

The year of talking big, saying nothing

In the year 2025 of the Common Era, as with so many of its **predecessors**, there was a **scramble** in the last few months by publishers of dictionaries (a tool that was made **obsolete** long before AI, by the internet) to find a “word of the year”. From “rage bait” (Oxford) and “slop” (Merriam-Webster) to “parasocial” (Cambridge) and “agentic” (Dictionary.com), each tried to find a word that spoke to the year **gone by**. Well tried, and half done. For a long time, before **artificial intelligence**, the true “slop” has been **jargon** and **cliché**, the ultimate rage bait. And in 2025, too, there were words that were constantly **deployed** to say mostly nothing.

Perhaps the biggest **red herring** was a simple word, used by **laypeople** every day when they **strike a bargain**. In 2025, every “deal” became a mystery, an announcement followed by a waiting game. The **man** with the orange tan **has** announced deals — on peace and trade — but wars continue, and the “strong fundamentals” of bilateral **ties** continue not to deliver. But, policy **wonks** and **mandarins** tell us, there is nothing much to worry about. “**Navigating** uncertainty” is something India is **apparently** excellent at, and “**walking the diplomatic tightrope**” isn’t the same as **sitting on the sidelines**. And then, a new “**multilateralism**” can save the “rules-based order”. Phew. Then, of course, there is the promise and panic around AI. **People** who are otherwise unable to start a task manager on Windows XP **will** tell the world how to set up “**guardrails**” around **cutting-edge** technology.



Why are such **fancy** words used to say so little? The answer may **lie** in a **phenomenon** that young people discover as they start “adulting”. No one really knows the why or even the how of what goes on. Some people just fake it better.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Era** (noun) – epoch, age, period, eon, stage
युग
2. **Predecessor** (noun) – ancestors, forebears, precursors, antecedents, precursors पूर्ववर्ती
3. **Scramble** (noun) – struggle, muddle, rush, race, hustle आपाधापी
4. **Obsolete** (adjective) – outdated, archaic, defunct, ancient, antiquated अप्रचलित
5. **Rage bait** (noun) – information, images, videos, etc. that are put on the internet to deliberately make people angry
6. **Slop** (noun) – digital content of low quality that is produced usually in quantity by means of artificial intelligence
7. **Parasocial** (adjective) – Involving or relating to a connection that someone feels between themselves and a famous person
8. **Agentic** (adjective) – having the ability to act independently, make choices, and take initiative to achieve goals, rather than just reacting to instructions
9. **Go by** (phrasal verb) – belonging to the past or having happened in the past बीता हुआ
10. **Artificial intelligence** (noun) – computer science focusing on creating intelligent machines that work and react like humans कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता
11. **Jargon** (noun) – parlance, terminology, argot, slang, cant शब्दजाल
12. **Cliché** (noun) – a phrase, idea, or expression that is overused and lacks originality घिसी-पिटी बात
13. **Deploy** (verb) – utilize, employ, station, position, install उपयोग करना
14. **Perhaps** (adverb) – maybe, possibly, conceivably, potentially, perchance शायद
15. **Red herring** (noun) – a clue or piece of information that is or is intended to be misleading or distracting भटकाने वाली बात
16. **Laypeople** (noun) – commoners, non-professionals, amateurs, populace, laity सामान्य जन
17. **Strike a bargain** (idiom) – to reach an agreement on a price or negotiation सौदा करना
18. **Ties** (noun) – relations, bonds, associations, links, connections संबंध
19. **Wonk** (noun) – experts, intellectuals, pundits, specialists, scholars विशेषज्ञ
20. **Mandarin** (noun) – bureaucrats, officials, functionaries, administrators, dignitaries उच्चाधिकारी
21. **Navigate** (verb) – steer, guide, pilot, direct, maneuver रास्ता खोजना या संचालन करना

