NIT suicides cast a dark shadow on campuses in India

The **alleged death** by suicide of four students at the National Institute of Technology (NIT), Kurukshetra, in a **span** of two months, **has exposed**, yet again, the **isolation** of hyper-competitive academic environments, where **distress** goes unnoticed until it **culminates** in tragedy. Despite several progressive interventions in recent years, including the Supreme Court's 2025 **directives** to **institutionalise** mental-health support across schools, colleges, hostels, and coaching centres, what emerges is a **portrait** of systemic crisis, where elite campuses built on **unremitting** pressure and constant **scrutiny** often **overlook** the human cost of failure.

The Haryana Human Rights Commission has **taken suo motu cognisance** of the tragedies and **initiated** an inquiry. Preliminary findings suggest reasons ranging from academic stress, financial distress, romantic rejection and debt due to online gambling. But NIT Kurukshetra is not an **outlier** in this crisis. Over the past 15 months, at least five students have died by suicide at BITS Pilani's Goa campus. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 2023 report, student suicides reached a record high of 13,892, a 65 per cent increase over the past **decade**. **The path** to a **coveted** seat at an IIT or NIT **runs** through years of hard work and coaching, **often** begun in early **adolescence**. Students arrive at institutions already **hollowed out**, stepping into a system that offers little **reprieve**. **Overlaying** all of this is the **paucity** of seats in premier institutions and an increasingly **precarious** job market.

The way forward demands both institutional **accountability** and an **empathetic** imagination. With peer-support networks, **anonymous** counselling helplines, and a restructuring of the **curriculum**, several IITs have begun to **demonstrate** what is possible. These measures need to be complemented with reforms that **address** challenges of diversity on campuses, both **in terms of** gender and socio-economic backgrounds. The conversations must also extend beyond mental-health infrastructure to the **anxieties** of opportunity. **Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Cast a dark shadow** (phrase) - to make a situation seem less hopeful or more serious काला साया डालना/गंभीर बनाना
2. **Alleged** (adjective) - purported, supposed, professed, ostensible, asserted कथित
3. **Span** (noun) - duration, interval, period, stretch, term अवधि/अंतराल
4. **Expose** (verb) - reveal, uncover, disclose, manifest, unveil बेनकाब करना/प्रकट करना
5. **Isolation** (noun) - loneliness, seclusion, solitude, alienation, detachment अलगाव/अकेलापन
6. **Distress** (noun) - anguish, agony, misery, suffering, tribulation पीड़ा/कष्ट
7. **Culminate** (verb) - peak, climax, terminate, conclude, end चरमोत्कर्ष पर पहुँचना
8. **Directive** (noun) - instruction, mandate, edict, decree, order दिशा-निर्देश
9. **Institutionalise** (verb) - establish, formalize, integrate, systematize, standardize संस्थागत करना
10. **Portrait** (noun) - depiction, representation, portrayal, description, vignette चित्रण/तस्वीर
11. **Unremitting** (adjective) - relentless, incessant, constant, ceaseless, persistent निरंतर/अथक
12. **Scrutiny** (noun) - inspection, examination, audit, investigation, perusal सूक्ष्म परीक्षण
13. **Overlook** (verb) - ignore, neglect, disregard, omit, slight नजरअंदाज करना
14. **Suo motu cognisance** (noun) - an action taken by a court or authority on its own motion without a formal complaint स्वतः संज्ञान
15. **Initiate** (verb) - commence, inaugurate, launch, institute, originate आरंभ करना
16. **Outlier** (noun) - anomaly, exception, deviation, eccentricity, aberration अपवाद/अलग मामला
17. **Decade** (noun) - ten-year period दशक
18. **Coveted** (adjective) - desired, craved, sought-after, envied, yearned प्रतिष्ठित/ललचाया हुआ
19. **Often** (adverb) - frequently, repeatedly, recurrently, habitually, regularly अक्सर/प्रायः
20. **Adolescence** (noun) - youth, teens, puberty, juvenescence, minority किशोरावस्था
21. **Hollow out** (phrasal verb) - to weaken something by removing its essential contents or strength खोखला करना
22. **Reprieve** (noun) - respite, relief, abatement, lull, postponement राहत/विराम
23. **Overlay** (verb) - cover, coat, blanket, shroud, envelop ऊपर से ढंकना/परत चढ़ाना
24. **Paucity** (noun) - scarcity, dearth, shortage, insufficiency, lack कमी/अभाव
25. **Precarious** (adjective) - insecure, uncertain, risky, perilous, hazardous अनिश्चित/खतरनाक
26. **The way forward** (phrase) - the course of action that should be followed in the future आगे का रास्ता

