

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary of the Editorial

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

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why does the author consider seeking sympathy ineffective during trouble?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. It provides emotional comfort without addressing the underlying difficulty
 - B. It strengthens relationships through shared expressions of collective concern
 - C. It encourages others to assume responsibility for solving problems
 - D. It allows temporary distraction from immediate personal suffering
2. **What does the author identify as God's primary role in human problem-solving?**
 - A. Providing perfect guidance through divine knowledge and willpower
 - B. Immediately eliminating every difficulty faced by devotees
 - C. Punishing individuals for past actions through suffering
 - D. Allowing problems to persist as spiritual punishment
3. **Which assumption about human nature underlies the author's argument?**
 - A. Humans generally remain calm when confronted with uncertainty
 - B. Individuals always possess adequate wisdom to resolve difficulties
 - C. Most people habitually accept responsibility for personal failures
 - D. People instinctively react emotionally rather than rationally to crises
4. **What broader philosophy of life does the author advocate through the discussion?**
 - A. Suffering should be avoided through calculated emotional detachment
 - B. Problems are inevitable and must be faced with faith and composure
 - C. Personal happiness depends entirely on external circumstances
 - D. Divine intervention guarantees permanent removal of hardships
5. **Choose the most appropriate option to complete the sentence meaningfully:**

The author argues that becoming overly _____ about a problem is unwise, even though seeking a solution is natural.

 - A. indifferent and detached from pressing personal realities
 - B. reflective and calm during moments of extreme distress
 - C. obsessed and anxious beyond rational emotional limits
 - D. optimistic and hopeful despite unresolved internal conflicts
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**

NARCISSISM

 - A. Humility
 - B. Selflessness
 - C. Modesty
 - D. Vanity
7. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**

A large-scale departure of people from one place

 - A. Exodus
 - B. Emigration
 - C. Immigration
 - D. Migration
8. **Pick the correctly spelled word referring to the subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college.**
 - A. Curriculum
 - B. Curricullum

- C. Curriculum
D. Curriculam
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Several of the speaker's critics accused him of being sanctimonious, arguing that his public lectures on civic virtue and moral responsibility were difficult to take seriously given the well-documented gap between the principles he championed from the podium and the conduct he displayed in his private dealings.
A. Sincere
B. Hypocritical
C. Preachy
D. Self-righteous
10. **Transform the following sentence into active voice.**
The royal sword is said to have been transferred to a new museum where it would have been preserved properly.
A. Someone is said to transfer the royal sword to a new museum where they would have preserved it properly.
B. Someone is said to have transfered the royal sword to a new museum which they would have preserved it properly.
C. Someone is said to have transferred the royal sword to a new museum where they would preserve it properly.
D. Someone is said to have transferred the royal sword to a new museum where they would have preserved it properly.
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Last before year, Shirley got very good grades.
A. Before last year
B. Before year last
C. The year before last
D. The last year before
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Rajan is having three brothers and three sisters
A. Rajan has been having
B. Rajan has
C. Rajan was having
D. Rajan having
13. **Direction: Read the sentence to find the grammatical error. The sentence has been split into four parts: (A), (B), (C), and (D). Select the option that contains the error.**
No sooner had the legendary classical singer walked onto the grand stage (A)/ when the enthusiastic audience stood up and started applauding (B)/ to express their deep admiration for his contribution. (C)/ No error (D)
A. No sooner had the legendary classical singer walked onto the grand stage
B. when the enthusiastic audience stood up and started applauding
C. to express their deep admiration for his contribution

