

A new high: On the Aditya-L1 mission and ISRO outreach

ISRO should help everyone enjoy **the fruits** of its new science missions

On January 6 evening, **a stream of commands transmitted** by scientists and engineers of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) **were** translated by a computer **onboard** the Aditya-L1 spacecraft into **manoeuvres** that **guided** it into **orbit** around an imaginary point in space. Thus, Aditya-L1 reached its destination, around the **L1 Lagrange point**, from where it will have an **unfettered** view of the sun for its expected lifetime of five years. Aditya-L1 is an observatory-class solar mission that will study the sun with seven instruments: VELC, a **coronagraph** to study the uppermost layer of the sun's atmosphere; SUIT, an ultraviolet imaging telescope; SoLEXS and HELIOS, to study **solar flares** and **coronal mass ejections**; ASPEX and PAPA, to study the solar wind and plasma; and a set of digital **magnetometers** to measure properties of the magnetic field around the spacecraft. ISRO picked the L1 Lagrange point — 1.5 million km from the earth in the earth-sun direction and one of five Lagrange points in the earth-sun system — because the **gravitational influences** of the two bodies **interact** such that a smaller body here will not experience a net **tug** towards either. So, Aditya-L1 can stay at L1 while **expending** little fuel. Its scientific mission will begin in a month or so, once its **thrusters' emissions drift away**.

As such, Aditya-L1 **supplements** India's **storied** history of observing the sun — **dating back to** the Kodaikanal Solar Observatory, which **commenced** operations in 1901 — by **lofting** it into space. It also follows the XPoSat mission, launched on January 1 to become only the world's second X-ray polarimetry satellite, and eight years after AstroSat, which reached several highs of its own. An important **issue** with such achievements **is** public perception. For example, while Aditya-L1 and AstroSat are big **strides** from India's point of view, they **pale** in comparison to the imaging abilities of the James Webb Space Telescope, which is operated by three space agencies. Yet, many continue to expect the Indian spacecraft to capture **hi-res** photographs of the cosmos and are **disillusioned** when it does not. This is not fair (**setting aside** the fact that not all instruments are imagers). ISRO can do more, too, by **expanding** its own and its **collaborating** institutes' public **outreach** efforts, such as by **hosting open days** focused on specific missions and **commissioning** science communication on new results at regular intervals. Everyone should be able to celebrate a new high, but especially the people **at large**, so ISRO should also consider including components on missions that **feed** public interest. All these efforts will require funds, but **considering** the love ISRO has been getting from the government **of late**, it may just be a matter of asking. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **A new high** (phrase) – a new level of achievement or success, often surpassing previous records or expectations एक नई ऊंचाई
2. **Outreach** (noun) – Extension, expansion, spread, dissemination, communication प्रसार
3. **The fruits of something** (phrase) – the results or rewards derived from one's efforts or actions
4. **Stream** (noun) – Flow, current, river, torrent, cascade प्रवाह
5. **Transmit** (verb) – Send, broadcast, convey, relay, dispatch प्रसारित करना
6. **Onboard** (verb) – Embark, enlist, incorporate, integrate, include सम्मिलित करना
7. **Manoeuvre** (noun) – a carefully planned or skillful move or series of moves, often involving a change of direction or position
8. **Guide** (verb) – Lead, direct, steer, navigate, pilot राह दिखाना
9. **Orbit** (noun) – the path that a celestial body (like a planet, moon, or satellite) follows around another body (like a star or planet).
10. **L1 Lagrange point** (noun) – a location in space where the gravitational forces of two large bodies, such as the Earth and the Sun, balance the centrifugal force felt by a smaller third body. This point allows the third body to maintain a stable position relative to the two larger bodies.
11. **Unfettered** (adjective) – Unrestricted, free, unbounded, unchained, liberated निर्बाध
12. **Coronagraph** (noun) – a type of telescope or attachment for a telescope designed specifically to block the direct light from a star so that nearby objects, which are otherwise hidden in the star's bright glare, can be observed. It's often used to view the corona of the sun.
13. **Solar flare** (noun) – a sudden, rapid, and intense variation in brightness on the sun's surface.
14. **Coronal** (adjective) – Pertaining to a corona, especially the corona of the sun or another star.
15. **Ejection** (noun) – Expulsion, discharge, release, expulsion, casting out उत्सर्जन
16. **Magnetometer** (noun) – an instrument used to measure the strength and, in some cases, the direction of magnetic fields.
17. **Gravitational** (adjective) – Pertaining to gravity, attractive, pulling, forceful, weighty गुरुत्वाकर्षण संबंधी
18. **Tug** (noun) – Pull, drag, haul, yank, jerk खींचाव

