

Widening the football field is a good idea

The Indian football dressing room must soon get **accustomed to** English with a Western Australian twang. Indian **ancestry** has taken Ryan Williams, the **winger** from the Perth **suburb** of Subiaco, to India's national side — after **relinquishing** his Australian passport. This is not the first time **the country**, ranked 136th in the world, **has** looked beyond its borders to **address** its **dwindling** stock of quality footballers. A **decade** ago, **Arata Izumi**, whose father was from Gujarat, **wore** the India colours, but with **negligible** success. But this could be **the way forward**, as India **seeks to** move up the footballing ladder after **inhabiting** the lower **echelons** for decades.

Even **powerhouses** such as Spain and Italy **have** used the strategy to **strengthen** their national **squads**. The recent **instance** of success **has** been Cape Verde's **remarkable** journey from **whipping** boys to securing their **maiden** World Cup qualification. The second least populated **country** to have qualified for the world's grandest sporting **spectacle** **managed to** form a 25-member squad from **expatriates** settled in five different countries. Several football **associations**, especially of African nations, aggressively **seek** players of their heritage settled in Europe. In two World Cups, Jerome Boateng **turned up** for Germany and his half-brother Kevin Prince, also born in Berlin, appeared in Ghana's **garbs**.



But this country's welcoming **embrace** may not see a rush of footballers. The process is complex as they have to **forsake** their citizenship and passports, **as opposed to** the players in Africa, Europe, Australia and some American countries. Those from developed countries may **shy away from** the **gamble** of shifting to India, its sporting bodies **whimsical**, its policies shape-shifting frequently. If something goes wrong, reacquiring the old nationality is a **cumbersome** process. However, if Williams's move succeeds, at least some of those with Indian parentage could **entertain** thoughts of returning to the land of their ancestors.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Widen** (verb) – broaden, expand, extend, enlarge, increase चौड़ा करना
2. **Get accustomed to** (phrase) – become used to, adapt to, familiarize oneself with, adjust to अभ्यस्त हो जाना
3. **Ancestry** (noun) – lineage, descent, heritage, origin, roots वंश
4. **Winger** (noun) – a player who plays on the wing in sports like football.
5. **Suburb** (noun) – outskirts, residential area, neighbourhood, environs उपनगर
6. **Relinquish** (verb) – give up, surrender, renounce, abandon, forfeit त्यागना
7. **Address** (verb) – tackle, deal with, handle, attend to, confront समाधान करना
8. **Dwindling** (adjective) – declining, diminishing, decreasing, shrinking, fading घटता हुआ
9. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten years. दशक
10. **Negligible** (adjective) – insignificant, trivial, minimal, unimportant, slight नगण्य
11. **The way forward** (phrase) – the best course of action for future progress. आगे का रास्ता
12. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, endeavour, aim, strive कोशिश करना
13. **Inhabit** (verb) – occupy, live in, reside in, populate, dwell in निवास करना
14. **Echelon** (noun) – level, rank, tier, stratum, grade स्तर
15. **Powerhouse** (noun) – a powerful or dominant force, titan, giant, leader ताकतवर देश/टीम
16. **Strengthen** (verb) – reinforce, fortify, bolster, enhance, consolidate मजबूत करना
17. **Squad** (noun) – team, group, unit, contingent, roster दल
18. **Instance** (noun) – example, case, occurrence, illustration, specimen उदाहरण
19. **Remarkable** (adjective) – extraordinary, amazing, notable, impressive, phenomenal उल्लेखनीय
20. **Whipping boys** (noun) – a person or group that is regularly blamed or punished for others' mistakes. बलि का बकरा
21. **Maiden** (adjective) – first, initial, inaugural, debut, introductory पहला
22. **Spectacle** (noun) – event, show, display, extravaganza, sight तमाशा