- D. No error
14. **Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.**
Russell Wilson, an NFL
P. about Naomi Osaka saying that her
Q. has been spectacular to watch
R. humility and dedication to others
S. player for the Seattle Seahawks, wrote
A. PRQS
B. QPRS
C. SPRQ
D. RPQS
15. **Select the option that best describes the meaning of the phrasal verb "Edge out."**
A. to provide support for a person or a failing system
B. to mention a subject that may be embarrassing
C. to consider something as a possible plan or action
D. to narrowly defeat or surpass someone or something
16. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrasal verb from the options given below.**
The ultimate success of the sovereign wealth fund's massive international expansion strategy will completely _____ the long-term stability of domestic interest rate environments.
A. Rest on
B. Fend off
C. Harp on
D. Tone down
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**
Cut the mustard
A. To be pessimistic
B. To succeed
C. To take shortcuts
D. To be angry
18. **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. Omnivores get energy and nutrients from plant and animal materials by digesting carbs, protein, fat and fibre and metabolising the nutrients and energy of the sources ingested.
B. The many diverse animals categorised as omnivores may be divided into subcategories based on their dietary habits.
C. An omnivore is an animal that can feed and thrive on both, plant and animal substances.
D. They also have the capacity to integrate food sources like algae, fungus and bacteria into their diet.
A. DCBA
B. CADB
C. CABD
D. ACDB
19. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**
VENERATE

- A. Despise
- B. Mock
- C. Revere
- D. Disrespect

20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The investigation concluded that the official had been consistently mendacious in his statements to the parliamentary committee, providing answers that he knew to be false and withholding information that would have materially altered the committee's understanding of the events under scrutiny.

- A. Truthful
- B. Deceitful
- C. Dishonest
- D. Deceptive

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.

The Romans had developed a (1) _____ for chariot racing. The (2) _____ of the game are so excited that sometimes it may (3) _____ into chaos, confusion and riots. The (4) _____ in which racing took place was called a circus. The (5) _____ one was the Circus Maximus in Rome, that could hold up to 3,85,000 spectators, which shows the popularity of the sport

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. taste
- B. spoonful
- C. drop
- D. mouthful

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. campaigners
- B. reformers
- C. champions
- D. supporters

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. adapt
- B. reshape
- C. transfigure
- D. convert

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. stadium
- B. circuit
- C. route
- D. track

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. larger
- B. highest
- C. largest

D. higher

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. A) A. It provides emotional comfort without addressing the underlying difficulty
 The passage clearly states that seeking sympathy “does not address the problem.” Sympathy may comfort, but it does not solve the issue.
 B – The passage does not suggest relationship strengthening as a solution.
 C – There is no claim that others take responsibility for solving problems.
 D – Temporary distraction is not discussed as a valid benefit.
2. A) Providing perfect guidance through divine knowledge and willpower
 The author explains that God is omniscient and guides devotees perfectly, often through His divine will and sometimes via other people.
 B – The passage does not say God removes all problems instantly.
 C – Suffering is linked to past karma, not described as punishment by God.
 D – Problems are described as natural occurrences, not divine punishment.
3. D) People instinctively react emotionally rather than rationally to crises
 The passage repeatedly describes reactions like fear, anger, denial, blame, and obsession. This implies that emotional reactions dominate over rational composure.
 B – The author suggests guidance is needed, implying limited wisdom.
 C – The passage states people seldom take the blame.
 A – Fear and overthinking are described as common reactions.
4. B) Problems are inevitable and must be faced with faith and composure
 The author emphasizes that problems are natural and recurring, and one must face them with patience, reason, and devotion.
 A – The author does not promote emotional detachment as the primary solution.
 C – External circumstances are not described as sole determinants of happiness.
 D – Divine help aids endurance and guidance, not permanent elimination of hardship.
5. C) obsessed and anxious beyond rational emotional limits
 The passage explicitly states that while seeking solutions is normal, becoming obsessed about a problem “is not wise at all,” indicating excessive mental fixation.
 B – Calm reflection is not criticized; obsession is.
 A – Indifference is never suggested or discussed.
 D – Hopefulness is not presented as problematic in the passage.
6. D) **Vanity** (noun) – excessive pride in one's appearance or achievements; self-admiration.
 Hindi: घमंड, अहंकार। The word **NARCISSISM** (noun) means excessive self-love or self-admiration. Hindi: आत्म-प्रेम, अहंकार।
 - **Humility** (noun) – the quality of having a modest or low view of one's importance.
 Hindi: विनम्रता। It is the antonym of NARCISSISM.
 - **Selflessness** (noun) – concern more with the needs of others than with one's own.
 Hindi: निःस्वार्थता। It is opposite in meaning to NARCISSISM.