19. **Expend** (verb) – Spend, use, consume, utilize, deplete खर्च करना
20. **Thruster** (noun) – Propeller, booster, rocket engine, jet, pusher प्रोपेलर
21. **Emission** (noun) – Discharge, release, expulsion, effusion, emanation उत्सर्जन
22. **Drift away** (phrasal verb) – Float off, glide away, move away, wander off, depart दूर बहना
23. **Supplement** (verb) – Add to, enhance, augment, complement, boost जोड़ना
24. **Storied** (adjective) – Historic, famous, renowned, celebrated, legendary ऐतिहासिक कथाओं का,
25. **Date back to** (phrase) – Originate from, stem from, trace back to, go back to, arise from की उत्पत्ति
26. **Commence** (verb) – Begin, start, initiate, launch, embark on आरंभ करना
27. **Loft** (verb) – Elevate, raise, lift, hoist, uplift उठाना
28. **Stride** (noun) – Step, pace, advance, progress, leap प्रगति
29. **Pale** (verb) – Fade, diminish, weaken, subside, lessen फीका पड़ना
30. **Hi-res** (adjective) – High-resistance, High definition, high-quality, clear
31. **Disillusion** (verb) – cause (someone) to realize that a belief they hold is false. मायूस कर देना
32. **Set aside** (phrasal verb) – Disregard, ignore, overlook, put away, shelve अलग रखना
33. **Expand** (verb) – Enlarge, extend, broaden, develop, widen विस्तार करना
34. **Collaborate** (verb) – Cooperate, partner, work together, join forces, team up सहयोग करना
35. **Outreach** (adjective) – Extensive, wide-ranging, broad, comprehensive, inclusive व्यापक
36. **Host** (verb) – Organize, conduct, present, arrange, hold आयोजित करना
37. **Open day** (noun) – a day when the public can visit a place that they cannot usually go into जिस दिन जनता के लिए प्रवेश खुला हो
38. **Commission** (verb) – Appoint, hire, engage करना
39. **At large** (phrase) – In general, broadly, as a whole, overall, widely बड़े पैमाने पर
40. **Feed** (verb) – influence or contribute to पैदा करना
41. **Considering** (preposition) – Taking into account, bearing in mind, in view of, given, in light of विचार में लेते हुए

42. **Of late** (phrase) – Recently, lately, in past few weeks हाल ही में
recent times, in the last few days, in the

