

The power of changing our perspective

It's a common thing for us to experience emotions directly through the body. For example, when we go out to **meet** someone whom we love a lot, we walk lightly with our hearts **pounding** with excitement, whereas anxiety might **tighten** our muscles and make our hands sweat and **tremble** before an important job interview, right? Numerous studies **carried out** over the last **decade** or so have **established** that emotion systems prepare us to meet challenges **encountered** in the environment by adjusting the activation of the cardiovascular, skeletomuscular, neuroendocrine and autonomic nervous systems.

This **link** between emotions and bodily states **is** also **reflected** in the way we speak or behave. For example, a young girl who is about to get married in a week's time may suddenly have **cold feet** and experience **nervousness**. Similarly, those lovers who have had a bad break-up and are heartbroken may experience a **shiver** down their spine on hearing their favourite song being played somewhere. To put it in simple words, all the above examples mean that our thoughts and feelings can affect our body directly, and they can very well have an effect on what we think, what we feel and what we do.

Shakespeare rightly said, "For there is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." The fact is that even though we are not faced with **sabre-toothed** tigers every day, life presents us with lots of situations which can be **perceived** as **threatening**, naturally **triggering** a stress response from within us. For example, if you climb the stairs instead of taking a lift to your fourth-floor apartment and, immediately after entering your home, you experience uncomfortable symptoms like a pounding heart and excessive sweating, you might instantly have the thought: "Gosh, I'm not as fit as I used to be; maybe I need to see my doctor and get a thorough check-up."

Now suppose that instead of having a negative thought on entering home, you just sit down calmly and do a simple deep-breathing exercise. You may feel completely fine in a few minutes and continue with your day as usual, without any great change in how you feel. This example clearly shows that the same experience, if **interpreted** differently, can **result in** very different feelings and emotions.

Today, most of us are living in body **consciousness** resulting from the false identification of the self with the body. Such limited identities then influence our thoughts and actions and **give rise to** emotions like insecurity, fear, selfishness and **hatred**. Thus, **those** who are ignorant of the soul **are** **severely** bound by their body, and they think, act and live their whole lives in a **narrow**, limited way that makes everything in their lives limited.

Hence, **in order to** live a **liberated** life, we need to realise the truth that we are all spiritual beings in a human body and, birth after birth, we continue to play different roles. Thus, by being soul-conscious, we can **transcend** our fears, attachments and vices, and we can also **conquer** the fear of death and any kind of physical loss, **thereby** experiencing our original qualities such as peace, joy and love in an unlimited way.

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Perspective** (noun) - viewpoint, standpoint, outlook, angle, stance दृष्टिकोण
2. **Meet** (verb) - encounter, confront, cross, intersect, assemble मिलना
3. **Pound** (verb) - palpitate, throb, pulsate, thump, beat धड़कना
4. **Tighten** (verb) - stiffen, tense, constrict, contract, clench कसना
5. **Tremble** (verb) - shake, quiver, shudder, vibrate, quake कांपना
6. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) - to execute or complete a task or instruction पूरा करना
7. **Decade** (noun) - period of ten years दशक
8. **Establish** (verb) - validate, corroborate, authenticate, confirm, verify स्थापित करना
9. **Encounter** (verb) - confront, face, experience, tackle, meet सामना करना
10. **Reflect** (verb) - manifest, exhibit, display, indicate, mirror दर्शाना
11. **Cold feet** (phrase) - loss of nerve or confidence before doing something difficult घबराहट होना
12. **Nervousness** (noun) - anxiety, apprehension, trepidation, unease, tension बेचैनी
13. **Shiver** (noun) - shudder, quiver, tremor, tremble, shake सिहरन
14. **Sabre-toothed** (adjective) - having long and sharp curved upper canine teeth बड़े और नुकीले दांतों वाला
15. **Perceive** (verb) - discern, recognize, apprehend, regard, deem समझना
16. **Threatening** (adjective) - menacing, intimidating, ominous, daunting, alarming डरावना
17. **Trigger** (verb) - provoke, elicit, precipitate, prompt, initiate शुरू करना
18. **Interpret** (verb) - construe, decipher, elucidate, explain, evaluate व्याख्या करना
19. **Result in** (phrasal verb) - to cause a particular situation or outcome to happen का कारण बनना
20. **Consciousness** (noun) - awareness, sentience, cognition, mindfulness, perception चेतना
21. **Give rise to** (phrase) - to cause something to happen or exist उत्पन्न करना
22. **Hatred** (noun) - animosity, hostility, enmity, antipathy, abhorrence नफरत
23. **Severely** (adverb) - harshly, rigorously, strictly, intensely, acutely बुरी तरह
24. **Narrow** (adjective) - confined, restricted, constricted, limited, cramped संकीर्ण
25. **In order to** (phrase) - with the purpose or intention of doing something के उद्देश्य से
26. **Liberated** (adjective) - emancipated, unconfined, unrestrained, independent, free मुक्त
27. **Transcend** (verb) - surpass, exceed, outstrip, eclipse, outdo से ऊपर उठना
28. **Conquer** (verb) - vanquish, subdue, defeat, overcome, master विजय प्राप्त करना
29. **Thereby** (adverb) - consequently, thus, hence, therefore, accordingly जिसके चलते

