

## Tracking **nursing**: On the Nurses Registration and Tracking System

A fully updated live nurses portal will be of **immense** benefit to the nation

For a country where the human **resources** in health care **will** always **fall short of** the recommended patient-professional ratio, it is important to make sure that every single resource is **harnessed**. However, government **data tabled** in the Lok Sabha **have** shown that the **Nurses Registration and Tracking System**, created over seven years ago, **has** registered less than a third of the total nurses in the country. Only 14.24 lakh of the 46.02 lakh registered nursing personnel have been **enrolled**, leaving 31.78 lakh outside the national system. Clearly, the **move** to create an **accurate** national registry and **streamline** registration-related services on a single platform for all nurses **is far from yielding** satisfactory results. There are also **stark** regional **disparities**, and unexpected performances with the large southern States (Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh) figuring among the **laggers**, while Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha show between 80%-99% enrolment rates. The Indian Nursing Council has **attributed the delays to** issues **rooted in jurisdiction**, and federal **tension, on the grounds** that primary registration **is** legally the responsibility of individual State Nursing Registration Councils. To receive a National Unique Identity card and nurse passbook, nurses **rely on** verification by their **respective** State Nursing Councils. Further, the charge is that several State councils have **resisted migrating** fully to the central portal and continue operating independent parallel systems.

Poor nurse **registration** — **irrespective of** whether it is caused by incomplete digital tracking systems, outdated State registries, delayed licensing, or regional autonomy — **has widespread** consequences across health-care systems, apart from personally affecting nurses. For nurses, there will be delays in **sanctioning** their requests for inter-State transfer and **credential** verification for **overseas** employment. For the nation, without a centralised live registry that can provide a true measure of how many nurses (with specialisations) are available where, there might be **artificial** surpluses or **deficits** on paper, **leading to** less-than-ideal **deployment** of resources, and implementation of policy decisions. **Fragmented** registries also make it easy for unverified individuals, **impersonators**, or personnel with **revoked** licences to practise using fraudulent credentials, thus **compromising** patient safety. A live tracker would be of **utmost** use during public health emergencies — including disease **outbreaks** and natural disasters. Else, it could be impossible for state agencies to track, **mobilise** or **deploy** specialised nursing personnel to high-alert zones. **Given** the **crucial** complementary role, and in some areas, even the primary role that nurses play in the health-care system, efforts must be made to ensure that all nurses are brought into the portal.

**[Practice Exercise]**

- **Deploy** (verb) – utilize, employ, use, mobilize, station उपयोग में लाना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Nursing** (noun) - the job of being a nurse  
नर्सिंग
2. **Immense** (adjective) - vast, enormous, huge,  
massive, tremendous अपार
3. **Fall short of** (phrasal verb) - fail to reach, be  
deficient कम पड़ना
4. **Harness** (verb) - utilize, exploit, employ,  
mobilize, make use of उपयोग में लाना
5. **Table** (verb) - submit, present, introduce, put  
forward, lay before संसद आदि में आधिकारिक  
रूप से पेश करना
6. **Enroll** (verb) - register, enlist, sign up, recruit,  
book नामांकन करना
7. **Accurate** (adjective) - correct, exact, precise,  
faultless, true सटीक
8. **Streamline** (verb) - simplify, optimize,  
organize, modernize, order व्यवस्थित
9. **Far from** (phrase) - away from, contrary to  
दूर-दूर तक नहीं
10. **Yield** (verb) - produce, generate, provide,  
deliver, bring in परिणाम देना
11. **Stark** (adjective) - clear, sharp, obvious,  
glaring, distinct स्पष्ट
12. **Disparity** (noun) - inequality, difference,  
imbalance, discrepancy, variance असमानता
13. **Lagger** (noun) - slowpoke, straggler, slow  
performer, trailing person पिछड़ने वाला
14. **Attribute to** (phrasal verb) - to think that  
someone or something has a particular  
quality or feature के जिम्मे ठहराना
15. **Root in** (phrasal verb) - to originate from में  
निहित होना
16. **Jurisdiction** (noun) - authority, control, legal  
power, domain, purview अधिकार क्षेत्र
17. **On the grounds** (phrase) - on the basis of, for  
the reason that के आधार पर
18. **Rely on** (phrasal verb) - to depend on भरोसा  
करना या निर्भर रहना
19. **Respective** (adjective) - individual, particular,  
corresponding, own संबंधित
20. **Resist** (verb) - oppose, fight against,  
withstand, defy, combat विरोध करना
21. **Migrate** (verb) - shift, transfer, move,  
transition, relocate स्थानांतरित होना
22. **Irrespective of** (phrase) - not being affected  
by something के बावजूद
23. **Widespread** (adjective) - extensive,  
sweeping, broad, pervasive, universal व्यापक
24. **Sanction** (verb) - approve, authorize,  
endorse, permit, clear मंजूरी देना
25. **Credential** (noun) - qualification, certificate,  
credential, document, reference प्रमाण-पत्र
26. **Overseas** (adjective) - abroad, foreign,  
international, across the sea, transoceanic  
विदेशी
27. **Artificial** (adjective) - fake, fabricated,  
synthetic, manufactured, fictitious बनावटी
28. **Deficit** (noun) - shortfall, shortage,  
deficiency, loss, gap घाटा
29. **Lead to** (phrasal verb) - to cause or result  
कारण बनना

