

Charity is not dumping, and NGOs are not dump yards

Every donation box tells a story. Too **often**, that story is not one of **compassion**, but of **convenience**. From childhood, we are taught that charity is a **virtue**. But what we are rarely taught are the values that make it meaningful — **empathy**, respect and **accountability**. The result is **evident**: India's **charitable ecosystem** has increasingly become **conflated** with **decluttering**. In fact, **mindfulness**, which should be the guiding principle of all donations, **is** almost forgotten.

Acts of careless giving **expose** a psychological gap between the giver and the receiver. While donors imagine they are helping the less **fortunate**, the reality is often different and **disheartening**. I first **encountered** the cost of this **delusion** in our first year of operation. A school had promised Christmas gifts to the **orphanage** children. But when excited children **unwrapped** their gifts, they found broken toys and **shredded** books. The immediate disappointment was heartbreaking, but the long-term damage was more **insidious**. It **eroded** their trust, leaving them **hesitant** and **sceptical** of future promises.

Such experiences are not exceptional; they are routine. Most non-profits **encounter** them regularly. Thus, understanding why this is happening so frequently becomes important. The reasons are neither complex nor **malicious**. The first is convenience. **Donating** unwanted items **becomes** an easy way to clear cupboards and free space. The second is moral **reassurance**. The **act** of donating — **regardless of** the condition of what is given — **offers** the giver a sense of having “done one’s part.” In this process, intention is mistaken for impact. Once an object is **labelled** a donation, it is often **assumed** to acquire moral worth. But it does not.

A **puzzle** with missing pieces **cannot** bring joy to children in a day-care centre. A rusted **walker** with broken parts **cannot** support an elderly person. A toy **car** without wheels cannot **be** defended as a gift given “with good intentions.” These are not **isolated lapses** in judgement. They **reflect** a deeper failure to imagine something beyond oneself.

Non-profit organisations operate at the **intersection** of **scarcity** and hope. Their responsibility extends far beyond distribution. It includes managing expectations, **safeguarding dignity** and **sustaining** trust. When donations are in good condition, organisations receive them with **gratitude**. Even ordinary belongings can hold **immense** value for those who have little. But value cannot be assumed; it must be **assessed**. Every unsuitable donation **imposes** an invisible cost — time spent sorting, resources diverted to **disposal**, and, most importantly, emotional harm to those who feel unvalued or unseen. International development frameworks increasingly emphasise dignity-centred aid, recognising that assistance **stripped of** respect can deepen inequality rather than reduce it. **Charity** that prioritises the comfort of the giver over the needs of the receiver **risks** becoming performative. It **soothes** consciences without **addressing** realities. Responsible giving requires a simple but powerful pause for **reflection** before donation: Is this something my own family would use? Is this something I would

