

This Teacher's Day, give teachers their time back

Every few months, schools **seem** to discover something new that instructors must do: a fresh report, another portal, photographs from an activity, updated data, responses to messages and much more. Individually, each request **sounds** perfectly **reasonable**. Collectively, they are quietly changing the profession.

With Teacher's Day **approaching**, educators are frequently **honoured** as foundational mentors who guide future generations. **Nonetheless**, a more crucial question is how much of their daily time is genuinely **allocated to** teaching. A regular school day is a never-ending balancing act for teachers. A teacher walks between classes while **juggling a slew of obligations**, including tracking a **troublesome** pupil, remembering an ill child, grading notebooks or assignments, completing reports and notifying parents. Even the regular lunch break **rarely** provides relaxation. Instead, teachers use this time to help children, monitor corridors and playgrounds, manage playground conflicts and organise future activities. By the time these immediate responsibilities are completed, the break is over and the next bell rings. The unopened lunch box **merely demonstrates** a common **systemic** issue: the belief that a teacher's time is endless. Technological improvements have **hastened** this expectation.

Although parent communication and administrative efficiency are **critical**, the **convenience** of digital messaging **has** created an expectation of a fast response. As a result, professional responsibilities extend well beyond **dismissal**. **Furthermore**, the modern **emphasis on** compliance paperwork has reached a crucial point where documenting educational achievements actively **undermines** their delivery. It is teachers who photograph activities, upload evidence, maintain records and prepare reports. Yet some of the most important **work** in a classroom **is precisely** what cannot be photographed. Nobody documents the moment when a teacher notices that a normally **talkative** child has become unusually quiet.

No portal entry captures the extra explanation that prevents a ten-year-old from deciding, 'I am bad at maths.' No photograph captures a teacher choosing to correct a child privately because public **embarrassment** might stay with the child longer than the mistake. These are small decisions. They are also education.

This is why teacher **wellbeing** should not be treated merely as a workplace benefit. A teacher's attention is part of a child's learning environment. So are **patience**, preparation and emotional energy. When these are constantly **fragmented**, the cost does not remain in the staffroom. It **eventually** reaches the classroom. This is not an **argument** against **accountability**. Teachers must be **accountable**. Parents deserve communication. Schools require systems and records.

However, successful systems should allow teachers to teach more effectively rather than making them busier proving that they have taught.

Perhaps this Teacher's Day, we should avoid expecting teachers to do more. Instead, school officials, policymakers and even parents might **address** a more difficult question: Which **aspects** of a teacher's workload truly benefit a child's education, and which have just become routines that we no longer question?

While presents, flowers and speeches on September 5 are well-deserved, the most effective **way** to thank a teacher **is** to give them the time and mental peace they need to focus on their children.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Seem** (verb) - appear, look, sound, give the impression, feel प्रतीत होना
2. **Sound** (verb) - appear, look, ring, convey, resonate प्रतीत होना
3. **Reasonable** (adjective) - logical, sensible, rational, fair, sound तर्कसंगत
4. **Approaching** (adjective) - nearing, coming, impending, advancing, oncoming पास आ रहा
5. **Honoured** (adjective) - respected, esteemed, revered, celebrated, venerated सम्मानित
6. **Nonetheless** (adverb) - nevertheless, however, still, yet इसके बावजूद
7. **Allocate** (to) (verb) - to give something to somebody as their share or to decide to use something for a particular purpose आवंटित करना
8. **Juggle** (verb) - to handle several things at once एक साथ कई काम संभालना
9. **A slew of** (phrase) - a large number of कई सारे
10. **Obligation** (noun) - duty, responsibility, commitment, liability, requirement जिम्मेदारी
11. **Troublesome** (adjective) - annoying, difficult, problematic, bothersome, pestiferous परेशान करने वाला
12. **Rarely** (adverb) - seldom, infrequently, hardly ever, scarcely, unfrequently शायद ही कभी
13. **Merely** (adverb) - only, simply, purely, just, solely केवल
14. **Demonstrate** (verb) - show, exhibit, manifest, display, prove प्रदर्शित करना
15. **Systemic** (adjective) - institutional, structural, organic, inherent, network-wide प्रणालीगत
16. **Hasten** (verb) - accelerate, hurry, quicken, speed up, precipitate तेजी लाना
17. **Critical** (adjective) - crucial, vital, essential, imperative, important महत्वपूर्ण
18. **Convenience** (noun) - ease, comfort, suitability, utility, advantage सुविधा
19. **Dismissal** (noun) - discharge, release, sending off, conclusion, end बर्खास्तगी
20. **Furthermore** (adverb) - moreover, additionally, besides, in addition, further इसके अलावा
21. **Emphasis** (on) (noun) - special importance that is given to something पर जोर देना
22. **Undermine** (verb) - weaken, impair, sabotage, subvert, erode कमजोर करना
23. **Precisely** (adverb) - exactly, accurately, specifically, strictly, right ठीक-ठीक
24. **Talkative** (adjective) - chatty, loquacious, communicative, conversational, gossipy बातूनी
25. **Embarrassment** (noun) - humiliation, awkwardness, shame, discomfiture, distress शर्मिंदगी
26. **Wellbeing** (noun) - welfare, health, prosperity, comfort, happiness कल्याण