30. **Deployment** (noun) - positioning, placement, stationing, arrangement, allocation तैनाती
31. **Fragmented** (adjective) - divided, broken, splintered, fractured, disjointed खंडित
32. **Impersonator** (noun) - fake, pretender, fraud, mimic, masquerader रूप बदलने वाला
33. **Revoke** (verb) - cancel, withdraw, rescind, repeal, invalidate रद्द करना
34. **Compromise** (verb) - undermine, jeopardize, endanger, weaken, risk जोखिम में डालना
35. **Utmost** (adjective) - maximum, greatest, ultimate, supreme, highest परम
36. **Outbreak** (noun) - eruption, flare-up, epidemic, surge, explosion अचानक फैलाव
37. **Mobilise** (verb) - rally, assemble, marshal, gather, deploy गोलबंद करना
38. **Given** (preposition) - considering, taking into account, in view of, granted देखते हुए
39. **Crucial** (adjective) - vital, critical, essential, pivotal, decisive अति महत्वपूर्ण

### Summary of the Editorial

1. A **fully updated and live national nursing portal** would greatly benefit India's healthcare system.
2. India already faces a shortage of healthcare professionals, so it is essential to **properly utilise and track every available nursing resource**.
3. The Nurses Registration and Tracking System was created over seven years ago, but its enrolment remains **far below expectations**.
4. Out of **46.02 lakh registered nursing personnel**, only **14.24 lakh** have been enrolled on the national portal.
5. This means that **31.78 lakh nurses** are still outside the national tracking system, showing that the system has not achieved its intended purpose.
6. There are **major regional disparities** in enrolment, with some southern States such as Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh performing poorly.
7. In contrast, **Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha** have achieved remarkably high enrolment rates of around **80%-99%**.
8. The Indian Nursing Council has attributed the delays to **jurisdictional issues and tensions between the Centre and States**.
9. Since primary registration is the responsibility of **State Nursing Registration Councils**, nurses depend on their respective State councils for verification.
10. Several State councils have reportedly **resisted migrating completely to the central portal** and continue to maintain separate registration systems.
11. Poor registration creates difficulties for nurses, including delays in **inter-State transfers, licence-related processes and overseas credential verification**.
12. For the government, fragmented records can create an **incorrect picture of the availability and distribution of nurses**, resulting in inefficient deployment of healthcare resources.
13. Separate and outdated registries can also allow **unverified individuals, impersonators and nurses with revoked licences** to practise using fraudulent credentials, putting patient safety at risk.
14. A live national nursing tracker would be particularly valuable during **disease outbreaks, natural disasters and other public health emergencies**, as authorities could quickly identify and mobilise specialised nurses.
15. The editorial concludes that, given the **crucial and sometimes primary role of nurses in healthcare**, all nurses must be brought onto a **single, accurate, centralised and continuously updated national portal**.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. In the first paragraph, the author uses the example of "Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha" primarily to illustrate the: [Editorial page]
  - A. anomalous distribution of digital adoption where traditionally lagging regions outperform the prosperous states.
  - B. inherent impossibility of achieving a unified national registry without resolving the deep jurisdictional issues.
  - C. administrative ease with which eastern states have successfully integrated their local registries into the portal.
  - D. direct correlation between geographic proximity to the capital and the actual speed of migrating to central platforms.
2. According to the passage, why is a centralized national registry deemed essential for the country's health sector?
  - A. It provides a legal framework that allows nurses to seek international employment without needing any state-level audits.
  - B. It enables the strategic allocation of human capital by identifying the actual geographical distribution of specialized skills.
  - C. It functions as a primary administrative solution to bridge the patient-to-professional gap by digitizing the clinical duties of nurses.
  - D. It ensures that only personnel with central authorization can be mobilized for disaster relief, thereby preventing any localized crisis.
3. According to the passage, why is the centralized national registry currently failing to achieve its primary objective of a unified health database?
  - A. It lacks the legislative power to override the patient-professional ratios that determine the national allocation of medical personnel.
  - B. It is limited by the technological inability of traditionally underdeveloped eastern regions to synchronize their outdated legacy records.
  - C. It is hindered by administrative friction where provincial entities maintain autonomous systems instead of transitioning to the central portal.
  - D. It fails because medical practitioners prioritize international credentialing over domestic registration needed for active national mobility.
4. Which tense is mainly used in the passage to convey the current status and historical results of the nursing registry?
  - A. Present Perfect, to link the outcomes of past administrative efforts to the current status of the registry.
  - B. Simple Past, to provide a sequential historical narrative concerning the evolution of the nursing council.
  - C. Simple Future, to outline the specific legislative mandates that are expected to be enacted in the decade.
  - D. Present Continuous, to depict the actual real-time progression of data synchronization across the states.
5. What type of clause is the underlined part in the sentence: "For a country where the human resources in health care will always fall short of the recommended patient-professional ratio, it is important to make sure that every single resource is harnessed."

