

## Beating retreat

"Anyone can **carry on**, but only the wise man knows how to **shorten** the **sail**." This **aphorism** **highlights** the value of intelligence and **discernment** in **navigating** life's challenges. It suggests that it is easy for anyone to continue moving forward without stopping to **evaluate** or adjust their **course**. However, only a **thoughtful** person recognises the importance of slowing down, regrouping and making necessary adjustments to achieve success.

By **employing** the **metaphor** of sailing, this **maxim emphasises** the need to **adapt** and make calculated decisions to avoid **potential pitfalls** and reach the desired destination efficiently. It serves as a reminder to approach life's journey with wisdom, **prudence** and willingness to adjust one's path when necessary. **Inexperienced** people will jump into difficult or dangerous situations without careful thought while wiser, more experienced people would hesitate and be cautious.



A wise man's **systematic** and organised planning is like a **retreat**, which is a planned military operation and a strategic part of warfare, **distinct** from a **disorderly 'rout'**. It involves moving forces away from the enemy to a more **defensible** position and regrouping. A successful retreat requires discipline to maintain formation and order as we **withdraw**. **Likewise**, **men** of intelligence **know** when and where to stop. They know the **precise** psychological moment to act and wait for the **opportune** moment to reappear. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Beating retreat** (phrase) – A military ceremony signaling the end of the day; figuratively, a strategic withdrawal. सैन्य समापन समारोह / सामरिक पीछे हटना
2. **Carry on** (phrasal verb) – continue, proceed, persist, keep going, go on जारी रखना
3. **Shorten** (verb) – reduce, lessen, decrease, cut, trim कम करना
4. **Sail** (noun) – canvas, sheet, rigging, cloth पाल
5. **Aphorism** (noun) – saying, proverb, maxim, adage, axiom सूक्ति
6. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, underscore, spotlight, accentuate, feature प्रमुखता देना
7. **Discernment** (noun) – judgment, insight, perception, acumen, wisdom विवेक
8. **Navigate** (verb) – steer, pilot, guide, direct, maneuver मार्ग निकालना
9. **Evaluate** (verb) – assess, appraise, judge, gauge, analyze मूल्यांकन करना
10. **Course** (noun) – path, route, direction, trajectory, track रास्ता
11. **Thoughtful** (adjective) – considerate, reflective, prudent, careful, deliberate विचारशील
12. **Employ** (verb) – use, utilize, apply, deploy, harness प्रयोग करना
13. **Metaphor** (noun) – figure of speech, symbol, analogy, image, trope रूपक
14. **Maxim** (noun) – principle, rule, precept, dictum, motto नीतिवचन
15. **Emphasise** (verb) – stress, underline, highlight, accent, accentuate ज़ोर देना
16. **Adapt** (verb) – adjust, modify, acclimatize, conform, tailor अनुकूलित करना
17. **Potential** (adjective) – possible, likely, prospective, latent, budding संभावित
18. **Pitfall** (noun) – danger, hazard, trap, snare, drawback खतरा
19. **Prudence** (noun) – wisdom, caution, judiciousness, circumspection, foresight विवेक
20. **Inexperienced** (adjective) – unskilled, novice, untrained, green, raw अनुभवहीन
21. **Systematic** (adjective) – methodical, organized, structured, orderly, planned व्यवस्थित
22. **Retreat** (noun) – withdrawal, pullback, evacuation, fallback, recession पीछे हटना
23. **Distinct** (adjective) – different, separate, clear, definite, pronounced अलग

24. **Disorderly** (adjective) – chaotic, unruly, messy, untidy, disorganized अव्यवस्थित
25. **Rout** (noun) – defeat, collapse, debacle, trouncing, flight भगदड़
26. **Defensible** (adjective) – justifiable, tenable, supportable, secure, strong रक्षात्मक
27. **Withdraw** (verb) – retreat, pull back, disengage, recede, retire वापस लेना
28. **Likewise** (adverb) – similarly, also, in the same way, correspondingly, equally इसी प्रकार
29. **Precise** (adjective) – exact, accurate, specific, definite, explicit सटीक
30. **Opportune** (adjective) – timely, favourable, appropriate, suitable, auspicious अनुकूल