27. **Patience** (noun) - endurance, perseverance, tolerance, forbearance, composure धैर्य
28. **Fragment** (verb) - break up, shatter, splinter, split, divide टुकड़े करना
29. **Eventually** (adverb) - ultimately, finally, in the end, at last आखिरकार
30. **Argument** (noun) - reasoning, case, debate, dispute, contention तर्क
31. **Accountability** (noun) - responsibility, liability, answerability, culpability जवाबदेही
32. **Accountable** (adjective) - responsible, answerable, liable, chargeable जवाबदेह
33. **Perhaps** (adverb) - maybe, possibly, conceivably, perchance, optionally शायद
34. **Address** (verb) - tackle, handle, deal with, confront, attend to सुलझाना, निपटाना
35. **Aspect** (noun) - feature, facet, dimension, angle, detail पहलू

Summary of the Editorial

1. Schools regularly add new tasks for teachers, such as reports, portal updates, photographs, data collection and responding to messages.
2. Although each task may appear reasonable individually, together they are **quietly increasing teachers' workload**.
3. Teachers are often honoured on Teacher's Day, but the more important question is how much of their time is actually available for **teaching**.
4. Teachers must balance classroom teaching with many other responsibilities, including grading, reports, parent communication and student supervision.
5. Even lunch breaks are often occupied with helping students, supervising playgrounds and resolving conflicts.
6. The **unopened lunch box** represents a larger systemic problem — the assumption that a teacher's time is unlimited.
7. Technology has increased this pressure by creating expectations for teachers to respond quickly to digital messages.
8. Teachers' professional responsibilities therefore continue **beyond school hours**, making it difficult for them to fully disconnect.
9. Excessive compliance paperwork can become counterproductive when documenting educational activities takes time away from actually delivering education.
10. Teachers are increasingly required to **photograph activities, upload evidence, maintain records and prepare reports**.
11. However, some of the most valuable aspects of teaching cannot be measured through photographs or portal entries.
12. Small actions, such as noticing a quiet child or giving extra help to a struggling student, are essential forms of education but often remain undocumented.
13. Teacher **wellbeing** is not merely an employment benefit because a teacher's attention, patience, preparation and emotional energy directly affect students' learning.
14. The editorial does not oppose **accountability**; instead, it argues that school systems should help teachers teach effectively rather than burden them with excessive administrative work.
15. The best way to celebrate Teacher's Day is not simply through gifts and speeches, but by giving teachers **more time, mental peace and freedom to focus on their students**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What does the author mean by a "systemic issue" regarding a teacher's time?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. A failure in the school's digital infrastructure to manage data.
 - B. An institutional disregard for the personal boundaries of staff.
 - C. A flawed organizational assumption regarding professional capacity.
 - D. A lack of standardized reporting protocols among various educators.
2. **According to the passage, how has technological progress primarily impacted the teaching profession?**
 - A. By automating administrative tasks to provide more time for mentorship.
 - B. By fostering a culture of constant accessibility that disrupts boundaries.
 - C. By ensuring that every subtle interaction in the classroom is documented.
 - D. By providing parents with objective data to evaluate teacher performance.
3. **What does the author suggest as a critical solution to the workload crisis on Teacher's Day?**
 - A. Implementing stricter legal limits on the number of digital messages sent.
 - B. Providing educators with better workplace benefits to manage their stress.
 - C. Auditing the actual educational utility of long-standing school routines.
 - D. Increasing the number of administrators to handle compliance paperwork.
4. **What is implied by "fragmented attention" in the context of a child's learning environment?**
 - A. The inability of modern students to focus on lessons without visual aids.
 - B. The lack of coordination between teachers and school administrative staff.
 - C. The physical separation of the classroom from the school's digital portals.
 - D. The teacher's inability to provide cohesive emotional and mental energy.
5. **Choose the correct indirect speech conversion of the following line from the passage:**
"Successful systems should allow teachers to teach more effectively rather than making them busier proving that they have taught."
 - A. The author argued that successful systems should allow teachers to teach more effectively rather than making them busier proving that they had taught.
 - B. The author argued that successful systems should allow teachers to teach more effectively rather than making them busier proving that they have taught.
 - C. The author argues that successful systems should allow teachers to teach more effectively rather than making them busier proving that they had taught.
 - D. The author argued that successful systems should allow teachers to teach more effectively instead of making them busier proving that they have taught.
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. "Ageism can change how we view ourselves."
 - A. There are health benefits of defying ageism too – as research suggests that it can make people feel younger and live longer.
 - B. And addressing this bias – how we harmfully think, feel or act towards people, or ourselves, on the basis of age – is critical for creating a more equal world, it argues.
 - C. That's according to The World Health Organization's global report on ageism.
 - D. More on that later.S6. It's true that you can be any age and experience ageism.