- A. Adverbial clause  
B. Relative clause  
C. Independent clause  
D. Noun clause
6. **Direction: In the following question, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered S1 and S6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C, and D. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**  
S1. The day I started working on this story about Duolingo it seemed to be everywhere.  
A. A Sri Lankan waitress in Brooklyn switched from English to Spanish when she heard my mother and I speaking, crediting Duolingo for her skills.  
B. I heard from a friend who was celebrating her 800-day Spanish practice streak on the app.  
C. But my deep interest in the world's most downloaded language-learning app truly began last year when I saw first-hand its significant impact on new migrants to the US, a country undergoing one of the largest migration waves of the decade.  
D. I read about a journalist from The Guardian who became addicted to learning Italian.  
S6. At some point in their long journeys, Duolingo becomes an essential tool for these people on the move.  
A. D-B-C-A  
B. A-B-D-C  
C. B-A-D-C  
D. B-D-A-C
7. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**  
1. Tuesday's commute brings an update on the woman who vanished in the centre of Edinburgh.  
2. By Friday afternoon, she's tangled in the twisted web of half-truths and omissions with links to several cold cases.  
3. On Monday it might be a mysterious poisoning in Miami, while she's getting ready for work.  
4. This is an average week for Billie Norman, 32, who's rarely seen without her earphones in and a thoughtful look playing across her brow.  
A. 3-1-2-4  
B. 4-3-1-2  
C. 3-4-1-2  
D. 1-2-3-4
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence.**  
The police \_\_\_\_\_ helmet lay on the table.  
A. officers  
B. officers'  
C. officer  
D. officer's
9. **Select the meaning of the given idiom.**  
A wild-goose chase

- A. Useless search  
B. Timely action  
C. Wise decision  
D. Delayed action
10. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**  
A speech made to oneself  
A. Soliloquy  
B. Solitary  
C. Eloquent  
D. Dialogue
11. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options.**  
The player was declare run-out as he failed to complete the run.  
A. run-out as  
B. he failed to  
C. complete the run  
D. The player was declare
12. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**  
They couldn't find what they wanted and decide to look elsewhere  
A. No substitution required  
B. have decided to look  
C. had decided looking  
D. decided to look
13. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**  
Who believes others easily and can be cheated  
A. Incredible  
B. Gullible  
C. Fraud  
D. Native
14. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options.**  
If they said nothing, she could sense their disapproval of her suggestion.  
A. If they said nothing  
B. her suggestion.  
C. their disapproval of  
D. she could sense
15. **Select the synonym of the given word.**  
Aroma  
A. Sneeze  
B. Stench  
C. Stink  
D. Scent
16. **Select the synonym of the given word.**

Confusion

- A. Assurance
- B. Muddle
- C. Devotion
- D. Clarity

17. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options.**

In the evening he likes to read books and articles that have nothing to do of his work.

