

The hidden blueprint of human behaviour

More than **half** the population of the world **believes** that **consciousness** is an **essential** and **inherent attribute** of an entity called the 'soul'. They have the faith that the **soul**, by its very nature, **is** an entity different from inorganic and organic matter, and from the body and the brain.

It is a fact that we all live as long as we **keep on** breathing; that is why the **phrase** 'till the last breath' **is** used very **often** by us in our day-to-day life. However, we **tend to** forget a very important fact: that the body remains alive so long as the **soul resides** in it. The **presence** of the soul automatically **sustains** the functioning of the body, so much so that the breathing process continues even while a person is **in deep** sleep. Hence, in actual sense, it is the soul that performs all its activities through the body. However, the world is divided into two major groups **as far as the existence of the soul is concerned**. **One** of these **consists** of people who believe in the existence of the soul and are called religious people, and the other consists of people who do not believe in its existence and are called non-religious people.

Religious people are further divided and subdivided into various **sects** and **cults**, depending upon what details they believe about the soul and the Supreme Soul. True **knowledge** of the soul, however, **is** not a matter of **superficial** importance, nor is it to be left to philosophers or religious scholars to discuss. Since each and every one of us is a constant being, it concerns us all individually and severally. So, **to deny** ourselves the true knowledge of consciousness **is** to deny ourselves the right and the duty of living a meaningful life. It would be incomplete if we did not **touch upon** the views of a well-known psychologist on the soul or consciousness. He did not believe in the existence of the soul as an entity different from the body and the brain.

He considered 'the **unconscious**' as comprising mainly **repressed** desires which **manifest** themselves in dreams and find expression in the form of **neurotic** habits and phobias. He called this the Id (or instincts and drives) and said that man's desires were **censored** by his **superego**, and those desires which were considered as not **conforming to** social norms or to accepted ethical standards were repressed. It was **Freud** who was the first in the West to **draw** the attention of people towards 'the unconscious', even though his **explanation** of 'the unconscious' **is** incomplete and has some errors. On the other hand, in the East, religious **people** of India have, since very ancient times, **believed** in sanskaras, which are **to some extent** like 'the unconscious' of Freud's theory, because these do not form the content of the conscious mind, as a person is normally not aware of them or their sources, even though his **personality** and **behaviour**, at all times, **are** influenced by the sanskaras that he possesses. His sanskaras do not leave him even in his dreams or his spiritual efforts.

Research into, or an in-depth study of, sanskaras and the methods of change **will** provide mankind with the essential tools for improving relationships among human beings and for making this world a better place to live in. Remember! Without the knowledge of 'the unconscious', all the **inventions** of

science and technology **will** not make the world peaceful, even though they may make it comfortable. All scholarship, **erudition**, religious **rituals** and mantras will also not help to lead man to peace unless and until there is a change for the better in man's sanskaras. And that is why we must strongly work towards changing our sanskaras if we want to have a good and better sansar.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Blueprint** (noun) – plan, prototype, template, design, scheme रूपरेखा या योजना
2. **Consciousness** (noun) – awareness, sentience, mindfulness, cognition, alertness चेतना या संज्ञा
3. **Essential** (adjective) – fundamental, crucial, vital, indispensable, intrinsic अनिवार्य या मौलिक
4. **Inherent** (adjective) – innate, inborn, natural, deep-seated, immanent अंतर्निहित या जन्मजात
5. **Attribute** (noun) – characteristic, quality, trait, feature, property गुण या विशेषता
6. **Keep on** (phrasal verb) – to continue doing something or to stay in a particular state जारी रखना
7. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, repeatedly, regularly, habitually, commonly अक्सर या बार-बार
8. **Tend to** (phrasal verb) – to be likely to behave in a particular way or have a particular characteristic प्रवृत्ति होना
9. **Soul** (noun) – spirit, essence, psyche, inner-self, pneuma आत्मा
10. **Reside** (verb) – dwell, inhabit, live, occupy, abide निवास करना या रहना
11. **Sustain** (verb) – maintain, support, uphold, preserve, continue बनाए रखना या सहारा देना
12. **In deep** (phrase) – a state of being profound, intense, or complete (used here for sleep) गहरी (नींद)
13. **As far as someone is concerned** (phrase) – used to show what someone's opinion on a particular subject is जहाँ तक किसी का संबंध है
14. **Sect** (noun) – faction, group, wing, denomination, camp संप्रदाय या गुट
15. **Cult** (noun) – sect, clique, following, movement, order धार्मिक पंथ या संप्रदाय
16. **Superficial** (adjective) – shallow, surface, skin-deep, cursory, frivolous सतही या छिछला
17. **Touch upon** (phrasal verb) – to mention or discuss a subject briefly during a talk or in writing संक्षेप में चर्चा करना
18. **Unconscious** (noun) – subconscious, id, inner-mind, hidden-self, psyche अचेतन मन
19. **Repressed** (adjective) – suppressed, restrained, inhibited, bottled-up, stifled दमित या दबाया हुआ

