

With India's U-19 world cup team, cricket casts a wider net, **mirrors** a nation's diversity

THE 15 **youngsters** who lifted the Under-19 World Cup trophy in Harare last Friday **represent** something far more significant than an **addition** to India's growing cabinet of cricketing **silverware**. They are the latest **testimony to** a revolution that has been **unfolding** across the country's **hinterlands** — a story of **aspiration meeting** opportunity, of talent refusing to be **constrained** by circumstance or geography. Vaibhav Sooryavanshi **hails from** Tajpur in Bihar's Samastipur, a district that ranks **distressingly high** on **poverty indices**. Henil Patel emerged from Jujwa, a Gujarat village of **barely** 3,240 residents. The **roster** includes Gandhidham, Kulana village in Haryana, Modasa, Thrissur, and Bhagalpur — places that would struggle to find mention in cricket's traditional power corridors.

This isn't **merely** the tired **trope** of small-town success; it is evidence of India's expanding cricketing **footprint** reaching previously **unmapped** territories. Harvansh Pangalia's father drives trucks in Canada while his son chose to **stay behind** and fight for India. Mohammed Enaan was born in the Middle East but returned home to **pursue** his dream. Vihaan Malhotra's father is a superintending engineer; his mother, a practising doctor. Kishan Singh's father farms in Bhagalpur. Aaron George's father quit his police job for corporate **flexibility** to **nurture** his son's talent.

Behind nearly every young player stands a parent **nursing** an unfulfilled dream — products of an **era** when cricket captured imaginations but lacked the **infrastructure** to capture talent. **What binds** this **cohort is** not privilege or **pedigree**, but the **ecosystem** that has now evolved around Indian cricket. From Rajasthan Royals **scouts** spotting Sooryavanshi to coaches in district associations recognising raw **potential**, the **nets are cast** wider than ever before. This is India's fifth junior world title, but its deeper **significance lies** in who gets to lift the trophy. The map is expanding; the dream is **democratising**: Cricket is mirroring India's diversity.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Nurse** (verb) – take special care of, especially to promote development or well-being. लंबी अवधि तक किसी प्रबल भाव या विचार को मन में रखना

Vocabulary

1. **Mirror** (verb) – reflect, mimic, echo, parallel, emulate प्रतिबिंबित करना
2. **Diversity** (noun) – multiplicity, variety, heterogeneity, variegation, plurality विविधता
3. **Addition** (noun) – accretion, inclusion, adjunct, supplement, appendage वृद्धि/जुड़ाव
4. **Silverware** (noun) – trophies, accolades, prizes, awards, cups ट्राफ़ियां (खेल के संदर्भ में)
5. **Testimony** (to) (noun) – evidence or proof of something किसी चीज़ का प्रमाण
6. **Unfold** (verb) – unravel, manifest, transpire, evolve, emerge प्रकट होना
7. **Hinterland** (noun) – backwater, interior, remote area, province, countryside आंतरिक या दूरदराज के इलाके
8. **Aspiration** (noun) – ambition, yearning, endeavor, craving, desire आकांक्षा
9. **Meet** (verb) – converge, encounter, intersect, join, connect मिलना/संगम होना
10. **Constrain** (verb) – restrict, inhibit, curb, restrain, hamper बाधित करना
11. **Hail from** (phrasal verb) – to come from or have been born in a particular place से आना
12. **Distressingly** (adverb) – alarmingly, worryingly, dreadfully, painfully, acutely कष्टप्रद रूप से
13. **Poverty indices** (noun) – statistical measures used to determine the level of poverty in a region गरीबी सूचकांक
14. **Barely** (adverb) – hardly, scarcely, marginally, narrowly, just मुश्किल से
15. **Roster** (noun) – lineup, schedule, register, inventory, roll नामावली
16. **Merely** (adverb) – purely, simply, only, solely, entirely मात्र
17. **Trope** (noun) – cliché, metaphor, motif, platitude, convention रूपक/धिसी-पिटी बात
18. **Footprint** (noun) – the area occupied or affected by something. प्रभाव/ छाप
19. **Unmapped** (adjective) – undiscovered, uncharted, unexplored, unknown, unfamiliar अनचुआ
20. **Stay behind** (phrasal verb) – to remain in a place when others leave पीछे रह जाना (रुक जाना)
21. **Pursue** (verb) – chase, follow, seek, track, shadow पाने की कोशिश करना
22. **Flexibility** (noun) – adaptability, versatility, elasticity, pliability, resilience लचीलापन
23. **Nurture** (verb) – foster, cherish, cultivate, nourish, support परवरिश करना