- A. do of his work.
- B. In the evening he likes
- C. that have nothing to
- D. to read books and articles

18. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. Comittee
- B. Committe
- C. Comeettie
- D. Committee

19. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. Anniversery
- B. Anniversary
- C. Anniversiry
- D. Aniversary

20. **Select the antonym of the given word.**

Delicious

- A. Insipid
- B. Tepid
- C. Salty
- D. Gross

**Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:**

Janabai is one of the most prominent saints of the Varkari tradition, said Vishaka Hari in a discourse. Janabai demonstrated through her life that work and worship need not be \_\_\_\_ (1).

Every task she performed became an act of devotion, transforming her entire day into uninterrupted \_\_\_\_ (2) of Lord Panduranga (Vithoba).

Lord Panduranga of Pandharpur is renowned for His countless divine plays (leelas) with His devotees. Among the inspiring lives of saints such as Namdev, Tukaram, Dnyaneshwar and Sakubai, the story of Janabai \_\_\_\_ (3) a uniquely intimate place because of the Lord's personal affection for her.

Janabai was a simple, innocent girl who came to the sacred town of Pandharpur drawn by deep devotion. She found refuge in the home of Saint Namdev, where she lived as a humble servant doing household chores. Her daily life \_\_\_\_ (4) of sweeping the house, scrubbing floors, pounding grain, and preparing cow dung cakes for fuel. Yet, while performing every task, her heart remained absorbed in the constant remembrance of Panduranga. She proved that sincere devotion does not require \_\_\_\_ (5) or rituals alone; even ordinary household work can become divine worship when performed with love for God.



21. **Select the most appropriate option for (1):**

- A. discrete
- B. disconnect
- C. discreet
- D. indiscrete

22. **Select the most appropriate option for (2):**

- A. anamnesis
- B. recollection
- C. oblivion
- D. obfuscation

23. **Select the most appropriate option for (3):**

- A. occupy
- B. occupies
- C. occupied
- D. occupying

24. **Select the most appropriate option for (4):**

- A. consisted
- B. comprised
- C. composed
- D. contain

25. **Select the most appropriate option for (5):**

- A. sequestration
- B. reclusiveness
- C. gregariousness
- D. cenobitism

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

1. A) **anomalous distribution of digital adoption where traditionally lagging regions outperform the prosperous states.**

The passage highlights these states to demonstrate "stark regional disparities, and unexpected performances", contrasting traditionally prosperous southern states (Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh) that are lagging behind with traditionally developing states like Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha achieving high enrolment rates (80%–99%).

(b) is incorrect because the jurisdictional/federal tension issue is discussed separately, in connection with the Indian Nursing Council's explanation for delays — not specifically illustrated through the Bihar/Jharkhand/Odisha example. This example is about performance disparity, not about proving impossibility of a unified registry.

(c) is incorrect because the passage does not attribute the eastern states' success to "administrative ease" — no such reasoning or explanation is provided in the passage for why these states performed well.

(d) is incorrect because the passage makes no mention of geographic proximity to the capital as a factor influencing registration speed.

2. B) **It enables the strategic allocation of human capital by identifying the actual geographical distribution of specialized skills.**

The second paragraph states that without a centralized live registry "that can provide a true measure of how many nurses (with specialisations) are available where, there might be artificial surpluses or deficits on paper, leading to less-than-ideal deployment of resources, and implementation of policy decisions." Thus, it is essential for accurately mapping resources and making strategic deployment decisions.

Option A: The passage mentions delays in credential verification for overseas employment, but it does not state that a central registry removes the need for state-level audits entirely.

Option C: Digitizing "clinical duties" is never mentioned in the passage; the registry tracks enrolment and registration data, not day-to-day clinical work.

Option D: While the live tracker helps mobilize personnel during emergencies, the passage does not claim that only centrally authorized personnel can respond or that local crisis response is completely prevented.

3. C) **It is hindered by administrative friction where provincial entities maintain autonomous systems instead of transitioning to the central portal.**

The passage attributes the delay in full implementation to "issues rooted in jurisdiction, and federal tension," explaining that primary registration falls under State Nursing Registration Councils. Furthermore, it notes that "several State councils have resisted migrating fully to the central portal and continue operating independent parallel systems." This administrative friction and reliance on state-level autonomy are the main reasons given for the failure to create a unified national database.