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Emotions are closely connected with the body**, and our feelings can produce noticeable physical reactions such as a pounding heart, sweating, trembling, or muscle tension.
2. Scientific studies conducted over the **last decade** have established that emotions prepare the body to deal with challenges by influencing the cardiovascular, muscular, hormonal, and autonomic nervous systems.
3. The connection between emotions and the body is also **reflected in everyday expressions and behaviour**, such as having “cold feet” because of nervousness or experiencing a shiver after emotional heartbreak.
4. Our **thoughts and feelings can directly affect our physical condition**, while physical sensations can also influence what we think, feel, and do.
5. Shakespeare’s observation that “**thinking makes it so**” highlights the importance of how we interpret our experiences rather than simply the experiences themselves.
6. Modern life may not expose us to physical dangers such as **sabre-toothed tigers**, but many everyday situations can still be perceived as threatening and trigger a stress response.
7. Physical symptoms such as a **pounding heart and excessive sweating** may sometimes cause people to develop negative thoughts about their health.
8. The same physical experience can produce **different emotional responses depending on how it is interpreted**.
9. For example, after climbing stairs, one person may worry about being unhealthy, while another may calmly practise deep breathing and soon feel normal.
10. This demonstrates that **our interpretation of an event plays an important role in determining our emotional response**.
11. The editorial argues that many people today live in a state of **body consciousness**, where they mistakenly identify their entire self with their physical body.
12. This limited identification can generate negative emotions and behaviours such as **insecurity, fear, selfishness, attachment, and hatred**.
13. According to the spiritual perspective presented in the editorial, people who remain unaware of the **soul** become strongly bound by their physical identity and consequently live within narrow limitations.
14. To live a more **liberated life**, people should recognise themselves as spiritual beings temporarily living in human bodies and understand that they assume different roles throughout life.
15. **Soul-consciousness can help people transcend fear, attachment and negative emotions**, including the fear of death and physical loss, allowing them to experience their deeper qualities of **peace, joy and love** more fully.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What, according to the passage, is the primary reason why "limited identities" are problematic?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. They lead to the manifestation of restrictive emotions and a narrow way of experiencing life.
 - B. They prevent the cardiovascular system from reacting to the presence of external predators.
 - C. They result in the total inability to use deep breathing as a method for physical recovery.
 - D. They force individuals to seek medical attention for symptoms that are atmospheric.
2. **The tone of the passage is best described as:**
 - A. Scholarly and detached
 - B. Didactic and meditative
 - C. Cynical and dismissive
 - D. Jovial and lighthearted
3. **Why does the author argue that interpreting the same experience differently leads to different feelings?**
 - A. Because the cardiovascular system reacts independently of the thoughts of the subject.
 - B. Because ancient metaphors remain the only valid way to describe emotional experiences.
 - C. Because cognitive appraisal dictates the emotional significance of physical sensations.
 - D. Because the false identification with the soul prevents a healthy stress response.
4. **What does the phrase "nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so" refer to?**
 - A. External events lack inherent value until they are processed through human cognition.
 - B. Physical manifestations of stress are always a result of biological decline.
 - C. Spiritual liberation is achieved by acknowledging the reality of bodily limitations.
 - D. Human behavior is dictated by the physiological state of the cardiovascular system.
5. **What does the word "transcend" in the passage most nearly mean?**
 - A. Surpass or overcome
 - B. Analyze or inspect
 - C. Sustain or maintain
 - D. Express or manifest
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. Certain incidents which occur as part of our routine life and may not seem to be of great importance may linger in our recollections even as years pass by.

 - A. I was on an official assignment to Japan for a few weeks several years ago and was staying at a guest house in a suburb of Tokyo, a verdant neighbourhood called Hachioji.
 - B. They remain etched in memory and appear before one's eyes sporadically.
 - C. On a weekend when we were comparatively free from work, a colleague from Bangladesh and I decided to go to Tokyo city on a sightseeing tour.
 - D. They remain as reflections of kind deeds, often by strangers, which make the society worth living in.

S6. We took a suburban train from the nearby station and spent the day visiting various tourist spots and indulged in mostly, window shopping.

- A. B-C-D-A
B. D-B-A-C
C. B-D-A-C
D. B-D-C-A
7. **Direction: Rearrange the following four sentences (A, B, C, D) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph.**
- A. Perumal is also like that, none can fix a date but He will appear at the right time and make a better person of even asuras.
B. After the asura Thanjagan received Perumal's infinite grace, his two brothers — Thandakan and Gajamugan — had escaped, hiding from Neelamega Perumal and His Chakra.
C. None can predict with complete certainty as to when it will rain, except to be sure that it will happen to alleviate distress.
D. Like rain not discriminating against anyone, but pouring for all (rich or poor, educated or illiterate), He too will grant moksha to the truly repentant, said Tirukkudanthai Dr. Venkatesh.
- A. C-A-B-D
B. A-C-D-B
C. C-A-D-B
D. C-D-A-B
8. **The sentence below has errors in two parts which are highlighted in bold. Identify the same.**
Mayfair Cinema is to **close at December**(A), it was announced yesterday. The owner of the building, Mr Thomas, **will have sold it**(B) to a **firm of builders**(C), who are going to build some flats **on the site**(D).
- A. A B
B. C D
C. B D
D. A C
9. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:**
The committee is not authorized to act ____ behalf of the organization in international matters.
- A. in
B. for
C. on
D. upon
10. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: SAGACIOUS**
- A. Foolish
B. Insightful
C. Naïve
D. Confused
11. **Choose the correctly spelt word:**
- A. Lieutenant
B. Lieutennant
C. Lutennant
D. Ltuenant