offer to someone I respect? If the answer is no, it should not be **passed on** in the name of kindness. **It is high time** to move from symbolic **generosity** to value-driven giving. Quality must replace convenience. Thoughtfulness must replace **haste**, because every thoughtful donation **uplifts** a life; every careless one **diminishes** it. NGOs are not dump yards for society's **excesses**. Until dignity becomes central to how we give, charity will remain **hollow** — and its harm **unacknowledged**.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Dump yard** (noun) – landfill, junkyard, scrapheap, tip, depot कूड़ाघर
2. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, repeatedly, regularly, habitually, commonly अक्सर
3. **Compassion** (noun) – empathy, kindness, pity, benevolence, humanity दया या करुणा
4. **Convenience** (noun) – ease, advantage, suitability, expedience, comfort सुविधा या सुगमता
5. **Virtue** (noun) – goodness, righteousness, morality, integrity, honour सद्गुण या नैतिकता
6. **Empathy** (noun) – compassion, understanding, sensitivity, rapport, affinity सहानुभूति
7. **Accountability** (noun) – responsibility, liability, answerability, culpability, amenability जवाबदेही
8. **Evident** (adjective) – obvious, apparent, clear, manifest, plain स्पष्ट
9. **Charitable** (adjective) – philanthropic, benevolent, altruistic, generous, humanitarian परोपकारी
10. **Ecosystem** (noun) – community of living organisms interacting with each other and their physical environment पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
11. **Conflated** (adjective) – merged, fused, combined, blended, mingled मिलाया हुआ
12. **Decluttering** (noun) – tidying, organizing, clearing, sorting, simplifying फालतू सामान हटाना
13. **Mindfulness** (noun) – awareness, consciousness, attentiveness, heedfulness, alertness सचेतता
14. **Expose** (verb) – reveal, uncover, disclose, unmask, unveil बेनकाब करना
15. **Fortunate** (adjective) – lucky, blessed, favored, privileged, prosperous भाग्यशाली
16. **Disheartening** (adjective) – discouraging, depressing, daunting, dejecting, dismaying निराशाजनक
17. **Encounter** (verb) – face, meet, confront, experience, run-into सामना करना
18. **Delusion** (noun) – illusion, fallacy, misconception, mirage, fantasy भ्रम
19. **Orphanage** (noun) – foster-home, children's-home, asylum, refuge, nursery अनाथालय
20. **Unwrap** (verb) – open, uncover, undo, unveil, disclose खोलना
21. **Shredded** (adjective) – torn, ripped, tattered, ragged, frayed टुकड़े-टुकड़े

22. **Insidious** (adjective) – stealthy, subtle, surreptitious, cunning, treacherous घातक या कपटी

23. **Erode** (verb) – wear-away, corrode, abrade, weaken, undermine धीरे-धीरे नष्ट करना

24. **Hesitant** (adjective) – reluctant, uncertain, doubtful, indecisive, wavering संकोची

25. **Sceptical** (adjective) – doubtful, cynical, dubious, incredulous, suspicious संदेही

26. **Malicious** (adjective) – spiteful, malevolent, hostile, vindictive, nasty दुर्भावनापूर्ण

27. **Reassurance** (noun) – comfort, consolation, encouragement, hope, confidence पुनराश्वासन

28. **Regardless of** (preposition) – despite, notwithstanding, heedless-of, indifferent-to, anyway की परवाह किए बिना

29. **Labelled** (adjective) – categorized, classified, tagged, designated, marked चिह्नित

30. **Assume** (verb) – presume, suppose, surmise, guess, expect मान लेना

31. **Isolated** (adjective) – solitary, unique, separate, detached, disconnected अलग-थलग

32. **Lapses** (noun) – failures, errors, slips, oversights, faults चूक

33. **Reflect** (verb) – indicate, manifest, mirror, reveal, display दर्शाना

34. **Intersection** (noun) – junction, crossroads, convergence, meeting-point, overlap संगम

35. **Scarcity** (noun) – shortage, dearth, lack, deficiency, paucity कमी

36. **Safeguard** (verb) – protect, defend, shield, guard, preserve सुरक्षित रखना

37. **Dignity** (noun) – self-respect, honor, pride, stature, nobility गरिमा

38. **Sustain** (verb) – maintain, support, prolong, uphold, preserve बनाए रखना

39. **Gratitude** (noun) – thankfulness, appreciation, recognition, acknowledgment, indebtedness आभार

40. **Immense** (adjective) – huge, vast, massive, enormous, colossal अत्यधिक

41. **Assess** (verb) – evaluate, judge, estimate, appraise, gauge आकलन करना

42. **Impose** (verb) – inflict, foist, force, enforce, burden थोपना

43. **Disposal** (noun) – removal, discarding, dumping, clearance, ejection निपटान

44. **Strip of** (phrase) – to be deprived of something important or basic से वंचित

45. **Soothe** (verb) – calm, pacify, appease, alleviate, comfort शांत करना

46. **Address** (verb) – tackle, handle, resolve, attend-to, deal-with समाधान करना