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Successful Orbit Entry:** Aditya-L1, an observatory-class solar mission, successfully entered orbit around the L1 Lagrange point on January 6, following commands from ISRO scientists and engineers.
2. **Unfettered Sun Observation:** Positioned at the L1 Lagrange point, Aditya-L1 will have an uninterrupted view of the sun for its expected five-year lifespan.
3. **Advanced Instrumentation:** The spacecraft is equipped with seven instruments, including VELC, SUIT, SoLEXS, HELIOS, ASPEX, PAPA, and digital magnetometers, to study various aspects of the sun.
4. **Strategic Location:** The L1 Lagrange point, 1.5 million km from Earth, was chosen for its stable gravitational balance, enabling the spacecraft to remain with minimal fuel consumption.
5. **Scientific Mission Commencement:** Aditya-L1's scientific operations are expected to begin soon after the dispersion of thrusters' emissions.
6. **Continuation of Solar Observation Legacy:** This mission builds on India's history of solar observation, which dates back to the Kodaikanal Solar Observatory in 1901.
7. **Recent ISRO Milestones:** Aditya-L1 follows the XPoSat mission and comes eight years after the AstroSat mission, both significant achievements for ISRO.
8. **Public Perception and Comparison:** There's a need to manage public expectations as Aditya-L1 and AstroSat's capabilities may not match those of advanced telescopes like the James Webb Space Telescope.
9. **Outreach and Communication:** ISRO is encouraged to enhance public outreach and science communication, including regular updates and open days focused on specific missions.
10. **Celebrating Achievements:** Efforts should be made to make ISRO's achievements more accessible and celebratory for the general public.
11. **Inclusivity in Missions:** ISRO is advised to include components in missions that cater to public interest to foster wider engagement.
12. **Funding for Outreach:** Enhanced public outreach and communication initiatives will require additional funding.
13. **Government Support:** Given the recent support from the government, securing funds for these initiatives might be feasible for ISRO.
14. **Unfair Comparisons:** Comparisons between Indian spacecraft and those like the James Webb Space Telescope are deemed unfair due to differences in their imaging capabilities and objectives.
15. **Expanding Public Knowledge:** Increasing public understanding of ISRO's missions and capabilities is crucial for appreciation and support of its endeavors.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary purpose of the Aditya-L1 mission as described in the passage?**
 - A. To conduct a detailed geological survey of the Earth's surface. [Editorial page]
 - B. To study the sun using seven different instruments including a coronagraph and an ultraviolet imaging telescope.
 - C. To explore the possibility of life on other planets in the solar system.
 - D. To map the gravitational forces within the Milky Way galaxy.
2. **Why was the L1 Lagrange point chosen as the destination for the Aditya-L1 spacecraft?**
 - A. It is the closest point in space to the Earth, allowing for easy communication.
 - B. It offers an uninterrupted view of the sun, and a spacecraft there experiences minimal gravitational pull from the Earth and sun.
 - C. It is the only point in space where the Earth's magnetic field can be studied effectively.
 - D. It is a strategic location for the observation of other planets and celestial bodies in the solar system.
3. **Which statement accurately reflects a comparison between India's Aditya-L1 mission and the James Webb Space Telescope, as discussed in the passage?**
 - A. Aditya-L1 and the James Webb Space Telescope have similar imaging capabilities and are equally celebrated for their high-resolution photographs of the cosmos.
 - B. While both Aditya-L1 and AstroSat are significant achievements for India, they do not match the imaging abilities of the James Webb Space Telescope, which is operated by a consortium of three space agencies.
 - C. Aditya-L1 surpasses the James Webb Space Telescope in terms of imaging abilities, setting a new standard for space observation.
 - D. The James Webb Space Telescope is a collaborative effort between ISRO and two other space agencies, making it comparable to Aditya-L1 in its objectives and capabilities.
4. **What is suggested in the passage as a way for ISRO to enhance public perception and appreciation of its space missions?**
 - A. Limiting the public's expectations and understanding to only those missions that have achieved global recognition similar to the James Webb Space Telescope.
 - B. Focusing solely on the technological advancements and ignoring the need for public outreach and communication.
 - C. Expanding public outreach efforts, such as hosting open days focused on specific missions and regularly commissioning science communication on new results, to better engage and inform the public.
 - D. Investing only in missions that guarantee high-resolution imagery of the cosmos, as this is the primary interest of the public.
5. **What is the tone of the passage regarding ISRO's recent achievements and future prospects?**
 - A. Pessimistic and critical
 - B. Neutral and informative
 - C. Optimistic and encouraging
 - D. Indifferent and detached
6. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**

The Japanese artist Yoh Nagao was busy splashing the wall from colours

- A. splashing the wall
- B. was busy
- C. from colours
- D. The Japanese artist

7. **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**

Please take the guest to his room on the 6th floor

- A. The guest should be took to his room on the 6th floor.
- B. You are requested to take the guest to his room on the 6th floor.
- C. You must take the guest to his room on the 6th floor.
- D. Let the guest be taking to his room on the 6th floor

8. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.**

His school was 7 km away from his house. I wondered how he covered so long distance daily on foot.