27. **Accountability** (noun) - responsibility, liability, answerability, amenability, obligation जवाबदेही
28. **Empathetic** (adjective) - compassionate, sensitive, understanding, commiserative, kind सहानुभूतिपूर्ण
29. **Anonymous** (adjective) - unnamed, unidentified, incognito, nameless, faceless गुमनाम/अज्ञात
30. **Curriculum** (noun) - syllabus, course, program, schedule, subjects पाठ्यक्रम
31. **Demonstrate** (verb) - show, exhibit, manifest, display, evidence प्रदर्शित करना
32. **Address** (verb) - tackle, handle, confront, resolve, attend समाधान करना/संबोधित करना
33. **In terms of** (phrase) - regarding a particular aspect or subject के संदर्भ में
34. **Anxiety** (noun) - apprehension, nervousness, unease, worry, dread चिंता/घबराहट

Summary of the Editorial

1. Four student suicides at NIT Kurukshetra in two months highlight a serious campus crisis.
2. These incidents reveal the isolation and pressure in highly competitive academic environments.
3. Student distress often goes unnoticed until it leads to tragic outcomes.
4. Even after reforms, mental health support systems are still not fully effective.
5. The Supreme Court (2025) directed institutions to strengthen mental health services.
6. Despite this, campuses continue to ignore the emotional struggles of students.
7. The Haryana Human Rights Commission has started an inquiry into these deaths.
8. Causes include academic pressure, financial problems, relationship issues, and online gambling debt.
9. Similar incidents are happening in other institutions like BITS Pilani Goa.
10. NCRB 2023 data shows student suicides reached a record 13,892 cases.
11. This number reflects a 65% increase over the past decade.
12. Students face intense competition from an early age while preparing for IITs and NITs.
13. Limited seats and an uncertain job market increase stress levels further.
14. Some IITs have introduced solutions like peer support, counselling, and curriculum changes.
15. The solution requires institutional responsibility, inclusive campus reforms, and better support for student anxieties about the future.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Within the author's framework, how does the concept of "anxieties of opportunity" redefine the scope of traditional mental health interventions?** **[Editorial page]**
   A. By acknowledging that psychological well-being is inextricably linked to the socio-economic perceptions of future employment.
   B. By suggesting that the installation of anonymous helplines is the definitive solution to the current systemic crisis.
   C. By arguing that mental health policy should be decoupled from the prevailing volatility of the global engineering sector.
   D. By prioritizing the academic performance of students from diverse backgrounds over the provision of institutional accountability.
2. **The author posits that students often arrive at premier institutions "already hollowed out." Which of the following best interprets this metaphorical assertion?**
   A. The fiscal liabilities accumulated during early adolescence result in depletion of the student's intellectual capacity.
   B. The grueling and protracted nature of the admission process induces a state of emotional attrition prior to university entry.
   C. The students possess an exhaustive mastery of the engineering curriculum that renders the initial academic years redundant.
   D. The physical debilitation caused by sedentary coaching environments necessitates a overhaul of the campus vitality.
3. **What overarching sociological trend can be extrapolated from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) statistics presented in the narrative?**
   A. An escalation in student fatalities that mirrors the intensified competitive pressures of the previous decade.
   B. A localized and geographical phenomenon of academic distress centered within the elite circuits of Goa.
   C. A reduction in the effectiveness of peer-support networks in mitigating the volatility of the contemporary labor market.
   D. An inverse correlation between the proliferation of coaching centers and the overall psychological resilience of the youth.
4. **What does the author imply by the phrase "anxieties of opportunity"?**
   A. The excessive pressure to secure admission into the premier coaching hubs
   B. The psychological distress related to future prospects and employment
   C. The fear of losing a coveted seat in an IIT due to academic misconduct
   D. The stress associated with participating in peer-support network trials
5. **Which of the following best captures the primary tension described in the passage?**
   A. The conflict between the implementation of progressive legal directives and the persistent cultural ethos of unremitting academic scrutiny.
   B. The divergence between the escalating national statistics of student distress and the localized inquiries conducted by state commissions.
   C. The friction between the necessity of restructuring the technical curriculum and the requirement to maintain global engineering standards.