- A. C-B-A-D
B. B-C-D-A
C. A-C-B-D
D. C-D-A-B
7. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (A, B, C, D, E) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- A. The forested island was first spotted in the middle of Williston Reservoir, BC's largest fresh water lake, in early August by boaters who captured the scene in a video that has since gone viral.
B. Officials in BC say they have now been able to locate it again near shore, though it's unclear where it came from.
C. Bob Gammer, a spokesperson for BC Hydro, a government-owned utility that maintains the reservoir and a nearby dam, first learned of the island's existence after seeing a video of it circulating on Canadian social media pages.
D. A satellite image from late July confirmed the existence of the island, which is the size of about one-and-a-half American football fields. But a few weeks later, it had vanished from that spot.
E. A small, floating island on a lake in the Canadian province of British Columbia has been spotted again after officials lost track of it on satellite images following its initial discovery.
- A. E-D-B-A-C
B. E-A-D-B-C
C. A-E-D-B-C
D. E-A-B-D-C
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'fertile' in the given sentence.**
The teacher asked, "Wheat is grown in which kind of land – rich, wet, barren and fecund?"
- A. Fecund
B. Rich
C. Barren
D. Wet
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Transient
- A. Transform
B. Temporary
C. Transmit
D. Trap
10. **Choose the option that can substitute the underlined segment correctly and complete the meaning of the sentence.**
Navika is a superb and impressive child in her class.
- A. Splendid
B. Brilliant
C. Dazzling
D. Vivid
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Casual

- A. Spiritual
B. Personal
C. Formal
D. Traditional
12. **Select the appropriate option to replace the underlined word with the adverb of time.**
I went to Paris regularly.
A. twice
B. often
C. yesterday
D. happily
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Conceit
A. Concealment
B. Reveal
C. Modesty
D. Hidden
14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Feeling or showing extreme tiredness
A. Vitalised
B. Nervous
C. Weary
D. Drowsy
15. **Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
Bag and baggage
A. With burden
B. Without any aim
C. Without happiness
D. With all of one's possessions
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
It is very difficult for her to _____.
A. keep a secret
B. touch a secret
C. make a secret
D. cry a secret
17. **Choose the incorrectly spelt word.**
A. Slaughter
B. Cropping
C. Traffickng
D. Tyrannical
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom that can be substituted in the following sentence.**
He was murdered in cold blood.
A. in cold weather

- B. deliberately
C. when blood was cold
D. regretfully
19. **Rectify the sentence by selecting the correct spelling of the underlined word.**
David was put off by the glamming eyes in the dark
A. glamning
B. gleaning
C. gleaming
D. glaming
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The planets are _____ around the sun
A. revolving
B. circling
C. rotating
D. rounding

Directions

Five words in the passage below have been replaced with blanks. Choose the option that best completes each one.

Passage

In his superb analysis of Pakistan cricket's troubles on and off the field, Osman Samiuddin writing in Cricinfo uses the phrase "governmentalisation of the board." It might be an awkward construction, but you can't argue (1)___ its (2)___ in the subcontinent. Governmentalisation of the cricket board has a long and hoary history here. A large section of fans thinks it's part of the game. Success on the sports field is (3)___ for lack of success in other fields, and is therefore venerated and given a significance beyond its intrinsic merit.

If Bangladesh beat Australia in a Test (as they did recently), it does not alter the lives of their citizens in any marked way. But it might cause them to walk a little taller for a brief while, and that's reward enough. Politicians (and the military, in Pakistan's case) love the boost to their image an international win brings with it, the glow of reflected glory. There is a feel-good factor in countries that have little to feel good about.