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The aphorism “Anyone can carry on, but only the wise man knows how to shorten the sail” stresses the importance of wisdom in decision-making.
2. It suggests that continuing forward blindly is easy, but adjusting course requires intelligence.
3. The saying highlights the need for discernment when facing life’s challenges.
4. A wise person evaluates situations and knows when to slow down or pause.
5. The metaphor of sailing symbolises adapting to changing circumstances.
6. Adjusting the sail represents making calculated decisions to avoid dangers.
7. The maxim encourages thoughtful navigation of life’s journey.
8. It emphasises prudence, patience and readiness to modify one’s plans.
9. Inexperienced people may rush into risky situations without reflection.
10. Wise and experienced individuals approach challenges cautiously.
11. The passage compares wisdom to a planned retreat in military strategy.
12. A retreat is an organised withdrawal to a safer or more advantageous position.
13. It differs from a rout, which is chaotic and disorderly.
14. A successful retreat requires discipline, planning and maintaining order.
15. Similarly, wise people know the right moment to stop, wait, regroup and re-enter a situation at the right time.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. Importance of slowing down and making strategic decisions in life
  - B. Importance of winning every battle in life and Fear of taking decisions
  - C. Continuous progress without interruption
  - D. Fear of taking decisions
2. **Which underlying idea can be inferred about a wise person from the passage?**
  - A. A wise person always avoids risks completely.
  - B. A wise person evaluates situations and adjusts actions wisely.
  - C. A wise person prefers to delay tasks indefinitely.
  - D. A wise person succeeds only when conditions are perfect.
3. **According to the passage, what metaphor is used to illustrate the importance of planning and adjustment in life?**
  - A. Mountain climbing
  - B. Farming
  - C. Sailing
  - D. Horse riding
4. **Complete the statement using the most suitable option:**

"A retreat in warfare, as compared to a rout, is a \_\_\_\_\_ withdrawal."

  - A. reckless and urgent
  - B. disorganised and chaotic
  - C. systematic and strategic
  - D. accidental and unplanned
5. **Directions: Read the statement and choose the correct option.**

Statement:

"Inexperienced people carefully evaluate situations before acting."

  - A. True – the passage supports this.
  - B. False – the passage states inexperienced people act without careful thought.
  - C. Cannot be determined – passage doesn't mention inexperienced people.
  - D. True only when guided by a wise man.
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of "Façade."**
  - A. Veneer
  - B. Celibacy
  - C. Hinterland
  - D. Abacus
7. **Select the best express synonym of the highlighted phrasal verb.**

You can't always **bank on** the weather forecast; it's better to prepare for unexpected changes.

  - A. Plantation
  - B. Garden
  - C. Rely on
  - D. Orchard
8. **Select the best express synonym of the highlighted phrasal verb**

After the earthquake, the government took measures to **shore up** the damaged infrastructure.

  - A. Fervor

- B. Aphorism  
C. Visionary  
D. Support
9. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in direct speech.**  
He told me that he would have finished the project by the following day  
A. I have finished the project by tomorrow," he said to me.  
B. "I will have finished the project by tomorrow," he said to me.  
C. "I will finish the project by the next day," he said to me.  
D. "I would finish the project," he said to me tomorrow
10. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**  
MORBID  
A. cruel  
B. cheerful  
C. horrid  
D. gloomy
11. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**  
A. A common sight now is that on the roads of Yangon antiquated cars move alongside shiny new vehicles.  
B. A newly-built highway connects Mandalay to the city of Rangoon, now called Yangon.  
C. Similarly, hurriedly constructed glass-fronted buildings stand next to old colonial structures.  
D. Yangon is fairly typical of any developing city in Asia, standing as it does at the crossroads of modernisation.  
A. BDAC  
B. DABC  
C. CDBA  
D. ADCB
12. **Select the word to fill in the blank which means the same as the group of words in the given sentence**  
\_\_\_\_\_ is refers to a political, religious, or social system prevailing at a particular time.  
A. Libel  
B. Parody  
C. Dispensation  
D. Cliché
13. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**  
**Baring** some issues, the event was successful.  
A. baring  
B. barreng  
C. bareng  
D. barring
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
SUSTENANCE  
A. refreshment  
B. livelihood