47. **Reflection** (noun) – thought, consideration, contemplation, deliberation, meditation विचार

48. **Pass on** (phrasal verb) – to give something to someone else, especially after using it or receiving it from someone else आगे बढ़ाना

49. **It is high time** (phrase) – used to say that something should have happened before now or should happen very soon सही समय आ गया है

50. **Generosity** (noun) – kindness, magnanimity, benevolence, charity, bounty उदारता

51. **Haste** (noun) – hurry, speed, rush, urgency, quickness जल्दबाज़ी

52. **Uplift** (verb) – elevate, inspire, hearten, buoy, encourage ऊपर उठाना या उत्साहित करना

53. **Diminish** (verb) – reduce, decrease, lessen, decline, wane घटाना

54. **Excesses** (noun) – surplus, glut, superfluity, remainder, abundance अधिकता या फालतू सामान

55. **Hollow** (adjective) – empty, void, meaningless, vain, futile खोखला

56. **Unacknowledged** (adjective) – ignored, unrecognized, unnoticed, neglected, disregarded अनसुना या जिसे स्वीकार न किया गया हो

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial argues that charity is often practised for convenience rather than genuine compassion.
2. Donation boxes frequently reflect decluttering habits instead of empathy, respect, and accountability.
3. India's charitable ecosystem has increasingly confused meaningful giving with disposal of unwanted items.
4. Mindfulness, which should guide all acts of donation, is largely absent.
5. Careless giving exposes a psychological distance between donors and recipients.
6. Donors may feel they are helping, but recipients often experience disappointment and humiliation.
7. The author recounts an incident where orphaned children received broken toys and torn books as gifts.
8. Such experiences damage trust and make beneficiaries sceptical of future promises.
9. These incidents are common across NGOs and not isolated exceptions.
10. One major cause is convenience, as donation becomes an easy way to clear personal space.
11. Another cause is moral reassurance, where donors feel virtuous regardless of the donation's condition.
12. Good intentions are wrongly assumed to equal positive impact.
13. Broken or unusable items fail to serve recipients and reflect a lack of respect.
14. NGOs bear hidden costs of poor donations, including wasted time, resources, and emotional harm.
15. The editorial concludes that charity must shift from symbolic generosity to dignity-centred, value-driven giving, as NGOs are not dumping grounds for society's excesses.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**

[Editorial Page]

 - A. The need for dignity and responsibility in charitable giving
 - B. The growth and success of NGOs in India
 - C. The emotional suffering of orphaned children
 - D. The logistical challenges faced by donation centres
2. **The author's central argument most strongly implies that careless charity primarily harms society because it**
 - A. discourages wealthy individuals from participating in organised philanthropy
 - B. reduces government responsibility by shifting welfare burdens to charities
 - C. reinforces inequality by prioritising donor comfort over recipient dignity
 - D. increases administrative costs that weaken long-term nonprofit sustainability
3. **According to the passage, which combination of consequences results directly from unsuitable donations to NGOs?**
 - A. immediate gratitude improved efficiency and increased donor satisfaction
 - B. wasted organisational time emotional harm to recipients and diverted resources
 - C. enhanced trust stronger donor relationships and positive community perception
 - D. faster distribution reduced storage needs and simplified logistical processes
4. **Identify the voice used in the sentence from the passage:**
 "It should not be passed on in the name of kindness."
 - A. Passive voice
 - B. Active voice
 - C. Imperative voice
 - D. Interrogative voice
5. **Identify the tense of the verb "are taught" in the sentence:**
 "From childhood, we are taught that charity is a virtue."
 - A. Present Continuous Tense
 - B. Present Perfect Tense
 - C. Simple Present Tense
 - D. Simple Present Passive
6. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
 The police had to use tear gas to **disperse** the violent crowd.
 - A. Assemble
 - B. Scatter
 - C. Gather
 - D. Unite
7. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank**
 The team worked tirelessly to _____ strong relationships with their clients, aiming to build, form, create, establish, and construct a solid foundation for future collaborations.
 - A. Abridge
 - B. Subjugate
 - C. Forge
 - D. Condescend
8. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

You might need to **tweak** the design slightly to fit the new dimensions.