12. Which of the following sentences uses the word "found" with a different meaning from the others?
- A. The company was found in 1995.
 - B. He found his keys under the couch.
 - C. They found a new species of fish.
 - D. She found the answer to the difficult question.
13. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: Are on a collision course
- A. Heading towards an inevitable conflict
 - B. Moving towards each other in a peaceful way
 - C. Working together on a project
 - D. Having different goals but no conflict
14. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: Straight from the horse's mouth
- A. From an anonymous tip
 - B. Hearing it from someone else
 - C. Reading it from a book
 - D. From a reliable source
15. Choose the correct one-word substitute for:
A place where an army is trained.
- A. Fortress
 - B. Cave
 - C. Barracks
 - D. Residence
16. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Monstrous
- A. Beautiful
 - B. Odd
 - C. Abnormal
 - D. Strange
17. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Elucidate
- A. Clarify
 - B. Explain
 - C. Obscure
 - D. Illuminate
18. Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Direct Speech.
- They asked whether the meeting was likely to begin soon or be delayed further.
- A. They asked, "Was the meeting likely to begin soon or be delayed further?"
 - B. They asked, "Is the meeting likely to begin shortly or be delayed more?"
 - C. They asked, "Will the meeting likely begin soon or is it to be delayed further?"
 - D. They asked, "Is the meeting likely to begin soon or will it be delayed further?"
19. Which sentence contains a misspelled word?
- A. Clear communication is crucial for avoiding misunderstandings in any negotiation.
 - B. It is cruicial to double-check your work before submitting it.
 - C. The manager highlighted the crucial role of teamwork in achieving success.
 - D. Meeting the deadline was crucial for securing the contract.

20. Change the following sentence into the Active form.

Had the restoration work been being done on the antique cabinet for months before you arrived?

- A. Had they been doing the restoration work on the antique cabinet for months before you arrived?
- B. They had been doing the restoration work on the antique cabinet for months before you arrived?
- C. Had the antique cabinet been doing the restoration work for months before you arrived?
- D. Were they doing the restoration work on the antique cabinet for months before you arrived?

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

If my husband and I (1)___ that the Strait of Hormuz would dominate the news four decades after our stay in Iran, we might have paid closer attention to that strategic site. Actually, we had no excuse for ignoring it back then, for even in 1986, it was seething with unrest. During the conflict between Iran and Iraq, that volatile waterway was the scene of the infamous Tanker War, with both sides launching attacks on merchant vessels.

In (2)___, it seems strange that when hostilities were at their height, we visited Bandar Abbas, on the northern shore of the Strait of Hormuz. Of course, we wished to travel widely in Iran, but we were repeatedly cautioned against embarking on exploratory expeditions. Fighter jets, we were warned, could appear out of the blue. When it came to Bandar Abbas however, our friend Hossein rather recklessly disregarded the danger from air-raids. He was determined that we should spend a few days with him and his family in their beautiful port city.

Early one morning, Hossein picked us up from our home in Ahvaz, the capital of Khuzestan province, in southwestern Iran, and we (3)___ on an exciting road trip of over a thousand kilometres. (4)___ of our journey, we drove along the coastline of the Persian Gulf until we reached our seaside destination after nightfall. We were warmly welcomed by Hossein's wife Fatemeh and their three children. They served us a sumptuous spread, laid out on a sofreh, a decorative oilcloth elegantly placed over a gorgeous carpet. We enjoyed not only the traditional dishes we had grown to (5)___ but also some that were specific to the Hormozgan province, of which Bandar Abbas is the capital.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1):

- A. had foreseen
- B. foresaw
- C. have foreseen
- D. foreseeing

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2):

- A. afterthought
- B. reflection
- C. retrospect
- D. recollection

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3):

- A. set about

- B. set off
- C. set upon
- D. set down

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4):**

- A. At the outset
- B. Halfway through
- C. On the last lap
- D. All along

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5):**

- A. crave
- B. savour
- C. fancy
- D. relish

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **They lead to the manifestation of restrictive emotions and a narrow way of experiencing life.**

passage: "Such limited identities then influence our thoughts and actions and give rise to emotions like insecurity, fear, selfishness and hatred. Thus, those who are ignorant of the soul are severely bound by their body, and they think, act and live their whole lives in a narrow, limited way that makes everything in their lives limited."---The passage clearly says limited identities (thinking we are just the body) lead to negative feelings like fear and insecurity, and make people live their whole lives in a small, narrow way. This is exactly what option A says — limited identities cause narrow emotions and a limited way of living.

Option B — Incorrect. The passage talks about the body reacting to stress (like a pounding heart), but it never connects "limited identities" to stopping the body from reacting to danger.

Option C — Incorrect. The passage actually shows deep breathing working as a way to calm down — it doesn't say limited identities stop deep breathing from working. This option says the opposite of what the passage shows.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage mentions someone thinking they need a doctor after climbing stairs, but this is just one small example about misreading body signals — it's not linked to "limited identities" as their main problem.