23. **Manage** (to) (verb) – succeed, be able, contrive, achieve, accomplish कामयाब होना
24. **Expatriate** (noun) – emigrant, migrant, overseas citizen, non-resident प्रवासी
25. **Turn up** (phrasal verb) – appear, arrive, show up, come, present oneself पहुंचना
26. **Garb** (noun) – clothing, uniform, attire, dress, costume पोशाक
27. **Embrace** (noun) – acceptance, welcome, adoption, support, espousal अपनाना
28. **Forsake** (verb) – abandon, give up, renounce, relinquish, desert छोड़ना
29. **As opposed to** (phrase) – in contrast to, rather than, instead of, unlike के विपरीत
30. **Gamble** (noun) – risk, chance, uncertainty, venture, lottery जोखिम
31. **Whimsical** (adjective) – unpredictable, capricious, fickle, erratic, volatile मनमौजी
32. **Cumbersome** (adjective) – complicated, awkward, burdensome, unwieldy, inefficient जटिल
33. **Entertain** (verb) – consider, contemplate, think about, harbour, ponder विचार करना
34. **Ancestor** (noun) – forefather, forebear, predecessor, progenitor, antecedent पूर्वज
- **Shy away from** (phrase) – to avoid something that you dislike, fear, or do not feel confident about टालना, न करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Indian football team will soon hear English spoken with an Australian accent, as Ryan Williams joins the national squad.
2. Ryan Williams, a winger from Subiaco, Perth, has Indian ancestry and has chosen to play for India.
3. To do so, he had to relinquish his Australian passport, showing strong commitment to represent India.
4. India's football ranking is 136th in the world, and the country continues to struggle with a shortage of quality players.
5. This is not India's first experiment with overseas-born players; Arata Izumi, with a Gujarati father, represented India a decade ago but without much success.
6. Recruiting foreign-born players of Indian origin could be a strategic step forward to improve team performance.
7. Top football nations like Spain and Italy have also adopted similar strategies, using players of mixed or foreign backgrounds to strengthen their squads.
8. A remarkable example is Cape Verde, which built a 25-member team from expatriates in five countries and qualified for its first-ever FIFA World Cup.
9. African football associations often actively recruit players of their heritage living in Europe, expanding their talent pool.
10. The Boateng brothers illustrate this global trend—Jerome Boateng played for Germany, while his half-brother Kevin-Prince Boateng represented Ghana.
11. However, India's case is more complex, as its dual citizenship laws prevent players from holding another nationality.
12. Foreign players of Indian descent must give up their existing citizenship and passport to play for India.
13. This legal and bureaucratic hurdle discourages many from developed countries from taking the risk.
14. India's sports administration's inconsistency and unstable policies further make such transitions uncertain.
15. Yet, if Ryan Williams's move proves successful, it might inspire other players of Indian origin to reconnect with their roots and represent India on the international football stage.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Sarcastic
 - B. Analytical
 - C. Pessimistic
 - D. Humorous
2. **What overall stance does the passage take on recruiting diaspora players for India?**
 - A. It's promising but constrained by India's single-citizenship requirement and unpredictable sports administration.
 - B. It is futile because diaspora recruitment has never worked for any country.
 - C. India already ranks high thanks to diaspora recruitment.
 - D. The author opposes selecting foreign-born players on principle.
3. **Which country is highlighted for achieving its maiden World Cup qualification by assembling a squad largely from expatriates?**
 - A. Cape Verde
 - B. Iceland
 - C. Morocco
 - D. Uruguay
4. **What must players like Ryan Williams do in order to represent India?**
 - A. Relinquish their existing citizenship and passport
 - B. Obtain an Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card and keep their foreign passport
 - C. Sign a contract with an Indian Super League (ISL) club.
 - D. Reside in India for at least ten consecutive years.
5. **What is the part of speech and function of "shifting" in "the gamble of shifting to India"?**
 - A. Infinitive verb functioning as a complement of "may."
 - B. Present participle (adjective) directly modifying "gamble."
 - C. Gerund (noun) serving as the object of the preposition "of."
 - D. Finite verb in the present progressive tense.
6. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**
His **insatiable** curiosity led him to explore the unknown.
 - A. Satisfied
 - B. Contented
 - C. Unquenchable
 - D. Fulfilled
7. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The army showed great **aggression** during the battle.
 - A. Hostility
 - B. Peace
 - C. Attack
 - D. Assault
8. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.**
One who is indifferent to pleasure and pain.
 - A. Ascetic