- A. Damage
- B. Ignore
- C. Disturb
- D. Modify

9. Select the best express meaning of the highlighted phrasal verb

For his thesis, he decided to **delve into** the complexities of renewable energy policies.

- A. Overlook the details
- B. Briefly review
- C. Investigate thoroughly
- D. Conclude the investigation

10. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Gift of the gab

- A. Talent for speaking
- B. Very beautiful
- C. Someone's precious gift
- D. Attached to God

11. Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.

The philanthropist decided to **back** the education project.

- A. Fund
- B. Oppose
- C. Support
- D. Underwrite

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

She _____ her painting by this time next week

- A. will have finished
- B. will finish
- C. finishes
- D. Finished

13. Identify the error in the sentence.

Mount Everest is more highest peak in the world.

- A. more highest peak
- B. in the world.
- C. Mount Everest is
- D. No error

14. Find the incorrect part of the sentence:

The officer has issued an order to arrest him immediately.

- A. The officer has issued
- B. an order to arrest
- C. him immediately.
- D. No error

15. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement.

The minister promise to looked into the matter of fuel emissions and air pollution.

A. promise to looks into
 B. No improvement
 C. promised to look into
 D. promises to looking at

16. **Choose the most appropriate word that can substitute the given group of words.**
 Killing of pests
 A. Herbicide
 B. Suicide
 C. Pesticide
 D. Patricide

17. **Identify the incorrectly spelled word.**
 A. Distingct
 B. Distinct
 C. Disorderly
 D. Prudence

18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
 She was laughed at by all her friends
 A. All her friends had been laughing at her.
 B. All her friends had laughed at her.
 C. All her friends laugh at her.
 D. All her friends laughed at her

19. **Select the most appropriate preposition to fill in the blank**
 The office is rife _____ rumors that many of us will be fired.
 A. In
 B. Of
 C. With
 D. to

20. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
 She still holds a **grudge** against her neighbor.
 A. Spite
 B. Amity
 C. Rancour
 D. Resentment

Comprehension

Bengaluru's traffic problem has long been a subject of public frustration, with commuters losing an extraordinary number of hours on (1) _____ roads. Therefore, the latest TomTom report that ranked Bengaluru as the second-most congested city in the world (2) _____ come as no surprise. For a city that positions itself as India's technology and innovation capital, this is a/an (3) _____ of years of poor mobility planning. Congestion in Bengaluru is not merely the result of rising population or economic growth. It is the (4) _____ of planning choices that failed to align transport infrastructure with how the city actually functions. Data from Karnataka Transport Department show that the number of registered vehicles in Bengaluru has risen sharply from about one crore in 2020–21 to nearly

1.23 crore in April 2025. This growth has (5) _____ alongside the concentration of employment in a few major clusters.

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

- A. crowded
- B. choked
- C. stretched
- D. overwhelmed

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

- A. had
- B. has
- C. have
- D. having

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

- A. reflection
- B. justification
- C. indictment
- D. acknowledgment

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

- A. outcome
- B. plan
- C. process
- D. mechanism

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

- A. occurred
- B. occurring
- C. occur
- D. occurs

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) The need for dignity and responsibility in charitable giving

The passage consistently argues that charity should be guided by empathy, quality, and respect, rather than convenience or moral self-satisfaction.

B: The passage critiques donor behaviour, not NGO expansion or achievements.

C: This is used as an example, not the central focus of the argument.

D: These challenges are mentioned, but only to support the broader ethical argument about responsible giving.

2. C) reinforces inequality by prioritising donor comfort over recipient dignity

C is correct because the passage repeatedly emphasises that charity focused on the giver's convenience undermines dignity, trust, and respect, thereby reinforcing inequality rather than alleviating it.