2. B) **Didactic and meditative**

passage: "Hence, in order to live a liberated life, we need to realise the truth that we are all spiritual beings in a human body... Thus, by being soul-conscious, we can transcend our fears, attachments and vices."--The passage teaches lessons about emotions, the mind-body connection, and spiritual awareness, guiding the reader step by step toward a deeper understanding — this teaching quality is "didactic." At the same time, the passage reflects calmly and thoughtfully on inner experience, consciousness, and the soul, encouraging quiet self-reflection — this reflective, inward-looking quality is "meditative." Together, these qualities define the passage's overall tone.

Option A — Incorrect. "Scholarly and detached" would mean a purely academic, emotionally distant style, often filled with citations and formal analysis. While the passage mentions "numerous studies," it moves quickly into personal, relatable examples (weddings, heartbreak, climbing stairs) and spiritual reflection — this is not detached or purely academic in tone.

Option C — Incorrect. "Cynical and dismissive" would mean doubting or mocking ideas, showing distrust or negativity. The passage does the opposite — it earnestly teaches and encourages the reader toward positive change (peace, joy, love), showing no cynicism or dismissiveness at all.

Option D — Incorrect. "Jovial and lighthearted" would mean playful, humorous, and casual in tone. While the passage uses relatable everyday examples, its purpose is serious and reflective — discussing fear, insecurity, and spiritual liberation — not humorous or playful in nature.

3. C) **Because cognitive appraisal dictates the emotional significance of physical sensations.**

passage: "Now suppose that instead of having a negative thought on entering home, you just sit down calmly and do a simple deep-breathing exercise. You may feel completely fine in a few minutes... This example clearly shows that the same experience, if interpreted differently, can result in very different feelings and emotions."---The passage shows that the same physical sensation (pounding heart, sweating after climbing stairs) can lead to two very different outcomes depending on how it's interpreted — worrying about it (negative thought) versus staying calm. This shows that it is our interpretation or judgment of the physical sensation (cognitive appraisal) that determines what emotion follows, not the sensation itself. This matches Option C precisely.

Option A — Incorrect. The passage actually shows the opposite — it demonstrates that thoughts do influence how the body's reactions are experienced (calm breathing changes how you feel). The passage does not say the cardiovascular system reacts completely independent of thoughts; in fact, the whole example is built around thoughts changing the outcome.

Option B — Incorrect. The passage does not claim that "ancient metaphors" are the "only valid way" to describe emotions. It uses modern examples (interview nervousness, stair climbing, deep breathing) alongside spiritual ideas.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage actually says the opposite regarding identification — it argues that false identification with the body (not the soul) causes limited, negative emotions. Identifying with the soul is presented as the solution, not the problem, contradicting this option's reversed claim.

4. A) External events lack inherent value until they are processed through human cognition.

passage: "Shakespeare rightly said, 'For there is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.' The fact is that even though we are not faced with sabre-toothed tigers every day, life presents us with lots of situations which can be perceived as threatening, naturally triggering a stress response from within us."--This Shakespeare quote is used right before explaining that situations themselves are neutral — it is our thinking/perception that labels them as good or bad. The passage then supports this with the stair-climbing example, showing how the same physical sensation can be seen as alarming or harmless depending on interpretation. This matches Option A — events don't have built-in "goodness" or "badness"; that meaning is created by how our mind processes them.

Option B — Incorrect. The passage does not say stress symptoms are "always" a sign of biological decline. In fact, it shows the opposite — the pounding heart after climbing stairs is a normal reaction, not necessarily a sign of declining health, and staying calm shows there's no real problem — this contradicts the option's absolute claim.

Option C — Incorrect. The Shakespeare quote and its explanation are about how thinking shapes perception of events, not specifically about "acknowledging bodily limitations." The passage's discussion of spiritual liberation appears later and is connected to soul-consciousness, not to this specific quote about thinking creating good/bad labels.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage does not say behavior is "dictated" by the cardiovascular system. In fact, the whole point of the quote and example is that thinking — not just physical/bodily processes — determines how we interpret and respond to situations, which is the reverse of what this option claims.

5. A) Surpass or overcome

The literal meaning of transcend is to rise above or go beyond the limits of something. In this context, "transcend" is used alongside "conquer," meaning to rise above or overcome fears, attachments, and vices through soul-consciousness. This matches Option A — "surpass or overcome" — as both words convey moving beyond and defeating these negative states.