- B. Esoteric
C. Stoic
D. Sceptical
9. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
The artist **exibhit** his paintings.
A. exhibit
B. exhibhit
C. exebit
D. exhebit
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The infection which causes/gums to bleed and teeth to fall out/results from the build-up of/a particular bacteria that is common to most mouths.
A. The infection which causes
B. gums to bleed and teeth to fall out
C. results from the build-up of
D. a particular bacteria that is common to most mouths.
11. **Fill in the blank with an appropriate option.**
I believe that we are _____ responsible for our choices.
A. profusely
B. durably
C. solely
D. ordinarily
12. **Directions: In the question, a word is given, followed by two suggested meanings. You are required to identify the correct meaning of the word and indicate your choice by using the code that follows**
'Enormity'
1. The fact of something being serious and grave
2. Abominable crime or sin
A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. Both 1 and 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2
13. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**
The novels of Jane Austen **give us a** a glimpse into the world of women
A. gave them the
B. given us a
C. gives us a
D. No improvement required
14. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. It's not without reason that revisions in the Class XII political science textbook have led to a hue and cry.

B. Periodic revision of learning material is par for the course.
C. How the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is going about it is problematic, ill-advised and smacks of narrow-mindedness.
D. Questions are bound to be raised over the strange logic of whitewashing contemporary events, skipping uncomfortable moments in India's history and choosing to ignore incidents of violence and protest.

- A. BDAC
- B. CABD
- C. BCAD
- D. ABCD

15. **Select the best express Synonym of the given highlighted word.**

A long-standing **rivalry** existed between the two neighboring schools.

- A. Friendship
- B. Competition
- C. Cooperation
- D. Unity

16. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the given sentence.**

Those earning less than Rs.10,000 are _____ from paying income tax.

- A. adjusted
- B. accepted
- C. collected
- D. exempted

17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

A committee will be set up/to explore the pros and cons by/a common fee structure, and will/take a final decision on it within a week.

- A. A committee will be set up
- B. to explore the pros and cons by
- C. a common fee structure, and will
- D. take a final decision on it within a week.

18. **Select the correct indirect (reported) speech for the sentence:**

"Don't go home yet," I told my colleague, "Remember you promised to finish your work before leaving."

- A. I told my colleague don't go home yet and to remember you promised to finish your work before leaving.
- B. I ordered my colleague not to go home yet and to remember that he promises to finish his work before leaving.
- C. I requested my colleague not to go home yet and to remember that he promised to finish his work before leaving.
- D. I advised my colleague not to go home yet and remembering that he had promised to finish his work before leaving.

19. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Many a slip between the cup and the lip

- A. The work is going as per plan and must be completed

- B. The cup is slippery and likely to break if you are not careful
- C. The tea is too hot and likely to burn the lips
- D. Bad things may happen before the task is finished

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

The speaker tried to **amplify** the problem to attract attention.

- A. Diminish
- B. Intensify
- C. Magnify
- D. Heighten

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

For a spiritual seeker, _____1_____ of the Divine is the ultimate goal. For him, God is not a concept or an outcome of the mind. In the Divine he sees an _____2_____ truth that _____3_____ the universe. ‘Kiv sachyara hoeye, kiv koorhe torey par’ – how can that truth dawn? How does one pierce the veil of falsehood to get to the truth? Guru Nanak poses this question right in the beginning of the Adi Granth. In our _____4_____ for an answer, we have over the ages devised numerous techniques. In the process, people go to holy places to bathe and wash their sins, observe silence, and keep fasts. While many follow the path of renunciation or ascetic austerities, others take the opposite course of letting the mind indulge _____5_____ whatever it wants, hoping that it will finally come to rest. Some believe that acquiring knowledge is the key, while some take the route of prayers and meditation. The Sikh Gurus have commented on these practices.

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

- A. Attainment
- B. Discouragement
- C. Improvement
- D. Achievement

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

- A. Omnipotent
- B. Accomplishment
- C. Advent
- D. Omnipresent

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

- A. Advance
- B. Propel
- C. Pervades
- D. Proved

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

- A. Expertise
- B. Quest
- C. Lenient
- D. Attitude

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

- A. on
- B. of
- C. by
- D. In

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Analytical

The passage analyses India's decision to include players of Indian ancestry from abroad, comparing it with examples from other nations like Spain, Italy, and Cape Verde. The tone remains objective and informative, focusing on reasons, comparisons, and possible outcomes rather than emotions or criticism.

- Sarcastic: There is no irony or mockery in the writer's approach. The language is factual, not mocking.
- Pessimistic: Although challenges are mentioned, the passage does not show hopelessness; it presents balanced reasoning.
- Humorous: The passage has no humorous or light-hearted element; it maintains a serious and informative tone.