- C. starvation  
D. nourishment
15. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank**  
His career was \_\_\_\_\_ by constant criticism and controversy, which seemed to plague, trouble, bother, beset, and harass him at every turn.  
A. Digressed  
B. Dogged  
C. Permeated  
D. Protracted
16. **Q. Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of "Torchbearer."**  
A. Artifact  
B. Filament  
C. Pioneer  
D. Rhetoric
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Radha and Sheela have been knowing each other since they were children.  
A. had been known themselves  
B. have been know each other  
C. had knowing themselves  
D. have known each other
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
The paintings of natural sceneries(A)/ are selling(B)/ like hot cakes(C)/No Error(D)  
A. The paintings of natural sceneries  
B. are selling  
C. like hot cakes  
D. No error
19. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**  
I know a person who parents live in Milan.  
A. which parents  
B. whom parents  
C. whose parents  
D. what parents
20. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank**  
The tech company, once a startup, has now transformed into a corporate \_\_\_\_\_ with influence over the entire industry.  
A. Conundrum  
B. Behemoth  
C. Minion  
D. Endeavour

**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.**

There is \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ huge difference between spirituality and religion, though the two are often confused and seen as being one and the same. \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ one way in which to see the difference between the two is to borrow an analogy from the \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ of entrepreneurial enterprise. Spiritual masters are – in today’s terminology – called start-up innovators. They create something, an invention that \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ changes the way people live and think. They are like a Steve Jobs, or a Mark Zuckerberg, except on an infinitely more complex and cosmic scale. They disrupt the existing order of things and enable people to achieve a new and different awareness of the world and of their interactions with it, and with \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. A
  - B. An
  - C. The
  - D. No article required
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
  - A. Truly
  - B. Indeed
  - C. Just
  - D. Perhaps
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. Calm
  - B. Disdain
  - C. Realm
  - D. Dual
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
  - A. Unsurprisingly
  - B. Profoundly
  - C. Predictably
  - D. Purportedly
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
  - A. Other
  - B. Another
  - C. One another
  - D. Each other

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

- A) Importance of slowing down and making strategic decisions in life**  
 The passage stresses that wisdom lies in knowing when to pause, reassess, and change direction like adjusting sails or a planned retreat. Thoughtful action leads to success.

  - B – It does not discuss winning, but planning and caution.
  - C – It argues against blindly moving forward; it supports thoughtful pause.
  - D – The passage promotes decision-making with wisdom, not fear of decisions.
- B) A wise person evaluates situations and adjusts actions wisely.**  
 The passage describes that the wise man knows when to shorten the sail, regroups, acts at the right moment, meaning thoughtful evaluation and adjustment is the key trait.

  - A: Passage never says wise people avoid risks completely; they take calculated ones.
  - C: Adjustment is not indefinite delay; it's strategic timing.
  - D: It never states conditions must be "perfect", only wisely handled.
- C) Sailing**  
 The passage directly mentions the metaphor of sailing to highlight adjusting to circumstances like shortening the sail.

  - A, C, D: These metaphors do not appear anywhere in the passage.
- C) systematic and strategic**  
 The passage says retreat is a planned military operation requiring discipline and order, meaning strategic/systematic.

  - A & B describe rout, not retreat.
  - D contradicts "planned" and "systematic" nature of retreat.
- B) The passage clearly says inexperienced people will jump into difficult situations without careful thought.**

  - A: Opposite of the passage.
  - C: Passage mentions inexperienced behaviour clearly.
  - D: No mention of being guided by a wise man.
- A) Veneer**  
**Façade** – deceptive outward appearance, show. दिखावा  
**Synonym** → **Veneer** – outward appearance masking the truth. आवरण / दिखावा

  - **Celibacy** – abstaining from marriage/sex. ब्रह्मचर्य
  - **Hinterland** – remote region. दूरस्थ क्षेत्र
  - **Abacus** – counting frame. गणक
- C) Bank on** (phrasal verb) – Rely on, depend on, count on, trust, expect पर निर्भर होना