A: The author critiques careless giving, not participation levels of wealthy donors.

B: The passage does not discuss government responsibility or policy withdrawal.

D: Administrative costs are mentioned, but they are not the primary inferred harm.

3. B) wasted organisational time emotional harm to recipients and diverted resources

B is correct because the passage explicitly lists time spent sorting, resource diversion, and emotional harm as direct consequences of unsuitable donations.

A: The passage states unsuitable donations cause harm, not gratitude or efficiency.

C: Trust is described as being eroded, not strengthened, by careless giving.

D: Logistical ease is never presented as an outcome of poor-quality donations.

4. A) Passive voice

Correct, because the subject "it" receives the action "be passed on."

B. Active voice – Incorrect, as the doer of the action is not stated.

C. Imperative voice – Incorrect, since the sentence is not giving a command.

D. Interrogative voice – Incorrect, because the sentence is not a question.

5. D) Simple Present Passive

A. Present Continuous Tense – Incorrect, as there is no ongoing action indicated.

B. Present Perfect Tense – Incorrect, because no past action with present relevance is shown.

C. Simple Present Tense – Incorrect, since the sentence is not in active form.

D. Simple Present Passive – Correct, as the action is habitual and the subject receives it.

6. B) Disperse (verb) – scatter, spread, distribute, diffuse, dissipate फैलाना

Synonym: **Scatter** (verb) – to break apart and spread (बिखेरना)

Assemble (verb) – gather together (इकट्ठा करना)

Gather (verb) – come together (संग्रह करना)

Unite (verb) – to bring together as one (एकजुट करना)

7. C) 'Forge' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "forge" का अर्थ होता है मजबूत और स्थायी संबंध बनाना, जो यहां ग्राहकों के साथ संबंध बनाने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Abridge' का अर्थ है छोटा करना, 'Subjugate' का अर्थ है किसी को वश में करना या नियंत्रित करना, और 'Condescend' का अर्थ है किसी पर एहसान जताते हुए बात करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
 'Forge' should be used because it means to build or create strong and enduring relationships, which fits the context of developing solid connections with clients. Whereas, 'Abridge' means to shorten, 'Subjugate' implies to dominate or bring under control, and 'Condescend' means to speak or act patronizingly, none of which are suitable for this context.

8. D) **Tweak** (verb) – adjust, modify, fine-tune, change, amend सुधारना
 Synonym: **Modify** (verb) – to make changes (संशोधन करना)
Damage (verb) – to harm (नुकसान पहुंचाना)
Ignore (verb) – pay no attention (नज़रअंदाज़ करना)
Disturb (verb) – to interrupt or bother (परेशान करना)

9. C) **Delve into** (phrasal verb) – Investigate, research, probe, examine, explore गहराई से जांच करना

10. A) **Gift of the gab** (idiom) – Talent for speaking बोलने की कला

11. B) **Back** (verb) – support, fund, finance, underwrite, backstop समर्थन करना
 Antonym: **Oppose** (verb) – resist, object to, be against, challenge. विरोध करना
 • **Fund** (verb) – provide money for, finance, support. वित्तपेषित करना
 • **Support** (verb) – give aid or assistance, endorse, back. समर्थन करना
 • **Underwrite** (verb) – assume financial responsibility, guarantee. वित्तीय समर्थन करना

12. A) 'will have finished' का use होगा क्योंकि यह Future Perfect Tense है, जो दर्शाता है कि एक कार्य भविष्य के किसी निश्चित समय तक पूरा हो चुका होगा। Sentence में कहा गया है कि अगले हफ्ते इसी समय तक उसकी पेंटिंग पूरी हो चुकी होगी, इसलिए 'will have finished' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'will finish', 'finishes', और 'finished' इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
 'will have finished' will be used because it is in the Future Perfect Tense, which indicates that an action will be completed by a specific time in the future. The sentence states that her painting will be completed by this time next week, making 'will have finished' the correct option. The other options 'will finish', 'finishes', and 'finished' do not fit the context correctly.