24. **Era** (noun) – epoch, period, age, generation, eon युग

25. **Infrastructure** (noun) – framework, foundation, groundwork, base, structure बुनियादी ढांचा

26. **Bind** (verb) – unite, fetter, consolidate, fasten, attach बांधना

27. **Cohort** (noun) – group, category, brigade, unit, battalion समूह

28. **Pedigree** (noun) – lineage, ancestry, descent, extraction, genealogy वंश/खानदान

29. **Ecosystem** (noun) – a community of living organisms interacting with each other and their physical environment पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र

30. **Scout** (noun) – recruiter, spotter, explorer, investigator, vanguard प्रतिभा खोजने वाला

31. **Potential** (noun) – capability, capacity, aptitude, possibility, talent क्षमता/संभावना

32. **The nets are cast** (phrase) – to search widely for someone or something व्यापक स्तर पर खोजबीन करना

33. **Significance** (noun) – importance, consequence, magnitude, weight, relevance महत्व

34. **Lie** (verb) – reside, consist, exist, dwell, inhabit निहित होना

35. **Democratise** (verb) – popularize, equalize, flatten, broaden, extend सुलभ बनाना/लोकतांत्रिक बनाना

Summary of the Editorial

1. India's Under-19 World Cup victory represents more than sporting success; it reflects a broader social transformation.
2. The 15 young players symbolise aspiration triumphing over geography, poverty, and limited resources.
3. Team members come from districts and villages far removed from traditional cricketing centres.
4. Places like Samastipur, Jujwa, Gandhidham, Kulana, Modasa, Thrissur, and Bhagalpur now feature on India's cricket map.
5. The team's diversity challenges the long-held dominance of metropolitan regions in Indian cricket.
6. Several players have complex migration stories linking India with the Middle East and Canada.
7. The players' family backgrounds range from farmers and truck drivers to engineers and doctors.
8. Many parents sacrificed careers and stability to support their children's cricketing ambitions.
9. Behind each player lies a generational story of unrealised dreams now finding fulfilment through the next generation.
10. The success is not accidental but rooted in an evolving cricket ecosystem across India.
11. IPL franchises, district coaches, and local associations play a crucial role in talent identification.
12. Scouting networks are now penetrating India's hinterlands, expanding access to opportunity.
13. This victory marks India's fifth junior world title, underscoring sustained dominance at youth level.
14. The real significance of the win lies in who is represented on the podium, not just the trophy itself.
15. Indian cricket is increasingly mirroring the nation's social, regional, and cultural diversity.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**

[Editorial Page]

 - A. Critical and pessimistic
 - B. Appreciative and celebratory
 - C. Sarcastic and humorous
 - D. Indifferent and neutral
2. **Which of the following conclusions can be logically inferred from the passage about the transformation of Indian cricket?**
 - A. Cricket infrastructure exists uniformly across every district in the country
 - B. Cricket administration focuses mainly on metropolitan academies for talent selection
 - C. Cricket talent identification has gradually become geographically inclusive across India
 - D. Cricket opportunities are restricted to families with sporting background traditions
3. **Based on the passage, which statement most accurately represents the socio-economic diversity reflected among the players' family backgrounds?**
 - A. Players represent families from professional careers, manual occupations, and migrant livelihoods
 - B. Players largely belong to financially prosperous families with stable metropolitan employment
 - C. Players mainly originate from agricultural families residing within northern Indian states
 - D. Players belong exclusively to families previously connected with domestic cricket associations
4. **Identify the voice used in the sentence from the passage:**
 "They are the latest testimony to a revolution that has been unfolding across the country's hinterlands."
 - A. Passive voice
 - B. Active voice
 - C. Imperative voice
 - D. Interrogative voice
5. **"A revolution that has been unfolding across the country's hinterlands."**
 - A. Present continuous tense
 - B. Present perfect tense
 - C. Present perfect continuous
 - D. Simple present passive
6. **In the passage, the phrase "casts a wider net" most nearly means:**
 - A. Limits selection to established regions
 - B. Expands its reach to include more people and places
 - C. Focuses only on elite urban talent
 - D. Relies heavily on traditional cricket centres
7. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
 The cabinet underwent a major **rejig** after the elections.
 - A. Reshuffle
 - B. Stability
 - C. Stagnation
 - D. Constancy

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

In the eye of the storm

- A. Be involved in discussion
- B. Be calm in difficulty
- C. Be in a controversial situation
- D. Be the centre of attraction

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

Many leaders chose to **embrace** the new policy reforms.

