of "memorials to."

P adds another material "and marble" (parallel to bronze) and a consequence after a semicolon: "they thus mock him."

S adds a parallel consequence with "and": "and belie his message."

Q, R, S, P (S before P doesn't fit because "and belie his message" should follow "mock him")

In Hindi:

- Q sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "people" और action "talk of memorials to" introduce करता है।
- R, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह memorials के type को specify करता है: "to him in statues of bronze" — यह "memorials to" complete करता है।
- P, R के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "and marble" जोड़कर material extend करता है और semicolon के बाद consequence देता है: "they thus mock him"।
- S, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि "and belie his message" consequence को और continue करता है, "mock him" के parallel।

16. A) **This creativity will never be overlooked by me.**

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'I will never overlook this creativity' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'this creativity' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'will overlook' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'will be overlooked' किया गया है, और 'by me' को वाक्य के अंत में रखा गया है। साथ ही, 'never' को उसी स्थान पर रखा गया है। अतः सही उत्तर (This creativity will never be overlooked by me) है।

- To convert Active Voice to Passive Voice, the formula (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'I will never overlook this creativity', the object 'this creativity' is placed at the beginning, the verb 'will overlook' is changed to 'will be overlooked' in Passive Voice, and 'by me' is added at the end. The word 'never' remains in its original position. Therefore, the correct answer is (This creativity will never be overlooked by me).

17. B) **Impaired** का use होगा क्योंकि 'impaired' का अर्थ होता है कमजोर या हानि पहुँचाना।

Sentence में कहा गया है कि नींद की कमी से मानव में स्मृति और संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताएँ प्रभावित होती हैं, इसलिए 'impaired' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Attended' का अर्थ है ध्यान देना, 'Thankless' का अर्थ है आभारी न होना, और 'Witnessed' का अर्थ है देखना या साक्षी होना, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- Impaired' should be used because it means weakened or damaged. The sentence states that lack of sleep leads to weakened memory and reduced cognitive abilities in humans, making 'impaired' the appropriate choice here. 'Attended' means to pay

attention to, 'Thankless' means ungrateful, and 'Witnessed' means to see or experience, which do not fit in this context.

18. C) **Perfidious** (adjective) – Deceitful, treacherous, untrustworthy, faithless, disloyal. धोखेबाज़ / विश्वासघाती

Antonym: **Loyal** (adjective) – Faithful, trustworthy, devoted, reliable, true-hearted. वफ़ादार / निष्ठावान

- **Betraying** (verb/adjective) – Being disloyal or revealing secrets. विश्वासघात करना
- **Faithless** (adjective) – Disloyal, untrustworthy, perfidious. अविश्वासी / बेवफ़ा
- **Treacherous** (adjective) – Guilty of betrayal or deception, dangerous. धोखेबाज़ / कपटी

19. B) to exercise at his friends' के बदले **'to exercise with'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि व्यायाम करने की क्रिया को साथियों के साथ करने का संकेत है, अतः प्रीपोज़िशन 'with' का उपयोग सही रहेगा; जैसे— Anant went to the park every evening to exercise with his friends.

- 'to exercise with' will be used instead of 'to exercise at his friends' because the action of exercising is indicated to be done along with friends, hence the use of the preposition 'with' is appropriate; Like— Anant went to the park every evening to exercise with his friends

20. A) 'becomes' के बदले **'become'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'mountains' plural subject है और इसके साथ plural verb 'become' आएगा।

- **'become'** will be used instead of 'becomes' because 'mountains' is a plural subject and it should be followed by the plural verb 'become'.

21. B) **'Made'** का use होगा क्योंकि "made" past tense है और sentence में "In a recent judgment" लिखा है, जो बीती हुई घटना को दर्शाता है। High Court ने यह observation पहले ही दी थी, इसलिए 'made' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'makes' का अर्थ है present tense, 'making' continuous/participle रूप है, और 'make' base form है—ये तीनों context में fit नहीं होते।

- 'Made' will be used because it is the past tense form, and the sentence talks about a recent judgment (already completed action). The High Court already gave the observation, so 'made' is correct. Whereas, 'makes' means present tense, 'making' is a participle/continuous form, and 'make' is base form—all incorrect here.

22. A) **'Unsettle'** का use होगा क्योंकि "unsettle" का अर्थ है किसी को परेशान, विचलित या अस्थिर कर देना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि High Court की observation किसी भी व्यक्ति को जो कानून के शासन में विश्वास रखता है, चौंका देगी या विचलित करेगी, इसलिए 'unsettle' सही है। जबकि 'placate' का अर्थ है शांत करना, 'appease' का अर्थ है खुश करना या तुष्ट करना, और 'fabricate' का अर्थ है गढ़ना या झूठी रचना करना—ये context में फिट नहीं होते।

- 'Unsettle' will be used because it means to disturb, upset, or make someone feel troubled. The sentence says that the High Court's observation should disturb anyone who believes in the rule of law, hence 'unsettle' is correct. Whereas 'placate' means to calm down, 'appease' means to satisfy or pacify, and 'fabricate' means to invent or falsify—all of which don't fit the context.