20. **Manifest** (verb) – display, exhibit, demonstrate, reveal, show प्रकट करना या दर्शाना

21. **Neurotic** (adjective) – anxious, obsessive, unstable, compulsive, maladjusted तंत्रिका-रोगी या विक्षिप्त

22. **Censor** (verb) – redact, expunge, suppress, blue-pencil, edit नियंत्रित करना या काट-छाँट करना

23. **Superego** (noun) – conscience, moral-sense, ethics, inner-voice, moral-compass आत्म-चेतना या नैतिक मन

24. **Conform** (to) (verb) – comply, adhere, follow, obey, yield मेल खाना या अनुपालन करना

25. **Freud** (noun) – refers to Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis सिगमंड फ्रायड (मनोवैज्ञानिक)

26. **Draw** (verb) – attract, pull, entice, lure, invite आकर्षित करना

27. **To some extent** (phrase) – partly, somewhat, in part, to a degree, slightly कुछ हद तक

28. **Erudition** (noun) – learning, scholarship, knowledge, intellect, wisdom विद्वत्ता या पांडित्य

29. **Ritual** (noun) – ceremony, rite, custom, tradition, practice धार्मिक अनुष्ठान या रस्म

Summary of the Editorial

1. A majority of the world's population believes that consciousness originates from an inherent and distinct entity called the soul.
2. This belief holds that the soul is fundamentally different from both organic and inorganic matter, including the body and brain.
3. Common expressions like "till the last breath" overlook the belief that life continues because the soul resides in the body.
4. According to this view, bodily functions such as breathing persist automatically because of the soul's presence, even during deep sleep.
5. Thus, the soul is seen as the true agent performing all activities through the body.
6. Society is broadly divided into believers in the soul (religious people) and non-believers (non-religious people).
7. Religious believers are further divided into sects and cults based on differing interpretations of the soul and the Supreme Soul.
8. The passage argues that understanding the soul is not a superficial or purely philosophical concern but one that affects every individual.
9. Denying knowledge of consciousness is portrayed as denying oneself a meaningful and purposeful life.
10. A psychological perspective is introduced through **Sigmund Freud**, who rejected the idea of the soul as separate from the body and brain.
11. Freud explained human behaviour through the concept of the unconscious, made up of repressed desires expressed in dreams, habits, and phobias.
12. He divided the psyche into the Id (instincts and drives) and the superego, which censors desires conflicting with social and moral norms.
13. Although Freud highlighted the importance of the unconscious, his theory is described as incomplete and containing errors.
14. In contrast, Indian spiritual traditions speak of sanskaras—deep mental impressions that unconsciously shape personality and behaviour, even during dreams and spiritual practices.
15. The passage concludes that true peace and better human relationships depend on transforming these sanskaras, as neither science, technology, nor rituals alone can bring lasting harmony.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why does the author argue that true knowledge of consciousness is essential for living a meaningful life?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Because consciousness determines the physical survival of the human body only
 - B. Because understanding consciousness enables individuals to fulfill moral responsibility
 - C. Because consciousness explains religious divisions among different sects clearly
 - D. Because scientific progress depends entirely on spiritual awareness alone
2. **Why does the author emphasize changing sanskaras rather than relying on science or rituals?**
 - A. Because sanskaras directly influence behaviour and determine lasting inner transformation
 - B. Because scientific inventions fail to provide material comfort to society
 - C. Because religious rituals completely ignore human psychological development
 - D. Because sanskaras replace ethical norms in modern social systems
3. **In question, two statements are given: Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**
 Examine both the statements carefully and choose the correct option from the alternatives given below:
Assertion (A):
 The author believes that denial of true knowledge of consciousness results in an incomplete life.
Reason (R):
 Because consciousness is directly linked to one's moral duty and meaningful existence.
 - A. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A
 - B. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
 - C. A is true, but R is false
 - D. A is false, but R is true
4. **Assertion (A):**
Freud rejected the idea of the soul as an entity separate from the body.
Reason (R):
 Because he believed that unconscious behaviour arises from repressed desires within the mind.
 - A. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
 - B. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A
 - C. A is true, but R is false
 - D. A is false, but R is true
5. **Which of the following can be logically inferred from the author's discussion on sanskaras?**
 - A. Scientific knowledge eliminates the influence of unconscious patterns
 - B. Technological progress naturally results in moral improvement
 - C. Religious rituals guarantee psychological harmony among individuals
 - D. Human peace depends more on inner transformation than external advancements
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Bulwark."**
 - A. Obstacle
 - B. Ornament
 - C. Safeguard
 - D. Vulnerability

7. Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.

One who loves books

- A. Orator
- B. Altruist
- C. Librarian
- D. Bibliophile

8. Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.

Her impacience showed during the long wait.

- A. impatience
- B. impashence
- C. impascience
- D. impatience

9. Select the meaning of the given highlighted phrasal verb.

The young actor managed to **break into** the film industry with his debut role.

- A. Exit
- B. Enter
- C. Withdraw
- D. Retreat

10. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Deference."

- A. Reverence
- B. Compliance
- C. Defiance
- D. Courtesy

11. Select the correct option for the Direct Speech conversion of the sentence below.

He observed that, had market liquidity vanished entirely, the exchange would have suspended trading.

- A. He said, "If market liquidity vanishes entirely, the exchange suspends trading."
- B. He said, "had market liquidity vanished entirely, the exchange would have suspended trading."
- C. He said, "The exchange will suspend trading if market liquidity had vanished entirely."
- D. He said, "If the exchange suspended trading, it was because market liquidity vanished entirely."

12. Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

Children need special care and _____ from the side of their parents for making them emotionally strong

- A. compromise
- B. suspicion
- C. attention
- D. reflection

13. Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:

The allegation that the system had been hacked was denied by the company.

- A. The company denied that the system had been hacked.
- B. The hacking of the system was denied by the company.

C. It was denied that the hacking occurred by the company.
 D. The company had denied hacking the system.

14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Obfuscation.”**

A. Ambiguity
 B. Clarification
 C. Intricacy
 D. Complexity

15. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**
 The medieval **oriel** window projected elegantly from the chapel wall
 A. The priest admired the sunlight filtering through the oriel.
 B. The duke stood by the oriel gazing at the courtyard.
 C. The technician adjusted the frequency on the oriel.
 D. The stained-glass oriel was restored by artisans.

16. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**
 Unnecessary suspicion and lack of trust against the others are caused by _____.
 A. impartiality
 B. contentment
 C. prejudice
 D. empathy

17. **Arrange the following sentences in the most logical sequence to form a coherent paragraph:**

1. English became a global lingua franca, constantly evolving by absorbing words from languages worldwide and adapting to technological and scientific advancements.
2. It was quite different from modern English, with a complex grammar system and a vocabulary influenced by Norse due to Viking invasions.
3. Old English was heavily influenced by Germanic languages brought by the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes in the 5th century.
4. The Renaissance and the invention of the printing press helped standardize English spelling and grammar, leading to the rise of Early Modern English.
5. With the Norman Conquest of 1066, a large number of French and Latin words were incorporated into English, particularly in government, law, and art.

A. 3-2-5-4-1
 B. 2-4-3-5-1
 C. 2-5-4-3-1
 D. 1-4-3-2-5

18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select ‘No substitution required’.**
 The little boy cried with pain when he burnt his fingers
 A. No substitution required
 B. as he burning his fingers
 C. when he burns his fingers
 D. while he burn his fingers

19. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
 This is one of best movies I have ever seen.

A. I have ever seen
 B. movies
 C. one of best
 D. this is

20. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word “Unambiguous.”**

A. Obscure
 B. Explicit
 C. Tentative
 D. Mutable

Comprehension

The early twenty-first century has witnessed a (1) _____ in the educational strategies of Asia's two demographic superpowers. As the global economy transitions into the Fourth Industrial Revolution—characterised by the fusion of physical, digital, and biological spheres—the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India are adopting diametrically opposite approaches to human capital formation. This is not (2) _____ a matter of pedagogical preference—it represents a fundamental disagreement on the nature of the modern citizen and the specific type of intellectual resilience required to navigate an age dominated by Artificial Intelligence (AI).