22. **Apparently** (adverb) – seemingly, ostensibly, evidently, allegedly, supposedly
स्पष्ट रूप से
23. **Walking the tightrope** (phrase) – dealing with a difficult situation where a very small mistake could have bad results संतुलन बनाना
24. **Sitting on the sidelines** (phrase) – to not be directly involved in something that is happening तटस्थ रहना या शामिल न होना
25. **Multilateralism** (noun) – alliance, cooperation, globalism, collectivism, partnership बहुपक्षवाद
26. **Guardrails** (noun) – safeguards, protections, buffers, limits, constraints सुरक्षा घेरा
27. **Cutting-edge** (adjective) – advanced, pioneering, innovative, revolutionary, state-of-the-art आधुनिकतम
28. **Fancy** (adjective) – ornate, elaborate, decorative, sophisticated, elegant काल्पनिक
29. **Lie** (verb) – exist, reside, dwell, consist, remain स्थित होना
30. **Phenomenon** (noun) – occurrence, event, trend, circumstance, marvel घटना

Summary of the Editorial

1. In 2025, dictionary publishers rushed to declare a “word of the year,” reflecting a long-standing but increasingly hollow ritual.
2. Terms such as “rage bait,” “slop,” “parasocial,” and “agentic,” promoted by bodies like **Oxford**, **Merriam-Webster**, **Cambridge**, and **Dictionary.com**, attempted to capture the spirit of the year but fell short.
3. The passage argues that jargon and clichés, rather than AI, have long been the real “slop,” generating noise without substance.
4. Everyday words like “deal” were elevated into opaque political announcements, creating anticipation without meaningful outcomes.
5. Despite grand claims about peace, trade, and strong bilateral ties, conflicts persisted and promises remained unfulfilled.
6. Policy language leaned heavily on reassuring phrases such as “navigating uncertainty” and “walking the diplomatic tightrope,” masking inaction.
7. Concepts like “new multilateralism” and a “rules-based order” were invoked as catch-all solutions without clarity.
8. Simultaneously, AI discourse swung between exaggerated promise and panic, often led by voices lacking practical understanding.
9. The passage questions why complex language is used to convey so little real meaning.
10. It concludes that such empty rhetoric mirrors a broader adult realisation: many people do not truly understand systems but conceal uncertainty through confident-sounding language.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial page]**

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The misuse of jargon to mask uncertainty and incompetence
 - B. The historical evolution of dictionaries in the digital age
 - C. The growing influence of artificial intelligence on society
 - D. The success of modern diplomacy in resolving conflicts
2. **Why does the author describe the search for a “word of the year” as “well tried, and half done”?**
 - A. Because readers misunderstand the intent behind dictionary word selections
 - B. Because the internet and AI have already replaced the practical use of dictionaries
 - C. Because jargon has always existed and cannot be eliminated from public discourse
 - D. Because dictionaries select trendy words without capturing deeper social realities
3. **Why does the author refer to diplomatic phrases like “navigating uncertainty” and “walking the diplomatic tightrope” with irony?**
 - A. Because such phrases mask policy failure while creating an illusion of strategic control
 - B. Because these expressions are new and lack historical grounding in diplomacy
 - C. Because they originate from academic jargon unfamiliar to the general public
 - D. Because they contradict India’s long-standing commitment to multilateralism
4. **Which of the following inferences best captures the author’s underlying critique of public discourse in 2025?**
 - A. Public communication increasingly relies on impressive language to conceal uncertainty and lack of clarity
 - B. Technological progress has eliminated the need for precise language in policy discussions
 - C. Political leaders deliberately avoid communication to reduce public expectations
 - D. Complex global problems necessarily demand vague terminology for stability
5. **Based on the passage, which pattern best explains how language is evaluated as “empty” or “meaningful” in 2025?**
 - A. Frequency of usage increases while practical outcomes and clarity decrease
 - B. New words emerge primarily from technological innovation rather than culture
 - C. Dictionary recognition guarantees relevance and real-world applicability
 - D. Technical vocabulary improves public understanding of complex global issues
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Reverence
 - A. Derision
 - B. Forbearance
 - C. Brevity
 - D. Veneration
7. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
The village is celebrating its annual faete.
 - A. fate
 - B. fete
 - C. fait
 - D. faete

8. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word “Unperturbed.”**
A. Nebulous
B. Distraught
C. Arcane
D. Dormant
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Rejuvenate
A. Reinstate
B. Vindicate
C. Revitalize
D. Encumber
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the phrase “HAVE HAD QUALMS.”**
A. To have been exhilarated
B. To have felt misgivings
C. To have shown vigilance
D. To have acted carelessly
11. **Change the following from active to passive:**
The team will be revising the algorithms during the workshop.
A. The algorithms were being revised during the workshop.
B. The algorithms will be been revised during the workshop.
C. The algorithms will be revised during the workshop.
D. The algorithms will be being revised during the workshop.
12. **In the given question, a pair of sentences are given in which the keywords have been underlined. Identify the sentence in which the underlined words have been used correctly in the context.**
He is unlikely to come to the party. But if he comes I would talk to him.
A. if he would come
B. if he is to come
C. if he will come
D. No improvement
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.**
P. On July 30, two villages, Mundakkai and Chooralmala, in the Wayanad district of Kerala, were hit by landslides.
Q. On October 4, while noting that the disaster ranked among the deadliest in India, Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan said that 231 people had died and 41 remained missing.
R. At the same time, it has raised questions about our approach to disaster management not only in the area of Wayanad that was affected this time and that has suffered a few deadly landslides over the last four decades, but for the State as a whole.
S. The catastrophic event has once again exposed our helplessness in the face of nature’s fury.
A. PQSR
B. QPRS
C. QRPS
D. PRQS

14. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word “Chase.”

- A. Elucidate
- B. Replenish
- C. Abandon
- D. Coalesce

15. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

While the stock market experiences volatility, financial analysts _____ market trends and provide investment advice.

- A. monitor
- B. have monitored
- C. were monitored
- D. monitored

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

The CEO, along with the board members, (A)/ are planning to introduce new policies (B)/ to improve the company’s performance (C)/ and address the concerns of all stakeholders. (D)

- A. The CEO, along with the board members,
- B. are planning to introduce new policies
- C. to improve the company’s performance
- D. and address the concerns of all stakeholders

17. Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:

The priest lifted the **chalice** during the Eucharist

- A. The forger crafted a silver chalice with vine engravings.
- B. The noble toasted with a jeweled chalice.
- C. The investor discussed the chalice of currency debasement.
- D. The altar server held the golden chalice reverently.

18. In the given question, a pair of sentences are given in which the keywords have been underlined. Identify the sentence in which the underlined words have been used correctly in the context.

The passengers have formed queue at the booking-counter much before a train arrives.

- A. formed
- B. have been forming
- C. form
- D. No improvement

19. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank:

During the _____ of winter, the government intensified the _____ of safety protocols as temperatures reached their lowest _____.

- A. ambient – extremity – onset
- B. onset – enforcement – extremity
- C. extremity – adjoining – ambient
- D. uproar – precisely – advent

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

Like in the past three years, the Delhi government (A)/ has framed an action plan to deal with the pollution (B)/ that engulf the city in the festival season (C)/ and continues almost all winter. (D)

A. (D)

B. (B)

C. (A)

D. (C)

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.

We all experience those intense, _____1_____ moments in life that _____2_____ us to question the very purpose of our existence. These events or situations beg us to review the philosophy and motivation of our life. _____3_____ have a seismic effect that shakes the foundations of our belief system, convictions and our comprehension of the world that we live in. These moments are _____4_____ consequent to _____5_____ form of disillusionment, a sudden realisation of the 'bitter' truths of life, an unexpected tragedy, or misfortune.