Option A: The passage mentions patient-professional ratios as context for the overall shortage, but not as a legislative limitation preventing the central registry from being built.

Option B: Contrary to this option, the passage notes that eastern regions (Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha) actually performed unexpectedly well (80%–99% enrolment), so technological inability on their part is incorrect.

Option D: The passage states that incomplete registration causes delays in overseas verification for nurses, not that nurses actively prioritize international credentials over domestic registration to the detriment of the system.

4. A) **Present Perfect, to link the outcomes of past administrative efforts to the current status of the registry.**

The author frequently uses the Present Perfect tense throughout the passage to describe actions that began in the past (over seven years ago) but directly impact or define the current state of affairs. Examples from the passage include: "data tabled in the Lok Sabha have shown..." "created over seven years ago, has registered less than a third..." "Only 14.24 lakh... have been enrolled..." "The Indian Nursing Council has attributed the delays..."

"has widespread consequences..."

Option B (Simple Past): The passage is not a chronological historical narrative (e.g., "In 1980, X happened, then in 1990, Y happened"). It discusses an ongoing administrative issue using present-focused tenses.

Option C (Simple Future): The passage focuses primarily on the current crisis and past registration failures, not future legislative mandates.

Option D (Present Continuous): While present continuous forms appear occasionally in general discussions, the passage relies heavily on present perfect and simple present tenses to outline the data and administrative status rather than describing moment-by-moment real-time data sync.

5. B) **Relative clause**

The clause begins with the relative adverb "where", which immediately follows the noun phrase "a country". In this context, "a country" is the antecedent (the noun being modified or described).

A Relative Clause (also known as an Adjective Clause) acts like an adjective: it modifies a noun or pronoun in the main clause. The clause "where the human resources in health care will always fall short of the recommended patient-professional ratio" gives specific, descriptive information about which kind of country is being referred to. Because it modifies the noun "country", it functions adjectivally. Relative clauses are frequently introduced by relative adverbs such as where, when, or why when they modify nouns denoting place, time, or reason.

Example: "This is the city [where I was born]." → Modifies "city" (Relative clause).

6. D) **B-D-A-C**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence B S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में बताया गया है कि लेखक को Duolingo "हर जगह" (everywhere) दिखने लगा था। Sentence B इसका पहला सीधा उदाहरण (first example) देता है कि उसने अपनी एक दोस्त से 800-दिन की स्ट्रीक के बारे में सुना।
- Sentence D Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह "हर जगह" दिखने वाले ऐप के प्रभाव का दूसरा उदाहरण (second example) देता है—द गार्डियन (The Guardian) के एक पत्रकार की कहानी जो इटैलियन सीखने का आदी हो गया।
- Sentence A Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इसी सूची का तीसरा उदाहरण (third example) देता है—ब्रुकलिन में एक श्रीलंकाई वेट्रेस का स्पेनिश बोलना। यह एक के बाद एक घटनाओं का तार्किक क्रम पूरा करता है।
- Sentence C Sentence A के बाद आएगा और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह "But" (लेकिन) से शुरू होता है और बात को आम कहानियों से हटाकर लेखक की "गहरी दिलचस्पी" (deep interest) के असली विषय—प्रवासियों (migrants) पर इसके प्रभाव—की ओर मोड़ता है। S6 बिल्कुल सही तरीके से इसी बात को conclude करता है, यह बताते हुए कि कैसे यह ऐप इन प्रवासियों की लंबी यात्राओं (long journeys) में एक जरूरी टूल बन जाता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence B follows S1 immediately because S1 sets the premise that Duolingo seemed to be "everywhere," and Sentence B provides the first direct piece of evidence for this claim (the friend with the 800-day streak).
- Sentence D follows Sentence B because it continues the list of daily encounters, introducing the second example of the app's reach (the journalist from The Guardian).
- Sentence A follows Sentence D because it provides the third example in this sequence (the Sri Lankan waitress), completing the author's list of everyday people using the app.
- Sentence C comes after Sentence A and connects perfectly to S6. The word "But" signals a shift in the narrative, moving away from these casual encounters to the actual root of the author's "deep interest"—the app's impact on new migrants. S6 then acts as the conclusion for this specific block, directly referencing these exact migrants and explaining how the app becomes an essential tool during their "long journeys."