- A. Reject
- B. Adopt
- C. Espouse
- D. Welcome

10. Choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentence:

A person who wants to be good should try to avoid _____ like lying or being very greedy.

- A. Veracities
- B. Vicissitudes
- C. Venerations
- D. Vices

11. Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.

The team was **hamstrung** by lack of resources.

- A. Supported
- B. Hindered
- C. Strengthened
- D. Encouraged

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

Every state in India enjoys some **autonamy** under the Constitution.

- A. autonomy
- B. autonimy
- C. autonamy
- D. autonimy

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

Her **intuition** often guided her decisions.

- A. Ignorance
- B. Instinct
- C. Hunch
- D. Perception

14. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.

In this situation of no organisation and control due to the lack of an effective government, the rate of crime has increased exponentially.

- A. Autocracy
- B. Autonomy
- C. Anarchy
- D. Aristocracy

15. Find the incorrect part of the sentence:

She is better in mathematics than English.

- A. better in
- B. mathematics than English.
- C. No error
- D. She is

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

The changes must have been implemented without consulting the advisory board.

- A. They must implement the changes without consulting anyone.
- B. The advisory board must not have been consulted during changes.
- C. Someone must have implemented the changes without consulting the advisory board.
- D. The changes must be implemented without advisory consultation

17. Directions: In the question, a word is given, followed by two suggested meanings. You are required to identify the correct meaning of the word and indicate your choice by using the code that follows

'Emasculate'

- 1. Making someone strong and powerful
- 2. Increase one's musculature

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

18. Choose the part of the sentence that contains an error:

She resembles with her mother.

- A. resembles with
- B. She
- C. her mother.
- D. No error

19. Choose the correct preposition:

He was entrusted _____ confidential state documents.

- A. for
- B. with
- C. to
- D. by

20. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- A) Kerala was often touted as a hostile investment destination with active trade unionism regularly supported by pro-labour policies.
- B) Until recently, the dominant narrative has been the inability of the State to provide a suitable investment climate, especially in the industrial sector.
- C) The incongruence between Kerala's social and economic development has been a part of discourses on development trajectories.

D) A combination of right policies, institutional support and the ramping up of necessary infrastructure could mark the beginning of a new Kerala story that of a State pursuing late industrialisation.

E) This perception seems to be fading away, as Kerala has been attracting investments in the industrial sector.

A. DECAB
 B. CBDEA
 C. CABED
 D. CBAED

Comprehension

Lawful protest and free speech are fundamental rights, but we cannot allow them to be abused to spread hate or cause disorder. The law must be fit for purpose and consistently applied." So said the home secretary, Shabana Mahmood, last year on appointing Lord MacDonald, the former director of public prosecutions, to (1) _____ a review of public order and hate-crime legislation. He will soon report. For all who prize the historic right to protest, as have so many generations before us, the omens aren't good.

Laws govern the right to protest, but one of the (2) _____ I learned from my time as the solicitor for the family of Stephen Lawrence is that the law is not, as Mahmood put it, "consistently applied": it does not listen to everyone in the same way. The law was available, for example, to Stephen's parents in theory, but in practice it did not respond to them as equal citizens.

Thirty years on from Stephen's murder, it is difficult to say this lesson has been fully (3) _____, and that will be important as we consider this review of how groups are treated and what happens when they organise – on a single occasion or on multiple high-profile occasions – to raise a voice.

We know that racialised groups remain (4) _____ unprotected because perception still shapes how the law is applied. Despite repeated calls from Muslim communities, who experience the highest levels of recorded hate crime in England and Wales, objections are raised when it comes to legally (5) _____ Islamophobia.

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

A. led
 B. leading
 C. leads
 D. lead

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

A. arguments
 B. lessons
 C. manner
 D. lession

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

A. recorded
 B. inculcated
 C. absorbed
 D. transpired

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

- A. lissome
- B. marginally
- C. disproportionately
- D. predominantly

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

- A. addressing
- B. iterate
- C. peddle
- D. envisage

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Appreciative and celebratory

The passage praises the success of India's U-19 cricket team and highlights how players from diverse and rural backgrounds are getting opportunities. The writer appreciates the growth of cricket infrastructure and celebrates social inclusiveness in sports.