2. A) It's promising but constrained by India's single-citizenship requirement and unpredictable sports administration.

The author calls widening the pool a "good idea" and shows it can work (Spain, Italy, Cape Verde) but notes India's hurdles: giving up prior citizenship, whimsical bodies, shifting policies.

- B: Wrong—passage cites successful examples (Spain, Italy, Cape Verde).
- C: Wrong—India is "ranked 136th" and seeking to "move up," not already high.
- D: Wrong—the tone supports the idea as "the way forward," not opposing it.

3. A) Cape Verde

Passage explicitly says Cape Verde went from "whipping boys" to their maiden World Cup by forming a squad from expatriates in five countries.

- B: Iceland did qualify (2018) but the passage doesn't cite them, nor as a maiden via expats story here.
- C: Morocco has qualified multiple times; not a maiden qualification case in the passage.
- D: Uruguay are historic champions; not the example used and certainly not maiden.

4. A) Relinquish their existing citizenship and passport

The passage states he joined "after relinquishing his Australian passport," and explains India's process requires forsaking citizenship.

- B: Wrong—passage contrasts India with places allowing dual arrangements; India requires giving up the prior passport.
- C: Wrong—club contracts aren't mentioned as a national eligibility requirement here.
- D: Wrong—no such residency rule is given; the key barrier described is citizenship, not a 10-year stay.

5. C) "Shifting" is a gerund; the preposition "of" takes a noun phrase object ("shifting to India").

- B: Not an adjectival participle; "of shifting" is a prepositional phrase headed by a gerund.

- C: Not an infinitive; the infinitive would be “to shift,” but here “to” belongs to the complement of the gerund (“shifting to India”).
 - D: Not a finite verb; there is no auxiliary and no subject for a progressive tense here.
6. C) **Insatiable** (adjective) – unquenchable, ravenous, greedy, voracious, never-ending अतृप्त
Synonym: **Unquenchable** (adjective) – impossible to satisfy (अतृप्त)
- **Satisfied** (adjective) – content with what one has (संतुष्ट)
 - **Contented** (adjective) – happy and satisfied (संतुष्ट)
 - **Fulfilled** (adjective) – achieved or satisfied (पूरा हुआ)
7. B) **Aggression** (noun) – Attack, hostility, assault, invasion, violence. आक्रामकता
Antonym: **Peace** (noun) – Calm, harmony, tranquility, serenity. शांति
- **Hostility** (noun) – Enmity, opposition, animosity. शत्रुता
 - **Attack** (noun) – Aggression, raid, onslaught, assault. आक्रमण
 - **Assault** (noun) – Physical attack, strike, charge. प्रहार
8. C) **Stoic** (noun) - A person who is indifferent to pleasure and pain. अडिग
- **Ascetic** (noun): A person who practices severe self-discipline and abstention from all forms of indulgence, typically for religious reasons. संयासी
 - **Esoteric** (adjective): Intended for or understood by only a small number of people with specialized knowledge or interest. गूढ़
 - **Sceptical** (adjective): Not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations. संदेही
9. A) The correct spelling of ‘**exhibit**’ is ‘**exhibit**’ which means “show, display, manifest, reveal, demonstrate” दिखाना, प्रदर्शन करना.
10. D) Plural Noun 'bacteria' के बदले Singular Noun 'bacterium' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Article 'a' का प्रयोग Singular Countable Noun के पहले होता है।
11. C) '**Solely**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'solely' का अर्थ होता है केवल या विशेष रूप से। Sentence में कहा गया है कि हम अपनी पसंद के लिए _____ जिम्मेदार हैं, जिसमें 'solely' शब्द यह दर्शाता है कि हम केवल और पूरी तरह से अपनी पसंद के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। जबकि 'Profusely' का अर्थ है बहुतायत में, 'Durably' का अर्थ है मजबूती से, और 'Ordinarily' का अर्थ है सामान्य रूप से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- '**Solely**' should be used because it means exclusively or entirely. The sentence states that we are _____ responsible for our choices, where 'solely' implies that we are entirely and exclusively responsible for our choices. In contrast, 'Profusely' means in large amounts, 'Durably' means in a long-lasting manner, and 'Ordinarily' means in a normal way, which do not fit in this context.
12. C) **Both 1 and 2**
because the first expresses the moral seriousness,
and the second expresses the evil or sinful act itself.
“Enormity” means something extremely wicked, sinful, or morally outrageous. It can refer both to the seriousness of an action and to an abominable crime.
“Enormity” का अर्थ है किसी कार्य की अत्यधिक बुराई, पाप या नैतिक रूप से अत्यंत भयानक होना।

