

Facing trouble with faith, reason, and **resolve**

It is quite normal in our lives to get into trouble. It may be a new problem or an old one **surfacing**. What is different, however, is the reaction of an individual. It depends on the individual's nature. One may **lament** what is happening to him, or get angry about it and blame someone for it, or fear the worst, or seek **sympathy** from someone, or go into **denial**: it cannot happen to me.

Very **seldom** does one take the blame for it or consider it as normally occurring. And it is really rare to **seek** guidance and help from God. **Fortunately**, I do. The mind goes into **overdrive** for almost all. Surely, **seeking** a solution **is** normal, as is thinking of avoiding or **escaping** the problem, but becoming **obsessed** about something is not **wise** at all.

What should one do? There are three options. One is to think hard about what the best course of action is. However, it may not be so easy. Then, one should seek help from a near or dear one; ego should not be allowed to interfere. Thirdly, one should begin praying to God for guidance and help. Let us see what others can do. They can **sympathise**, being kind. Some may find fault with the person and make him feel guilty or foolish. Some may try to guide and help in their limited ways.

This is what God can do for us. Let me be very honest. God ignores most of our requests if they are not very sincere, which most are not. **All** our prayers for help **must** be in a humble mood. God will guide perfectly, being **omniscient**. Does God not know the past, present, and future as well? In short, God knows the Big Picture, which we are never **privy to**.

And if we are devotees of God, having developed God **consciousness**, He helps us to overcome our problems by His 'ichcha shakti' (**divine willpower**), as promised by Lord Krishna in the Bhagavad Gita, verse 18.58. God mostly uses a near or dear one to extend such help. Additionally, God makes a note of us for extending help in the future too. What should one not do when in trouble or faced with a problem? Freeze with fear, thinking of the worst, which seldom happens. If it were so common, how would anyone survive till **ripe** old age? Or lament one's bad luck, because all good or bad that happens to us is due only to our past 'karmas' (acts).

Seeking sympathy **is** also of no gain, because it does not **address** the problem. **Giving up** is another silly thing to do. Problems just do not go away, except some, like being stuck with bad company while travelling on a plane. Postponing action does not help if the problem is urgent, like a fever.

And one must be prepared to tolerate until the problem is solved; **intolerance** makes it worse. Just as happiness and **misery** are forever coming and going (2.14), problems will also come. And we must be prepared to **deal with** them.

Trouble is **inevitable**, but how we respond defines us. By combining thoughtful action, the support of loved ones, and sincere faith in God, we transform crises into opportunities for growth. Problems test our patience and character, but with **humility** and **perseverance**, they **ultimately** strengthen us.

Vocabulary

1. **Resolve** (noun) – determination, firmness, resolution, tenacity, steadfastness दृढ़ निश्चय
2. **Surface** (verb) – emerge, appear, arise, materialize, come to light उजागर होना
3. **Lament** (verb) – mourn, grieve, bewail, deplore, bemoan शोक मनाना
4. **Sympathy** (noun) – compassion, pity, empathy, tenderness, commiseration सहानुभूति
5. **Denial** (noun) – contradiction, refusal, negation, rejection, disavowal इनकार/अस्वीकरण
6. **Seldom** (adverb) – rarely, infrequently, hardly, scarcely, occasionally कभी-कभार
7. **Seek** (verb) – search, pursue, explore, solicit, quest खोजना/मांगना
8. **Fortunately** (adverb) – luckily, happily, auspiciously, propitiously, providentially भाग्यवश
9. **Overdrive** (noun) – hyperactive, frenetic, intense, accelerated, high-gear अत्यधिक सक्रियता
10. **Escape** (verb) – evade, avoid, elude, dodge, shun बच निकलना
11. **Obsessed** (adjective) – preoccupied, fixated, haunted, infatuated, gripped जुनून सवार होना
12. **Wise** (adjective) – prudent, sagacious, sensible, judicious, enlightened बुद्धिमान
13. **Sympathise** (verb) – commiserate, console, pity, empathize, condole हमदर्दी जताना
14. **Omniscient** (adjective) – all-knowing, all-wise, all-seeing, pansophical, infinite सर्वज्ञानी
15. **Privy to** (phrase) – informed about something secret or private गुप्त जानकारी होना
16. **Consciousness** (noun) – awareness, mindfulness, perception, cognizance, sentience चेतना/जागरूकता
17. **Divine willpower** (noun) – the spiritual power or volition of a deity दैवीय इच्छाशक्ति
18. **Ripe** (adjective) – mature, developed, seasoned, complete, full पका हुआ/परिपक्व
19. **Address** (verb) – tackle, handle, confront, attend to, deal with समाधान करना/संबोधित करना
20. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – to stop making an effort; to surrender or abandon hope हार मान लेना/त्याग देना
21. **Intolerance** (noun) – impatience, narrow-mindedness, dogmatism, bigotry, prejudice असहनशीलता