A: The passage does not criticise or express negativity; instead, it highlights positive change.
 C: There is no irony or humour used; the language is serious and respectful.
 D: The writer clearly expresses admiration and emotional engagement, so the tone is not neutral.

2. C) Cricket talent identification has gradually become geographically inclusive across India

The passage highlights players emerging from villages, small towns, and diverse socio-economic backgrounds, showing that talent selection is no longer limited to traditional cricket centres.

A: Incorrect because the passage suggests expansion is ongoing, not that infrastructure exists uniformly everywhere.
 B: Incorrect because the passage emphasises expansion beyond metropolitan centres rather than focus on them.
 D: Incorrect because many players come from non-sporting family backgrounds, contradicting this statement.

3. A) Players represent families from professional careers, manual occupations, and migrant livelihoods

The passage mentions varied backgrounds — truck driver, farmer, doctor, engineer, migrant employment, and corporate job — indicating wide socio-economic diversity.

B: Incorrect because the passage includes economically modest and rural family backgrounds, not mainly prosperous metropolitan families.
 C: Incorrect because players come from multiple regions and professions, not mainly agriculture or northern states.
 D: Incorrect because the passage highlights first-generation cricketers rather than families linked with cricket institutions.

4. B) Active voice

The subject "They" performs the action (are), so the sentence is in active voice.

Passive voice – No action is received by the subject.

Imperative voice – No command or request is given.

Interrogative voice – The sentence is not a question.

5. C) Present perfect continuous

"Has been unfolding" shows an action that started in the past and is still continuing, which defines the present perfect continuous tense.

Present continuous tense – Does not link past action with present duration.

Present perfect tense – Does not show continuity of action.

Simple present passive – Neither simple present nor passive construction.

6. B) **Expands its reach to include more people and places**
 B is correct because the passage repeatedly highlights cricket reaching remote villages, small towns, and diverse social backgrounds, showing wider inclusion.
 A – Incorrect because the passage stresses expansion, not limitation.
 C – Incorrect as the passage rejects elite-only selection and celebrates grassroots talent.
 D – Incorrect since the passage contrasts new regions with “traditional power corridors.”

7. A) **Rejig** (noun) – reshuffle, reconfiguration, revamp, rework पुनर्गठन
 Synonym: **Reshuffle** (noun) – rearrangement (पुनःविन्यास)

- **Stability** (noun) – firmness, steadiness (स्थिरता)
- **Stagnation** (noun) – inactivity, lack of progress (जड़ता)
- **Constancy** (noun) – unchanging nature (स्थायित्व)

8. C) **In the eye of the storm** (idiom) - Be in a controversial situation विवादास्पद स्थिति में होना

9. A) **Embrace** (verb) – Adopt, accept, espouse, welcome, take up. अपनाना
 Antonym: **Reject** (verb) – Refuse to accept, discard, dismiss, repudiate. अस्वीकार करना

- **Adopt** (verb) – Take up, accept, follow. स्वीकार करना
- **Espouse** (verb) – Support, advocate, champion. समर्थन करना
- **Welcome** (verb) – Receive with pleasure, greet positively. स्वागत करना

10. D) **Vices** (noun) – Immoral or wicked behavior; bad habits. बुराइयाँ / दोष

- **Veracities** (noun) – The quality of being truthful or accurate. (सच्चाई)
- **Vicissitudes** (noun) – A change of circumstances or fortune, typically one that is unwelcome or **unpleasant**. (जीवन के उतार-चढ़ाव)
- **Venerations** (noun) – Great respect or reverence. (श्रद्धा / आदर)

11. B) **Hamstrung** (adjective) – hindered, crippled, constrained, impeded (अवरुद्ध)
 Synonym: **Hindered** (verb/adjective) – obstructed, blocked (रुका हुआ / बाधित)

- **Supported** (verb) – assisted, helped (सहारा दिया)
- **Strengthened** (verb) – made stronger (मज़बूत किया)
- **Encouraged** (verb) – motivated, inspired (प्रोत्साहित किया)

12. A) The correct spelling of ‘autonomy’ is ‘**autonomy**’ which means “self-rule or independence” – स्वायत्तता, आत्मनिर्भरता.