D. The disparity between the increasing number of seats in premier institutions and the dwindling opportunities within the global job market.

6. **Direction: The sentences given below are in a jumbled order. S1 and S6 are fixed. Arrange the others (P, Q, R, S) in the most logical order to form a coherent paragraph.**
S1: In 1978, Sir David Attenborough and his film crew arrived in Rwanda's Virunga Mountains for the groundbreaking series, Life on Earth.
P: To reach the group of surviving mountain gorillas, the team had to climb nearly 10,000 feet up steep, 45-degree slopes.
Q: Their original goal was quite simple: to film a gorilla's thumb to demonstrate how apes developed the ability to grip tools.
R: This unexpected encounter became the most memorable moment of his career, illustrating our profound connection with the natural world.
S: However, the mission evolved into a famous encounter where Attenborough shared a clearing with playful gorillas.
S6: As he nears his 100th birthday, new documentaries revisit this unforgettable meeting to tell the story of what became of that gorilla family.
   A. Q-P-S-R
   B. P-Q-S-R
   C. Q-R-P-S
   D. S-R-Q-P
7. **Which of the following idioms given in the alternatives has the meaning?**
To be wasting time fighting enemies or trying to resolve issues that are imaginary, unimportant, or impossible to overcome.
   A. Be tilting at windmills
   B. Fling one's bonnet over the windmill
   C. Fling one's cap over the windmill
   D. Fling one's hat over the windmill
8. **Which of the following idioms given in the alternatives has the meaning?**
There are many other people available for a romantic relationship after a breakup, or more generally, there are plenty of other choices and opportunities in a particular situation.
   A. Fish in troubled water
   B. Neither fish nor fowl
   C. Be like a fish out of water
   D. There are other fish in the sea
9. **From the alternatives given below, choose the correct meaning of the idiom 'throw a hissy fit'.**
   A. To make a gesture physically indicating one's despair and disbelief (about someéthing)
   B. To put one in jail or prison
   C. To cause one to enter a nervous, confused, agitated, or excited state
   D. To become very or unreasonably angry or upset; to have an outburst of rage, frustration, or ill temper
10. **Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.**
   A. Competent
   B. Competant

C. Competitant
D. Compitetant

11. Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the underlined word in the given sentence. If the spelling in the given sentence is already correct, choose Option "No replacement required".

The team's **camaraderie** was evident as they celebrated their victory together.

A. camaradery
B. camaderie
C. camaradry
D. No replacement required

12. Choose the word that is the most appropriate synonym of the word "courageous".

A. Fearful
B. Bold
C. Shy
D. Timid

13. There are four underlined words in the sentence given below. One of them is misspelt. Choose the option with the misspelt word.

The healthcare workers were praised for their **dedication**, **sacrifise**, and **relentless** service during the **pandemic**.