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

A. Significant

B. Unpleasant

C. Relevant

D. Poignant

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

A. Compelling

B. Compel

C. Compellingly

D. Spell

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

A. They

B. I

C. Who

D. Whom

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

A. Moreover

B. Indeed

C. Often

D. Further

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

A. Few

B. Little

C. A few

D. Some

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- A) The misuse of jargon to mask uncertainty and incompetence**
 A is correct as the passage consistently argues that grand words and clichés are used to conceal lack of clarity, knowledge, or results.
 B is incorrect because dictionaries are mentioned only as a framing device, not the central concern.
 C is incorrect since AI appears as an example of empty rhetoric, not the primary focus.
 D is incorrect because the passage questions, rather than endorses, claims of diplomatic success.
- D) Because dictionaries select trendy words without capturing deeper social realities**
 D is correct because the author suggests that chosen words reflect surface trends but fail to explain the deeper emptiness and performative language of the year.
 A is incorrect since the passage criticizes the selectors of words, not the readers' interpretation.
 B is incorrect as the obsolescence of dictionaries is mentioned, but not as the main reason for the failure of the "word of the year" exercise.
 C is incorrect because the issue is not the inevitability of jargon, but its excessive use to avoid meaning.
- A) Because such phrases mask policy failure while creating an illusion of strategic control**
 A is correct as the author implies these phrases sound sophisticated but conceal inaction or lack of concrete outcomes.
 B is incorrect since the irony does not stem from their novelty but from their emptiness.
 C is incorrect because the criticism is about meaninglessness, not accessibility.
 D is incorrect as the author questions rhetorical reliance, not India's ideological commitments.
- A) Public communication increasingly relies on impressive language to conceal uncertainty and lack of clarity**
 The passage repeatedly suggests that grand terms ("deal", "multilateralism", "guardrails") are used to sound meaningful while masking confusion, inaction, or ignorance.
 B: The author criticizes misuse of language, not its obsolescence due to technology.
 C: Avoidance is not the issue; excessive but empty communication is.
 D: The author implies vagueness is a choice or pretense, not an unavoidable necessity.
- A) Frequency of usage increases while practical outcomes and clarity decrease**
 The author highlights that words like "deal" and fashionable jargon are used repeatedly but fail to produce tangible results, indicating an inverse relationship between usage and substance.
 B: The passage links words to social and political behavior, not just technology.
 C: Dictionary selection is portrayed as superficial and incomplete.
 D: The passage argues that technical terms often obscure rather than clarify meaning.
- D) Reverence (noun) – Deep respect, admiration, veneration, awe. श्रद्धा**
 Synonym: **Veneration** (noun) – Great respect, reverential admiration. आदर

- **Derision** (noun) – Mockery, ridicule. उपहास
 - **Brevity** (noun) – Shortness, briefness. संक्षिप्तता
 - **Forbearance** (noun) – Patience, restraint. संयम
7. B) The correct spelling of 'faete' is '**fete**' which means "fair, festival, celebration, carnival, gala" – उत्सव / मेला.
8. B) **Unperturbed** (adjective) – Calm, not disturbed. अविचलित
Antonym: **Distraught** (adjective) – Deeply upset and agitated. व्याकुल / परेशान
- **Nebulous** – Vague. अस्पष्ट
 - **Arcane** – Mysterious. गूढ़
 - **Dormant** – Inactive. निष्क्रिय
9. C) **Rejuvenate** (verb) – Revive, refresh, restore, renew. फिर से जीवंत करना
Synonym: **Revitalize** (verb) – To give new energy or strength, renew. पुनर्जीवित करना
- **Reinstate** (verb) – Restore to a previous position. पुनःस्थापित करना
 - **Vindicate** (verb) – Clear from blame. निर्दोष सिद्ध करना
 - **Encumber** (verb) – Burden, restrict. बाधित करना
10. B) **Have had qualms** (phrase) – To have feelings of doubt or uneasiness about something. आशंका होना
Synonym: To have felt misgivings – To have felt doubts or apprehensions about the outcome or consequences.
11. D) "**The algorithms will be being revised during the workshop.**"
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
Active वाक्य में "The team" Subject है, "will be revising" Verb (Future Continuous) है और "the algorithms" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "The algorithms" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "will be being revised" (Future Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by the team" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।
- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "The team" (Subject), "will be revising" (Verb in Future Continuous), and "the algorithms" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "The algorithms" (Subject), "will be being revised" (Passive Verb in Future Continuous), and "by the team".
12. C) 'if he comes' के बदले '**if he will come**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Conditional Sentence (Type-1) में Future का Sense व्यक्त करने के लिए मुख्य Clause में will/shall + V1 आता है, जबकि If-Clause में Simple Present Tense (comes) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अतः यहाँ सुधार की आवश्यकता है।
- 'if he will come' will be used instead of 'if he comes' because in Conditional Sentences (Type-1) the verb in the If-Clause is in Simple Present Tense, and the Main Clause takes will/shall + base verb. In this case, the sentence is expressing a possible future condition, so "will come" fits correctly.