यह शब्द किसी कार्य की गंभीरता (seriousness) और भयानक पाप (abominable sin) दोनों के लिए use होता है।

13. D) **No improvement required**

14. C) **BCAD**

- B: B is first because it introduces the general concept of periodic revision of learning material.
- C: "How" introduces a dependent clause describing the method (subject) of the revision, which logically follows the introduction of the topic in B.
- A: A comes after C because it gives further context by mentioning the consequences of the revisions. Sentence A discusses why these revisions have caused a commotion. The word "revisions" connects back to the revisions mentioned in B and criticized in C.
- D: D comes after A because it gives additional details on the questions raised by these controversial revisions, directly ties into the previous discussion about the controversy in A.

15. B) **Rivalry** (noun) – competition, contention, conflict, struggle, opposition प्रतिद्वंद्विता

Synonym: **Competition** (noun) – Contest or struggle (प्रतिस्पर्धा / संघर्ष)

- **Friendship** (noun) – Mutual affection (मित्रता)
- **Cooperation** (noun) – Working together (सहयोग)
- **Unity** (noun) – Oneness (एकता)

16. D) **Exempted** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'Exempted' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ से छूट दी गई हो। वाक्य में उल्लिखित है कि जो लोग Rs.10,000 से कम कमाते हैं, उन्हें आयकर से छूट दी गई है, इसलिए 'Exempted' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Adjusted' का अर्थ है समायोजित करना, 'Accepted' का अर्थ है स्वीकार करना, और 'Collected' का अर्थ है एकत्रित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं हैं।

- **'Exempted'** should be used because it means to be freed from an obligation or liability. The sentence states that those earning less than Rs.10,000 are freed from paying income tax, making 'Exempted' the appropriate choice here. 'Adjusted' means to alter or move something to achieve a desired fit or result, 'Accepted' means to consent to receive, and 'Collected' means to gather together, which are not suitable in this context.

17. B) 'by' के बदले 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'pros and cons' का अर्थ 'समर्थन व विपक्ष में तर्क' होता है और इसके साथ Preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

- She considered well the pros and cons of the case.

18. C) I requested my colleague not to go home yet and to remember that he promised to finish his work before leaving.

- Form (imperative → infinitive): "Don't go ..." ⇒ not to go; "Remember ..." ⇒ to remember (parallel infinitives).
- Reporting verb (polite): requested fits a restrained instruction.
- Pronouns: you/your → he/his (third person in reporting).
- Tense inside clause: promised (acceptable without backshift; "had promised" also possible).