13. A) 'more' के बदले 'the' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'highest' एक superlative degree है और superlative degree से पहले हमेशा 'the' आता है; जैसे—
 Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.
 • 'more' will be replaced with 'the' because 'highest' is already a superlative adjective, and superlatives always take 'the'; Like—
 Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.

14. D) **No error**
 • The sentence is grammatically correct; the infinitive structure "to arrest him immediately" is correctly used.

15. C) 'promise to looked into' के बदले 'promised to look into' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence past tense में है और 'promise to looked into' grammatically incorrect है। सही रूप में verb

'promise' को 'promised' में और 'looked into' को 'look into' में बदलना चाहिए; जैसे— The teacher promised to look into the matter of the student's low attendance.

'promised to look into' will be used instead of 'promise to look into' because the sentence is in past tense and 'promise to look into' is grammatically incorrect. The verb 'promise' should be changed to 'promised' and 'looked into' should be changed to 'look into'; Like— The teacher promised to look into the matter of the student's low attendance.

16. C) **Pesticide** (noun) – A substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or animals. **कीटनाशक**

Herbicide (noun) – A substance that is toxic to plants and is used to destroy unwanted vegetation. **हर्बिसाइड**

Suicide (noun) – The act of intentionally causing one's own death. **आत्महत्या**

Patricide (noun) – The killing of one's father. **पितृहत्या**

17. A) **Distinct** (adjective) – Clear, separate, definite. **अलग / स्पष्ट**

Correct spelling: **Distinct**

Incorrect option: Distingct – extra g, wrong spelling.

- **Disorderly** – Chaotic, messy. **अव्यवस्थित**

- **Prudence** – Cautious wisdom. **विवेक**

18. D) **All her friends laughed at her**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject Active वाक्य का Object बनता है। Passive वाक्य में "She" Subject है, "was laughed at" Verb (Past Simple Passive) है और "by all her friends" Agent है। इसे Active में बदलने पर "All her friends" Subject बनता है, "laughed at" (Past Simple Active) Verb बनता है, और "her" Object बनता है।

To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence. In the passive sentence, "She" (Subject), "was laughed at" (Verb in Past Simple Passive), and "by all her friends" (Agent) are transformed into "All her friends" (Subject), "laughed at" (Verb in Past Simple Active), and "her" (Object).

19. C) 'With' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "rife with" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से भरा हुआ होना, आमतौर पर नकारात्मक चीजों के संदर्भ में, जैसे अफवाहें या समस्याएँ। जबकि 'In' का अर्थ है अंदर, 'Of' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का होना, और 'To' का अर्थ किसी दिशा या उद्देश्य को दर्शाता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'With' should be used because "rife with" means filled with something, often in a negative sense, like rumours or problems. Whereas, 'In' implies being inside, 'Of' indicates possession, and 'To' suggests direction or purpose, which don't fit in this context.

20. B) **Grudge** (noun) – Resentment, ill will, rancour, bitterness, spite. **मन-मुटाव**

Antonym: **Amity** (noun) – Friendship, harmony, cordiality, goodwill. **मित्रता**

- **Spite** (noun) – Malice, desire to hurt or offend. **द्वेष**

- **Rancour** (noun) – Deep-seated bitterness, hatred. **वैमनस्य**

- **Resentment** (noun) – Feeling of bitter indignation. **खिन्नता**

21. B) यह sentence Bengaluru की traffic situation को describe करता है, जहाँ commuters को roads पर बहुत अधिक समय बर्बाद करना पड़ता है। यहाँ roads की condition बताने के लिए