- A. so long the distance
- B. No improvement
- C. such long distance
- D. such a long distance

9. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.**

India is the second largest _____ of cotton in the world.

- A. creator
- B. producer
- C. grower
- D. Manufacturer

10. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**

a large, deep pot used both in the oven and as a serving vessel

- A. sauce-pan
- B. casserole
- C. skillet
- D. Cauldron

11. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**

A. Since then Boeing has received over 5,000 orders for the aircraft and has delivered 371 to date.

B. The Max first started flying commercially in 2017.

C. Boeing had huge hopes for its 737 Max aircraft and viewed it as a key part of its future.

D. However, the company's market value has plummeted by nearly \$26 billion since the crash in Ethiopia.

- A. ABCD
- B. CBAD
- C. DCBA
- D. BCDA

12. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**

Flowers or leaves woven together in a circle for placing on a coffin or a grave

- A. garland
- B. wreath
- C. bunch
- D. Bouquet

13. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**

The Doon Valley with all its lights look beautiful at night from the top of the mountain

- A. look beautiful
- B. from the top
- C. at night
- D. with all its lights

14. **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**

The chairs were being arranged in the examination hall by the staff.

- A. The chairs were arranging the staff in the examination hall.
- B. The staff was arranging the chairs in the examination hall.
- C. The staff has been arranging the chairs in the examination hall.
- D. The staff has arranged the chairs in the examination hall

15. **Select the antonym of the given word.**

SOBER

- A. nervous
- B. agitated
- C. serious
- D. Calm

16. **Select the wrongly spelt word.**

- A. negligible
- B. nuisance
- C. noticable
- D. Neighbouring

17. **Select the synonym of the given word.**

EXEMPT

- A. hinder
- B. exclude
- C. reduce
- D. Prevent

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

On tenterhooks

- A. unhappy
- B. angry
- C. anxious
- D. Happy

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

Lend an ear

- A. to pay attention to
- B. to not make trouble
- C. to force someone to listen
- D. to not tell someone something

20. **Select the wrongly spelt word.**

- A. bridle
- B. brisk
- C. bristel
- D. Brittle

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

During the reign of Aurangzeb, the last of the Mughals, there (1) _____ revolts against the empire. (2) _____ were the revolts of the Marathas, the Sikhs, the Jats and (3) _____ others. After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal empire began to (4) _____ fairly fast. The country soon (5) _____ into smaller territories many of which became more or less independent.

21. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.**

- A. have been
- B. was
- C. are
- D. Were

22. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2.**

- A. These
- B. It
- C. That
- D. This

23. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.**

- A. more
- B. many
- C. each
- D. Every

24. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.**

- A. disperse
- B. disturb
- C. disrupt
- D. Disintegrate

25. **Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.**

- A. broke in
- B. broke off
- C. broke out
- D. broke up

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **B) To study the sun using seven different instruments including a coronagraph and an ultraviolet imaging telescope.**

The passage clearly outlines that the Aditya-L1 mission is a solar observatory mission designed to study the sun. It mentions the use of seven instruments, including VELC (a coronagraph) and SUIT (an ultraviolet imaging telescope), for this purpose. The other options do not align with the mission's objectives as described in the passage. Options A, C, and D mention activities unrelated to the direct study of the sun, which is the main focus of the Aditya-L1 mission.

2. **B) It offers an uninterrupted view of the sun, and a spacecraft there experiences minimal gravitational pull from the Earth and sun.**

The passage explains that the L1 Lagrange point was selected for the Aditya-L1 mission because it is a position in space where the gravitational forces of the Earth and the sun interact in a way that a smaller body, like a spacecraft, will experience little to no net gravitational pull towards either body. This allows the spacecraft to maintain its position with minimal fuel expenditure. Additionally, being 1.5 million km from the Earth in the earth-sun direction, the L1 Lagrange point offers an unfettered view of the sun, which is essential for the mission's solar study objectives. The other options do not accurately reflect the reasons mentioned in the passage for choosing the L1 Lagrange point.