19. D) **Many a slip between the cup and the lip** (idiom) – Bad things may happen before the task is finished योजना पूरी होने से पहले बुरी चीजें हो सकती हैं
20. A) **Amplify** (verb) – Enlarge, intensify, magnify, boost, heighten. बढ़ाना
Antonym: **Diminish** (verb) – Reduce, lessen, decrease, abate, shrink. कम करना
- **Intensify** (verb) – Strengthen, escalate, reinforce, deepen. तीव्र करना
 - **Magnify** (verb) – Enlarge, exaggerate, overstate, expand. बड़ा करना
 - **Heighten** (verb) – Increase, raise, strengthen, intensify. ऊँचा करना
21. A) **'Attainment'** का use होगा क्योंकि "attainment" का अर्थ है प्राप्ति या किसी चीज़ को पाने का लक्ष्य। इस sentence में बात हो रही है कि एक आध्यात्मिक साधक के लिए दिव्यता की प्राप्ति अंतिम लक्ष्य होती है। इसलिए 'attainment' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Discouragement' का अर्थ है निराशा या हतोत्साहन, 'Improvement' का अर्थ है सुधार, और 'Achievement' का अर्थ है किसी कार्य को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होते हैं।
- **'Attainment'** will be used because it means the act of achieving something, especially a goal. The sentence discusses that for a spiritual seeker, the attainment of the Divine is the ultimate goal, making 'attainment' fitting here. Whereas, 'Discouragement' means causing someone to lose confidence, 'Improvement' refers to making something better, and 'Achievement' refers to successfully completing a task, which do not fit the context.
22. D) **'Omnipresent'** का use होगा क्योंकि "omnipresent" का अर्थ है सर्वव्यापी, जो हर जगह मौजूद हो। इस sentence में दिव्यता (Divine) को एक ऐसी सत्यता बताया गया है जो पूरे ब्रह्मांड में व्याप्त है। इसलिए, 'omnipresent' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Omnipotent' का अर्थ है सर्वशक्तिमान, जो context में फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यहाँ शक्ति की नहीं, बल्कि व्यापकता की बात की जा रही है। 'Accomplishment' का अर्थ है उपलब्धि, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ सत्य की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी उपलब्धि की। 'Advent' का अर्थ है आगमन, जो यहाँ contextually फिट नहीं है।
- **'Omnipresent'** will be used because it means present everywhere, which aligns with the idea of Divine truth pervading the universe in the passage. The sentence describes the Divine as a truth that permeates the universe, making 'omnipresent' the appropriate choice. On the other hand, 'Omnipotent' means all-powerful, which does not fit as the context focuses on the widespread nature of the truth rather than its power. 'Accomplishment' refers to achieving something, which does not align with the context of truth here, and 'Advent' means arrival, which is not relevant in this context.
23. C) **'Pervades'** का use होगा क्योंकि "pervades" का अर्थ है चारों ओर फैल जाना या हर जगह व्याप्त होना। इस sentence में दिव्यता (Divine) को एक सत्यता बताया गया है जो पूरे ब्रह्मांड में फैली हुई है। इसलिए, 'pervades' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Advance' का अर्थ है आगे बढ़ना, जो यहाँ सत्य की व्यापकता को व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Propel' का अर्थ है धकेलना या गति देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह ब्रह्मांड में सत्य के फैलने की बात है। 'Proved' का अर्थ है प्रमाणित करना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होता।
- **'Pervades'** will be used because it means to spread throughout or be present everywhere. The sentence describes the Divine truth as something that fills the universe, making 'pervades' the correct choice. 'Advance' means to move forward, which does not convey the idea of the truth being everywhere. 'Propel' means to push

or drive something forward, which doesn't fit the context of a truth permeating the universe. 'Proved' means to be shown as true, but it doesn't fit the idea of a truth spreading across the universe in this context.

24. B) '**Quest**' का use होगा क्योंकि "quest" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष उद्देश्य के लिए खोज या यात्रा। इस sentence में सत्य की खोज (search for truth) के बारे में बात की जा रही है, इसलिए 'quest' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Expertise' का अर्थ है विशेषज्ञता, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ खोज की बात की जा रही है, न कि किसी कौशल या ज्ञान की। 'Lenient' का अर्थ है उदार या नरम, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Attitude' का अर्थ है दृष्टिकोण, जो यहाँ सत्य की खोज के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता।

- '**Quest**' will be used because it means a search or journey for something specific, and the sentence refers to the search for truth. Thus, 'quest' fits perfectly here. 'Expertise' refers to skill or knowledge in a particular field, which doesn't align with the context of seeking truth. 'Lenient' means tolerant or permissive, which doesn't fit the idea of a search. 'Attitude' means perspective or mindset, but it does not convey the act of searching for truth in this context.

25. D) '**in**' का use होगा क्योंकि "indulge in" एक phrasal verb है, जिसका अर्थ होता है खुद को किसी गतिविधि या चीज़ में लिप्त करना। इस sentence में लोग अपने मन को उन चीज़ों में लिप्त करते हैं जो उनका मन चाहता है, इसलिए 'in' का उपयोग यहाँ सही है। 'On' या 'Of' का उपयोग सही नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'indulge' के साथ सही phrasal verb 'in' होता है। 'By' भी इस context में फिट नहीं होता।

- '**in**' will be used because it is a phrasal verb meaning to allow oneself to be involved in something, typically something enjoyable or pleasurable. In this sentence, people are letting their minds indulge in whatever they desire, making 'in' the correct preposition. 'On' or 'Of' wouldn't fit because the correct phrasal verb with 'indulge' is 'indulge in.' Similarly, 'by' doesn't fit the context.