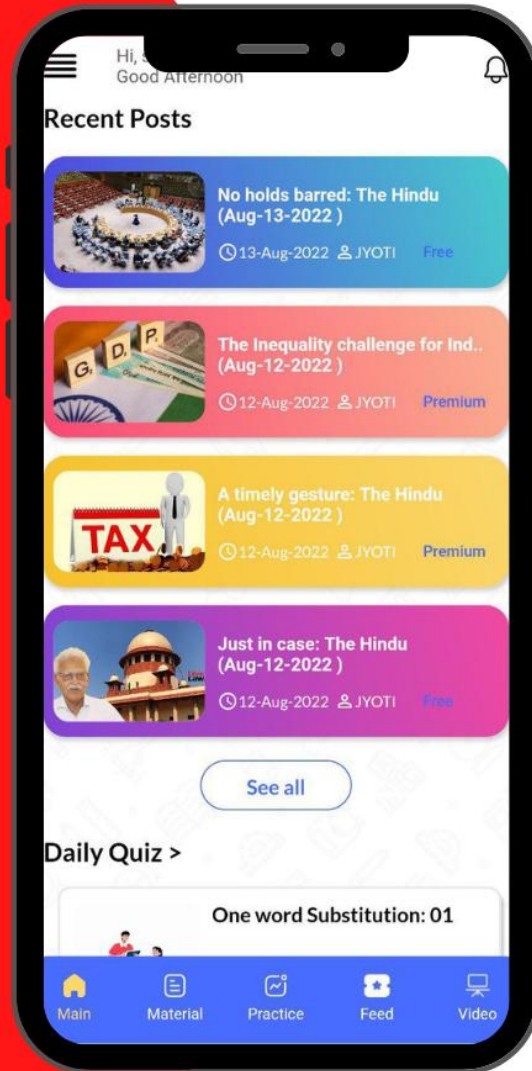
  - **Plantation** (noun) – A large estate or farm on which crops are raised, often by resident laborers. बाग, वृक्षारोपण
  - **Garden** (noun) – A piece of ground, often near a house, used for growing flowers, fruit, or vegetables. बगीचा

- **Orchard** (noun) – A piece of land planted with fruit trees. फलबाग
8. D) **Shore up** (phrasal verb) – Support, strengthen, reinforce, bolster, buttress मजबूती देना
9. B) **“I will have finished the project by tomorrow,” he said to me.**  
 Direct Speech में वाक्य को बदलते समय, Reported Speech का Original रूप बहाल किया जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में, Indirect Speech में "he told me that he would have finished the project by the following day" दिया गया है। Reported Speech में 'he would have finished' Future Perfect Tense को Indirect में दर्शाता है। Future Perfect Tense को Direct Speech में बदलते समय, इसे "will have finished" में परिवर्तित किया जाता है। "By the following day" को Direct Speech में "by tomorrow" के रूप में लिखा जाता है। इसलिए, सही विकल्प होगा: "I will have finished the project by tomorrow," he said to me.
- When converting a sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech, the original form of the Reported Speech is restored. In the given sentence, the Indirect Speech is "he told me that he would have finished the project by the following day." In the Indirect Speech, "he would have finished" represents the Future Perfect Tense. While converting to Direct Speech, it becomes "will have finished." "By the following day" in Indirect Speech changes to "by tomorrow" in Direct Speech. Thus, the correct option is: "I will have finished the project by tomorrow," he said to me.
10. B) **MORBID** (adjective) – Pertaining to, affected by, or characterized by disease; in a broader sense, it can also describe an abnormal and unhealthy interest in disturbing and unpleasant subjects, especially death and disease. रोगग्रस्त  
 Antonym: **Cheerful** (adjective) – Noticeably happy and optimistic; can also refer to something that causes happiness or joy. खुशमिजाज
- **Cruel** (adjective) – Willfully causing pain or suffering to others, or feeling no concern about it. क्रूर
  - **Horrid** (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant or bad. भयानक
  - **Gloomy** (adjective) – Dark or poorly lit, especially so as to appear depressing or frightening; in a broader sense, it can also refer to feeling despondent. उदास
11. A) **BDAC**
- B starts the paragraph because it introduces a specific recent development ("A newly-built highway") that signals modernization.
  - B sentence start करता है क्योंकि यह specific recent development (new highway) introduce करता है।
  - D follows B because it generalizes the situation of Yangon as a city at the crossroads of modernization, commenting on the example in B.
  - D, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह Yangon की general situation बताता है – modernisation के crossroads पर।
  - A comes after D as it provides a visual example of old and new coexisting (antiquated cars and new vehicles), directly illustrating "crossroads."
  - A, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह roads पर old और new cars का example देकर illustrate करता है।