3. **B) While both Aditya-L1 and AstroSat are significant achievements for India, they do not match the imaging abilities of the James Webb Space Telescope, which is operated by a consortium of three space agencies.**

The passage clearly states that while Aditya-L1 and AstroSat represent significant strides in India's space observation capabilities, they do not compare to the imaging abilities of the James Webb Space Telescope, which is an international project operated by three different space agencies. This highlights the difference in scale and scope between Indian missions and some international ones.

4. **C) Expanding public outreach efforts, such as hosting open days focused on specific missions and regularly commissioning science communication on new results, to better engage and inform the public.**

The passage suggests that ISRO should enhance public engagement and appreciation for its missions by expanding public outreach. This includes hosting open days focused on specific missions and commissioning regular science communication about new results. These efforts would help educate the public, manage their expectations, and celebrate the achievements of ISRO, thereby improving public perception.

5. **C) Optimistic and encouraging**

The tone of the passage is optimistic and encouraging. This is evident from the way the author discusses ISRO's recent achievements, such as the successful positioning of the Aditya-L1 spacecraft and its historical context, highlighting India's long-standing engagement in solar observation. The passage also talks positively about future prospects, suggesting ways in which ISRO could enhance public engagement and appreciation for its missions. There is an underlying tone of pride and hope for ISRO's ongoing and future contributions to space research.

6. C) **from colours**' के बदले 'with colours' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी वस्तु को किसी चीज़ से ढकते हैं, तो हम 'with' का प्रयोग करते हैं। जैसे— The artist painted the canvas with vibrant shades.
- 'with colours' will be used instead of 'from colours' because when we cover or adorn something using something else, we use 'with'. Like— The artist painted the canvas with vibrant shades.
7. B) You are requested to take the guest to his room on the 6th floor.
8. D) **'so long distance'** के बदले 'such a long distance' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'such a/an + adjective + singular noun' का प्रयोग होता है जब हम किसी विशेष वस्तु या परिस्थिति की विशेषता को बताना चाहते हैं।
- 'such a long distance' will be used instead of 'so long distance' because we use 'such a/an + adjective + singular noun' when we want to emphasize a particular quality of something.
9. B) **Producer**' का use होगा क्योंकि "producer" का अर्थ होता है उत्पादक या निर्माता। sentence में mention किया गया है कि भारत विश्व में दूसरा सबसे बड़ा कपास का _____ है, इसलिए 'producer' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Creator' का अर्थ है रचनाकार या सिरजनहार, 'Grower' का अर्थ है किसान या उगाने वाला, और 'Manufacturer' का अर्थ है निर्माता (लेकिन इसे तब use किया जाता है जब किसी चीज को बड़े पैमाने पर और संगठित तरीके से बनाया जाए), जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Producer'** should be used because it means one who makes or manufactures. The sentence states that India is the second largest _____ of cotton in the world, making 'producer' the appropriate choice. Whereas, 'Creator' means one who invents or originates, 'Grower' means one who cultivates, and 'Manufacturer' implies one who makes goods in large quantities and in a structured manner, which aren't the best fit in this context.
10. B) **Casserole** (noun) – a large, deep pot used both in the oven and as a serving vessel and often for serving as well. **बड़ा और गहरा पात्र**

- **Sauce-pan** (noun) – a deep cooking pan with a handle, used mainly for preparing sauces. **सॉस पन**
- **Skillet** (noun) – a frying pan with a flat base and relatively low sides. **तवा**
- **Cauldron** (noun) – a large metal pot with a lid and handle, used for cooking over an open fire. **कढ़ाई**

11. B) **CBAD**

. Boeing had huge hopes for its 737 Max aircraft and viewed it as a key part of its future. The Max first started flying commercially in 2017. Since then Boeing has received over 5,000 orders for the aircraft and has delivered 371 to date. However, the company's market value has plummeted by nearly \$26 billion since the crash in Ethiopia