In China, the educational zeitgeist is defined by the “New Engineering” (Xin Gongke) initiative. This state-directed strategy seeks to (3) _____ traditional disciplinary boundaries, not to broaden the humanist horizon, but to hyper-specialise the workforce in emerging strategic industries. Conversely, India, through its National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, (4) _____ attempting a “holistic turn,” betting on the “Renaissance Engineer”—a professional capable of critical thinking and social awareness—as the (5) _____ to moving India's economy up the global value chain.

21. **What should come in the place of 1.**

A. bifurcation
 B. progress
 C. continuity
 D. similarity

22. **What should come in the place of 2.**

A. mainly
 B. merely
 C. suddenly
 D. nearly

23. **What should come in the place of 3.**

A. preserve
 B. dissolve
 C. strengthen
 D. protect

24. **What should come in the place of 4.**

A. is
 B. are
 C. were

D. have
25. **What should come in the place of 5.**

- A. result
- B. barrier
- C. key
- D. threat

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- 1. B) Because understanding consciousness enables individuals to fulfill moral responsibility**
 The author states that denying true knowledge of consciousness is equal to denying one's duty to live meaningfully, highlighting moral and personal responsibility.
 A: Incorrect because the passage links consciousness to meaningful living, not merely physical survival.
 C: Incorrect as religious divisions are mentioned descriptively, not as the core reason for meaningful life.
 D: Incorrect because the author criticizes reliance on science alone, not dependence on spirituality alone.
- 2. A) Because sanskaras directly influence behaviour and determine lasting inner transformation**
 The passage argues that sanskaras continuously influence personality and behaviour, and only their transformation can lead to peace and better human relationships.
 B: Incorrect because science is said to provide comfort, but not peace.
 C: Incorrect since rituals are criticized for being insufficient, not irrelevant.
 D: Incorrect because sanskaras influence ethics but do not replace social norms.
- 3. A) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A**
 The passage explicitly states that denying knowledge of consciousness is denying the duty of meaningful living, and the reason logically explains this belief.
 B: Incorrect because the reason clearly explains the assertion.
 C: Incorrect since the reason is explicitly supported by the passage.
 D: Incorrect because both assertion and reason are clearly stated ideas.
- 4. B) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A**
 Freud's theory of the unconscious is presented as a psychological explanation that replaces the need for a separate soul, directly justifying the assertion.
 A: Incorrect because the reason directly supports Freud's rejection of the soul.
 C: Incorrect since Freud's explanation of unconscious desires is clearly stated.
 D: Incorrect because Freud's disbelief in a separate soul is explicitly mentioned.
- 5. D) Human peace depends more on inner transformation than external advancements**
 The author repeatedly stresses that without transforming sanskaras, neither science nor rituals can create peace, implying inner change is more important.
 A: Incorrect because unconscious influences persist despite scientific progress.
 B: Incorrect because science is said to bring comfort, not moral change.
 C: Incorrect since rituals alone are stated as insufficient for peace.
- 6. C) Bulwark (noun) – A defensive wall or something that offers strong protection. सुरक्षा / प्राचीर**
 Synonym: **Safeguard** (noun) – A measure taken to protect something. संरक्षण
 • **Obstacle** (noun) – Something that blocks progress. बाधा

- **Ornament** (noun) – Something used for decoration. अलंकरण
- **Vulnerability** (noun) – Exposure to harm or attack. कमज़ोरी

7. D) **Bibliophile** (noun) – One who loves books पुस्तक प्रेमी

- **Orator** (noun) – a person who is skilled in public speaking वक्ता
- **Altruist** (noun) – a person who is concerned with the welfare of others परोपकारी
- **Librarian** (noun) – a person who works in or is in charge of a library पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष

8. D) The correct spelling of 'impotence' is '**impatience**' which means "restlessness or eagerness" अधीरता, बेचैनी।

9. B) **Break into** (phrasal verb) – enter, crack, penetrate, debut in, make inroads into प्रवेश करना

Synonym: **Enter** (verb) – to go into (प्रवेश करना)

- **Exit** (verb) – leave (बाहर निकलना)
- **Withdraw** (verb) – pull back (पीछे हटना)
- **Retreat** (verb) – move back (पलायन करना)