13. A) **Intuition** (noun) – Gut feeling, inner sense, hunch, instinct, sixth sense अंतर्ज्ञान
 Antonym: **Ignorance** (noun) – Lack of knowledge, unawareness, oblivion, inexperience. अज्ञान

- **Instinct** (noun) – Natural impulse, drive, urge, tendency. स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति
- **Hunch** (noun) – Suspicion, guess, impression, inkling. आभास
- **Perception** (noun) – Insight, understanding, discernment, awareness. धारणा

14. C) **Anarchy** (noun) – a situation of no organisation and control due to the lack of an effective government. अराजकता

- **Autocracy** (noun) – a system of government by one person with absolute power. एकतंत्र
- **Autonomy** (noun) – the right or condition of self-government, especially in a particular sphere. स्वशासन

- **Aristocracy** (noun) – the highest class in certain societies, especially those holding hereditary titles or offices. अभिजात वर्ग

15. A) 'better in' के बदले 'better at' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी subject/skill के साथ good/better/best + at प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He is good at Physics.

- 'better at' will be used instead of 'better in' because better takes the preposition at with subjects or skills; Like— He is good at Physics.

16. C) **Someone must have implemented the changes without consulting the advisory board.**

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject अक्सर object-like बन जाता है और किसी न किसी अनजान doer (someone) को जोड़कर Active संरचना बनाई जाती है। Passive वाक्य में "The changes" Subject है, "must have been implemented" Passive Verb (modal + perfect passive) है, और "without consulting the advisory board" Adjunct है। Active Voice में बदलने पर Modal + Perfect का Active रूप "must have implemented" बन जाता है और अनजान doer को दिखाने के लिए "someone" का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए Active वाक्य बनेगा — Someone must have implemented the changes without consulting the advisory board.

In English

To convert from passive to active:

When the agent is not mentioned, a general subject like someone is used.

The verb tense must remain the same: Modal Perfect (must have been implemented → must have implemented).

The object (the changes) is retained after the verb.

Other Option Analysis:

Option 1 → Changes meaning by adding "anyone" and shifts tense to simple modal form.

Option 2 → Still passive and does not convert to active voice.

Option 4 → Remains passive and is a rephrased structure, not active voice.

17. D) **Neither 1 nor 2**

Emasculate means to make someone (or something) weaker; to deprive of strength, vigor, or manliness (also, to castrate). It does not mean making powerful or increasing muscles, so both statements are wrong.

Emasculate का अर्थ है कमज़ोर करना/शक्तिहीन बनाना, या पुरुषत्व/साहस छीनना (कभी-कभी नपुंसक बनाना भी)। इसलिए दोनों कथन गलत हैं।

18. A) 'resembles with' के बदले केवल 'resembles' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि resemble के साथ कोई preposition नहीं लगती; जैसे— He resembles his father.

- 'resembles' will be used instead of 'resembles with' because the verb resemble does not take a preposition; Like— He resembles his father.

19. B) 'with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'entrusted' के साथ सही preposition 'with' आती है।

Sentence में किसी व्यक्ति को किसी ज़िम्मेदारी या वस्तु सौंपने का अर्थ व्यक्त हो रहा है — "entrusted with confidential state documents" — इसलिए यहाँ 'with' व्याकरणिक रूप से सही है।

- 'with' should be used because the verb 'entrust' is followed by the preposition 'with' when someone is given responsibility or possession of something. Hence, "entrusted with confidential state documents" is the correct and grammatically appropriate usage.

20. D) **CBAED**

C: This sentence introduces a general topic about Kerala's social and economic development and its incongruence. It seems like a starting point for the discussion.

B: The phrase "Until recently" in Sentence B gives a clue about the past narrative, which logically follows the general statement introduced in Sentence C.

A: This sentence provides a specific reason ("hostile investment destination with active trade unionism...") for the general claim made in B about the State's inability to provide a suitable investment climate

E: The word "This" in E refers to the previously stated perception in sentences B and A.

D: This sentence provides a possible solution or forward-looking statement about the changing perception, making it logical to come after E, which talks about the fading perception. D concludes by projecting a positive future for Kerala based on the changing scenario

21. D) **lead**" का use सही है क्योंकि sentence की structure है "appointing someone to + base form of verb", जो किसी व्यक्ति को किसी specific task के लिए नियुक्त करने का उद्देश्य बताती है। यहाँ Lord MacDonald को review conduct करने की responsibility दी गई है, इसलिए to lead a review grammatically सही है। Led past tense है, जो "to" के बाद नहीं आ सकता। Leads present tense है और sentence की structure तोड़ देता है। Leading descriptive role का भाव देता है, जबकि यहाँ assigned duty की बात हो रही है।

- "lead" is the correct choice because the verb follows the structure "appointing someone to + base verb", which is used to express the purpose of an appointment. Lord MacDonald is being appointed with the responsibility of conducting a review, so the sentence requires the infinitive form without any tense marking. The option led is the past tense and therefore cannot follow to. Leads is a present-tense verb and breaks the grammatical construction entirely. Leading would suggest an ongoing descriptive role rather than a specific task assigned through appointment. .