A. dedication
B. sacrifise
C. relentless
D. pandemic

14. Choose the misspelt word from the given options.

A. Acknowlege
B. Bureaucracy
C. Recommend
D. Dilemma

15. Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to "approach".

A. Advance
B. Near
C. Retreat
D. Reach

16. Choose the word that is the antonym of Foreign.

A. Domestic
B. Alien
C. Overseas
D. External

17. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

The bank manager will _____ over the documents carefully before signing.

A. poor
B. pour
C. pore
D. power

18. Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.
A person who is against marriage.
A. Celibate
B. Ascetic
C. Misogynist
D. Misogamist

19. Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.
A person who compiles dictionaries.
A. Linguist
B. Grammarian
C. Lexicographer
D. Calligrapher

20. Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.
Raja Ram Mohan Roy was quick _____ picking up more than eleven languages.
A. to
B. at
C. for
D. about

Comprehension
Born (1)___ privilege in 1941, Bridget Rose Dugdale looked destined for a life of comfort and (2) ___ . Taught by a French governess, educated at elite European finishing schools and ushered into high society as a (3) ___ presented to the Queen, she was (4) ___ for a life of country houses and social duty. Instead, by her mid-30s, Dugdale had burned every bridge to the world that made her. She gave away her inheritance, stole money from her own family, hijacked a helicopter to attack a police station, and played a central role in one of the largest art heists in history. It was a journey that would end with Dugdale helping to develop bombs for the IRA. Dugdale's rejection of her establishment upbringing began when, as a debutante, she (5) ___ from its social ritual and extravagance. She was pushed reluctantly into taking part in the Season, a six-month whirl of parties and engagements designed to usher 17- and 18-year-old girls of the right wealth or background onto the marriage market.

21. What should come in the place of blank number (1)?
A. among
B. in
C. with
D. into

22. What should come in the place of blank number (2)?
A. prestige
B. propriety
C. conformity
D. convention

23. What should come in the place of blank number (3)?
A. heiress
B. debutante

C. noblewoman
D. patrician

24. What should come in the place of blank number (4)?

A. primed
B. bred
C. tutorial
D. groomed

25. What should come in the place of blank number (5)?

A. recoiled
B. cringe
C. shied
D. defected

Answers

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

Explanations

1. A) **By acknowledging that psychological well-being is inextricably linked to the socio-economic perceptions of future employment**.
   The final sentence argues that conversations must go beyond "infrastructure" to "anxieties of opportunity," linking mental health to the "precarious job market."
   Option (B) is INCORRECT. The author views helplines as merely "demonstrating what is possible," whereas "anxieties of opportunity" represent a broader, more complex layer of the problem.
   Option (C) is INCORRECT. The author does the opposite—they couple mental health with the "anxieties of opportunity" and the "precarious job market."
   Option (D) is INCORRECT. The author advocates for both "institutional accountability" and "diversity," not the prioritization of one over the other.
2. B) **The grueling and protracted nature of the admission process induces a state of emotional attrition prior to university entry.**
   "Hollowed out" refers to the psychological toll of "years of hard work and coaching" that begins in early adolescence, leaving students with "little reprieve."
   Option (A) is INCORRECT. While "debt" is mentioned as a potential reason for distress, "hollowed out" specifically describes the mental/emotional state resulting from the path taken, not a loss of "intellectual capacity."
   Option (C) is INCORRECT. "Hollowed out" refers to being empty or exhausted in spirit, not having a "full" or "mastered" syllabus in one's mind.
   Option (D) is INCORRECT. The passage uses "hollowed out" in a psychological context regarding "distress" and "attrition," not as a physical medical diagnosis of "sedentary" lifestyle.
3. A) **A precipitous and alarming escalation in student fatalities that mirrors the intensified competitive pressures of the previous decade**.
   The data shows a "record high" and a "65 per cent increase," which the author links to "hyper-competitive academic environments" and "unremitting pressure."
   Option (B) is INCORRECT. BITS Goa is cited as a specific example, but the NCRB data is a national aggregate (13,892 deaths), indicating the problem is widespread, not "geographically restricted."
   Option (C) is INCORRECT. Peer-support networks are identified as a remedy being demonstrated by IITs, not something that has been proven ineffective by the NCRB suicide data.
   Option (D) is INCORRECT. While the passage suggests students arrive "hollowed out" from coaching, the NCRB data itself only tracks deaths; it does not provide a direct statistical "inverse correlation" study.
4. B) **The psychological distress related to future prospects and employment**
   The term links mental health to the "increasingly precarious job market" and the fear of what comes after graduation.