10. C) **Deference** (noun) – Polite respect or submission to others. आदर / सम्मान

Antonym: **Defiance** (noun) – Open resistance or refusal to obey. अवज्ञा

- **Reverence** (noun) – Deep respect. श्रद्धा
- **Compliance** (noun) – Willingness to follow rules. अनुपालन
- **Courtesy** (noun) – Polite behavior. शिष्टाचार

11. B) He said, "had market liquidity vanished entirely, the exchange would have suspended trading."

Indirect (Reported) Speech को Direct Speech में बदलने के लिए, वाक्य से 'that' को हटा कर उद्धरण चिह्न (" ") में रखा जाता है। साथ ही, Verb Tense को उसकी मूल स्थिति (Original Form) में बदला जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में Indirect form "He observed that, had market liquidity vanished entirely, the exchange would have suspended trading." है, जिसमें Past Perfect Conditional (had + would have) का प्रयोग हुआ है। Direct Speech में इसे उसी conditional रूप में रखा जाता है — "Had market liquidity vanished entirely, the exchange would have suspended trading," he said.

In English

- To change Indirect (Reported) Speech into Direct Speech, the word "that" is removed and the reported clause is placed within quotation marks (" "). At the same time, the verb tense is shifted back to its original form as it was in the direct statement.
- In the given sentence, the indirect form is:
- "He observed that, had market liquidity vanished entirely, the exchange would have suspended trading."
- Here, a conditional structure (had + would have) is used, indicating a hypothetical situation in the past.

While converting it into Direct Speech, the conditional form remains unchanged, and the reporting verb is placed outside the quotation marks. Therefore, the correct direct form is: "Had market liquidity vanished entirely, the exchange would have suspended trading," he said.

12. C) **Attention**' का use होगा क्योंकि "attention" का अर्थ होता है कि किसी की ओर ध्यान देना या उसकी परवाह करना। यहाँ पर sentence में कहा गया है कि बच्चों को उनके माता-पिता की ओर से विशेष देखभाल और ध्यान की आवश्यकता होती है ताकि वे भावनात्मक रूप से मजबूत बन सकें, इसलिए यहाँ 'attention' सही शब्द है। जबकि 'Compromise' का अर्थ है समझौता, 'Suspicion' का अर्थ है शक, और 'Reflection' का अर्थ है विचार या प्रतिबिंब, जो इस context में उचित नहीं हैं।

'Attention' should be used because it refers to giving care or consideration to someone. The sentence implies that children require special care and attention from their parents to become emotionally strong, making 'attention' the suitable choice. Whereas, 'Compromise' means a mutual agreement, 'Suspicion' means a feeling of doubt, and 'Reflection' implies thought or consideration, which are not appropriate in this context.

13. A) **"The company denied that the system had been hacked."**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलते समय, Passive वाक्य का Subject ("The allegation") हटाया जा सकता है यदि वह तर्कसंगत रूप से मुख्य कर्ता (Subject) नहीं है। यहाँ Passive वाक्य में "was denied" (Past Simple Passive) है, जिसे Active में "denied" (Past Simple Active) में बदला गया है। "by the company" Passive वाक्य का Agent है, जो Active वाक्य में Subject "The company" बन गया है। शेष Clause "that the system had been hacked" को यथावत रखा गया है।

To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence ("The allegation") is omitted if it is not the logical doer of the action. The passive verb "was denied" (Past Simple Passive) is converted to "denied" (Past Simple Active). The agent phrase "by the company" becomes the subject "The company" in the active sentence, and the clause "that the system had been hacked" remains unchanged.

14. B) **Obfuscation** (noun) – The act of making something unclear or confusing. अस्पष्टता

Antonym: **Clarification** (noun) – The act of making something clear or understandable.

स्पष्टीकरण

- **Ambiguity** (noun) – The quality of having multiple meanings. द्विअर्थकता
- **Intricacy** (noun) – Complicated structure or detail. जटिलता
- **Complexity** (noun) – The state of being complicated. जटिलता

15. C) **The technician adjusted the frequency on the oriel.**

वाक्य में 'oriel' शब्द का अर्थ है – एक प्रकार की बाहर निकली हुई खिड़की या बालकनी (a projecting bay window in Gothic architecture)।

अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'oriel' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।

विकल्प C में 'oriel' का प्रयोग किसी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण या रेडियो सिस्टम के संदर्भ में हुआ है, जहाँ यह ब्रांड नाम या तकनीकी यंत्र (device) के रूप में प्रयुक्त है।

दोनों का उच्चारण समान है, पर अर्थ पूरी तरह अलग – इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।

In the highlighted sentence, oriel means a type of bay window that projects from a wall in Gothic or medieval architecture.