12. B) **Wreath** (noun) – Flowers or leaves woven together in a circle for placing on a coffin or a grave. **माला**

- **Garland** (noun) – a decorative arrangement of flowers, often in a circular shape, that is worn or hung up. **हार**
- **Bunch** (noun) – a number of things, typically of the same kind, growing or fastened together. **गुच्छा**
- **Bouquet** (noun) – an attractively arranged bunch of flowers, especially one presented as a gift or carried at a ceremony. **फूलों का गुच्छा**

13. A) **'look'** के बदले **'looks'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि **'The Doon Valley'** एक singular subject है और इसलिए वह singular verb का उपयोग करेगा; जैसे— The flower with all its petals looks beautiful.

- **'looks'** will be used instead of **'look'** because **'The Doon Valley'** is a singular subject and hence it will use a singular verb; Like— The flower with all its petals looks beautiful.

14. B) The staff was arranging the chairs in the examination hall.

15. B) **SOBER** (adjective) – Marked by sedate or gravely or earnestly thoughtful character or demeanor. Not intoxicated or affected by the use of alcohol or drugs. **गंभीर**

Antonym: **Agitated** (adjective) – Disturbed or excited emotionally. **परेशान**

- **Nervous** (adjective) – Easily agitated or alarmed; tending to be anxious. **चिंतित**
- **Serious** (adjective) – Not joking or trifling. Being in earnest. **गंभीर**
- **Calm** (adjective) – Free from agitation, excitement, or disturbance. **शांत**

16. C) The wrongly spelt word is **'noticable'**. The correct spelling is **'Noticeable'** which means **ध्यान देने योग्य'**

17. B) **EXEMPT** (adjective) – Free from an obligation or liability imposed on others, not liable, free.

मुक्त

Synonym: **Exclude** (verb) – To keep out, to not allow, to shut out, to leave out. **बाहर रखना**

- **Hinder** (verb) – Obstruct, hamper, impede, block. **रोकना**
- **Reduce** (verb) – Make smaller or less in amount, degree, or size. **घटाना**
- **Prevent** (verb) – Stop, keep, bar, hinder. **रोकना**

18. C) **On tenterhooks** (idiom) - being in a state of uneasiness, suspense, or anxiety. **दुविधा में,**

19. A) **Lend an ear** (idiom) – to pay attention to **ध्यान देना**

20. C) The wrongly spelled word is 'bristel'. The correct spelling is '**Bristle**' **चोटी कड़ी बाल,**

21. D) **'Were'** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में बीती समय की बात की जा रही है और यहाँ plural form का इस्तेमाल हुआ है ("revolts"). इसलिए 'were' यहाँ सही है। 'Have been' present perfect tense में होता है जो यहाँ पर उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Was' singular form है और 'are' present tense में होता है, दोनों context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Were'** should be used because the sentence is referring to a past event and uses a plural form ("revolts"). Hence, 'were' is the correct choice here. 'Have been' is in the present perfect tense which is not appropriate here. 'Was' is singular and 'are' is in the present tense, both of which don't fit the context.

22. A) **'These'** का use होगा क्योंकि इस blank के पहले उल्लेख किया गया है कि बहुत सारे विद्रोह थे, और फिर विद्रोही समूहों का नाम लिया गया है। इसलिए 'These' यहाँ उन सभी विद्रोही समूहों को संदर्भित करता है, जो इस context में सही है। जबकि B. 'It', C. 'That', और D. 'This' इस context में विद्रोहों की संख्या और उनके विविधता को प्रकट नहीं करते।

- **'These'** should be used because prior to the blank there's a mention of multiple revolts, followed by naming the groups that revolted. 'These' thus refers to all those revolting groups, making it fitting in this context. Whereas, B. 'It', C. 'That', and D. 'This' do not appropriately convey the plurality and diversity of the revolts in this context.

23. 'B) **'Many'** का use होगा क्योंकि "many" का अर्थ होता है "अधिक संख्या में" या "कई".