Option (a) is INCORRECT. This describes the path to entry, whereas "anxieties of opportunity" refers to the future and the job market.
Option (c) is INCORRECT. Academic misconduct is never discussed; the anxiety is about the lack of available opportunities in a "precarious" market.
Option (d) is INCORRECT. Peer-support networks are presented as a solution, not as a source of "anxiety" or "opportunity" fears.

5. A) **The conflict between the implementation of progressive legal directives and the persistent cultural ethos of unremitting academic scrutiny.**
The passage highlights that despite "progressive interventions" and "Supreme Court directives" (the ideal/legal), a "systemic crisis" persists because campuses are still "built on unremitting pressure" (the reality/culture). This is the core tension driving the narrative.
Option (b) is INCORRECT. There is no "tension" or "divergence" between these two; they are both presented as tools for recognizing and investigating the same unified problem.
Option (c) is INCORRECT. The author does suggest that "restructuring of the curriculum" is a necessary "way forward" for student well-being. The passage never mentions "global engineering standards" or suggests that making the environment more empathetic would compromise the quality of education. This is an external assumption not found in the passage.
Option (d) is INCORRECT. The passage mentions both "paucity of seats" and an "increasingly precarious job market" as external pressures on the students. The passage states there is a "paucity" (shortage) of seats, not an "increasing number." Furthermore, these two factors work together to create pressure; they are not in tension with each other.

6. A) **(Q-P-S-R)**
Sentence Q, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह S1 में उल्लेखित यात्रा के "उद्देश्य" (purpose) की पहचान करता है। यह एक factual ground प्रदान करता है कि टीम वहां केवल एक साधारण चीज़—गोरिल्ला का अंगूठा—फिल्माने गई थी।
Sentence P, Sentence Q के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह उस अंगूठे को फिल्माने के लिए किए गए संघर्ष ("Why/How") को पेश करता है। यह बताता है कि गोरिल्ला तक पहुँचने के लिए उन्हें कितनी कठिन चढ़ाई करनी पड़ी। यह एक big test है।
Sentence S, Sentence P के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह उस कठिन यात्रा के परिणाम का विस्तार (elaboration) करता है। जहाँ P में चढ़ाई की बात थी, वहीं Sentence S यह बताता है कि अंत में क्या हुआ—एक साधारण अंगूठे के बजाय उन्हें एक "प्रसिद्ध मुलाकात" (famous encounter) मिली।
Sentence R, Sentence S के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे परिदृश्य को एक conclusion (निष्कर्ष) की ओर ले जाता है। यह उस मुलाकात के महत्व को समझाते हुए उसे डेविड के करियर का सबसे यादगार पल बताता है, जो सीधे S6 (100वें जन्मदिन और वृत्तचित्रों) से जुड़ता है।
Sentence Q comes at the beginning because it identifies the "purpose" of the trip mentioned in S1. It provides the essential factual ground by explaining that the team initially intended to show something as simple as a gorilla's thumb.
Sentence P follows Sentence Q because it introduces the "How" or the physical struggle involved. It details the grueling climb required to reach the habitat, serving as a critical test of the team's commitment to their goal.
Sentence S follows Sentence P because it provides an elaboration on what actually happened after the climb. It shifts the narrative from a technical filming goal (the thumb) to the famous, unplanned interaction with the playful group.