Like— If it rains, I will stay at home. (not “If it will rain”)

13. A) PQSR

P: Paragraph की शुरुआत P से होती है, जो घटना का introduction देता है कि 30 जुलाई को वायनाड जिले के दो गांवों, Mundakkai और Chooralmala में भूस्खलन (landslides) हुआ।

Q: इसके बाद Q आता है, जो घटना की गंभीरता (seriousness) को और स्पष्ट करता है। 4 अक्टूबर को मुख्यमंत्री पिनारई विजयन ने बताया कि 231 लोगों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और 41 लोग अभी भी लापता हैं।

S: फिर S आता है, जो इस घटना के emotional impact को व्यक्त करता है। यह बताता है कि यह घटना फिर से हमारी प्रकृति के प्रकोप (nature's fury) के सामने असहायता (helplessness) को उजागर करती है। यह sentence Q में दी गई जानकारी के बाद एक उपयुक्त निष्कर्ष (reflection) प्रस्तुत करता है।

R: End में R आता है, जो इस पूरी घटना को एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण (broader perspective) से देखता है। यह बताता है कि यह घटना केवल वायनाड क्षेत्र ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे राज्य में disaster management approach पर सवाल खड़ा करती है। यह sentence पूरे paragraph को wrap-up करता है और सुधार की आवश्यकता की बात करता है।

Explanation in English

- P: The paragraph begins with P, which introduces the disaster that occurred on July 30 in two villages of Wayanad, Kerala. It provides the essential background to the event and sets the stage for the discussion.
- Q: Q logically follows P, as it provides specific details about the magnitude of the disaster. It mentions that on October 4, Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan noted that 231 people had died and 41 were still missing.
- S: S comes next, summarizing the emotional impact of the disaster by stating that it exposed our helplessness against nature's fury. This reflection adds depth to the discussion by emphasizing the human vulnerability that such disasters bring to light.
- R: R concludes the paragraph by broadening the scope of the discussion, raising questions about our approach to disaster management not just in Wayanad but for the state as a whole. It wraps up the paragraph by suggesting that this disaster should make us reconsider our preparedness for such events in the future.

14. C) Chase (verb) – Pursue, run after. पीछा करना

Antonym: **Abandon** (verb) – To leave or give up. त्याग देना / छोड़ देना

- **Replenish** – To refill. पुनः भरना
- **Elucidate** – To explain. स्पष्ट करना
- **Coalesce** – To merge. एक हो जाना

15. A) Monitor का use होगा क्योंकि 'financial analysts' द्वारा लगातार बाजार की प्रवृत्तियों का अवलोकन किया जाता है। यह एक सामान्य सत्य है और वर्तमान समय में नियमित रूप से की जाने वाली प्रक्रिया को दर्शाता है, इसलिए simple present tense ('monitor') का use करना सही है। 'Have monitored' present perfect tense है, जो केवल तब use होता है जब कोई कार्य हाल ही में पूरा हुआ हो। 'Were monitored' passive voice है, जो इस संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि financial

analysts विषय हैं, न कि वे जो पर्यवेक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। 'Monitored' past tense है, जो यहां फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि वाक्य भविष्य में या सामान्य वर्तमान स्थिति को संदर्भित कर रहा है।

- 'Monitor' will be used because financial analysts continuously observe market trends, which is a habitual action in the present. Simple present tense is appropriate here as it reflects a routine or universal truth. 'Have monitored' is in the present perfect tense, which is used for recently completed actions, not ongoing routines. 'Were monitored' is in the passive voice, incorrect here as the financial analysts are the doers of the action, not the recipients. 'Monitored' is past tense and does not align with the ongoing nature of the activity in the sentence.