22. **Misery** (noun) – suffering, distress, woe,
agony, affliction कष्ट/पीड़ा

23. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) – to take action to
solve a problem or handle a situation
निपटना/सामना करना

24. **Inevitable** (adjective) – unavoidable,
inescapable, certain, fated, predestined
अनिवार्य/अपरिहार्य

25. **Humility** (noun) – modesty, humbleness,
meekness, unpretentiousness, lowliness
विनम्रता

26. **Perseverance** (noun) – persistence, diligence,
tenacity, endurance, steadfastness
दृढ़ता/लगन

27. **Ultimately** (adverb) – eventually, finally,
basically, fundamentally, at last
अंततः/आखिरकार

Summary of the Editorial

1. Trouble is a normal part of life and can arise unexpectedly or reappear over time.
2. What differs is not the problem itself, but how individuals react to it.
3. Common reactions include anger, fear, denial, blaming others, lamenting fate, or seeking sympathy.
4. Very few people accept responsibility or see problems as a natural occurrence.
5. Even fewer people sincerely seek guidance or help from God during difficult times.
6. While seeking solutions is natural, becoming obsessed with a problem is unwise and harmful.
7. The first constructive response is to think calmly and rationally about the best possible course of action.
8. If clarity is lacking, one should seek help from trusted friends or family, without letting ego interfere.
9. The third and most powerful option is sincere prayer to God for guidance and strength.
10. People around us may respond differently — some with sympathy, some with criticism, and some with limited guidance.
11. God responds only to sincere and humble prayers, not to superficial or insincere requests.
12. Being omniscient, God understands the past, present, and future, seeing the larger picture beyond human perception.
13. According to the Bhagavad Gita, God helps true devotees through divine willpower, often using loved ones as instruments.
14. Negative responses such as fear, self-pity, seeking sympathy, giving up, or delaying urgent action worsen problems.
15. Problems are temporary like happiness and sorrow; facing them with patience, faith, humility, and perseverance leads to personal growth and inner strength.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why does the author consider seeking sympathy ineffective during trouble?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. It provides emotional comfort without addressing the underlying difficulty
 - B. It strengthens relationships through shared expressions of collective concern
 - C. It encourages others to assume responsibility for solving problems
 - D. It allows temporary distraction from immediate personal suffering
2. **What does the author identify as God's primary role in human problem-solving?**
 - A. Providing perfect guidance through divine knowledge and willpower
 - B. Immediately eliminating every difficulty faced by devotees
 - C. Punishing individuals for past actions through suffering
 - D. Allowing problems to persist as spiritual punishment
3. **Which assumption about human nature underlies the author's argument?**
 - A. Humans generally remain calm when confronted with uncertainty
 - B. Individuals always possess adequate wisdom to resolve difficulties
 - C. Most people habitually accept responsibility for personal failures
 - D. People instinctively react emotionally rather than rationally to crises
4. **What broader philosophy of life does the author advocate through the discussion?**
 - A. Suffering should be avoided through calculated emotional detachment
 - B. Problems are inevitable and must be faced with faith and composure
 - C. Personal happiness depends entirely on external circumstances
 - D. Divine intervention guarantees permanent removal of hardships
5. **Choose the most appropriate option to complete the sentence meaningfully:**
The author argues that becoming overly _____ about a problem is unwise, even though seeking a solution is natural.
 - A. indifferent and detached from pressing personal realities
 - B. reflective and calm during moments of extreme distress
 - C. obsessed and anxious beyond rational emotional limits
 - D. optimistic and hopeful despite unresolved internal conflicts
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Ordeal."**
 - A. Triviality
 - B. Trepidation
 - C. Tribulation
 - D. Titillation
7. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Languish."**
 - A. Deteriorate
 - B. Decelerate
 - C. Decontaminate
 - D. Decommission
8. **Select the most appropriate MEANING of the phrasal verb "Eat into."**
 - A. To set aside or reserve a part of something formally
 - B. To break down or analyze a part of something logically
 - C. To use up or consume a part of something gradually
 - D. To move away or extract a part of something manually
9. **Select the most appropriate MEANING of the phrase "Put on the receiving end."**