22. B) **lessons**" का use सही है क्योंकि sentence की structure है "one of the ___ I learned", और इस structure में "one of the" के बाद हमेशा plural noun आता है। यहाँ writer अपने experience से मिली कई learnings की category में से एक specific learning की बात कर रहा है, इसलिए grammar के अनुसार lessons आवश्यक है। अगर यहाँ "lesson" (singular) लगाया जाए, तो sentence grammatical रूप से गलत हो जाएगा, क्योंकि one of the singular noun को allow नहीं करता। इसके अलावा meaning के level पर भी writer अपने legal career से निकली broader learnings की बात कर रहा है, न कि किसी एक isolated incident की। इसलिए plural form "lessons" grammar और context दोनों को satisfy करता है, जबकि "lesson" न तो grammatical rule follow करता है और न ही sentence के overall sense से मेल खाता है।

- The sentence uses the pattern "one of the + noun", and according to standard grammar rules, the noun after "one of the" must always be plural, even though the meaning refers to a single item. Here, the writer is saying that among several learnings gained from their experience, one particular learning is being mentioned. That is why "lessons" (plural) is grammatically correct.
If "lesson" (singular) were used, the sentence would become grammatically incorrect because "one of the" cannot be followed by a singular noun. This is not a stylistic choice but a strict rule of grammar. Moreover, in terms of meaning, the writer's experience as a solicitor produced multiple insights over time, not just one isolated takeaway.

23. C) **absorbed**" सही है क्योंकि sentence यह दर्शाता है कि Stephen Lawrence case से मिली सीख को समाज ने पूरी तरह internalise नहीं किया है। यहाँ idea यह है कि lesson सिर्फ जाना नहीं गया, बल्कि क्या वह thinking और behaviour में genuinely उतरा है या नहीं। Absorbed का अर्थ होता है कि इसी सीख को deeply समझना और अपने अंदर उतार लेना। Recorded केवल लिखित रूप में दर्ज होने का भाव देता है। Inculcated ज़्यादातर forceful teaching या authority-driven learning के लिए प्रयोग होता है। Transpired का अर्थ घटना या सामने आना होता है, जो lesson के साथ grammatical रूप से fit नहीं बैठता। इसलिए absorbed सबसे सही विकल्प है।

- “absorbed” is the correct answer because the sentence implies that although time has passed, society has not fully taken in or internalised the significance of the lesson learned from the Stephen Lawrence case. The focus is on whether the lesson has truly influenced thinking and behaviour. Absorbed captures the idea of understanding something deeply rather than merely knowing it. Recorded only suggests documentation and does not indicate understanding. Inculcated usually implies forceful or deliberate teaching, often from authority to individuals, which is not the idea here. Transpired means to happen or become known and does not grammatically fit with lesson. Therefore, absorbed fits both meaning and sentence structure