In Asia, the government take-over is hardly commented on; many barely notice it. If sport is seen as a (4)___ for war, then that is certainly the better alternative. There is too the power, the money, the influence, the polishing of the public image that politicians find irresistible. Sri Lanka have lost the right to host International Cricket Council (ICC) tournaments — most recently the inaugural Women's Champions Trophy — because of "government interference" in their cricket board. The government-appointed Transformation Committee which (5)___ the game is only the latest in a list of similar committees appointed in recent years.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1):**
A. against
B. with
C. about
D. over
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2):**
A. prevalence

- B. coinage
 - C. relevance
 - D. novelty
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3):**
- A. compensation
 - B. recompense
 - C. atonement
 - D. reparation
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4):**
- A. precursor
 - B. pretext
 - C. surrogate
 - D. substitute
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5):**
- A. supervise
 - B. oversees
 - C. overlooks
 - D. presiding

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) **A flawed organizational assumption regarding professional capacity.**

Line: "By the time these immediate responsibilities are completed, the break is over and the next bell rings. The unopened lunch box merely demonstrates a common systemic issue: the belief that a teacher's time is endless." The author introduces the concept of a "systemic issue" right after describing the unopened lunch box and the endless pile of administrative tasks, stating that it stems from "the belief that a teacher's time is endless." This directly aligns with a flawed institutional assumption about a teacher's workload capacity and bandwidth.

Option A: The passage notes that digital tools accelerate expectations, not that the infrastructure itself is failing.

Option B: While personal boundaries are affected, the specific phrase "systemic issue" refers to the broader structural operational mindset that a teacher's time is limitless.

Option D: The issue highlighted is the overabundance of reporting and compliance tasks, not a lack of standardization.

2. B) **By fostering a culture of constant accessibility that disrupts boundaries.**

line: "Technological improvements have hastened this expectation. Although parent communication and administrative efficiency are critical, the convenience of digital messaging has created an expectation of a fast response. As a result, professional responsibilities extend well beyond dismissal." The passage directly states that technology (digital messaging) has created an expectation of instant/fast responses from teachers, which pushes their professional duties beyond school hours ("well beyond dismissal"). This describes a culture of constant accessibility that erodes the boundary between a teacher's work time and personal time. This matches option (b) precisely.

(a): The passage states the opposite—technology has increased administrative expectations rather than saving time.

(c) : The passage explicitly notes that subtle, meaningful classroom moments (like noticing a quiet child or explaining a math problem) cannot be captured or documented by portals or photographs.

(d): The passage does not mention technology being used by parents to evaluate performance through objective data.

3. C) **Auditing the actual educational utility of long-standing school routines.**

Supporting line from the passage: "Perhaps this Teacher's Day, we should avoid expecting teachers to do more. Instead, school officials, policymakers and even parents might address a more difficult question: Which aspects of a teacher's workload truly benefit a child's education, and which have just become routines that we no longer question?" The author's proposed solution is explicitly framed as a question requiring critical examination — evaluating which parts of a teacher's workload genuinely serve education and which are simply unquestioned habits or routines. This is essentially a call to audit or scrutinise the educational value of existing practices, which matches option C directly.

A) While digital messaging is criticized, the passage does not suggest legal limits as the solution.

B) The author explicitly states that "teacher wellbeing should not be treated merely as a workplace benefit," emphasizing structural workload changes instead.

D) The passage does not suggest hiring more administrative staff; rather, it calls for re-evaluating and reducing unnecessary compliance burdens.

4. D) The teacher's inability to provide cohesive emotional and mental energy.

Line: "A teacher's attention is part of a child's learning environment. So are patience, preparation and emotional energy. When these are constantly fragmented, the cost does not remain in the staffroom. It eventually reaches the classroom." The passage directly names attention, patience, preparation and emotional energy as the qualities that become "fragmented" due to the teacher's overwhelming workload. This fragmentation means these resources are broken up, divided, and depleted across competing demands (reports, portals, messages, monitoring), leaving the teacher unable to offer complete, undivided focus and emotional presence to students. This matches option D — the phrase implies a breakdown in the teacher's capacity to give whole, cohesive emotional and mental energy to the classroom.

A) The passage discusses the teachers' attention span and emotional bandwidth, not the students' focus or reliance on visual aids.

B) "Fragmented attention" refers to the internal strain on a teacher juggling too many duties, not a communication gap between staff groups.

C) The passage addresses the psychological burden of digital expectations, not a physical separation between classrooms and portals.

5. A) The author argued that successful systems should allow teachers to teach more effectively rather than making them busier proving that they had taught. In direct-to-indirect speech conversion, when the reporting verb ("argued") is in the past tense, the tense of the reported clause typically shifts backward (backshifts) — so "have taught" (present perfect) correctly becomes "had taught" (past perfect) in indirect speech. The modal "should" remains unchanged, as modals expressing recommendations/obligations generally do not shift in reported speech. Option (a) applies this backshift correctly and consistently, making it the correct conversion.

- (b) Incorrect: Fails to change "have taught" to "had taught."
- (c) Incorrect: Uses a present tense reporting verb ("argues") inconsistently with a past tense ending.
- (d) Incorrect: Changes the wording ("instead of") and fails to change the tense.