## 7. A) 3-1-2-4

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 3 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा। यह passage का बिल्कुल पहला वाक्य है। लेखक ने जानबूझकर एक 'hook' (सस्पेंस) बनाने के लिए नाम की जगह "she" का इस्तेमाल किया है, और सप्ताह की शुरुआत "Monday" (सोमवार) से करते हुए कहानी शुरू की है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह समय के क्रम (chronological order) को सीधा आगे बढ़ाता है— सोमवार के बाद "Tuesday" (मंगलवार) की दिनचर्या बताता है।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह सप्ताह के अंत यानी "Friday" (शुक्रवार) तक पहुँचकर यह बताता है कि वह इन सस्पेंस कहानियों में कितनी गहराई तक उलझ जाती है। यह सोमवार से शुक्रवार का एक पूरा क्रम बनाता है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस 4-वाक्यों के हिस्से का conclusion (और रहस्य से पर्दा उठाने वाला वाक्य) है। "This is an average week..." कहकर यह बताता है कि यह सोमवार से शुक्रवार का रूटीन किसका है—Billie Norman का। यह पूरे हिस्से को शानदार तरीके से समाप्त करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 3 starts the paragraph. It is the exact first line of the text. The author intentionally uses a literary hook, starting with the pronoun "she" and establishing a timeline starting "On Monday" to build curiosity before revealing who the subject is.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 3 because it strictly maintains the chronological sequence, moving logically from Monday to "Tuesday's commute."
- Sentence 2 follows Sentence 1 because it jumps to the end of the work week ("By Friday afternoon"), completing the timeline of her listening habits.
- Sentence 4 comes after Sentence 2 because it acts as the conclusion and the "reveal." The phrase "This is an average week..." summarizes the Monday-Friday timeline just described, finally introducing the noun ("Billie Norman") that the earlier pronouns referred to, wrapping up the sequence perfectly.

8. D) **Officer's** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ possessive case की आवश्यकता है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि पुलिस अधिकारी का हेलमेट मेज पर पड़ा है, इसलिए 'officer's' यहाँ सही है। 'Officers'' का इस्तेमाल तब होता है जब कई अधिकारियों की संपत्ति या संबंध हो, जो इस मामले में नहीं है। 'Officer' और 'Officers' possessive नहीं हैं, इसलिए वे यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- 'Officer's' should be used because a possessive case is needed here. The sentence says that the police officer's helmet is lying on the table, making 'officer's' correct in this context. 'Officers' is used when there is possession or relation to multiple officers, which is not the case here. 'Officer' and 'Officers' are not possessive, so they are not appropriate here

9. A) **A wild-goose chase** (idiom) – Useless search व्यर्थ की खोज

10. A) **Soliloquy** (noun) – A speech made to oneself, often used in drama to reveal a character's inner thoughts. एकालाप

- **Solitary** (adjective) – Existing or living alone; single; isolated. एकांत
- **Eloquent** (adjective) – Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing. वाग्मी
- **Dialogue** (noun) – A conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or film. संवाद

11. D) 'declare' के बदले **'declared'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'was' के साथ Passive Voice में Verb का Past Participle (V3) आता है; जैसे— The player was declared run-out as he failed to complete the run.

- 'declared' will be used instead of 'declare' because with 'was', the Verb in Passive Voice takes the Past Participle (V3) form; Like— The player was declared run-out as he failed to complete the run.

12. D) 'decide' के बदले 'decided to look' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरा वाक्य Past Tense में है और 'decide' को भी Past Tense में बदलना आवश्यक है; जैसे— They couldn't find what they wanted and decided to look elsewhere.

- 'decided to look' will be used instead of 'decide' because the entire sentence is in Past Tense and 'decide' also needs to be changed to Past Tense; Like— They couldn't find what they wanted and decided to look elsewhere.