- A. To be in a position where one has to deal with something unpleasant
 - B. To be in a position where one has to deal with something unimportant
 - C. To be in a position where one has to deal with something unorganized
 - D. To be in a position where one has to deal with something unauthorized
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Buoy.”**
- A. Demoralize
 - B. Democratize
 - C. Demonetize
 - D. Demystify
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Patchy.”**
- A. Consonant
 - B. Constituent
 - C. Consistent
 - D. Consequent
12. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for:**
'A loud and confused noise'.
- A. Cacophony
 - B. Soliloquy
 - C. Racket
 - D. Roar
13. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
'One who writes traditional poems'
- A. Bard
 - B. Lyricist
 - C. Dramatist
 - D. Essayist
14. **Identify the correct spelling of the misspelled word.**
- A. committee
 - B. commitee
 - C. commite
 - D. committe
15. **In the following, there are four different words, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.**
- A. Enigmatic
 - B. Magnitic
 - C. Autometric
 - D. Puzling
16. **Fill in the Blanks**
The flavors of this local dish are _____ to the cuisine found in the neighboring country, suggesting a shared cultural history.
- A. Alacrity
 - B. Aloof
 - C. Altruism
 - D. Akin

17. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks:

He just kept waiting for his seed to _____.

- A. grow
- B. growing
- C. grew
- D. is grew

18. Read the following sentences to find whether there is any error in any part :

This is the first time that I see such an interesting movie.

- A. This is
- B. the first time
- C. that I see such
- D. an interesting movie

19. Read the following sentences to find whether there is any error in any part :

Whenever he is coming here, he brings many gifts for me.

- A. Whenever he is coming
- B. here, he brings
- C. many
- D. gifts for me

20. Read the following sentences to find whether there is any error in any part :

Now-a-days he teaches English because the teacher of English has gone for a month's leave

- A. Now-a-days
- B. he teaches English
- C. because the teacher of English
- D. has gone for a month's leave

Comprehension

Two yellowing street lamps cast a pool of light on the dark road (1) _____ the woods outside Mazée village. This scene is typical for narrow countryside roads in Wallonia in the south of Belgium. "Having lights here is logical," says André Detournay, 77, who (2) _____ in the village for four decades. "I walk here with my dog and it makes me feel (3) _____ and gives me some protection from theft."

Belgium glows like a Christmas decoration at night, as witnessed from space. It is one of the most light-polluted countries in Europe, with the Milky Way scarcely visible except in the most remote areas. But in the coming months, these lamps outside Mazée in the municipality of Viroinval will be (4) _____ permanently as part of a radical project to remove 75 pointless streetlights in this area of Wallonia. Across Europe, unnecessary lighting is being (5) _____, and a key motivation is to protect nature.