- C ends with “Similarly,” adding another parallel example (buildings), matching the structure of A.
  - C paragraph को “Similarly” से complete करता है, buildings का example देकर A के structure को match करता है।
12. C) **Dispensation** (noun) – A political, religious, or social system prevailing at a particular time  
व्यवस्था
- **Libel** (noun) – a published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation.  
मानहानि
  - **Parody** (noun) – an imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect. हास्य अनुकरण
  - **Cliché** (noun) – an overused phrase or opinion that lacks original thought. घिसी-पिटी बात
13. D) The correct spelling of ‘baring’ (in this sense) is ‘barring’ which means “except, excluding, apart from, save, other than” (को छोड़कर)।
14. C) **Sustenance** (noun) - Means of support, maintenance, or subsistence. पोषण  
Antonym: **Starvation** (noun) - Severe lack of food, famine, hunger. भुखमरी
- **Refreshment** (noun) - The giving of fresh mental or physical strength or energy. ताजगी
  - **Livelihood** (noun) - A means of securing the necessities of life. जीविका
  - **Nourishment** (noun) - The food necessary for growth, health, and good condition.  
पोषण
15. B) '**Dogged**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "dogged" का अर्थ होता है लगातार पीछा करना या तंग करना, जो यहां इस व्यक्ति के करियर के हर मोड़ पर परेशानियों और विवादों के साथ मेल खाता है। जबकि 'Digressed' का अर्थ है भटकना, 'Permeated' का अर्थ है फैलना या पूरी तरह समाना, और 'Protracted' का अर्थ है लंबा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Dogged' should be used because it means to persistently trouble or harass, which aligns with the context of constant criticism and controversy in his career. Whereas, 'Digressed' means to deviate or wander off, 'Permeated' implies spreading throughout, and 'Protracted' means to extend in time, none of which fit this context.
16. C) Answer: **Pioneer**  
**Torchbearer** = Leader, one who guides change. अग्रदूत  
**Pioneer** = trailblazer → synonym.
- **Artifact** = historical object.
  - **Filament** = thread-like structure.
  - **Rhetoric** = persuasive language.
17. D) 'have been knowing' के बदले '**have known**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'know' एक Stative Verb है और Stative Verb को Progressive Tense में नहीं प्रयोग किया जा सकता। अतः सही उत्तर 'have known each other' होगा। उदाहरण— They have known each other since school days.
- 'have been knowing' will be replaced with 'have known' because 'know' is a stative verb, and stative verbs are not used in progressive tenses. Therefore, the correct answer is 'have known each other'. Example— They have known each other since school day