"Analyze or inspect" means to examine something closely

"Sustain or maintain" means to keep something going or continue it

"Express or manifest" means to show or bring something into visible form

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

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence B S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में यह दार्शनिक विचार प्रस्तुत किया गया है कि सामान्य जीवन की छोटी-मोटी घटनाएँ वर्षों बाद भी यादों में बनी रहती हैं। Sentence B में प्रयुक्त सर्वनाम "They" सीधे S1 की उन घटनाओं ("Certain incidents") को संदर्भित करता है और बताता है कि वे स्मृति में अंकित रहती हैं और कभी-कभार आँखों के सामने आ जाती हैं।
- Sentence D Sentence B को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य संरचना के समानांतर प्रवाह (parallel structure) को बनाए रखते हुए फिर से "They remain as reflections of kind deeds..." से शुरू होता है और स्पष्ट करता है कि ये यादें अजनबियों द्वारा किए गए परोपकारी कार्यों की झलकियाँ होती हैं।
- Sentence A Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह दार्शनिक प्रस्तावना के बाद लेखक के व्यक्तिगत संस्मरण की औपचारिक शुरुआत करता है ("I was on an official assignment to Japan..."), जहाँ लेखक जापान में अपने प्रवास और हाचियोजी (Hachioji) उपनगर में रहने का विवरण देता है।
- Sentence C Sentence A के बाद आएगा और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह सप्ताहांत की योजना प्रस्तुत करता है कि कैसे काम से फुरसत मिलने पर लेखक और उनके बांग्लादेशी सहकर्मी ने टोक्यो शहर घूमने का फैसला किया। अंत में, S6 (मूल पाठ का छठा वाक्य) नजदीकी स्टेशन से लोकल ट्रेन पकड़ने और दिन भर पर्यटन स्थलों तथा विंडो शॉपिंग का आनंद लेने के साथ अनुक्रम को पूर्ण करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence B follows S1 directly because S1 introduces the philosophical premise that seemingly trivial daily occurrences linger in our recollections over time. Sentence B picks up this thought via the plural pronoun "They" (referring directly to "Certain incidents"), noting that they remain etched in memory.
- Sentence D follows Sentence B through syntactic parallelism ("They remain as reflections of kind deeds..."), defining those enduring memories as quiet acts of kindness by strangers that make society meaningful.
- Sentence A follows Sentence D by transitioning from abstract reflection to the actual personal narrative ("I was on an official assignment to Japan..."), establishing the setting in a Tokyo suburb named Hachioji.

- Sentence C follows Sentence A chronologically, introducing a specific weekend excursion when the author and a colleague from Bangladesh decided to head into Tokyo city for sightseeing. Finally, S6 (the exact 6th sentence of the text) completes the departure narrative by describing their commute via suburban train and their day of visiting tourist attractions.

7. C) C-A-D-B

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence C (वाक्य 1) अनुच्छेद का आरंभ करेगा क्योंकि यह बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के बारिश की अनिश्चितता और उसके निश्चित उपकार का सार्वभौमिक कथन प्रस्तुत करता है।
- Sentence A (वाक्य 2) Sentence C को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त तुलनात्मक पदबंध "Perumal is also like that" सीधे Sentence C में वर्णित बारिश की प्रकृति से भगवान पेरुमल के स्वभाव की तुलना करता है।
- Sentence D (वाक्य 3) Sentence A को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह Sentence C और A की उपमा को आगे बढ़ाते हुए बारिश के समान पेरुमल द्वारा भी बिना किसी भेदभाव के सभी पश्चातापी लोगों को मोक्ष प्रदान करने की बात को पूर्ण करता है।
- Sentence B (वाक्य 4) Sentence D के बाद आएगा और अनुच्छेद का समापन करेगा। यह दार्शनिक पृष्ठभूमि के बाद वास्तविक कथा का पहला वाक्य प्रस्तुत करता है कि असुर तंजागन पर अनुग्रह के बाद उसके दो भाई भागकर छिप गए थे।

English Explanation:

- Sentence C (Sentence 1 of the text) opens the paragraph as the primary independent premise, reflecting on the unpredictability and distress-relieving nature of rainfall.
- Sentence A (Sentence 2 of the text) follows Sentence C directly via the comparative link "Perumal is also like that," connecting the timing of rain to the divine timing of Perumal's arrival.
- Sentence D (Sentence 3 of the text) follows Sentence A by continuing the rain metaphor ("Like rain not discriminating against anyone...") to describe Perumal granting liberation to those who genuinely repent.
- Sentence B (Sentence 4 of the text) follows Sentence D as the closing sentence, transitioning from the philosophical teaching into the narrative event where Thanjagan's brothers fled into hiding.

8. A) 'at December' के बदले 'in December' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि महीनों के साथ in preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है, at नहीं; जैसे— The school will reopen in July.

- 'will have sold it' के बदले 'will sell it / has sold it' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में yesterday (Past time reference) दिया है और Future Perfect Tense यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है; जैसे— It was announced yesterday that the company has sold the land.
- 'in December' will be used instead of 'at December' because 'in' is used with months, not 'at'.
- 'will sell it / has sold it' will be used instead of 'will have sold it' because the announcement refers to a past or near-fact situation, not a completed future action before another future point.

9. C) 'on' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में "on behalf of" एक स्थिर (fixed) और सही prepositional phrase है, जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी की ओर से / किसी का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए। यहाँ समिति संगठन की ओर से अंतरराष्ट्रीय मामलों में कार्य करने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए "on behalf of the organization" ही व्याकरणिक और अर्थ की दृष्टि से सही है।

- 'on' should be used because "on behalf of" is a fixed and correct prepositional phrase meaning representing someone or acting for someone. In the sentence, the committee is referred to as acting as a representative of the organization, so "on behalf of the organization" is the most appropriate choice.

10. B) **Sagacious** (adjective) – Having keen mental discernment and good judgment; wise, shrewd, perceptive बुद्धिमान / दूरदर्शी

Synonym: **Insightful** (adjective) – Showing deep understanding and clear perception; perceptive, thoughtful सूझबूझ वाला

- **Foolish** (adjective) – Lacking good sense or judgment; silly मूर्ख
- **Naïve** (adjective) – Innocent or inexperienced; lacking worldly wisdom भोला
- **Confused** (adjective) – Unable to think clearly; puzzled उलझन में

11. A) The correct spelling is '**Lieutenant**', which means a junior commissioned officer in the army or navy — सेना/नौसेना में एक अधिकारी का पद.