6. A) C-B-A-D

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence C S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में एक direct quote दिया गया है ("Ageism can change how we view ourselves.")। Sentence C clarify करता है कि यह statement The World Health Organization की global report on ageism के अनुसार है ("That's according to...")।
- Sentence B Sentence C को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें used pronoun "it" सीधे तौर पर Sentence C में mentioned "The World Health Organization's global report" को refer

करता है। यह ageism bias को define और address करने की importance explain करता है।

- Sentence A Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह ageism को defy करने के positive outcomes और health benefits को introduce करता है (making people feel younger and live longer)।
- Sentence D Sentence A के तुरंत बाद आएगा और S6 से connect करेगा। यह phrase "More on that later" Sentence A में mentioned health benefits topic को pause करता है। Finally, S6 ageism के scope को broaden करते हुए next paragraph introduce करता है कि ageism किसी भी age में experience किया जा सकता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence C follows S1 directly because S1 presents a direct quotation ("Ageism can change how we view ourselves."), and Sentence C attributes the quote to The World Health Organization's global report on ageism.
- Sentence B follows Sentence C because the pronoun "it" directly refers back to the WHO report mentioned in Sentence C, elaborating on the necessity of addressing this bias to create a more equal world.
- Sentence A follows Sentence B by shifting from societal impact to individual advantages, introducing the health benefits of defying ageism.
- Sentence D follows Sentence A and links directly before S6 with the forward-referencing phrase "More on that later," concluding the discussion on health benefits. Finally, S6 shifts the scope to age demographics, noting that ageism can be experienced across all age groups.

7. B) E-A-D-B-C

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence E paragraph को start करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी previous context के main event को summarize करता है कि British Columbia के lake पर एक small, floating island officials द्वारा track lost होने के बाद फिर से spot किया गया है।
- Sentence A Sentence E को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह discovery की background timeline ("first spotted in early August") और location (Williston Reservoir) explain करता है, जिसे boaters ने video में capture किया था।
- Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह satellite image verification (late July) और island के size (about one-and-a-half American football fields) की details provide करता है, साथ ही बताता है कि few weeks later यह उस spot से vanish हो गया था।
- Sentence B Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence D में mention disappearance का solution provide करता है कि officials ने इसे shore के पास फिर से locate कर लिया है ("locate it again")।
- Sentence C Sentence B के बाद आएगा और sequence का conclusion बनेगा। यह official source (Bob Gammer, BC Hydro spokesperson) का perspective add करता है कि

उन्हें island की existence के बारे में Canadian social media video से first info कैसे मिली।

English Explanation:

- Sentence E starts the paragraph as the introductory sentence, strictly using the opening line of the text. It independently presents the core news hook: a small, floating island in British Columbia being relocated after officials temporarily lost track of it on satellite imagery.
 - Sentence A follows Sentence E because it details the initial discovery in early August by boaters in the Williston Reservoir and references the viral video.
 - Sentence B follows Sentence A chronologically through Sentence D, which cites the late July satellite confirmation, describes the physical dimensions, and notes its subsequent disappearance from the initial coordinates.
 - Sentence B follows Sentence D by resolving the disappearance, reporting that BC officials successfully located the floating landmass near the shore.
 - Sentence C comes after Sentence B as the logical conclusion. It introduces an official administrative source—Bob Gammer of BC Hydro—explaining how authorities originally became aware of the phenomenon via circulating social media footage.
8. C) **Fertile** (adjective) – Capable of growing abundant crops; fruitful, productive, rich in resources. प्रचुर
- Antonym: **Barren** (adjective) – Not productive, infertile, unable to support plant growth. बंजर
- **Fecund** (adjective) – Producing or capable of producing an abundance of offspring or new growth; fertile. उर्वर
 - **Rich** (adjective) – Containing a large amount of nutrients, minerals, and conducive to the growth of plants; fertile. समृद्ध
 - **Wet** (adjective) – Covered or saturated with water or another liquid; not dry. गीला
9. B) **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short period of time; temporary, ephemeral, fleeting. क्षणिक
- Synonym: **Temporary** (adjective) – lasting for a short time; not permanent अस्थायी
- **Transform** (verb) – To make a thorough or dramatic change in form, appearance, or character. बदलना
 - **Transmit** (verb) – To send or convey from one person or place to another. प्रसारित करना
 - **Trap** (noun/verb) – A device or enclosure designed to catch and retain animals, typically by allowing entry but not exit or a situation in which people lie in wait to make a surprise attack. जाल
10. B) 'superb and impressive' के बदले 'brilliant' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द उत्कृष्टता और प्रभावशाली प्रतिभा दोनों को संजोए हुए है, जो कि एक विद्यार्थी के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विशेषण हो सकता है; जैसे— वह एक उत्कृष्ट विद्यार्थी है जो कक्षा में सबसे अधिक प्रभावित करता है।
- 'Brilliant' will be used instead of 'superb and impressive' because this word encompasses both excellence and impressive talent, which is most apt as an adjective for a student; Like— She is a brilliant student who stands out the most in her class.