16. B) 'are' के बदले 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यदि दो Nouns या Pronouns 'along with,' 'together with,' 'as well as,' आदि से जुड़े हों तो Verb पहले Noun या Pronoun के अनुसार होता है; जैसे—

(i) You as well as your sister were in the wrong.

(ii) He together with his friends is coming today.

इसलिए, सही वाक्य होगा — 'The CEO, along with the board members, is planning to introduce new policies to improve the company's performance and address the concerns of all stakeholders.'

- 'are' should be replaced with 'is' because if two Nouns or Pronouns are connected by 'along with,' 'together with,' 'as well as,' etc., the Verb should agree with the first Noun or Pronoun; like—

You as well as your sister were in the wrong.

He together with his friends is coming today.

Therefore, the correct sentence would be — 'The CEO, along with the board members, is planning to introduce new policies to improve the company's performance and address the concerns of all stakeholders.'

17. C). **The investor discussed the chalice of currency debasement.**

वाक्य में 'chalice' का अर्थ है — धार्मिक अनुष्ठान में उपयोग किया जाने वाला पवित्र प्याला (a sacred cup used in the Eucharist)।

हमें वह वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'chalice' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन भिन्न अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।

विकल्प C में 'chalice' का प्रयोग रूपक (metaphorical) रूप में किया गया है — यहाँ यह currency debasement यानी मुद्रा अवमूल्यन की कठिनाई, संकट, या बोझ (burden/cup of suffering) को दर्शाता है।

यह धार्मिक प्याले के अर्थ से पूरी तरह भिन्न है।

दोनों में उच्चारण समान है, लेकिन अर्थ पूरी तरह अलग — इसलिए यह एक homonym है।

In the highlighted sentence, chalice means the sacred cup used in the Eucharist.

In option C, chalice is used metaphorically to mean a cup of hardship or burden — here referring to the "chalice" of currency debasement.

This figurative sense has a different meaning from the literal religious cup.

Thus, they are homonyms — same pronunciation/spelling, different meanings.

18. C) 'have formed' के बदले **'form'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ sentence एक सामान्य habitual action (हमेशा होने वाली आदत/नियमित क्रिया) को दर्शा रहा है। Habitual या universal truth के लिए Simple Present Tense प्रयोग होता है।

- 'form' will be used instead of 'have formed' because the sentence expresses a habitual/general action that happens regularly before a train arrives. For habitual actions, the Simple Present Tense is correct.

Example— Students form a line before entering the class.

19. B) **onset** – enforcement – extremity

Explanation:

- **onset** = beginning (शुरुआत)
- **enforcement** = implementation (प्रवर्तन)
- **extremity** = highest severity (चरम सीमा)

20. D) 'engulf' के बदले **'engulfs'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'that' Clause में Verb का प्रयोग Antecedent 'pollution' के अनुसार होगा, जो Singular है। अतः Singular Verb 'engulfs' का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

जैसे— "The smoke engulfs the entire city."

- 'engulfs' will be used instead of 'engulf' because the verb in the 'that' clause should agree with its antecedent 'pollution,' which is singular. Therefore, the singular verb 'engulfs' is appropriate. Like— "The smoke engulfs the entire city."