ऐसा adjective चाहिए जो अत्यधिक congestion और blockage का sense दे। Crowded भीड़ को दिखाता है लेकिन traffic की intensity पूरी तरह convey नहीं करता। Stretched और overwhelmed abstract sense देते हैं और roads के साथ natural collocation नहीं बनाते। Choked roads एक standard collocation है, जिसका अर्थ होता है कि सड़कें traffic से पूरी तरह भर चुकी हैं और movement लगभग रुक गया है। इसलिए context और usage दोनों के अनुसार choked सबसे उपयुक्त है।

- The sentence describes the extent of traffic congestion in Bengaluru and highlights the large amount of time commuters lose while travelling. The adjective used for "roads" must therefore convey severe blockage and restricted movement. While crowded suggests the presence of many vehicles, it does not fully express traffic paralysis. Stretched usually refers to capacity or resources under pressure and does not naturally modify roads in this context. Overwhelmed is more abstract and is generally used for systems or people rather than physical road conditions. Choked is a precise and commonly used collocation with roads, clearly indicating that traffic flow is severely obstructed. Hence, it is the most accurate and contextually appropriate choice.

22. B) यह sentence "the latest TomTom report" को subject बनाकर लिखा गया है। Subject singular है, इसलिए उसके साथ singular helping verb का प्रयोग होगा। Have plural subject के साथ आता है, had past perfect tense दर्शाता है, और having verb का finite form नहीं है। Sentence present relevance दिखाता है, क्योंकि report अभी भी valid है। इसलिए has come as no surprise grammatically और contextually सही है।

- In this sentence, the grammatical subject is "the latest TomTom report," which is singular. According to subject-verb agreement rules, a singular subject requires a singular auxiliary verb. The phrase also suggests continuing relevance in the present, making the present perfect tense suitable. Have would require a plural subject, had would shift the meaning to a completed past action, and having cannot function as a finite verb here. Therefore, has correctly completes the phrase "has come as no surprise" and maintains both grammatical accuracy and logical continuity.

23. C) यह sentence Bengaluru के technology capital होने के दावे और traffic failure के बीच contrast दिखाता है। यहाँ ऐसा noun चाहिए जो years of poor planning पर criticism और blame को दर्शाए। Reflection neutral अर्थ देता है, justification किसी बात को सही ठहराता है, और acknowledgment स्वीकार करने का भाव दिखाता है। Indictment का अर्थ है गंभीर आरोप या condemnation, जो city planning की विफलता को strongly highlight करता है। इसलिए यह शब्द tone और meaning दोनों के अनुसार सही बैठता है।