12. A)

वाक्य A में found का अर्थ है — स्थापित करना (establish करना)।

बाकी सभी वाक्यों में found का अर्थ है — खोज निकालना या प्राप्त करना (discover/find)।

उच्चारण और वर्तनी समान हैं, लेकिन अर्थ अलग — इसलिए अलग अर्थ वाला प्रयोग विकल्प A में है।

In sentence A, found means to establish or set up.

In the other sentences, found means to discover or locate something.

Same spelling and pronunciation, different meaning — hence option A is correct.

13. A) **Are on a collision course** (idiom) – Heading towards an inevitable conflict टकराव की ओर बढ़ना, जहाँ संघर्ष होना तय है

14. D) **Straight from the horse's mouth** (idiom) – From a reliable source सीधे विश्वसनीय स्रोत से प्राप्त जानकारी

15. C) **Barracks** (noun) – A place where soldiers live and are trained सैनिकों के रहने व प्रशिक्षण का स्थान

- **Fortress** (noun) – A strong, fortified building for defense किला
- **Cave** (noun) – A natural hollow in the ground or rock गुफा
- **Residence** (noun) – A place where someone lives निवास स्थान

16. A) **Monstrous** (adjective) – Extremely ugly, cruel, or shocking; horrific, grotesque भयानक / विकृत

Antonym: **Beautiful** (adjective) – Pleasing to the senses or mind; attractive, lovely सुंदर

- **Odd** (adjective) – Unusual or strange; peculiar अजीब
- **Abnormal** (adjective) – Not normal; irregular असामान्य

- **Strange** (adjective) – Unfamiliar or unusual; odd विचित्र
17. C) **Elucidate** (verb) – To make something clear or easy to understand; explain, clarify स्पष्ट करना
 Antonym: **Obscure** (verb) – To make unclear or difficult to understand; conceal, cloud अस्पष्ट करना
- **Clarify** (verb) – To make clear or understandable स्पष्ट करना
 - **Explain** (verb) – To make something plain; describe स्पष्ट करना
 - **Illuminate** (verb) – To light up or make clear; enlighten प्रकाश डालना
18. D) They asked, "Is the meeting likely to begin soon or will it be delayed further?"
 Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलते समय whether / if को हटा दिया जाता है और वाक्य को Interrogative form में बदला जाता है। Reporting Verb "asked" यह बताता है कि वाक्य प्रश्नवाचक है। Indirect Speech में प्रयुक्त Past Tense "was likely" को Direct Speech में वापस Present Tense "is likely" में बदला जाता है। साथ ही, विकल्प वाले प्रश्न (or) में दोनों हिस्सों का Tense और structure संतुलित रखा जाता है।
- To change a sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech, the conjunction whether is removed, the sentence is framed as a direct question, and the tense is shifted back to its original form. Here, "was likely" changes to "is likely," and the second part is correctly framed with "will it be delayed," maintaining grammatical accuracy and natural usage.
19. B) **It is crucial to double-check your work before submitting it.**
 The word '**crucial**' is misspelled. The correct spelling is 'crucial', which means extremely important — अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण.
20. A) Had they been doing the restoration work on the antique cabinet for months before you arrived?
 Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Agent (कर्ता) Active वाक्य का Subject बनता है और Verb को उसी Tense में Active रूप में बदला जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में Tense Past Perfect Continuous Interrogative Passive है। Passive वाक्य में "the restoration work" Action है, "had been being done" Verb phrase है और Agent implied है। Active में बदलते समय implied Agent को they बनाया जाता है और Verb को had been doing (Past Perfect Continuous Active) में बदला जाता है, साथ ही प्रश्नवाचक संरचना बनाए रखी जाती है।
- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the agent becomes the subject and the verb is converted into its active form while maintaining the same tense and interrogative structure. Here, the tense is Past Perfect Continuous Interrogative. The passive verb "had been being done" correctly changes to the active form "had been doing," with "they" as the subject.
21. A) **had foreseen**
 Blank (1) needs a past perfect verb inside an "If" clause paired with "might have paid," forming a third-conditional structure about an unreal past. a) had foreseen: is past perfect meaning had anticipated something before it happened, matching the third-conditional pairing required by "we might have paid closer attention," which describes a hypothetical outcome that never occurred. b) foresaw: is simple past, violating the requirement since a conditional clause

paired with "might have paid" needs the past perfect, not simple past, to place the hypothetical foreseeing before the unreal consequence. c) have foreseen: is present perfect, violating the requirement since the whole sentence is anchored in a past hypothetical (decades ago, during their stay in Iran), and present perfect ties the action to now rather than to that past period. d) foreseeing: is a present participle, violating the requirement since "If my husband and I foreseeing" leaves the clause without a finite verb.