13. B) **Gullible** (adjective) – easily persuaded to believe something; credulous. भोला-भाला, सरलता से धोखा खा जाने वाला
- **Incredible** (adjective) – impossible to believe. अविश्वसनीय
  - **Fraud** (noun) – wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain. धोखाधड़ी
  - **Native** (adjective) – associated with the place or circumstances of a person's birth. स्थानीय, मूल निवासी
14. A) said' के बदले 'say' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर Conditional Sentence का Type 1 का प्रयोग हो रहा है, जिसमें If Clause में Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— If you study hard, you will pass.
- say' will be used instead of 'said' because here Type 1 Conditional Sentence is being used, in which Present Tense is used in the If Clause; Like— If you study hard, you will pass.
15. D) **Aroma** (noun) – A pleasant and distinctive smell, fragrance, scent. (सुगंध)  
Synonym: **Scent** (noun) – A distinctive smell, especially a pleasant one, fragrance, aroma. (खुशबू)
- **Sneeze** (noun) – A sudden involuntary expulsion of air from the nose and mouth due to irritation of one's nostrils. (छींक)
  - **Stench** (noun) – A strong and unpleasant smell, stink, reek. (दुर्गंध)
  - **Stink** (noun) – A strong and unpleasant smell, stench, reek. (बद)
16. B) **Confusion** (noun) – Lack of understanding, uncertainty, disarray, bewilderment. भ्रम  
Synonym: **Muddle** (noun) – A confused or disordered state, a jumble, a mess. गड़बड़ी
- **Assurance** (noun) – Confidence, certainty, conviction, guarantee. आश्वासन
  - **Devotion** (noun) – Love, loyalty, dedication, commitment. भक्ति
  - **Clarity** (noun) – Clearness, transparency, lucidity, intelligibility. स्पष्टता
17. A) do of his work' के बदले 'do with his work' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सही मुहावरा 'to have nothing to do with' है जिसका अर्थ है 'किसी चीज से कोई संबंध नहीं होना'; जैसे— He has nothing to do with this matter.  
do with his work' will be used instead of 'do of his work' because the correct phrase is 'to have nothing to do with' which means 'to have no connection or involvement with something'; Like— He has nothing to do with this matter.
18. D) The correct spelling is "**Committee**," समिति, कमेटी.
19. B) The correct spelling is '**Anniversary**, सालगिरह, वर्षगांठ
20. A) **Delicious** (adjective) – Highly pleasant to the taste, appetizing, tasty, scrumptious. स्वादिष्ट  
Antonym: **Insipid** (adjective) – Lacking flavor, tasteless, unappetizing, bland. बेस्वाद
- **Tepid** (adjective) – Lukewarm, moderately warm, mildly warm. गुनगुना
  - **Salty** (adjective) – Having a taste like that of salt, containing salt. नमकीन
  - **Gross** (adjective) – Unrefined, coarse, vulgar, crude.
21. A) **discrete**  
Discrete (spelled with -ete) is an adjective meaning separate, distinct, or individual. The passage states that work and worship do not need to be two separate entities (discrete). Disconnect is a verb or noun, making it grammatically incorrect after the linking structure "need not be". Discreet (spelled with -eet) means careful or cautious in speech/action to avoid offense—a homophone that alters the meaning entirely. Indiscrete means not divided into distinct parts, which is an antonym and logically contradicts the passage.  
In Hindi:
- यहाँ discrete का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ 'अलग-अलग' या 'पृथक' (separate/distinct) होता है। जनबाई ने दिखाया कि काम और पूजा दो अलग (discrete) चीज़ें नहीं हैं। Disconnect verb/noun है, जो "need not be" के बाद grammatically गलत है। Discreet का मतलब 'सावधान' या 'विचारशील' होता है (उच्चारण समान है, लेकिन अर्थ अलग है)। Indiscrete का मतलब 'अविभाजित' होता है, जो यहाँ अर्थ को उल्टा कर देगा।
22. B) **recollection**  
Recollection means the action or power of remembering or recalling something to mind, fitting the spiritual context of continuous devotion (recollection of Lord Panduranga). Anamnesis is a highly specialized philosophical/medical term referring to the recollection of ideas from a supposed previous existence (Platonic theory) or a patient's medical history, making it contextually inappropriate. Oblivion means total forgetfulness. Obfuscation means making something unclear or unintelligible.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ recollection का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ 'स्मरण' या 'याद' (remembrance) होता है। Anamnesis एक विशिष्ट दार्शनिक/चिकित्सीय शब्द है जो पूर्वजन्म की यादों या मेडिकल हिस्ट्री के लिए आता है, जो यहाँ असंगत है। Oblivion का मतलब 'विस्मृति' होता है। Obfuscation का मतलब 'बात को उलझाना' होता है।