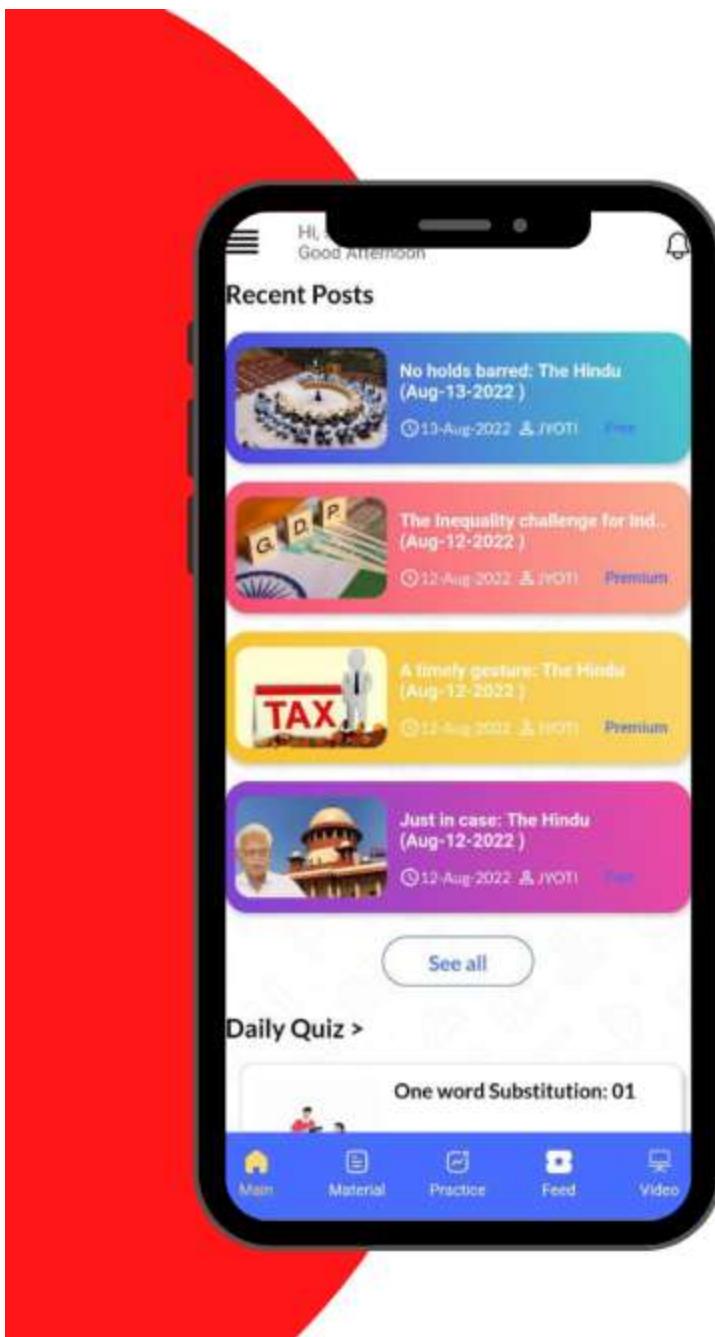
- This sentence evaluates Bengaluru's traffic situation in contrast with its self-image as a technology and innovation hub. The noun placed here must therefore express criticism and assign responsibility for failure. Reflection is largely neutral and merely indicates representation. Justification implies defense or reasoning in favor of an action, which contradicts the critical tone. Acknowledgment only signifies acceptance of a fact. Indictment, however, conveys strong criticism or accusation, especially in institutional or policy-related contexts. It powerfully captures the idea that years of poor mobility planning are being exposed and condemned, making it the most suitable option.

24. A) यह sentence यह स्पष्ट करता है कि congestion अचानक नहीं हुआ, बल्कि planning decisions का result है। Plan और process ongoing actions को दर्शाते हैं, जबकि mechanism system को दिखाता है। Outcome का अर्थ है किसी action या decision का अंतिम परिणाम। यहाँ congestion को planning choices के direct result के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसलिए outcome semantic और logical दोनों रूप से सबसे सही है।

- The sentence explains that Bengaluru's congestion is not accidental but stems from earlier decisions about urban planning. The blank requires a word that clearly expresses a resulting condition. Plan refers to intention, process refers to a series of actions, and mechanism indicates operational structure. None of these convey finality or consequence. Outcome directly denotes the end result of specific actions or choices. It fits logically with the explanation that current congestion is the direct result of misaligned planning decisions, making it both contextually precise and semantically correct

25. A) Sentence structure है: "This growth has ___ alongside..." जहाँ "has" auxiliary verb है। Present perfect tense में verb का past participle form आवश्यक होता है। Occur और occurs simple present हैं, और occurring verb form के रूप में यहाँ fit नहीं बैठता। Occurred past participle है और tense structure को पूरा करता है। इसलिए grammatically केवल यही सही विकल्प है।

- The sentence uses the structure "has ___ alongside," which clearly signals the present perfect tense. This tense requires the past participle form of the verb. Occur and occurs are simple present forms and do not fit grammatically. Occurring is a present participle and cannot function as the main verb in this structure. Occurred is the correct past participle form and accurately conveys that the growth in vehicles has taken place over time and continues to be relevant in the present. Therefore, it is the only grammatically and logically correct option.



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