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

- A. winding into
- B. winding down
- C. winding on
- D. winding

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

- A. lived
- B. has lived

- C. had lived
D. lives
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. safe
B. vulnerable
C. accustomed
D. animosity
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
A. turned into
B. turned out
C. turned over
D. turned off
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
A. ignited
B. encouraged
C. absolved
D. extinguished

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- A) It provides emotional comfort without addressing the underlying difficulty**
 The passage clearly states that seeking sympathy “does not address the problem.” Sympathy may comfort, but it does not solve the issue.
 B – The passage does not suggest relationship strengthening as a solution.
 C – There is no claim that others take responsibility for solving problems.
 D – Temporary distraction is not discussed as a valid benefit.
- A) Providing perfect guidance through divine knowledge and willpower**
 The author explains that God is omniscient and guides devotees perfectly, often through His divine will and sometimes via other people.
 B – The passage does not say God removes all problems instantly.
 C – Suffering is linked to past karma, not described as punishment by God.
 D – Problems are described as natural occurrences, not divine punishment.
- D) People instinctively react emotionally rather than rationally to crises**
 The passage repeatedly describes reactions like fear, anger, denial, blame, and obsession. This implies that emotional reactions dominate over rational composure.
 B – The author suggests guidance is needed, implying limited wisdom.
 C – The passage states people seldom take the blame.
 A – Fear and overthinking are described as common reactions.
- B) Problems are inevitable and must be faced with faith and composure**
 The author emphasizes that problems are natural and recurring, and one must face them with patience, reason, and devotion.
 A – The author does not promote emotional detachment as the primary solution.
 C – External circumstances are not described as sole determinants of happiness.
 D – Divine help aids endurance and guidance, not permanent elimination of hardship.
- C) obsessed and anxious beyond rational emotional limits**
 The passage explicitly states that while seeking solutions is normal, becoming obsessed about a problem “is not wise at all,” indicating excessive mental fixation.
 B – Calm reflection is not criticized; obsession is.
 A – Indifference is never suggested or discussed.
 D – Hopefulness is not presented as problematic in the passage.
- C) Ordeal (noun) – A very unpleasant and prolonged experience; a severe trial or experience.**
 (कठिन परीक्षा या पीड़ा)
 Synonym: **Tribulation** (noun) – A cause of great trouble or suffering; a state of great affliction.
 (क्लेश / कष्ट)

 - Triviality** (noun): Lack of seriousness or importance; insignificance. (तुच्छता)
 - Trepidation** (noun): A feeling of fear or agitation about something that may happen. (घबराहट)

- **Titillation** (noun): The arousal of interest or excitement, especially through superficial means. (उत्तेजना)
7. A) **Languish** (verb) – To grow weak or feeble; to suffer from being forced to remain in an unpleasant place or situation. (उपेक्षित रहना या सुस्त पड़ना)
 Synonym: **Deteriorate** (verb) – To become progressively worse; to decline in quality or vitality. (बिगड़ना / हास होना)
- **Decelerate** (verb): To reduce the speed of something; to slow down. (गति कम करना)
 - **Decontaminate** (verb): To remove dangerous substances or germs from an area or object. (दूषणमुक्त करना)
 - **Decommission** (verb): To withdraw a weapon, vehicle, or facility from service. (सेवामुक्त करना)
8. C) **Eat into** (phrasal verb) - to use up or consume a part of something gradually धीरे-धीरे खत्म करना
9. A) **Put on the receiving end** (phrase) - to be in a position where one has to deal with something unpleasant नुकसानदेह स्थिति में होना
10. A) **Buoy** (verb) – To keep someone or something afloat; to uplift or hearten. (सहारा देना / खुश करना)
 Antonym: **Demoralize** (verb) – To cause someone to lose confidence or hope; to dispirit. (हतोत्साहित करना)
- **Democratize** (verb): To make something accessible to everyone. (लोकतांत्रिक बनाना)
 - **Demonetize** (verb): To deprive a coin or note of its status as money. (विमुद्रीकरण करना)
 - **Demystify** (verb): To make a difficult subject clearer and easier to understand. (स्पष्ट करना)
11. C) **Patchy** (adjective) – Not of the same quality throughout; inconsistent or irregular. (असमान)
 Antonym: **Consistent** (adjective) – Acting or done in the same way over time, especially so as to be fair or accurate; unchanging. (निरंतर / सुसंगत)
- **Consonant** (adjective): In agreement or harmony with. (अनुरूप)
 - **Constituent** (noun/adj): Being a part of a whole. (घटक)
 - **Consequent** (adjective): Following as a result or effect. (परिणामस्वरूप)
12. A) **Cacophony** (noun) – A loud and confused noise कोलाहल, बेसुरा शोर
- **Soliloquy** (noun) – an act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself, especially in a play. एकालाप
 - **Racket** (noun) – a loud unpleasant noise; also means an illegal scheme or activity. शोरगुल या अवैध धंधा
 - **Roar** (noun/verb) – a deep, loud, prolonged sound like that of a lion or engine. गर्जना, दहाड़
13. A) **Bard** (noun) – One who writes traditional poems कवि / पारंपरिक कविताएँ लिखने वाला व्यक्ति
- **Lyricist** (noun) – a person who writes the words for songs गीतकार