Sentence R follows Sentence S because it serves as the logical conclusion. It defines the legacy of that interaction as the most memorable moment in Attenborough's broadcasting history, leading directly into the anniversary documentaries mentioned in S6.

7. A) **Be tilting at windmills** (idiom) – Fighting imaginary or unrealistic problems काल्पनिक या निरर्थक समस्याओं से लड़ना
8. 8. D) **There are other fish in the sea** (idiom) – There are plenty of other choices or opportunities available बहुत सारे अन्य विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं
   • **Fish in troubled water** (idiom) – To take advantage of a confused or difficult situation मुसीबत का फायदा उठाना
   • **Neither fish nor fowl** (idiom) – Something that does not clearly belong to any category न इधर का न उधर का
   • **Be like a fish out of water** (idiom) – To feel uncomfortable in a particular situation असहज महसूस करना
9. D) Throw a hissy fit (idiom) – To suddenly become very angry or upset, often in an exaggerated or childish way गुस्से या झुंझलाहट में अचानक ज़ोरदार प्रतिक्रिया देना / नखरा करना
10. A) The correct spelling is '**Competent'** which means "having the necessary ability, knowledge, or skill to do something successfully" सक्षम, योग्य।
11. D) **No replacement required**
12. B) **Courageous** (adjective) – Brave, fearless, daring, valiant, heroic साहसी
    Synonym: **Bold** (adjective) – Brave, confident, daring, fearless निडर
    • **Fearful** (adjective) – Afraid, scared, timid, anxious भयभीत
    • **Shy** (adjective) – Timid, reserved, bashful, introverted संकोची
    • **Timid** (adjective) – Lacking courage, fearful, hesitant, nervous डरपोक
13. B) The correct spelling of 'sacrifise' is '**sacrifice'**, which means "giving up something valuable for a greater purpose" त्याग, बलिदान।
14. A) Acknowlege because the correct spelling is '**Acknowledge'**, which means "to accept, admit, or recognise something" स्वीकार करना, मानना।
15. C) **Approach** (noun/verb) – Coming near, advance, move closer पास आना
    Antonym: **Retreat** (noun/verb) – Moving away, withdrawal, backward movement पीछे हटना
    • **Advance** (verb) – To move forward, progress, go ahead आगे बढ़ना
    • **Near** (adjective/verb) – Close, nearby, approaching निकट
    • **Reach** (verb) – Arrive at, attain, get to पहुँचना
16. 16. A) **Foreign** (adjective) – External, overseas, alien, international विदेशी
    Antonym: **Domestic** (adjective) – Belonging to one's own country, internal, native, home-based घरेलू
    • **Alien** (adjective) – Belonging to another country, foreign, unfamiliar, strange विदेशी
    • **Overseas** (adjective) – Located in or relating to another country across the sea विदेश में
    • **External** (adjective) – Outside, outer, coming from outside बाहरी
17. C) **pore'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में "carefully examine" या "ध्यानपूर्वक देखना" का भाव है। "pore over" एक phrasal verb है जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को बहुत ध्यान से पढ़ना या जाँचना।

इसलिए, “The bank manager will pore over the documents carefully before signing” बिल्कुल सही है।

• 'pore' should be used because the sentence conveys the idea of examining something very carefully. “Pore over” is a phrasal verb meaning to study or inspect something closely. Hence, “pore” is the most appropriate choice.