Hindi:

- Blank (1) में past perfect verb चाहिए जो "If" clause के अंदर "might have paid" के साथ मिलकर एक third-conditional structure बनाए, जो अतीत की एक ऐसी बात बताता है जो असल में नहीं हुई। a) had foreseen: यह past perfect है जिसका meaning है किसी घटना के होने से पहले ही उसका अंदाज़ा लगा लेना, जो "we might have paid closer attention" वाले third-conditional जोड़े से match करता है, जो एक ऐसा काल्पनिक नतीजा बताता है जो कभी हुआ ही नहीं। b) foresaw: यह simple past है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "might have paid" के साथ आने वाले conditional clause को simple past नहीं, past perfect चाहिए, ताकि काल्पनिक अंदाज़ा उस असल ना हुए नतीजे से पहले रखा जा सके। c) have foreseen: यह present perfect है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि पूरा sentence अतीत की एक काल्पनिक बात (दशकों पहले, Iran में रहते हुए) पर टिका है, और present perfect इसे आज से जोड़ देता है, उस बीते दौर से नहीं। d) foreseeing: यह present participle है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "If my husband and I foreseeing" में finite verb ही नहीं बचता।

22. C) retrospect

Blank (2) needs a noun completing the fixed phrase "In ___, it seems strange that," for looking back at a past decision with present-day judgement. a) afterthought: is a noun meaning something added or thought of only after the main event or decision is already complete, violating the requirement since it describes a minor addition tacked on later, not a reflective vantage point from which an entire past episode is being judged. b) reflection: is a noun meaning serious thought or consideration about something, violating the requirement since "in reflection" is not an established English phrase — one says "on reflection," and even that describes reconsidering an opinion, not looking back at a past scene with hindsight. c) retrospect: is a noun meaning a survey or view of past events, looking back with the knowledge one now has, matching the fixed phrase "in retrospect," used exactly for this kind of after-the-fact judgement about a past choice. d) recollection: is a noun meaning the act of remembering, or a specific memory recalled, violating the requirement since "in recollection" is not a standard phrase, and the word emphasises the act of remembering details, not judging a past decision from today's vantage point.

Hindi:

- Blank (2) में ऐसा noun चाहिए जो "In ___, it seems strange that" वाले जमे-जमाए phrase को पूरा करे, और आज के ज्ञान से किसी बीते फैसले को परखने को बताए। a) afterthought: इसका meaning है मुख्य घटना या फैसले के पूरा हो जाने के बाद सोची गई कोई बात जो जोड़ी जाए, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह बाद में जोड़ी गई एक

छोटी बात बताता है, पूरी बीती घटना को परखने वाला नज़रिया नहीं। b) reflection: इसका meaning है किसी बात पर गंभीर विचार, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "in reflection" कोई जमा हुआ अंग्रेज़ी phrase नहीं है — "on reflection" कहा जाता है, और वो भी किसी राय पर दोबारा सोचने के लिए, बीते दृश्य को hindsight से देखने के लिए नहीं। c) retrospect: इसका meaning है बीती घटनाओं को आज की समझ के साथ पलटकर देखना, जो "in retrospect" वाले जमे-जमाए phrase से match करता है, जो ठीक इसी तरह के बाद में परखे गए फैसले के लिए use होता है। d) recollection: इसका meaning है याद करने की क्रिया, या याद आई कोई खास बात, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "in recollection" कोई standard phrase नहीं है, और यह शब्द बातें याद करने के काम पर ज़ोर देता है, आज की नज़र से किसी फैसले को परखने पर नहीं।

23. B) set off

Blank (3) needs a past-tense phrasal verb built on "set," agreeing with "we," for beginning a road journey. a) set about: is a phrasal verb meaning beginning work on a task in earnest, violating the requirement since it needs a task or activity as its object, as in "set about the repairs," not a journey or destination. b) set off: is a phrasal verb meaning beginning a journey, departing for a destination, matching the road trip described right after — "an exciting road trip of over a thousand kilometres." c) set upon: is a phrasal verb meaning attacking someone suddenly and violently, violating the requirement since it describes an assault, entirely unrelated to departing on a friendly road trip. d) set down: is a phrasal verb meaning putting something in writing, or dropping off a passenger at a location, violating the requirement since it describes recording information or ending someone's journey, the opposite of the group beginning theirs.

Hindi:

- Blank (3) में "set" पर आधारित past-tense phrasal verb चाहिए जो "we" से agree करे और road journey शुरू करने को बताए। a) set about: इसका meaning है किसी काम में जुट जाना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इसके साथ कोई काम चाहिए, जैसे "set about the repairs", यात्रा या मंज़िल नहीं। b) set off: इसका meaning है यात्रा शुरू करना, किसी जगह के लिए निकलना, जो ठीक बाद बताए गए road trip — "an exciting road trip of over a thousand kilometres" — से match करता है। c) set upon: इसका meaning है अचानक, हिंसक तरीके से किसी पर हमला करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह हमले की बात करता है, दोस्ताना road trip शुरू करने से इसका कोई नाता नहीं। d) set down: इसका meaning है कुछ लिख लेना, या किसी यात्री को किसी जगह उतार देना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह जानकारी दर्ज करने या किसी की यात्रा खत्म करने की बात करता है, समूह के अपनी यात्रा शुरू करने के बिल्कुल उलट।

24. C) On the last lap

Blank (4) needs a phrase for the final stretch of a journey, since the sentence describes arriving "after nightfall" — the end of the trip. a) At the outset: is a phrase meaning at the very beginning, violating the requirement since it describes the start of something, whereas the sentence describes the coastal drive leading to their arrival, the concluding portion of the journey. b) Halfway through: is a phrase meaning at the midpoint of something, violating the requirement since the sentence describes the drive that immediately precedes arrival "after

nightfall," placing it at the end of the journey, not its midpoint. c) On the last lap: is a phrase meaning during the final stretch of a journey or race, matching the coastal drive that leads directly to "our seaside destination after nightfall," the concluding leg of the trip. d) All along: is a phrase meaning throughout the entire duration, from start to finish, violating the requirement since it describes something true for the whole journey, not one specific, final segment of it as this sentence names.