11. C) **Casual** (adjective) – Relaxed, not formal or serious, laid-back, informal. अनौपचारिक
Antonym: **Formal** (adjective) – Done in accordance with rules of convention or etiquette; suitable for or constituting an official or important occasion. औपचारिक
- **Spiritual** (adjective) – Relating to or affecting the human spirit or soul as opposed to material or physical things. आध्यात्मिक
 - **Personal** (adjective) – Belonging to or affecting a particular person rather than anyone else, individual, private. व्यक्तिगत
 - **Traditional** (adjective) – Existing in or as part of a tradition; long-established, conventional, customary. पारंपरिक
12. C) 'regularly' के बदले **'yesterday'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि प्रश्न adverb of time मांग रहा है और 'yesterday' समय को दर्शाने वाला adverb है, जो कि एक विशेष समय ('बीता हुआ कल') की ओर इशारा करता है। वहीं, 'regularly' एक frequency adverb है जो किसी क्रिया के नियमित रूप से होने की आवृत्ति को बताता है।
- 'Yesterday' will be used instead of 'regularly' because the question is asking for an adverb of time, and 'yesterday' is an adverb indicating a specific time ('the day before today'). In contrast, 'regularly' is a frequency adverb, indicating how often an action occurs.
13. C) **Conceit** (noun) – Excessive pride in oneself, vanity, egotism, self-love. अभिमान
Antonym: **Modesty** (noun) – The quality of not being too proud or confident about yourself or your abilities; simplicity. विनम्रता
- **Concealment** (noun) – The action of hiding something or preventing it from being known. छिपाना
 - **Reveal** (verb) – To make known something that was previously secret or unknown. प्रकट करना
 - **Hidden** (adjective) – Not visible, concealed, out of sight. छिपा हुआ
14. C) **Weary** (adjective) – Feeling or showing extreme tiredness. थकान महसूस करना
- **Vitalised** (adjective) – To give strength and energy to. सशक्त बनाना
 - **Nervous** (adjective) – Easily agitated or alarmed; tending to be anxious; highly strung. घबराया हुआ
 - **Drowsy** (adjective) – Being sleepy and lethargic; not fully awake. नींद आना
15. D) **Bag and baggage** (idiom) – With all of one's possessions सभी सामान के साथ
- **Red-handed** (idiom) – in the act of committing a crime or other wrongful act. रंगे हाथों
 - **High and dry** (idiom) – in a difficult, helpless, or abandoned situation. असहाय स्थिति में
 - **At sixes and sevens** (idiom) – in a state of confusion or disarray. अस्त-व्यस्त
16. A) **'Keep a secret'** का चयन किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि यह मुहावरा है जिसका अर्थ है किसी जानकारी को गुप्त रखना। संदर्भ के अनुसार, यह दर्शाता है कि उसे रहस्यों को गुप्त रखने में कठिनाई होती है, जो कि समझ में आता है। 'Touch a secret', 'make a secret', और 'cry a secret' वाक्यांश अंग्रेजी भाषा में मान्य नहीं हैं और यहां कोई तार्किक अर्थ नहीं बनाते।
- 'Keep a secret' should be chosen because it is an idiomatic expression meaning to keep information confidential. In context, it implies she struggles to keep secrets, which

makes sense. 'Touch a secret', 'make a secret', and 'cry a secret' are not valid phrases in English and do not make logical sense here

17. C) The correctly spelled word for 'Traffickng' is 'Trafficking, मानव या माल की अवैध रूप से ढुलाई.

18. B) **In cold blood** (idiom) – Deliberately सोच-समझकर

19. C) The correct spelling of 'glamming' is '**gleaming**' चमचमाता'

20. A) **Revolving**' का use होगा क्योंकि "revolving" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के चारों ओर घूमना। Sentence में ग्रहों के सूरज के चारों ओर गति की बात की गई है, इसलिए 'revolving' सही शब्द है। 'Circling' भी घूमने का एक रूप है परंतु खगोल विज्ञान में 'revolving' शब्द अधिक उपयुक्त है। 'Rotating' का अर्थ होता है अपनी धुरी पर घूमना, जो कि इस संदर्भ में नहीं है। 'Rounding' grammatically और contextually यहाँ अनुपयुक्त है।

- 'Revolving' should be used because it means to move in a path around something. The sentence refers to the motion of the planets around the sun, which makes 'revolving' the correct term. 'Circling' can also imply moving around, but 'revolving' is more precise in astronomical terms. 'Rotating' means to spin on an axis, which is not the intended meaning here. 'Rounding' is both grammatically and contextually inappropriate in this case

21. B) **with**

Blank (1) needs the preposition that idiomatically follows "argue" when you're disputing a point or claim someone has made. a) against: is a preposition used when arguing in opposition to a proposal or policy, violating the requirement since "argue against" fits campaigning against something, not disputing whether a phrase applies. b) with: is the preposition used in "argue with," meaning to dispute or contest a claim, matching the sense that the phrase's relevance can't be denied. c) about: is a preposition meaning discussing a topic back and forth, violating the requirement since it suggests an ongoing debate rather than the impossibility of contesting a fact. d) over: is a preposition used for quarrelling about a disputed thing, violating the requirement since it implies two parties fighting over an issue, not one point being undeniable.

