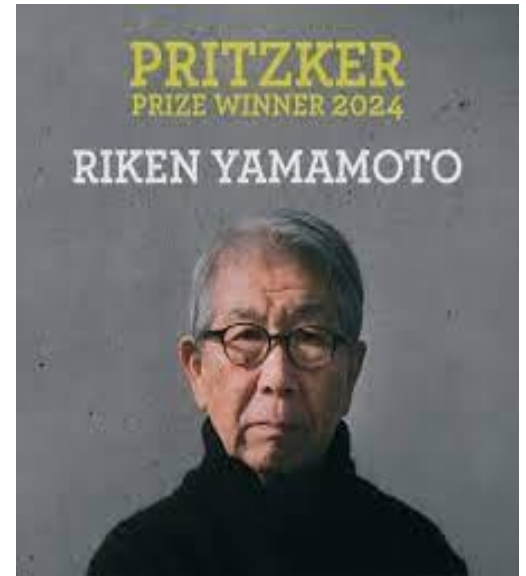


Express View on architecture that binds: An open plan

Few design **manifestos** are as **eloquent** as a certain summer cottage, built in 1975 by architect Riken Yamamoto, in the **woods** near Nagano in Japan. A long living space which is also a terrace, **thanks to** the lack of walls, with **discrete** rooms for sleeping and cooking, and a single roof covering them all, Yamakawa Villa is a building in constant communication with its environment. In the winter, when the family it was built for is back in the city, **animals** from the surrounding woods **walk** in. A **structure** that, through its physical openness, **encourages** communication and community, the cottage represents the central idea of Yamamoto's career, one which has **fetched** him the **Pritzker Prize** this year. He is the ninth Japanese architect to win architecture's most **prestigious honour**.



Modest to look at, Yamamoto's structures may seem like a surprise addition in a **roster** that **features** "starchitects" such as Frank Gehry, Rem Koolhaas and IM Pei, designers of spectacular, almost **bombastically ambitious** buildings. Yet, the 2024 **laureate's vision** of a world where people live as a community and not as individuals **boxed off** in their own little spaces, **is** ambitious in a quiet and **unassuming** way. If the general **trend** of architecture since the 20th century **has** been towards **atomised** living, Yamamoto's **buildings**, with their **transparent** — even absent — walls and communal spaces, **hark back to** an older, more social way of life.

From the **chawls** of Mumbai, in which "kholis" share a corridor, to the **sidewalk** cafes and bookshops of Europe, spaces come to life when the **line** dividing the "outside" from the "inside" **is blurred**. This has been recognised by other architects, too, including **champions** of human-scale structures like BV Doshi and Charles Correa. For many **critics** of the **sealed-off** style of architecture that is so **dominant** today, which **strips** cities of **individuality** and makes spaces less **conductive** to **conviviality**, the solution **lies in** their vision. One building at a time, they help bring people together. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Architecture** (noun) – Design, construction, building, structuring, edifice वास्तुकला
2. **Bind** (verb) – Connect, unite, link, tie, bond बांधना
3. **Manifesto** (noun) – Declaration, proclamation, announcement, statement, pronouncement घोषणापत्र
4. **Eloquent** (adjective) – Expressive, articulate, persuasive, moving, forceful प्रभावशाली
5. **Woods** (noun) – Forest, jungle, timberland, grove, woodland जंगल
6. **Thanks to** (phrase) – Because of, due to, owing to, as a result of, on account of के कारण
7. **Discrete** (adjective) – Separate, distinct, individual, detached, unconnected अलग
8. **Encourage** (verb) – Promote, foster, support, urge, motivate प्रोत्साहित करना
9. **Fetch** (verb) – Bring, get, retrieve, collect, obtain लाना
10. **Pritzker Prize** (noun) – A global award given annually to a living architect(s) for significant achievement प्रिज़कर पुरस्कार
11. **Prestigious** (adjective) – Honored, esteemed, respected, acclaimed, distinguished प्रतिष्ठित
12. **Honour** (noun) – Respect, prestige, distinction, recognition, acclaim सम्मान
13. **Modest** (adjective) – Simple, humble, unpretentious, low-key, understated विनम्र
14. **Roster** (noun) – List, register, directory, roll, catalog सूची
15. **Feature** (verb) – Highlight, showcase, spotlight, include, present प्रदर्शित करना
16. **Bombastically** (adverb) – Pompously, grandiosely, pretentiously, ostentatiously, extravagantly आडंबरपूर्वक
17. **Ambitious** (adjective) – Driven, aspiring, determined, motivated, enterprising महत्वाकांक्षी
18. **Laureate** (noun) – Award winner, recipient, honoree, medalist, champion पुरस्कार विजेता
19. **Box off** (phrasal verb) – Isolate, enclose, separate, compartmentalize, segregate अलग करना
20. **Unassuming** (adjective) – Modest, humble, unpretentious, low-key, simple निराभिमानी
21. **Atomised** (adjective) – consisting of separate parts that do not have much contact with each other
22. **Transparent** (adjective) – Clear, lucid, unobstructed, open, see-through पारदर्शी