In option C, oriel refers to a technological or electronic device (used metaphorically or as a brand name), which has nothing to do with architecture.

The two share the same pronunciation and spelling but differ in meaning, making them homonyms.

16. C) 'Prejudice' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है पूर्वग्रह या दूसरों के प्रति बिना उचित आधार के या पर्याप्त जानकारी के बनाई गई राय। यह परिभाषा sentence में दिए गए context से मेल खाती है जो दूसरों के प्रति अनावश्यक संदेह और अविश्वास की बात करता है, जो आमतौर पर पूर्वग्रहित विचारों से उत्पन्न होता है।

'Prejudice' should be used because it means having preconceived opinions or biases against others, often formed without just grounds or sufficient knowledge. This definition aligns with the sentence's context, which talks about unnecessary suspicion and lack of trust against others, typically stemming from prejudiced views.

17. A) 3-2-5-4-1

Sentence 3 begins the passage because it introduces "Old English" (proper noun, subject) and uses the verb "was heavily influenced" to explain the origin of the language. Historical nouns 'Angles, Saxons, and Jutes' and the time marker "in the 5th century" provide essential background.

Sentence 2 follows Sentence 3 because the pronoun "It" refers back to Old English. The adjective phrase "quite different" establishes contrast with modern English, and the preposition "due to" explains the cause of Norse influence from Viking invasions.

Sentence 5 logically comes next as it introduces another historical turning point using the phrase "With the Norman Conquest of 1066." The nouns "French and Latin words" show how English vocabulary expanded, maintaining chronological flow.

Sentence 4 fits after Sentence 5 because it moves forward in time. The proper nouns "The Renaissance" and "the printing press" explain standardization.

Sentence 1 completes the paragraph because it presents the final outcome. The verb "became a global lingua franca" shows the modern status of English, while the present participles "absorbing" and "adapting" highlight its ongoing evolution, making it an effective conclusion.

Sentence 3 passage की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि इसमें proper noun "Old English" (subject) introduce होता है और verb "was heavily influenced" English की origin बताता है। साथ ही historical nouns "Angles, Saxons, and Jutes" और time phrase "in the 5th century" background establish करते हैं। इसलिए यह natural starting point है।

Sentence 2, Sentence 3 के बाद आता है क्योंकि pronoun "It" directly Old English को refer करता है। Adjective phrase "quite different" comparison establish करता है—old vs modern English। "due to" (preposition) Viking invasions के कारण Norse influence explain करता है।

Sentence 5, Sentence 2 के बाद logically fit होता है क्योंकि phrase "With the Norman Conquest of 1066" एक नया historical stage introduce करता है। Nouns "French and Latin words" vocabulary change को show करते हैं। यह chronological progression है।

Sentence 4, Sentence 5 के बाद आता है क्योंकि इसमें proper nouns "The Renaissance" और "printing press" standardization का next phase बताते हैं। Verb "helped" cause-effect दिखाता है—standardization → Early Modern English।

Sentence 1 passage को complete करता है क्योंकि इसमें noun "English" modern form में आता है और verb "became a global lingua franca" long-term result दिखाता है। Present participle "absorbing / adapting" continuous evolution को express करता है, जो logical conclusion है।

18. A) 'No substitution required' होगा क्योंकि "when he burnt his fingers" का अर्थ है जब उसने अपनी उंगलियों को जलाया। जबकि 'As he burning his fingers' का अर्थ सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह phrase grammatically रूप से गलत है, 'When he burns his fingers' present tense को सूचित करता है जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है, और 'While he burn his fingers' भी grammatically रूप से गलत है।

'No substitution required' should be selected because "when he burnt his fingers" correctly conveys the meaning of the boy crying out in pain when he burnt his fingers. Whereas, 'As he burning his fingers' is grammatically incorrect, 'When he burns his fingers' indicates present tense which is not appropriate here, and 'While he burn his fingers' is also grammatically incorrect.