18. D) **Misogamist** (noun) – A person who hates or is against marriage विवाह-विरोधी व्यक्ति
• **Celibate** (noun/adjective) – A person who abstains from marriage and sexual relations ब्रह्मचारी (यह व्यक्ति शादी नहीं करता, पर जरूरी नहीं कि वह शादी के खिलाफ हो)
• **Ascetic** (noun) – A person who practices severe self-discipline and abstains from worldly pleasures तपस्वी (यह जीवन-शैली है, शादी के विरोध से संबंधित नहीं)
• **Misogynist** (noun) – A person who hates women स्त्री-द्वेषी (यह महिलाओं से घृणा करता है, विवाह से नहीं)

19. C) Lexicographer (noun) – A person who compiles or writes dictionaries शब्दकोश बनाने वाला
• **Linguist** (noun) – A person skilled in languages or who studies linguistics भाषाविद्
• **Grammarian** (noun) – A person who studies or writes about grammar व्याकरण विशेषज्ञ
• **Calligrapher** (noun) – A person skilled in beautiful handwriting सुलेखक

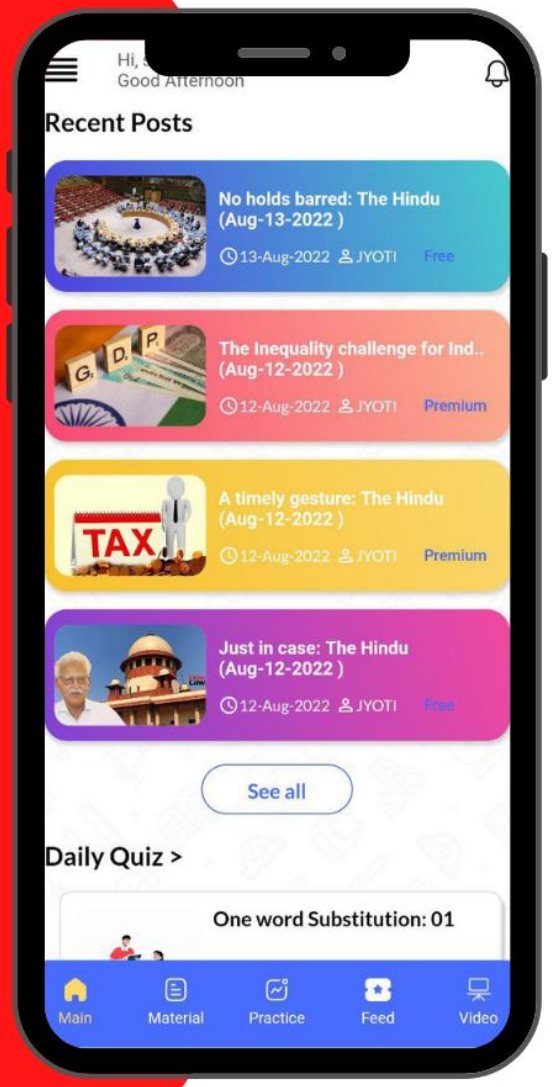
20. B)) **at'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि “quick at + gerund (V-ing)” एक सही grammatical structure है, जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य को जल्दी सीखने या करने में दक्ष होना। यहाँ “picking up more than eleven languages” एक gerund phrase है, इसलिए “at” सबसे उपयुक्त preposition है। अतः “Raja Ram Mohan Roy was quick at picking up more than eleven languages” सही होगा।
• ‘at’ should be used because “quick at + gerund” is the correct grammatical structure, which means being fast or skilled in doing something. Here, “picking up more than eleven languages” is a gerund phrase, so “at” is the most appropriate preposition. Thus, the sentence is correctly formed as “Raja Ram Mohan Roy was quick at picking up more than eleven languages.”

21. D) into सही है क्योंकि 'born into' एक fixed idiom है जिसका इस्तेमाल यह बताने के लिए होता है कि कोई इंसान जन्म से किस रुतबे या माहौल (status) में आया है। Among के साथ plural noun (जैसे लोग) चाहिए। In बहुत basic है और यहाँ सही अर्थ नहीं देता। With का इस्तेमाल खूबियों या चीज़ों के लिए होता है ("born with privilege" नहीं होता)।
into is correct because "born into" is the standard English idiom used to describe the socioeconomic class or circumstances a person enters at birth (e.g., "born into wealth/privilege"). Among requires a plural noun indicating people (e.g., "born among privileged elites"). In is too generic and fails to capture the transition into a social state. With pairs with physical objects or personal traits ("born with a silver spoon" or "born with talent"), not abstract social classes.