Hindi:

- Blank (1) में वो preposition चाहिए जो "argue" के साथ आता है जब किसी की बात को challenge करने की बात हो। a) against: यह तब use होता है जब किसी proposal के opposition में argue किया जाए, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ किसी policy का opposition नहीं है, एक phrase के सही होने की बात है। b) with: "argue with" का meaning है किसी claim को challenge या dispute करना, जो इस sense से match करता है कि phrase की relevance को deny नहीं किया जा सकता। c) about: इसका meaning है किसी topic पर discussion करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह चलती हुई debate show करता है, ना कि ऐसी बात जिसे challenge ही नहीं किया जा सकता। d) over: यह किसी चीज़ को लेकर fight करने के लिए use होता है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह दो parties के बीच का झगड़ा show करता है।

22. C) **relevance**

Blank (2) needs a noun for how well the phrase applies to the subcontinent's situation, given the writer accepts the term despite calling it awkward. a) prevalence: is a noun meaning how widespread or common something is, violating the requirement since a phrase's aptness is being defended here, not how commonly the phrase itself is used. b) coinage: is a noun meaning the act of inventing a new word, violating the requirement since the writer already conceded the construction is awkward, so its invention isn't what stands undeniable. c) relevance: is a noun meaning being applicable and connected to the matter at hand, matching the concession that despite being clumsy, the phrase genuinely fits the region. d) novelty: is a noun meaning the quality of being new and unusual, violating the requirement since the passage stresses that governmentalisation has "a long and hoary history," making it anything but new.

Hindi:

- Blank (2) में ऐसा noun चाहिए जो बताए कि यह phrase subcontinent की situation पर कितना apply होता है, क्योंकि writer इसे awkward कहते हुए भी accept कर रहा है। a) prevalence: इसका meaning है कोई चीज़ कितनी common या widespread है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ phrase के apply होने की बात है, phrase कितना use होता है इसकी नहीं। b) coinage: इसका meaning है कोई नया word invent करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि writer खुद मान चुका है कि construction awkward है। c) relevance: इसका meaning है मौजूदा बात से directly connected और apply होना, जो इस point से match करता है कि awkward होने के बावजूद phrase इस region पर सही बैठता है। d) novelty: इसका meaning है नया और unusual होना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि passage कहता है कि इसका "long and hoary history" है, यानी यह नया है ही नहीं।

23. A) compensation

Blank (3) needs a noun for something that makes up for a lack elsewhere — sporting success filling the gap left by failure in other fields. a) compensation: is a noun meaning something that offsets or makes up for a deficiency, matching sporting wins balancing out the absence of success in other areas. b) recompense: is a noun meaning payment given in return for services or loss, violating the requirement since it implies repaying someone for what they gave or suffered, not filling a general void. c) atonement: is a noun meaning making amends for a wrong or sin committed, violating the requirement since lacking success isn't a moral wrong needing to be redeemed. d) reparation: is a noun meaning compensation paid by a wrongdoer for damage caused, violating the requirement since no party is being held responsible for causing harm here.

Hindi:

- Blank (3) में ऐसा noun चाहिए जो show करे कि एक जगह की कमी को कोई और चीज़ cover कर रही है — यानी sports की success बाकी fields की failure को balance कर रही है। a) compensation: इसका meaning है किसी कमी को cover करने वाली चीज़, जो sports की जीत से बाकी failures के balance होने से match करता है। b) recompense: इसका meaning है किसी service या loss के बदले मिला payment, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह किसी को उसका बदला देना show करता है, general कमी cover करना नहीं। c) atonement: इसका meaning है किसी गलती या sin के लिए माफी मांगना या सुधार करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि success ना मिलना कोई moral गलती नहीं है। d)

reparation: इसका meaning है नुकसान करने वाले द्वारा दिया गया payment, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ किसी को damage के लिए responsible नहीं ठहराया जा रहा।

24. D) substitute

Blank (4) needs a noun for something that takes the place of war, in the idea that nations channel rivalry into sport instead of conflict. a) precursor: is a noun meaning something that comes before and leads to another thing, violating the requirement since it would mean sport causes war, reversing the passage's point that sport replaces it. b) pretext: is a noun meaning a false reason given to hide the real motive, violating the requirement since sport isn't being used as an excuse to start a war. c) surrogate: is a noun meaning a stand-in taking on another's role, close in sense, but violating the requirement since it's normally used for people or roles, not for replacing an activity like war. d) substitute: is a noun meaning something used in place of another, matching the idea of sport standing in for war as the better alternative.