- **Dramatist** (noun) – a person who writes plays नाटककार
 - **Essayist** (noun) – a person who writes essays निबंधकार
14. A) **committee** — The correct spelling is committee, which refers to a group of people appointed for a specific function or task.
अर्थ (Hindi): समिति
15. A) The correct spelling is enigmatic, which means mysterious or difficult to understand.
अर्थ (Hindi): रहस्यमय, गूढ़
16. D) **Akin** (adjective) – Of similar character; related to. (के समान)
In this sentence, it describes flavors that are similar to those of a neighboring country, supporting the idea of a "shared cultural history." It is commonly followed by the preposition "to"
- **Alacrity** (noun): Brisk and cheerful readiness. (तत्परता)
 - **Aloof** (adjective): Not friendly or forthcoming; cool and distant. (अलग-थलग)
 - **Altruism** (noun): The belief in or practice of disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others. (परोपकारिता)
17. A) **grow**
'grow' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि structure है keep + verb-ing / infinitive without change in meaning, लेकिन इस sentence में "waiting for his seed to ____" के बाद to + base form आता है। इसलिए to grow सही है।
- 'grow' should be used because after "to", the verb always appears in its base form. The other options do not fit the grammatical structure of the sentence.
18. C) 'I see' के बदले **'I have seen'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि This is the first time that... के साथ हम हमेशा Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं ताकि यह व्यक्त हो कि अनुभव अभी तक के जीवन में पहली बार हुआ है।
- 'I have seen' will be used instead of 'I see' because with the structure This is the first time that... we use Present Perfect Tense to indicate a first-time life experience up to now.
19. A) 'he is coming' के बदले **'he comes'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Whenever / Whenever + present habit वाली संरचना में Present Indefinite (Simple Present) का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Present Continuous का। यह किसी repeated या habitual action को दर्शाता है।
- 'he comes' will be used instead of 'he is coming' because with Whenever we express a habitual / repeated action using Simple Present, not Present Continuous.
20. B) 'he teaches' के बदले **'he is teaching'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में Now-a-days और कारण दिया है कि the teacher of English has gone for a month's leave—यह एक temporary action है। Temporary या short-period actions के लिए Present Continuous का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि Simple Present का।
- 'he is teaching' will be used instead of 'he teaches' because Now-a-days + a temporary situation (teacher is on leave) requires Present Continuous, not Simple Present. It shows an action happening only for a limited period.
21. A) **'Winding into'** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में dark road की physical movement और direction दोनों बताई गई हैं। "Winding" road की shape describe करता है — यानी सड़क सीधी नहीं बल्कि मुड़ती-घूमती है। "Into" direction दिखाता है — road woods के अंदर जा रही है। पूरा phrase "winding

into the woods” एक clear visual image बनाता है कि सड़क जंगल के अंदर घुमाव लेते हुए प्रवेश कर रही है। Grammar की दृष्टि से भी यह structure सही है क्योंकि “road” के बाद participle form “winding” उसे describe कर रहा है, और “into the woods” prepositional phrase direction बता रहा है। ‘Winding down’ आमतौर पर किसी activity के धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होने के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जो यहाँ road के context में फिट नहीं बैठता। ‘Winding on’ natural collocation नहीं है। केवल ‘winding’ लगाने से sentence अधूरा लगेगा क्योंकि direction स्पष्ट नहीं होगी।