19. C) **one of best** में error है। सही phrase "one of the best" होगा, क्योंकि जब किसी विशेष समूह में से किसी एक वस्तु की बात की जाती है, तो "the" का use करना आवश्यक होता है।

The error is in option C. The correct phrase should be "one of the best" because when referring to a singular item as part of a larger group, the article "the" is used to indicate specificity.

20. B) **Unambiguous** (adjective) – Clear, definite, unequivocal, unmistakable, explicit स्पष्ट

Synonym: **Explicit** (adjective) – Stated clearly and in detail, leaving no doubt. स्पष्ट

- **Obscure** (adjective) – Not clear or difficult to understand. अस्पष्ट
- **Tentative** (adjective) – Not certain or fixed. अस्थायी
- **Mutable** (adjective) – Liable to change. परिवर्तनशील

21. A) **Bifurcation** का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि passage में यह बताया गया है कि China और India की educational strategies एक-दूसरे से diametrically opposite हैं, यानी एक साफ़ दो-तरफ़ा विभाजन दिखाई देता है। यहाँ sense यह है कि early twenty-first century में education के approach में two distinct paths बन गए हैं, और इस meaning को व्यक्त करने के लिए 'bifurcation' (clear division into two parts) सबसे accurate शब्द है। इसलिए context के अनुसार bifurcation पूरी तरह fit बैठता है। जबकि 'progress' सुधार को दर्शाता है, 'continuity' बिना बदलाव के जारी रहने को बताता है, और 'similarity' समानता का भाव देता है—ये तीनों शब्द "diametrically opposite approaches" के idea को express नहीं करते, इसलिए यहाँ सही नहीं हो सकते।

- Bifurcation is the correct choice because the passage clearly states that China and India are adopting diametrically opposite educational approaches. The intended sense is that, in the early twenty-first century, educational strategies have split into two distinct and contrasting paths. The word bifurcation precisely means a division into two branches, which directly matches this idea of divergence. In contrast, progress refers to improvement, continuity indicates an unbroken continuation without change, and similarity suggests sameness; none of these convey the idea of a sharp division implied by "diametrically opposite."

22. B) **Merely** का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि sentence में यह emphasize किया गया है कि यह issue सिर्फ teaching method तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि उससे कहीं ज्यादा गहरा है। यहाँ structure है

"This is not merely a matter of ...", जो English में standard usage है, और इसका अर्थ होता है not only / not just. इसलिए 'merely' context और grammar दोनों के अनुसार बिल्कुल सही बैठता है। जबकि 'mainly', 'nearly', और 'suddenly' न तो required emphasis देते हैं और न ही इस fixed structure के साथ naturally fit होते हैं।

- Merely is correct because the sentence aims to emphasise that the issue goes beyond just teaching methods. The structure "not merely a matter of" is a standard English expression used to convey not only / not just. It highlights that the disagreement is deeper and more fundamental in nature. On the other hand, mainly suggests partial emphasis, nearly implies approximation, and suddenly refers to time or manner; none of these fit the fixed structure or the intended emphasis of the sentence.

23. B) **Dissolve** का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि sentence में China की strategy traditional disciplinary boundaries को तोड़ने या हटाने की बात करती है। यहाँ sense यह है कि अलग-अलग subjects के बीच की rigid boundaries खत्म की जा रही हैं ताकि hyper-specialisation हो सके। इस meaning को express करने के लिए 'dissolve' (break down boundaries) सबसे accurate verb है। जबकि 'preserve' और 'protect' boundaries को बनाए रखने का अर्थ देते हैं, और 'strengthen' उनका और मज़बूत होना बताता है — जो context के बिल्कुल opposite है।

- Dissolve fits best because the sentence describes China's effort to break down traditional disciplinary boundaries. The sense here is removal or elimination of rigid academic divisions to enable hyper-specialisation in strategic industries. The verb dissolve accurately conveys the idea of boundaries being broken or merged. In contrast, preserve and protect imply maintaining boundaries, while strengthen suggests making them more rigid, all of which directly contradict the context.