Hindi:

- Blank (4) में ऐसा noun चाहिए जो war की जगह लेने वाली चीज़ को show करे, यानी countries अपनी rivalry को fight की जगह sport में निकाल रहे हैं। a) precursor: इसका meaning है वो चीज़ जो पहले आती है और किसी और चीज़ तक ले जाती है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इससे meaning बनेगा कि sport war की वजह बनता है, जबकि passage उल्टा कह रहा है। b) pretext: इसका meaning है असली motive छुपाने के लिए दिया गया झूठा reason, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ sport को war शुरू करने के excuse की तरह use नहीं किया जा रहा। c) surrogate: इसका meaning है किसी की जगह लेने वाला, meaning close है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि यह usually लोगों या roles के लिए use होता है, war जैसी activity के लिए नहीं। d) substitute: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ की जगह use होने वाली चीज़, जो sport के war की जगह लेने वाले point से match करता है।

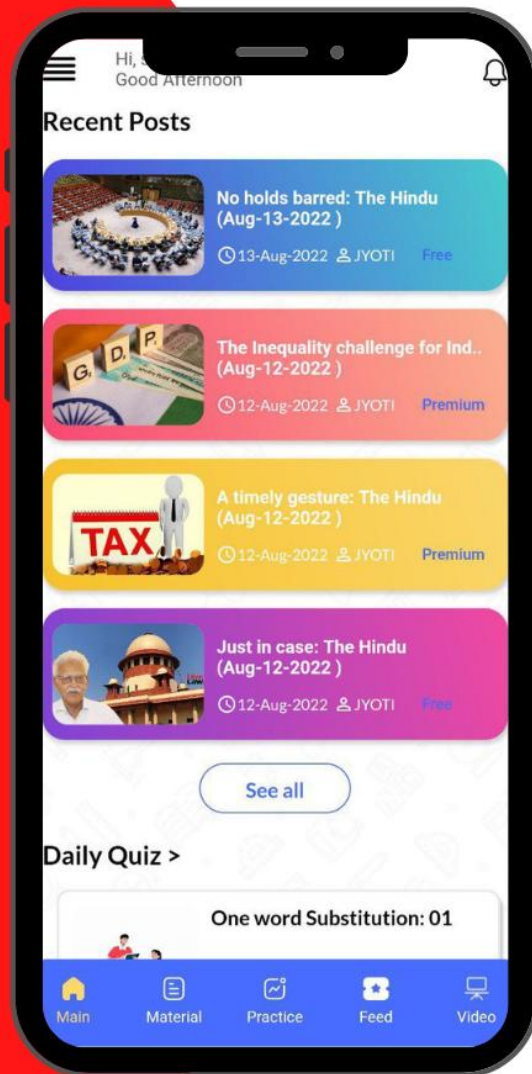
26. B) oversees

Blank (5) needs a present-tense verb agreeing with the singular "Committee," meaning to supervise the running of the game. a) supervise: is a base-form verb meaning to watch over and direct, violating the requirement since the singular subject "Committee which" needs the "-s" form, "supervises," even though the meaning fits well. b) oversees: is a present-tense verb meaning supervises and takes charge of, matching both the singular subject and the committee's controlling role over the game. c) overlooks: is a present-tense verb meaning fails to notice something, violating the requirement since it means the opposite of supervising, despite looking similar to "oversees." d) presiding: is a present participle meaning being in charge of a meeting or body, violating the requirement since the relative clause needs a finite verb, and "preside" would also require "over" before its object.

Hindi:

- Blank (5) में ऐसा present-tense verb चाहिए जो singular "Committee" से agree करे और game को control करने वाले role को show करे। a) supervise: यह base-form verb है जिसका meaning है देखरेख करना और direct करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि singular subject "Committee which" के साथ "-s" वाला form "supervises" चाहिए, meaning सही होने के बावजूद। b) oversees: यह present-tense verb है जिसका

meaning है supervise करना और charge संभालना, जो singular subject और committee के controlling role, दोनों से match करता है। c) overlooks: यह present-tense verb है जिसका meaning है किसी चीज़ को notice ना करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह supervise करने का बिल्कुल opposite है, भले ही यह "oversees" जैसा दिखता हो। d) presiding: यह present participle है जिसका meaning है किसी meeting या body को head करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इस relative clause में finite verb चाहिए, और "preside" के बाद "over" भी लगता है।



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