23. B) **occupies**

Occupies is the correct simple present tense singular verb. The subject of the sentence is "the story of Janabai" (a third-person singular noun phrase). In English grammar, a singular subject in the simple present tense strictly requires a singular verb (verb + s/es) to state an enduring truth about her status among saints. Occupy is a plural verb. Occupied is in the simple past tense, which fails to convey her story's enduring present status. Occupying is a present participle that lacks an auxiliary verb.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ occupies का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि Subject "the story of Janabai" (जनबाई की कहानी) एक singular (एकवचन) third-person noun phrase है। Present tense के नियम के अनुसार singular subject के साथ verb में 's' या 'es' लगता है (occupies)। Occupy plural verb है। Occupied past tense है, जो कहानी के वर्तमान में बने हुए महत्व को दर्शाने में विफल रहता है। Occupying बिना helping verb के मुख्य क्रिया नहीं बन सकता।

24. A) **consisted**

Consisted is the only verb among the choices that grammatically collocates with the preposition of in the active voice (consisted of sweeping...). Comprised does not take the preposition "of" in standard active voice (her life comprised sweeping...). Composed requires the passive auxiliary construction (was composed of). Contain is in the base present tense form, which violates the past tense narrative ("was", "found", "lived") and does not collocate with "of".

In Hindi:

- यहाँ consisted का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि अंग्रेजी व्याकरण में active voice में इसके साथ ही निश्चित रूप से of preposition का प्रयोग होता है (consisted of - से मिलकर बना होना)। Comprised के साथ "of" का प्रयोग नहीं होता। Composed के साथ "was composed of" जैसी passive संरचना अनिवार्य होती है। Contain present tense में है और past narrative को तोड़ता है, साथ ही इसके बाद "of" नहीं आता।

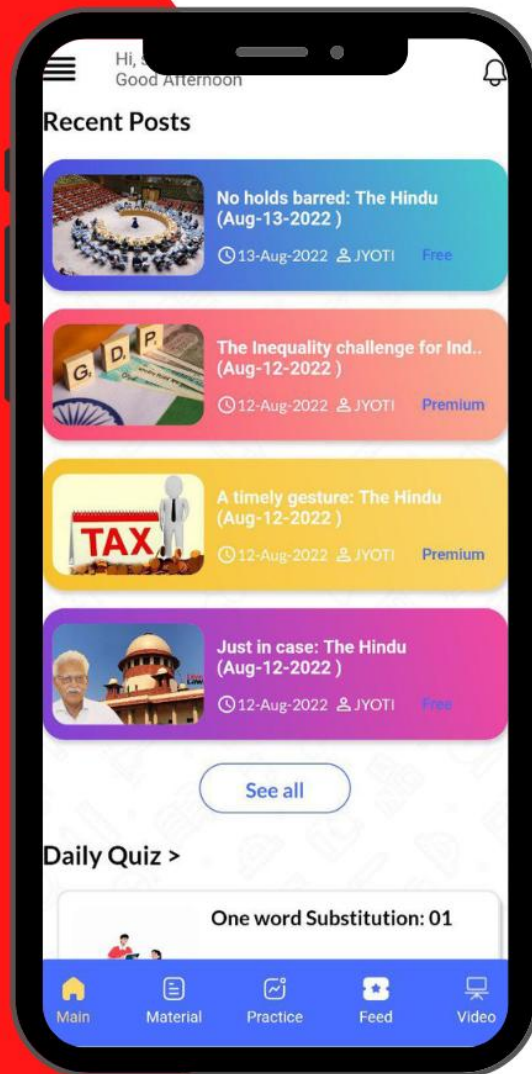
25. A) **sequestration**

- Sequestration refers to the state or practice of withdrawing into isolation, solitude, or retirement away from worldly affairs (seclusion/isolation). The passage highlights that sincere devotion does not require retreating into sequestration away from household tasks. Reclusiveness is a personal character trait/inclination toward solitude rather than a structural state or practice. Gregariousness means sociability (liking company). Cenobitism refers specifically to communal monastic living (the opposite of solitary retreat).

In Hindi:

- यहाँ sequestration का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ 'सांसारिक जीवन से एकांतवास' या 'अलग-थलग रहना' (seclusion/isolation) होता है। पैसेज बताता है कि भक्ति के लिए घर के काम छोड़कर एकांतवास (sequestration) में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। Reclusiveness व्यक्ति का 'अकेले रहने का स्वभाव' (trait) होता है। Gregariousness का अर्थ 'मिलनसार होना' होता है। Cenobitism का अर्थ 'मठों में सामूहिक रूप से रहना' होता है।





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