23. D) **'Intended'** का use होगा क्योंकि "intended" का अर्थ है जानबूझकर योजना बनाना या नीयत रखना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि पुलिस ने पीड़ित को सबक सिखाने के लिए ऐसा

जानबूझकर किया था, इसलिए 'intended' सही है। जबकि 'spontaneous' का अर्थ है स्वतःस्फूर्त, 'fortuitous' का अर्थ है संयोगवश हुआ, और 'exonerated' का अर्थ है दोषमुक्त करना—ये context में सही नहीं हैं।

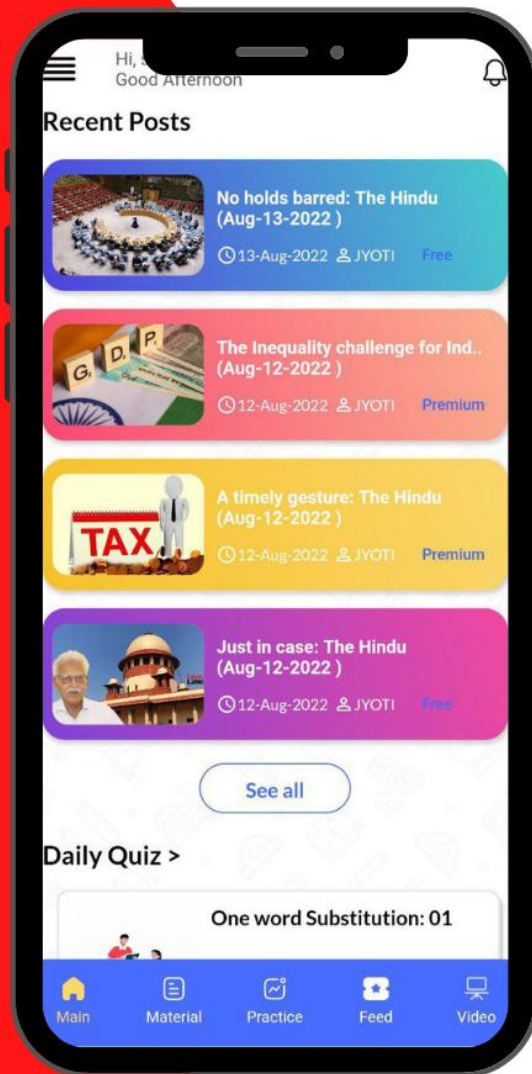
- 'Intended' will be used because it means planned or done deliberately. The sentence mentions that the police acted deliberately to teach a lesson, hence 'intended' fits correctly. Whereas 'spontaneous' means unplanned, 'fortuitous' means accidental or by chance, and 'exonerated' means freed from blame—all of which don't match the context.

24. C) 'Of' का use होगा क्योंकि "convicted of" एक fixed grammatical combination है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी अपराध का दोषी ठहराया जाना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि पुलिसकर्मी murder के दोषी ठहराए गए, इसलिए 'of' सही है। जबकि 'at' का अर्थ है स्थान पर, 'on' प्रीपोज़िशन स्थिति या सतह दर्शाता है, और 'to' दिशा/लक्ष्य के लिए प्रयोग होता है—ये context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Of' will be used because "convicted of" is the correct collocation, meaning found guilty of a crime. The sentence says the police officers were convicted of murder, hence 'of' is correct. Whereas 'at' refers to place, 'on' indicates surface/position, and 'to' shows direction—none of which fit the legal context here.

25. D) 'Culpable' का use होगा क्योंकि "culpable homicide" एक कानूनी शब्द (legal term) है, जिसका अर्थ है ऐसा अपराध जिसमें हत्या का इरादा न हो लेकिन मृत्यु होने की संभावना का ज्ञान हो। Sentence में High Court ने murder को कम करके culpable homicide माना है, इसलिए 'culpable' सही है। जबकि 'exculpated' का अर्थ है दोषमुक्त करना, 'remitted' का अर्थ है घटाना/माफ करना, और 'voracious' का अर्थ है अत्यधिक भूखा या लालची—ये context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Culpable' will be used because "culpable homicide" is a legal expression meaning killing without intent to murder but with knowledge that death could result. The sentence clearly refers to this, so 'culpable' fits. Whereas 'exculpated' means freed from blame, 'remitted' means reduced/forgiven, and 'voracious' means excessively greedy or hungry—all incorrect in this legal context.



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