- **Modesty** (noun) – the quality of being unassuming in the estimation of one's abilities.
Hindi: शालीनता। It does not match the meaning of NARCISSISM.
7. A) Exodus (noun) – a large-scale departure or movement of people सामूहिक पलायन / जन-निर्गमन
- Emigration (noun) – leaving one's own country to live in another देश छोड़कर बाहर बसना
 - Immigration (noun) – entering a country to live there किसी अन्य देश में बसने के लिए प्रवेश
 - Migration (noun) – movement from one place to another प्रव्रजन / आव्रजन
8. C) Curriculum (noun) – syllabus, program, course, schedule. (पाठ्यक्रम)
9. A) Sanctimonious (adjective) – Making a show of being morally superior to others; pretending to be devout or pious; affecting religious virtue without genuine feeling. पाखंडी, ढोंगी, दिखावटी धार्मिकता वाला Antonym: Sincere (adjective) – Free from pretence or deceit; proceeding from genuine feelings; honest and straightforward. ईमानदार, सच्चा, निष्कपट
- **Hypocritical** (adjective) – Behaving in a way that contradicts one's stated beliefs; pretending to have virtues one lacks. पाखंडी, दोहरे मापदंड वाला
 - **Preachy** (adjective) – Given to moralising or lecturing others about their conduct. उपदेशात्मक, नसीहत देने वाला
 - **Self-righteous** (adjective) – Certain of one's own righteousness; morally superior in manner. आत्मधर्मी, नैतिकता का दिखावा करने वाला
10. D) Someone is said to have transferred the royal sword to a new museum where they would have preserved it properly.
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "The royal sword" Subject है, "is said to have been transferred" Verb (Passive – Perfect Infinitive) है और आगे clause "where it would have been preserved properly" Passive रूप में है। Active में बदलने पर Subject "Someone" बन गया है, Verb को "is said to have transferred" (Active – Perfect Infinitive) में बदला गया है और clause को "where they would have preserved it properly" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।
- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence. The verb is transformed from the passive form to the active form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "The royal sword" (Subject), "is said to have been transferred" (Verb in Passive – Perfect Infinitive), and the clause "where it would have been preserved properly" from the passive voice have been transformed into "Someone" (Subject), "is said to have transferred" (Verb in Active – Perfect Infinitive), and "where they would have preserved it properly".
11. C) 'Last before year' के स्थान पर 'the year before last' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि जब हम पिछले से पहले वर्ष का उल्लेख करते हैं तो 'the year before last' कहते हैं। यह अंग्रेजी भाषा में एक

स्थापित वाक्यांश है जिसका प्रयोग इस संदर्भ में किया जाता है। अतः वाक्य सही होगा— "The year before last, Shirley got very good grades."

- The year before last' will be used instead of 'last before year' because when we refer to the year that came before the previous year, we use 'the year before last'. It is a set phrase in English language used for this context. Thus, the correct sentence will be: "The year before last, Shirley got very good grades."

12. B) 'is having' के बदले 'has' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'having' का प्रयोग गलत है, जब परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या की बात होती है तो 'have' का साधारण वर्तमान काल (Simple Present Tense) में प्रयोग किया जाता है, ना कि 'having' के Continuous Form में; जैसे— He has four apples.

- 'has' will be used instead of 'is having' because the use of 'having' is incorrect when we talk about the number of family members. We use 'have' in the Simple Present Tense, not in the Continuous Form of 'having'; Like— He has four apples.