21. D) **'Poignant'** का use होगा क्योंकि "poignant" का अर्थ होता है भावनात्मक रूप से गहरा या दिल को छू लेने वाला। passage में mention है कि कुछ घटनाएं या स्थितियां हमें जीवन के मूल प्रयोजन को पुनर्विचार करने के लिए विवश करती हैं, इसलिए 'poignant' यहाँ सटीक है। जबकि 'Significant' का अर्थ है महत्वपूर्ण, 'Unpleasant' का अर्थ है अप्रिय, और 'Relevant' का अर्थ है संबंधित या प्रासंगिक, जो इस संदर्भ में नहीं हैं।

- 'Poignant' will be chosen because it means emotionally deep or touching. The passage mentions that certain events or situations compel us to reconsider the very purpose of our life, making 'poignant' a fitting choice. Whereas, 'Significant' means important, 'Unpleasant' means not pleasing, and 'Relevant' means related or applicable, which aren't as impactful in this context.

22. B) **'Compel'** का use होगा क्योंकि "compel" का अर्थ होता है किसी को किसी काम के लिए मजबूर करना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि ये घटनाएँ हमें हमारे जीवन के उद्देश्य पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए मजबूर करती हैं, इसलिए 'compel' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Compelling' एक adjective है जिसका अर्थ होता है आकर्षक या मजबूत, 'Compellingly' adverb है जो तरीके को दर्शाता है, और 'Spell' का अर्थ होता है जादू करना या वर्णन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Compel' will be used because it means to force someone to do something. The sentence states that these events force us to question the very purpose of our existence, making 'compel' fitting here. Whereas, 'Compelling' is an adjective meaning attractive or strong, 'Compellingly' is an adverb indicating a manner, and 'Spell' means to magically affect or describe, which don't fit in this context.

23. A) **'They'** का use होगा क्योंकि "they" का अर्थ होता है किसी समूह या वस्तुओं का संदर्भ देना, जो mention हैं। sentence में mention है कि ये घटनाएँ या स्थितियाँ हमारी मान्यताओं के आधार को हिला देती हैं, इसलिए 'they' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'I' का अर्थ है किसी एकल व्यक्ति का संदर्भ देना, 'Who' और 'Whom' का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'They' will be used because it means to refer to a group or objects that are already being discussed. The sentence mentions that these events or situations shake the foundations of our beliefs, making 'they' fitting here. Whereas, 'I' refers to an individual, and 'Who' and 'Whom' are used for persons, which don't fit in this context.

24. C) **'often'** का use होगा क्योंकि "often" का अर्थ होता है बार-बार या आमतौर पर। sentence में mention है कि ये पल आम तौर पर किसी निराशा, अचानक सत्य का एहसास, अप्रत्याशित त्रासदी, या दुर्भाग्य के कारण होते हैं, इसलिए 'often' यहाँ सही है। 'Moreover' का अर्थ है इसके अलावा, 'Indeed' का अर्थ है वास्तव में, और 'Further' का अर्थ है अतिरिक्त रूप से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'often' will be used because "often" means frequently or usually. The sentence mentions that these moments are usually consequent to some form of disillusionment, a sudden realization of the bitter truths, an unexpected tragedy, or misfortune, making 'often' fitting here. Whereas, 'Moreover' means in addition, 'Indeed' means actually, and 'Further' means additionally, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) **'Some'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'some' का अर्थ होता है कुछ अनिश्चित मात्रा या संख्या में होना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। sentence का संदर्भ है कि कुछ विशेष प्रकार के अनुभवों से जीवन में अहसासों की गहराई आती है। 'Few' और 'A few' का प्रयोग संख्यात्मक रूप से कम होने का सुझाव देता है, जो यहाँ अनुपयुक्त है। 'Little' का उपयोग गैर-गिनती योग्य संज्ञाओं के लिए होता है, जो यहां लागू नहीं होता।

- 'Some' will be used because it refers to an unspecified amount or number, which is appropriate in this context. The sentence refers to certain types of experiences that bring depth of realization in life. 'Few' and 'A few' suggest a small numerical quantity, which is inappropriate here. 'Little' is used for non-count nouns, which does not apply here.