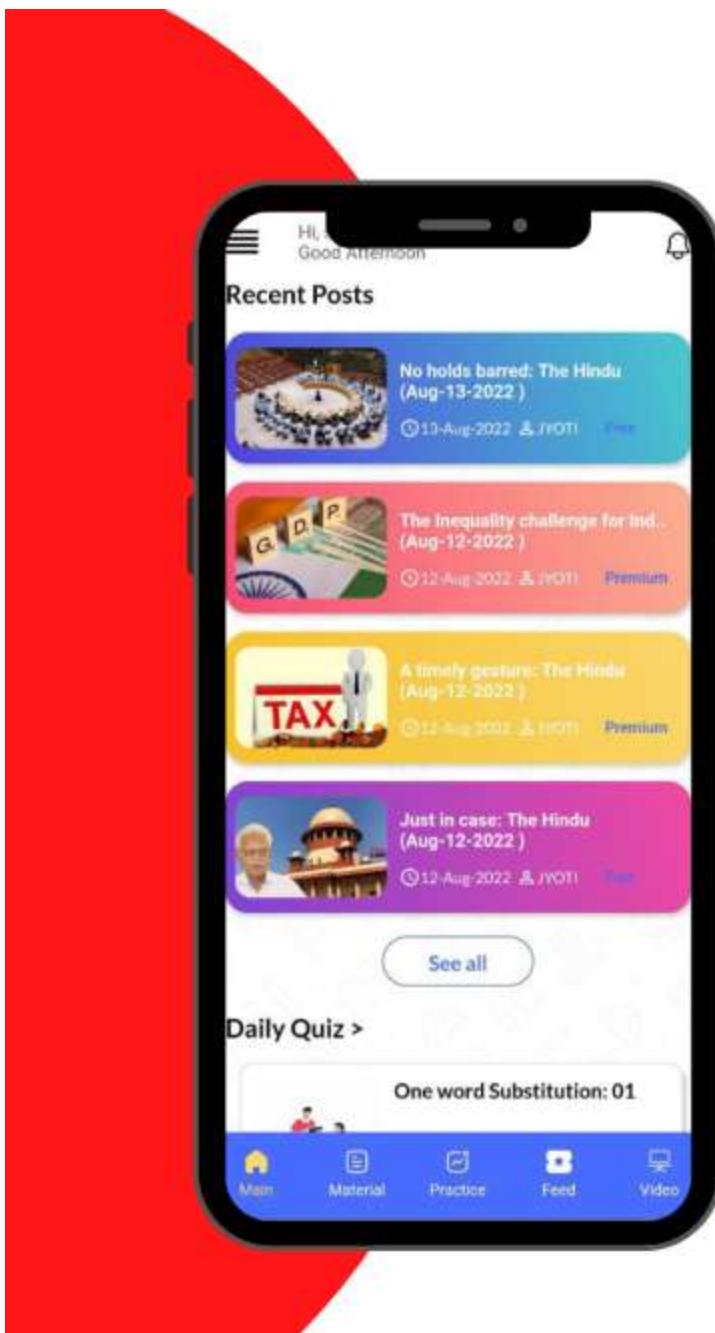
24. C) **disproportionately**" का use सही है क्योंकि sentence unequal legal protection की बात करता है। यहाँ meaning यह है कि racialised groups को दूसरों की तुलना में unfairly ज़्यादा unprotected रखा गया है। Disproportionately imbalance और inequality के sense को clearly express करता है। Marginally बहुत कम अंतर का भाव देता है, जो problem की seriousness को कम कर देता है। Predominantly majority या dominance को दर्शाता है, न कि unequal treatment को। Lissome का अर्थ flexible या graceful होता है, जिसका इस context से कोई संबंध नहीं है। इसलिए disproportionately ही सही है।

- “disproportionately” is the most appropriate option because the sentence highlights unequal protection faced by racialised groups when the law is applied. The emphasis is on imbalance and unfairness, not on small variation or numerical dominance. Disproportionately clearly conveys that these groups are affected to a greater and unjust degree compared to others. Marginally suggests only a slight difference, which weakens the seriousness of the claim. Predominantly refers to majority presence or extent, not unequal impact. Lissome means physically flexible or graceful and is completely unrelated to legal protection or discrimination. Thus, disproportionately precisely captures the intended meaning.

25. A) **addressing**" का use उचित है क्योंकि sentence यह बताता है कि Islamophobia के खिलाफ legal action लेने पर objections उठाए जाते हैं। यहाँ address का अर्थ होता है कि इसी issue को deal करना, confront करना या उसके समाधान के लिए कदम उठाना। यह word legal और policy-based discussion में naturally fit होता है। Iterate का अर्थ दोहराना होता है। Peddle का अर्थ किसी चीज़ को misleading तरीके से फैलाना होता है। Envisage का अर्थ कल्पना करना या foresee करना होता है। ये तीनों words Islamophobia से निपटने के sense को व्यक्त नहीं करते।

- “addressing” is correct because the sentence discusses resistance to taking legal action against Islamophobia. The verb address means to deal with, confront, or take steps to resolve a problem, which fits perfectly in a legal and policy-based discussion. The word implies engagement and action rather than passive acknowledgment. Iterate means to

repeat something, peddle implies promoting something dishonestly or aggressively, and envisage means to imagine or foresee a possibility. None of these align with the idea of responding through law. Therefore, addressing best expresses the intended legal and social action.



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