13. B) The sentence wrongly pairs the adverbial phrase "No sooner" with the conjunction "when." According to the rules of correlative conjunctions, "No sooner" strictly forms a pair with "than." Therefore, the word "when" must be changed to "than."

- यह sentence गलत तरीके से adverbial phrase "No sooner" को conjunction "when" के साथ जोड़ता है। Correlative conjunctions के नियमों के अनुसार, "No sooner" की जोड़ी हमेशा "than" के साथ बनती है। इसलिए, "when" शब्द को बदलकर "than" किया जाना चाहिए।

14. C) SPRQ

S सबसे पहले आएगा क्योंकि यह Russell Wilson के परिचय वाले वाक्यांश को पूरा करता है — "an NFL player for the Seattle Seahawks, wrote" — इससे पहले कि वाक्य आगे बढ़े कि उन्होंने किसके बारे में लिखा।

P, S के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि उन्होंने किसके बारे में लिखा — "about Naomi Osaka saying that her" — यह आगे बताएगा कि किसकी कौन-सी विशेषता का जिक्र किया जा रहा है।

R, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि "her" के बाद एक noun phrase चाहिए — "humility and dedication to others" इस possessive phrase को पूरा करता है।

Q सबसे अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह वाक्य को verb phrase से पूरा करता है, जो उस गुण का वर्णन करता है — "has been spectacular to watch."

- S comes first because it completes the introductory phrase about Russell Wilson — "an NFL player for the Seattle Seahawks, wrote" — before moving to what he wrote about.
- P comes after S because it introduces the subject of his writing — "about Naomi Osaka saying that her" — setting up whose quality is being described.
- R comes after P because "her" needs a noun to attach to — "humility and dedication to others" completes that possessive phrase.
- Q comes last because it completes the sentence with the verb phrase describing that quality — "has been spectacular to watch."

15. D) Edge out (phrasal verb) – to narrowly defeat or surpass someone or something. (पीछे छोड़ देना)

16. A) **Rest on** (phrasal verb) – to be based on or depend on something. (पर निर्भर होना)

The sentence context highlights a strong structural dependency of the fund's success on interest rate stability, making "rest on" the only correct fit.

- **Fend off** (phrasal verb): Successfully defending oneself against an aggressive attack, critical question, or unwanted situation. (बचाव करना)
- **Harp on** (phrasal verb): Talking or complaining about a specific, tedious subject repeatedly in an annoying manner. (एक ही बात दोहराना)
- **Tone down** (phrasal verb): Making the voice, language, expression, or general tone of a piece of writing less harsh. (नरम करना)

17. B) Cut the mustard (idiom) – To succeed सफल होना

18. B) CADB

C सबसे पहले आता है क्योंकि यह omnivore को परिभाषित करता है — "An omnivore is an animal that can feed and thrive on both, plant and animal substances."

A, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि omnivores कैसे ऊर्जा और पोषक तत्व प्राप्त करते हैं — carbs, protein, fat और fibre को digest करके।

D, A के बाद आता है क्योंकि "They also have the capacity..." — "also" शब्द A में बताई गई बात को आगे बढ़ाता है (algae, fungus, bacteria को भी आहार में शामिल करना)।

B सबसे अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह एक नया व सामान्य बिंदु पेश करता है — कि इन विविध omnivores को उनकी dietary habits के आधार पर उप-श्रेणियों में बाँटा जा सकता है, जो पैराग्राफ के समापन जैसा लगता है।

- C comes first because it defines the omnivore — "An omnivore is an animal that can feed and thrive on both, plant and animal substances."
- A comes after C because it explains how omnivores obtain energy and nutrients — by digesting carbs, protein, fat and fibre from those sources.
- D comes after A because "They also have the capacity..." — the word "also" extends the point made in A (adding algae, fungus, and bacteria to their diet).
- B comes last because it introduces a new, broader point — that these diverse omnivores can be divided into subcategories based on dietary habits — which reads as a natural concluding statement.