Sentence में बताया गया है कि Marathas, Sikhs, Jats और अन्य किसी संख्या में लोगों ने विद्रोह किया, इसलिए 'many' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'More' का अर्थ है "अधिक", 'Each' का अर्थ है "प्रत्येक" और 'Every' का अर्थ है "हर", जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Many'** should be used because it implies "a number of" or "several". The sentence indicates that the Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, and some unspecified number of others

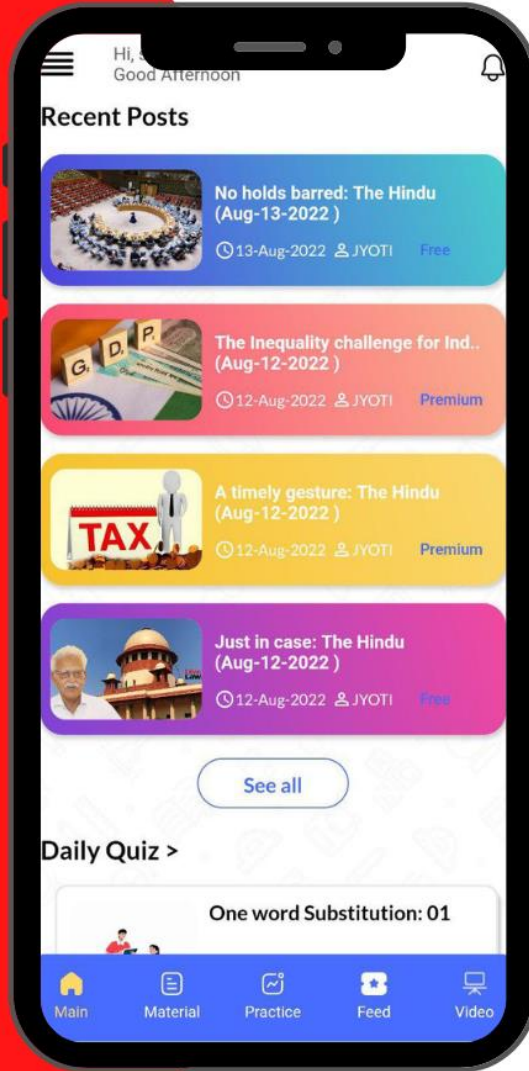
revolted, making 'many' the fitting choice here. Whereas, 'More' means "additional", 'Each' implies "every one individually", and 'Every' means "all possible", which don't fit in this context.

24. D) **Disintegrate**' का use होगा क्योंकि "disintegrate" का अर्थ होता है धीरे धीरे टूट जाना या बिखर जाना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Aurangzeb की मौत के बाद, मुघल साम्राज्य तेजी से टूट रहा था, इसलिए 'disintegrate' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Disperse' का अर्थ है प्रसारित होना, 'Disturb' का अर्थ है परेशान करना और 'Disrupt' का अर्थ है व्यवस्था को बाधित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Disintegrate**' should be used because it means to break apart or crumble over time. The sentence mentions that after Aurangzeb's death, the Mughal empire was rapidly falling apart, making 'disintegrate' fitting here. Whereas, 'Disperse' means to spread out, 'Disturb' means to trouble, and 'Disrupt' implies causing disorder, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) **broke up**' का use होगा क्योंकि "broke up" का अर्थ होता है विभाजित होना या टूट जाना। यहाँ दिए गए passage में mention किया गया है कि Mughal empire के विघटन के बाद देश छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में विभाजित हो गया था, इसलिए 'broke up' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'broke in' का अर्थ है किसी चीज को आदान प्रदान करना या उसमें प्रवेश करना, 'broke off' का अर्थ है संबंध विच्छेद करना और 'broke out' का अर्थ है आचानक प्रारंभ होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**broke up**' should be used because it means to disintegrate or fall apart. The passage mentions that after the decline of the Mughal empire, the country divided into smaller territories, making 'broke up' appropriate here. Whereas, 'broke in' implies initiating or entering, 'broke off' means to end a relationship, and 'broke out' suggests something starting suddenly, which aren't fitting in this context.



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