- Winding into’ will be used because the sentence describes both the shape of the road and its direction. The word “winding” shows that the road is not straight; it curves or bends as it moves forward. The word “into” indicates movement toward the inside of something — in this case, the woods. Together, “winding into the woods” creates a clear image of a narrow countryside road that curves as it enters the forest area. Grammatically, “winding” functions as a present participle describing the noun “road.” The phrase “into the woods” acts as a prepositional phrase showing direction. The structure is complete and logically connected. ‘Winding down’ generally means gradually decreasing or coming to an end, which does not match the physical description of a road. ‘Winding on’ is not a natural combination in this context. Simply using ‘winding’ without a preposition would leave the idea incomplete because it would not show where the road is heading.

22. B) **Has lived** का use होगा क्योंकि “for four decades” duration of time को express करता है। यह बताता है कि action past में शुरू हुआ और अभी तक जारी है। ऐसे cases में present perfect tense (“has lived”) प्रयोग होता है। यह tense past और present को जोड़ता है। Sentence में relative clause है — “who has lived in the village for four decades.” यहाँ “has lived” clearly बताता है कि André अभी भी उसी village में रहता है। यदि ‘lived’ (simple past) लगाया जाए तो अर्थ होगा कि वह पहले वहाँ रहता था, लेकिन अब नहीं। ‘Had lived’ past perfect है, जो किसी दूसरे past event से पहले की घटना बताने के लिए होता है — यहाँ ऐसा कोई reference नहीं है। ‘Lives’ simple present है, जो सिर्फ current fact बताता है, लेकिन “for four decades” जैसी duration के साथ natural नहीं लगता।

- Has lived’ will be used because the phrase “for four decades” shows a duration of time that began in the past and continues up to the present. When an action starts in the past and is still true now, we use the present perfect tense. Therefore, “has lived” is the correct tense.

In the clause “who has lived in the village for four decades,” the verb clearly indicates that André still lives there. The time expression “for four decades” directly supports the use of present perfect. If ‘lived’ (simple past) were used, it would suggest that he lived there before but does not live there now. ‘Had lived’ (past perfect) would require another past reference point to compare events. ‘Lives’ (simple present) shows a general fact but does not properly emphasize the long duration mentioned.

23. A) **Safe** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में cause–effect relation है: “it makes me feel ___ and gives me some protection from theft.” Protection का सीधा परिणाम safety होता है। Lights होने से उसे चोरी का डर कम लगता है, इसलिए वह खुद को सुरक्षित महसूस करता है। Grammar की दृष्टि से “feel” के बाद adjective आता है, और “safe” एक adjective है जो feeling को describe करता है। ‘Vulnerable’ adjective है, लेकिन उसका अर्थ unsafe या exposed होता है — जो protection के विपरीत है। ‘Accustomed’ का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का आदी होना; यह emotional state को express नहीं करता

जो protection से जुड़ा हो। 'Animosity' noun है, और "feel animosity" structure तो हो सकता है, लेकिन यहाँ context से बिल्कुल असंबंधित है।

- 'Safe' will be used because the sentence shows a clear cause-effect relationship: the lights provide protection from theft, and as a result, he feels secure. Protection naturally leads to a feeling of safety. Therefore, "safe" correctly completes the idea. Grammatically, after the verb "feel," we use an adjective to describe the person's emotional state. "Safe" is an adjective that properly describes how he feels. 'Vulnerable' is also an adjective, but it means exposed or unprotected, which is the opposite of the intended meaning. 'Accustomed' means used to something and does not relate to protection. 'Animosity' is a noun meaning hostility, and it does not fit grammatically after "feel" in this context.