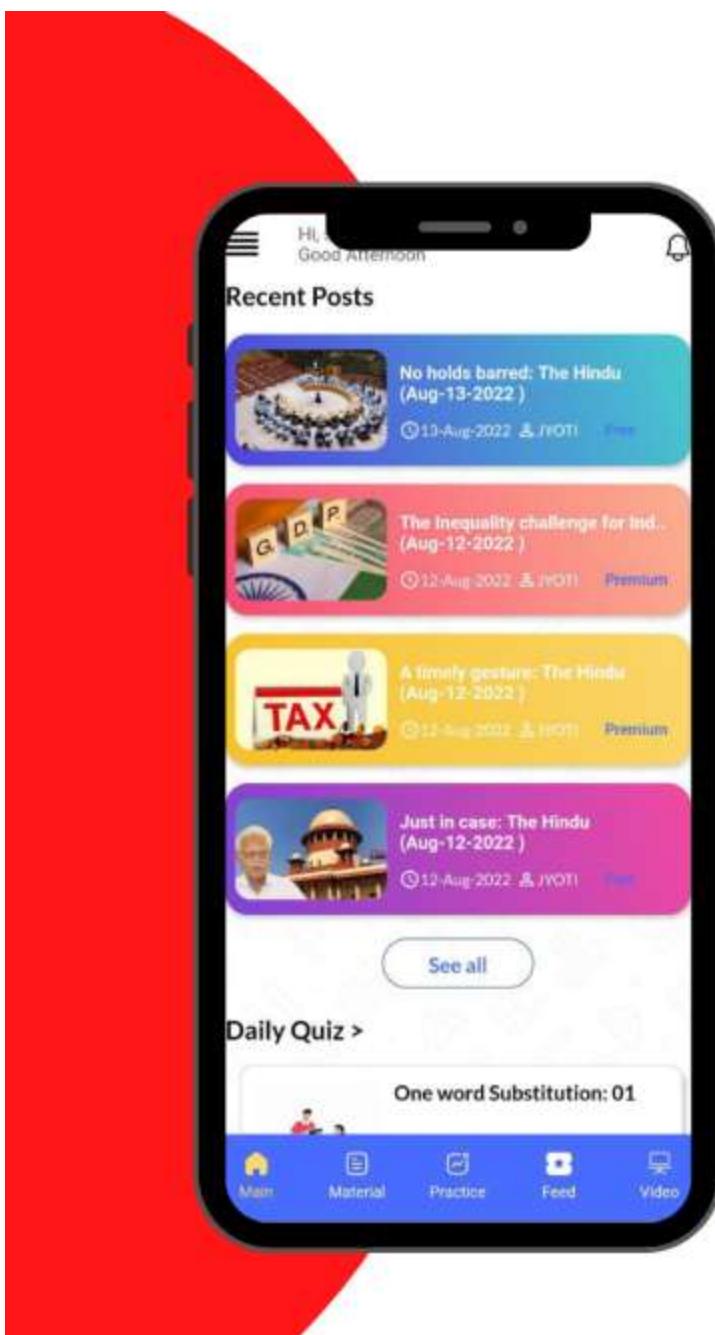
24. A) **Is** का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि sentence का subject 'India' है, जो grammatically singular noun है। इसलिए present tense में उसके साथ 'is' का ही प्रयोग होगा: "India is attempting a holistic turn." जबकि 'are' plural के लिए होता है, 'were' past tense दर्शाता है, और 'have' इस sentence structure के साथ grammatically correct नहीं है। इसलिए 'is' ही सही answer है।

- 'Is' is the correct option because the subject of the sentence is "India", which is a singular noun. According to subject-verb agreement rules, a singular subject in the present tense must take 'is', as in "India is attempting a holistic turn." The options are (plural), were (past tense), and have (auxiliary verb used in a different structure) do not grammatically fit the sentence.

25. C) **Key** का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि sentence में "Renaissance Engineer" को India की economy को global value chain में ऊपर ले जाने का essential factor बताया गया है। यहाँ sense यह है कि वह economy के upgrade होने के लिए crucial role निभाता है, और इस meaning के लिए 'key' सबसे appropriate शब्द है। जबकि 'result' outcome को दर्शाता है, 'barrier' रुकावट को, और 'threat' खतरे को दर्शाता है — ये तीनों शब्द यहाँ intended positive cause को express नहीं करते।

- Key is the most appropriate word because the sentence identifies the "Renaissance Engineer" as an essential factor in helping India move up the global value chain. The word key is commonly used to describe something that is crucial or central to success. In contrast, result refers to an outcome rather than a cause, barrier indicates an

obstacle, and threat conveys danger; none of these match the positive, enabling role described in the sentence.



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