Hindi:

- Blank (4) में यात्रा के आखिरी हिस्से को बताने वाला phrase चाहिए, क्योंकि sentence "after nightfall" पहुँचने की बात करता है — यानी यात्रा का अंत। a) At the outset: इसका meaning है बिल्कुल शुरुआत में, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह किसी चीज़ की शुरुआत बताता है, जबकि sentence उस coastal drive की बात करता है जो पहुँचने से ठीक पहले है, यानी यात्रा का अंतिम हिस्सा। b) Halfway through: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ के बीचोंबीच, जो violate करता है क्योंकि sentence उस drive की बात करता है जो "after nightfall" पहुँचने से ठीक पहले है, यानी यात्रा का अंत, बीच का हिस्सा नहीं। c) On the last lap: इसका meaning है यात्रा या दौड़ के आखिरी हिस्से में, जो सीधे "our seaside destination after nightfall" तक ले जाने वाली coastal drive से match करता है। d) All along: इसका meaning है शुरू से आखिर तक, पूरे समय, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह पूरी यात्रा पर लागू होने वाली बात बताता है, इस sentence में नामित एक खास, अंतिम हिस्से को नहीं।

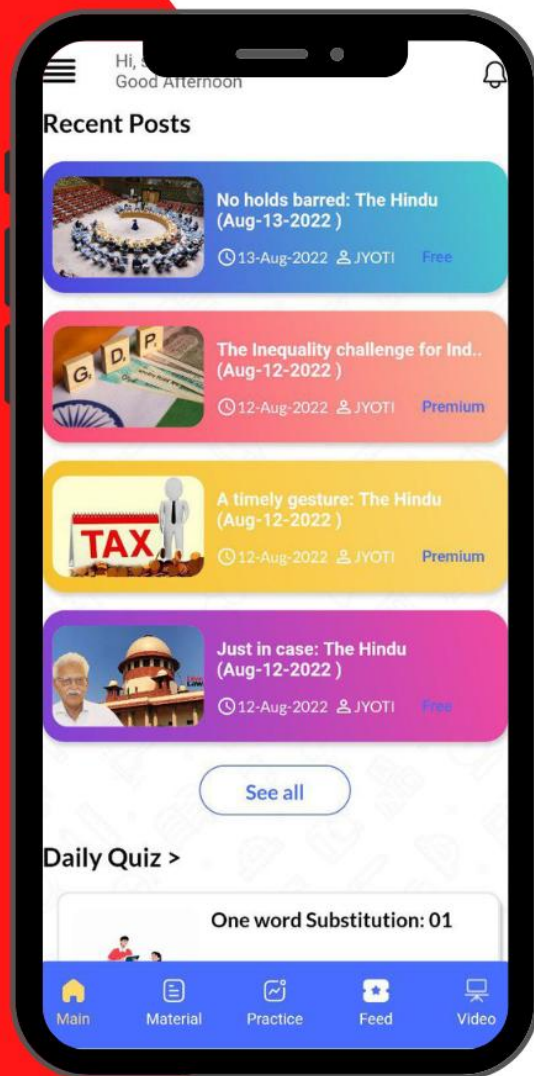
25. D) relish

Blank (5) needs a base-form verb after "grown to," for developing a strong liking for food over time. a) crave: is a base-form verb meaning to feel an intense, urgent desire for something, violating the requirement since it implies a sharp physical longing in the moment, not an appreciation built up slowly over time. b) savour: is a base-form verb meaning to taste and enjoy something slowly, in the moment, violating the requirement since it describes the act of enjoying a single instance of eating, not the standing fondness "grown to" describes. c) fancy: is a base-form verb meaning to have a passing wish for something in the moment, violating the requirement since it suggests a casual, spontaneous preference, not a settled taste developed over repeated exposure. d) relish: is a base-form verb meaning to enjoy something greatly, especially food, matching "grown to," the fixed pattern for a fondness built up gradually over repeated experience.

Hindi:

- Blank (5) में "grown to" के बाद ऐसा base-form verb चाहिए जो समय के साथ खाने के प्रति बनी गहरी पसंद को बताए। a) crave: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ की तीव्र, तुरंत इच्छा महसूस करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह उस पल की तीखी physical चाह बताता है, समय के साथ धीरे-धीरे बनी पसंद नहीं। b) savour: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ को धीरे-धीरे, उस पल में चखकर आनंद लेना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह खाने के एक पल के आनंद को बताता है, "grown to" वाली स्थायी पसंद को नहीं। c) fancy: इसका meaning है उस पल किसी चीज़ की हल्की इच्छा होना, जो violate करता है

क्योंकि यह एक आकस्मिक, हल्की पसंद बताता है, बार-बार के अनुभव से बनी पक्की पसंद नहीं। d) relish: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ का, खासकर खाने का, बहुत आनंद लेना, जो "grown to" वाले जमे-जमाए pattern से match करता है, जो बार-बार के अनुभव से धीरे-धीरे बनी पसंद को दर्शाता है।



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