18. A) 'Sceneries' के बदले '**Scenery**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'scenery, poetry, imagery, pottery, confectionery, jewellery, cutlery, stationery' Uncountable Nouns है जो हमेशा Singular form में होते हैं तथा Singular Verbs के साथ प्रयुक्त होते हैं।
- **Scenery** will be used instead of 'Sceneries' because 'scenery, poetry, imagery, pottery, confectionery, jewellery, cutlery, stationery' are Uncountable Nouns which are always in singular form and used with singular verbs .
19. C) यहाँ पर "**whose**" का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि यह Relative Pronoun है जो 'possession' (अधिकार या स्वामित्व) दिखाने के लिए use होता है। वाक्य में "parents" के स्वामी को दर्शाने के लिए "whose" का प्रयोग आवश्यक है।
- The correct word here is "whose," which is a Relative Pronoun used to show possession. In the sentence, "whose" is necessary to indicate ownership related to "parents"
20. B) **Behemoth**' का use होगा क्योंकि "behemoth" का अर्थ है एक विशालकाय या अत्यधिक प्रभावशाली संस्था या कंपनी। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि एक तकनीकी कंपनी, जो पहले एक स्टार्टअप थी, अब एक बड़ी और शक्तिशाली कॉर्पोरेट संस्था बन गई है। इसलिए, 'behemoth' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Conundrum' का अर्थ है जटिल समस्या, 'Minion' का अर्थ है किसी का अनुयायी, और 'Endeavour' का अर्थ है प्रयास, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Behemoth' will be used because it refers to a large and powerful entity or organization. The sentence indicates that the tech company, once a startup, has now become a dominant corporate entity, making 'behemoth' the appropriate choice. Whereas, 'Conundrum' means a complex problem, 'Minion' refers to a follower, and 'Endeavour' means an effort, which do not fit in this context.
21. A) '**A**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'huge difference' का वर्णन एक countable noun से हो रहा है, और यह indefinite article singular nouns के साथ use किया जाता है जब हम किसी चीज़ का उल्लेख पहली बार करते हैं। यहाँ पर 'huge difference' का जिक्र पहली बार हो रहा है, इसलिए 'A' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'An' का use vowel sound के पहले होता है, और 'The' का use specific nouns के लिए होता है, जो इस context में उचित नहीं है। 'No article required' भी सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ 'difference' के पहले article आवश्यक है।
- 'A' will be used because 'huge difference' is a countable noun, and the indefinite article 'A' is used with singular nouns when mentioning something for the first time. Here, 'huge difference' is being mentioned for the first time, so 'A' is the correct choice. 'An' is used before vowel sounds, and 'The' is used for specific nouns, which isn't appropriate in this context. 'No article required' is also incorrect because an article is needed before 'difference'.
22. D) '**Perhaps**' का use होगा क्योंकि "perhaps" का अर्थ है 'संभवतः' या 'शायद,' जो यहाँ एक संभावना को व्यक्त करता है। Passage में कहा गया है कि धर्म और अध्यात्म के बीच के अंतर को देखने का एक तरीका है, इसलिए 'perhaps' सही option है क्योंकि यह अनिश्चितता और सुझाव व्यक्त करता है। जबकि 'Truly' का अर्थ है 'सचमुच,' 'Indeed' का अर्थ है 'वास्तव में,' और 'Just' का अर्थ है 'सिर्फ,' ये सभी शब्द यहाँ context के अनुसार सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Perhaps' will be used because it means 'possibly' or 'maybe,' which expresses a suggestion or uncertainty. In the passage, it says that there is a way to see the difference between religion and spirituality, and 'perhaps' fits this context by implying a possible perspective. On the other hand, 'Truly' means 'really,' 'Indeed' means 'in fact,' and 'Just' means 'only,' which do not fit the context correctly.
23. C) **'Realm'** का use होगा क्योंकि "realm" का अर्थ होता है एक विशेष क्षेत्र या दायरा, और यहाँ entrepreneurial enterprise (उद्यमिता) के क्षेत्र की बात की जा रही है। यह word इस context में बिल्कुल सही बैठता है, क्योंकि यह उद्यमिता की दुनिया का जिक्र कर रहा है, जहाँ नए विचारों और आविष्कारों को स्थान दिया जाता है। जबकि 'Calm' का अर्थ है शांति, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Disdain' का अर्थ है तिरस्कार, जो यहाँ लागू नहीं होता है, और 'Dual' का अर्थ है दोहरा, जो संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता।
- **'Realm'** will be used because it means a particular domain or area, and here it refers to the domain of entrepreneurial enterprise. The term fits well in this context as it is talking about the world of entrepreneurship, where new ideas and inventions emerge. Whereas, 'Calm' means peace, which doesn't fit the context. 'Disdain' means contempt, which is irrelevant here, and 'Dual' means double, which doesn't fit the context either.
24. B) **'Profoundly'** का use होगा क्योंकि "profoundly" का अर्थ होता है गहरे और महत्वपूर्ण ढंग से। sentence में बताया गया है कि आविष्कार जीवन और सोचने के तरीके को गहराई से बदलता है, इसलिए 'Profoundly' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Unsurprisingly' का अर्थ है बिना आश्चर्य के, 'Predictably' का अर्थ है पूर्वानुमेय रूप से, और 'Purportedly' का अर्थ है कथित रूप से, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Profoundly' will be used because it means in a deep and significant way. The sentence talks about an invention that changes the way people live and think profoundly, making 'Profoundly' fitting here. Whereas, 'Unsurprisingly' means without surprise, 'Predictably' means in a predictable manner, and 'Purportedly' means allegedly, which don't fit in this context.
25. D) **'Each other'** का use होगा क्योंकि "each other" का अर्थ है दो लोगों या वस्तुओं के बीच पारस्परिक क्रिया। यहाँ संदर्भ है कि आध्यात्मिक गुरु लोगों को उनके आपसी संबंधों में एक नई जागरूकता प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाते हैं, इसलिए 'each other' सही option है। जबकि 'Other' का अर्थ होता है 'कोई दूसरा', 'Another' का अर्थ है 'एक और', और 'One another' का उपयोग अधिकतर तीन या उससे अधिक लोगों के बीच पारस्परिक क्रिया को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Each other' will be used because it refers to reciprocal action between two people or things. The sentence mentions that spiritual masters enable people to gain a new awareness of their interactions with one another, making 'each other' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Other' refers to something different or additional, 'Another' implies 'one more,' and 'One another' is typically used for reciprocal action among more than two people, which doesn't fit in this context.



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