22. D) **convention** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब समाज की सदियों पुरानी परंपराएँ और एक तयशुदा (traditional) जीवनशैली है। Prestige का मतलब इज़्ज़त या रुतबा होता है, लेकिन यहाँ उस 'परंपरा' की बात हो रही है जिसे निभाना उसे पसंद नहीं था। Propriety का मतलब सिर्फ अच्छी तमीज़ (good manners) होता है। Conformity का मतलब दूसरों की देखा-देखी करना है।
convention is correct because it refers to the traditional, generally accepted rules and expected way of life of the aristocracy. It perfectly sets up the contrast for her later rebellion. Prestige means high status, but a "life of prestige" does not contrast as sharply with her later rebellion as a "life of convention" (following the rules) does. Propriety refers strictly to polite

manners and good behavior. Conformity means blending in with the crowd, but lacks the specific "traditional rules" nuance of convention.

23. B) **debutante** सही है क्योंकि यह एक फिक्स शब्द है जो उस युवा और अमीर लड़की के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है जिसे पहली बार आधिकारिक तौर पर रानी (Queen) के सामने पेश किया जाता है। Heiress का मतलब सिर्फ जायदाद की वारिस होता है। Patrician और Noblewoman का मतलब शाही महिला होता है, लेकिन ये शब्द 'पेश किए जाने' वाली खास रस्म के लिए नहीं हैं।
 debutante is correct because it is the exact historical and cultural term for a young, upper-class woman making her formal "debut" into high society by being presented to a monarch. Heiress simply means a woman who will inherit money; it has nothing to do with the presentation ritual. Patrician and Noblewoman are generic terms for a female aristocrat of any age.
24. D) **groomed** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब किसी इंसान को एक खास भूमिका (role) के लिए बहुत ध्यान से तैयार करना और तराशना होता है। Tutorial ग्रामर का एक बहुत बड़ा जाल (trap) है—यह एक noun है, जबकि यहाँ verb की third form चाहिए थी। Primed का मतलब किसी एक काम के लिए तुरंत तैयार करना होता है। Bred का इस्तेमाल खून या खानदान के लिए होता है, सिखाने के लिए नहीं।
groomed is correct because it means to be carefully trained, polished, and prepared over a long period for a specific social role. Tutorial is a massive grammatical trap—it is a noun or an adjective, but the sentence requires a past participle verb (like tutored). Primed means made ready for a specific, short-term event (like priming a weapon), lacking the lifelong "polishing" nuance. Bred refers to genetics and birth, whereas the passage is about her active training after birth.
25. A) **recoiled** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब घिन या नफरत महसूस करके एकदम झटके से पीछे हटना होता है। Cringe ग्रामर का एक बड़ा trap है—यह present tense में है, जबकि पूरी कहानी past tense में है। Defected का इस्तेमाल देश या पार्टी छोड़ने के लिए होता है, किसी 'रस्म' के लिए नहीं। Shied का मतलब शर्मा कर या घबरा कर पीछे हटना होता है (जो उसकी आक्रामक पर्सनालिटी से बिल्कुल मेल नहीं खाता)।
 recoiled is correct because it means to suddenly spring back or withdraw in deep horror or disgust, matching her extreme hatred of her lifestyle. Cringe is a brilliant grammatical trap—it means to feel inward embarrassment, but it is in the present tense, whereas the entire passage requires a past tense verb. Defected is logically flawed; you defect from a country or to an army, you do not defect from a "ritual." Shied means to pull away nervously or timidly, which is far too weak for a woman who later hijacked a helicopter.



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