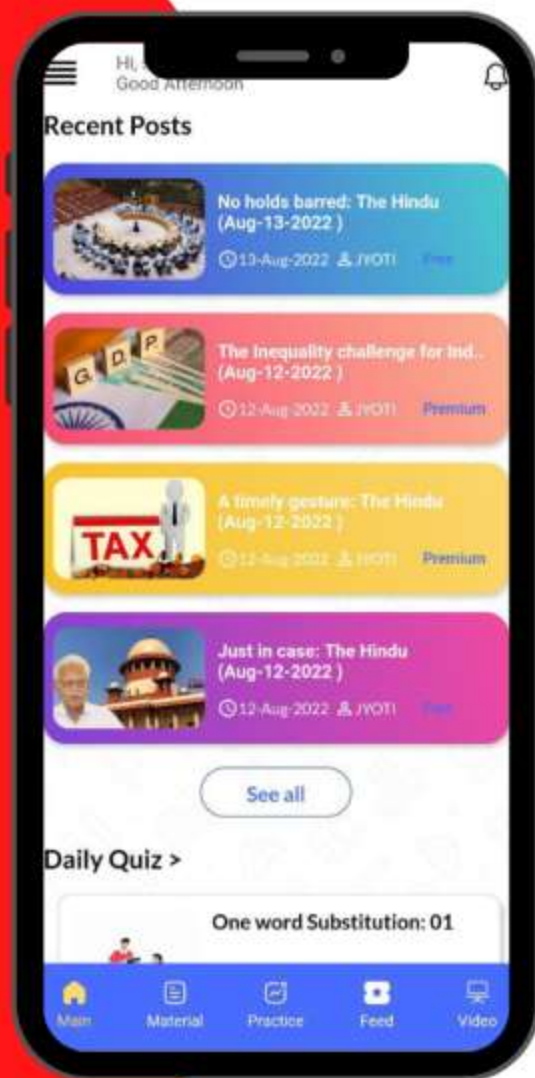
24. D) **Turned off** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence passive voice में है: "will be turned off permanently." यहाँ future passive structure प्रयोग हुआ है। Lights को बंद करने की standard verb phrase "turn off" है, जिसका past participle "turned off" होता है। Context में बताया गया है कि 75 streetlights permanently हटाए जाएँगे। Permanently deactivate करने का सबसे सीधा अर्थ "turned off" देता है। 'Turned into' transformation को दर्शाता है, यानी किसी चीज़ को किसी और रूप में बदलना। 'Turned out' के कई अर्थ होते हैं, जैसे result निकलना या किसी को बाहर निकालना; यह permanent deactivation को स्पष्ट नहीं करता। 'Turned over' का अर्थ पलटना या transfer करना है, जो यहाँ irrelevant है।

- 'Turned off' will be used because the sentence is written in future passive form: "will be turned off permanently." The verb phrase "turn off" is the standard expression used for stopping electrical devices or lights. Its past participle form, "turned off," is required in passive voice. The context explains that unnecessary streetlights will be permanently removed from use. "Turned off" clearly expresses the action of deactivating lights. 'Turned into' means transformed into something else. 'Turned out' has several meanings, such as resulting in something or forcing someone to leave, but it does not clearly express permanent deactivation in this structure. 'Turned over' means rotated or transferred, which is unrelated.

25. D) **Extinguished** का use होगा क्योंकि paragraph light pollution कम करने की बात कर रहा है। "Extinguished" का अर्थ है light या fire को बुझा देना। यहाँ unnecessary lighting को deliberately बंद किया जा रहा है ताकि nature को protect किया जा सके। Structure में "is being extinguished" present continuous passive form है, जो ongoing action को दिखाता है — यानी पूरे Europe में unnecessary lighting धीरे-धीरे हटाई जा रही है। 'Ignited' का अर्थ जलाना है, जो बिल्कुल opposite meaning देता है। 'Encouraged' का अर्थ बढ़ावा देना है, जबकि यहाँ lighting कम की जा रही है। 'Absolved' का अर्थ दोषमुक्त करना है, जिसका lighting से कोई logical संबंध नहीं है।

- 'Extinguished' will be used because the passage discusses reducing unnecessary lighting to protect nature. "Extinguished" means put out, especially in reference to light or fire. In this context, it clearly conveys the idea that lights are being deliberately switched off to reduce light pollution. The structure "is being extinguished" is in present continuous passive form, showing that the action is currently happening across Europe. 'Ignited' means set on fire or lit up, which gives the opposite meaning. 'Encouraged' means

supported or promoted, which does not fit because lighting is being reduced, not promoted. 'Absolved' means freed from blame and has no connection to lighting.



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