19. C) Revere (verb) – feel deep respect or admiration for someone. Hindi: आदर करना, पूजना। The word VENERATE (verb) means regard with great respect and reverence. Hindi: श्रद्धा करना, सम्मान करना।

- **Despise** (verb) – feel contempt or deep repugnance for someone. Hindi: घृणा करना। It is the antonym of VENERATE.

- **Mock** (verb) – tease or laugh at in a scornful manner. Hindi: उपहास करना। It is opposite in meaning to VENERATE.
 - **Disrespect** (verb) – show a lack of respect or courtesy to someone. Hindi: अपमान करना। It does not match the meaning of VENERATE.
20. A) **Mendacious** (adjective) – Not telling the truth; lying; given to or characterised by deception; intentionally dishonest in speech or writing. मिथ्या, झूठा, असत्यवादी Antonym: Truthful (adjective) – Telling or expressing the truth; honest and sincere; not given to lying. सत्यवादी, ईमानदार, सच्चा
- **Deceitful** (adjective) – Guilty of or involving deceit; intended to deceive. धोखेबाज़, छलपूर्ण
 - **Dishonest** (adjective) – Behaving in an untrustworthy or fraudulent way. बेईमान, धोखेबाज़
 - **Deceptive** (adjective) – Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one; misleading. भ्रामक, धोखा देने वाला
21. A) 'Taste' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "taste" का अर्थ होता है रुचि या पसंद। Sentence में बताया गया है कि रोमन लोगों ने रथ दौड़ के लिए एक रुचि विकसित की थी, इसलिए 'taste' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Spoonful' और 'drop' आमतौर पर तरल पदार्थ की मात्रा के संदर्भ में प्रयोग होते हैं, और 'mouthful' का प्रयोग आमतौर पर भोजन की मात्रा के लिए होता है, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
- 'Taste' should be used because it refers to a liking or preference. The sentence indicates that the Romans had developed a preference for chariot racing, making 'taste' the appropriate word here. 'Spoonful' and 'drop' typically refer to quantities of a liquid, and 'mouthful' usually refers to a quantity of food, which are not suitable in this context
22. D) 'Supporters' का use होगा क्योंकि "supporters" का अर्थ होता है वे लोग जो किसी खेल या टीम को समर्थन देते हैं। यहाँ sentence कह रहा है कि खेल के प्रशंसक इतने उत्साहित होते हैं कि कभी-कभी स्थिति अराजकता में बदल सकती है, इसलिए यहाँ 'supporters' सही शब्द है। 'Champions' का अर्थ होता है विजेता या प्रतियोगिता में सफल लोग, 'Campaigners' का मतलब होता है वे लोग जो किसी अभियान या मुद्दे के लिए काम करते हैं, और 'Reformers' का तात्पर्य होता है सुधारक से, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।
- 'Supporters' should be used because it refers to the people who support a sport or a team. The sentence indicates that the fans of the game are so excited that sometimes it may lead to chaos, hence 'supporters' is the correct word here. 'Champions' refers to winners or those who are successful in a competition, 'Campaigners' are those working for a cause or campaign, and 'Reformers' mean those who advocate for changes, which do not fit in this context.

23. D) 'Convert' का use होगा क्योंकि "convert into" का अर्थ होता है किसी एक स्थिति या रूप से दूसरी स्थिति या रूप में बदलना। Sentence के अनुसार, खेल के दर्शक इतने उत्साहित हो सकते हैं कि स्थिति अराजकता, भ्रम और दंगों में "बदल" सकती है, इसलिए 'convert into' यहाँ सही है। 'Adapt' का अर्थ होता है अनुकूलन करना या समायोजित करना, 'Reshape' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज का आकार या संरचना बदलना, और 'Transfigure' का अर्थ होता है पूरी तरह से बदल देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।

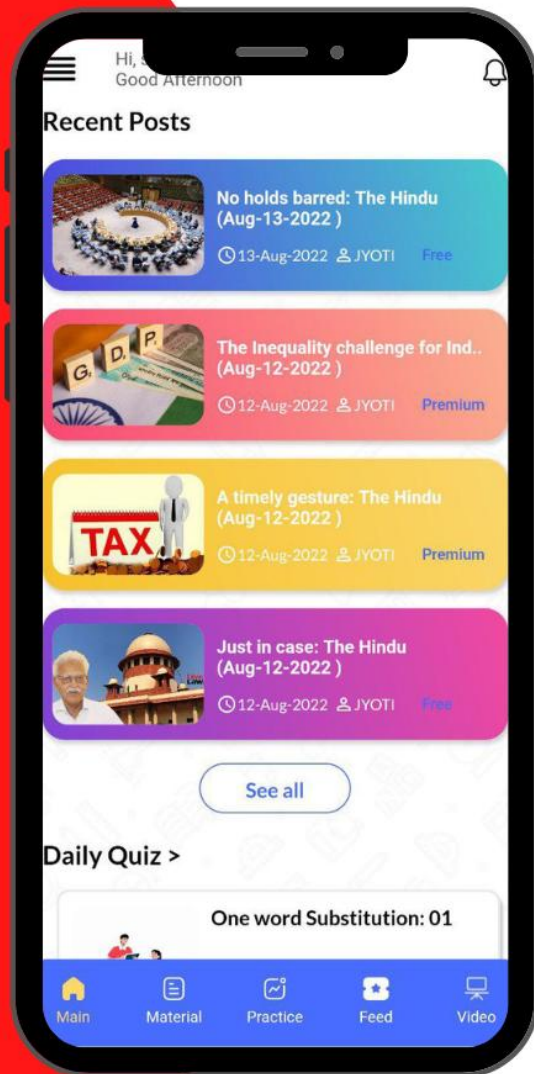
- 'Convert' should be used because it means to change from one condition or form to another. According to the sentence, the fans of the game are so excited that sometimes the situation may "convert into" chaos, confusion, and riots, making 'convert into' the correct choice here. 'Adapt' means to adjust or modify, 'Reshape' means to change the shape or structure, and 'Transfigure' means to transform completely, which do not fit properly in this context.

24. A) 'Stadium' का use होगा क्योंकि 'stadium' का अर्थ होता है एक ऐसी जगह जहाँ खेलों के इवेंट्स और अन्य सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम होते हैं। चूँकि यहाँ पर एक विशेष स्थान की बात की जा रही है जहाँ चैरियट रेसिंग होती थी, 'stadium' यहाँ सटीक शब्द है। 'Circuit' रेसिंग ट्रैक को दर्शाता है, 'route' का अर्थ होता है पथ या दिशा, और 'track' आमतौर पर रेसिंग के लिए प्रयोग होने वाली पटरी को कहते हैं, जो इस context में पूर्ण स्थान को नहीं दर्शाते।

- 'Stadium' should be used because it refers to a place for sports events and other public gatherings. Since this is referring to a specific venue where chariot races occurred, 'stadium' is the correct term. 'Circuit' implies a racing track, 'route' means a way or direction, and 'track' usually refers to a racing path or rail, which do not represent the entire venue in this context. Therefore, the correct answer is:

25. C) 'largest' का use होगा क्योंकि "largest" का अर्थ होता है सबसे बड़ा आकार में। यहाँ बात की जा रही है Circus Maximus की, जो कि आकार में सबसे बड़ा था, इसलिए 'largest' यहाँ सही है। 'Larger' और 'higher' का इस्तेमाल comparative sense में होता है, जबकि 'highest' का इस्तेमाल ऊँचाई या स्तर की चरम सीमा को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, जो कि इस context में सही नहीं बैठता।

- 'Largest' should be used because it denotes the biggest in size. The passage refers to the Circus Maximus, which was the largest in terms of size, making 'largest' the correct choice. 'Larger' and 'higher' are used in a comparative sense, while 'highest' refers to the extreme limit of height or level, which doesn't apply in this context.



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