23. **Hark back to** (phrase) – Recall, remember, reminisce about, refer to, invoke वापस याद दिलाना
24. **Chawl** (noun) – A type of residential building in India, often with shared amenities चॉल
25. **Sidewalk** (noun) – Pavement, footpath, walkway, path, promenade फुटपाथ
26. **Blur** (verb) – Obscure, cloud, confuse, blend, soften धुंधला करना
27. **Champion** (noun) – Supporter, advocate, proponent, promoter, defender समर्थक
28. **Critics** (noun) – Reviewers, commentators, analysts, evaluators, assessors आलोचक
29. **Sealed-off** (adjective) – Closed, isolated, barricaded, secured, shut off सीलबंद
30. **Dominant** (adjective) – Predominant, principal, leading, major, ruling प्रमुख
31. **Strip** (of) (verb) – Deprive, divest, remove, take away, bereave वंचित करना
32. **Individuality** (noun) – Uniqueness, distinctiveness, personality, character, identity व्यक्तित्व
33. **Conducive** (to) (adjective) – Beneficial, advantageous, helpful, favorable, supportive अनुकूल
34. **Conviviality** (noun) – Sociability, sociableness, companionship, camaraderie, fellowship मिलनसारित
35. **Lie** (in) (verb) – Exist in, be present in, reside in, consist of, be contained in में निहित होना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses the impact of Riken Yamamoto's design philosophy, highlighted by the Yamakawa Villa, a summer cottage built in 1975 near Nagano, Japan.
2. The Villa is noted for its open living space that serves as a terrace, minimal walls, discrete sleeping and cooking areas, and a unifying roof.
3. This architectural design fosters constant interaction with the environment, allowing nature and wildlife to intertwine with human habitation.
4. The openness of Yamamoto's structures symbolizes his career-long focus on community and communication, elements that earned him the Pritzker Prize.
5. Yamamoto is the ninth Japanese architect to receive this prestigious award, which is considered the highest honor in the field of architecture.
6. His work is described as modest compared to the grandiose projects of other Pritzker laureates like Frank Gehry, Rem Koolhaas, and IM Pei.
7. Yamamoto's vision is seen as ambitious in its pursuit of communal living over individual isolation, challenging modern architectural trends.
8. The editorial contrasts Yamamoto's designs with the atomized living spaces prevalent since the 20th century, advocating for more social, open living environments.
9. It draws parallels between Yamamoto's philosophy and the communal aspects of spaces like Mumbai's chawls and European sidewalk cafes and bookshops.
10. The blurring of indoor and outdoor spaces is praised for revitalizing public and private areas, fostering a sense of community.
11. Other architects, such as BV Doshi and Charles Correa, who advocate for human-scale, socially engaging structures, are acknowledged for sharing similar ideals.
12. The critique targets the prevailing sealed-off architectural style, which is seen as detrimental to city individuality and public conviviality.
13. Yamamoto's approach is presented as a solution to modern architecture's challenges, promoting openness and community engagement.
14. Through their designs, architects like Yamamoto are seen as pivotal in reversing the trend of isolated living, one building at a time.
15. The editorial concludes by emphasizing the significance of Yamamoto's contributions to architecture, particularly in terms of fostering community and environmental integration.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best describes the architectural approach of Riken Yamamoto, as exemplified by the Yamakawa Villa?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. An emphasis on grandiose and visually striking structures that prioritize individual recognition over community interaction.
 - B. A focus on creating buildings with a strong barrier between the indoor environment and the natural world, to provide privacy and security.
 - C. The design of structures with minimal environmental impact, using only recycled materials and renewable energy sources.
 - D. The development of open, communal spaces that encourage interaction with the environment and foster a sense of community.
2. **What distinguishes Riken Yamamoto's work from that of other architects like Frank Gehry, Rem Koolhaas, and IM Pei, according to the passage?**
 - A. Yamamoto's exclusive use of traditional Japanese building techniques and materials, rejecting any modern architectural advancements.
 - B. His creation of closed, secretive spaces that reflect a post-modern critique of society's obsession with transparency and openness.
 - C. The prioritization of utility and functionality over aesthetic considerations, leading to buildings that are practical but not visually appealing.
 - D. A commitment to modest, community-focused designs that challenge the trend towards isolated living, despite not seeking visual spectacle.
3. **What is the tone of the passage regarding Riken Yamamoto's architecture and its impact on community and environment?**
 - A. Critical and skeptical
 - B. Neutral and informative
 - C. Admiring and appreciative
 - D. Indifferent and unengaged
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The evolution of architectural designs from the 20th century to the present
 - B. The comparison between traditional and modern architectural practices
 - C. The impact of architectural design on community and environmental integration
 - D. A biography of architect Riken Yamamoto and his career milestones
5. **What can be inferred about the general reception of Yamamoto's architectural designs among the architectural community and critics, based on the passage?**
 - (i) His work is regarded as a necessary deviation from the norm that could inspire future architectural trends.
 - (ii) Some may view his designs as understated, especially when compared to the works of more visually dramatic architecture.
 - (iii) Yamamoto's approach is celebrated for its potential to enhance social interactions and community living in urban environments.
 - A. i and ii

- B. ii and iii
- C. i and iii
- D. i, ii, and iii

6. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

- P. Leaders of the IT industry in India are almost certain that this wave of AI will lead to fundamental changes
 - Q. Recent advances in Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) have captured the imagination of the public, businesses and governments alike
 - R. The Government of India has also, very recently, released a comprehensive report on the opportunities afforded by this current wave of AI
 - S. In the skills landscape, and implicitly, in terms of underlying threats and dangers
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QRPS D.PQSR

7. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- 1. The G-20 summit that was held in Delhi (September 9-10) agreed on tripling renewable energy capacity and a voluntary doubling of the rate of energy efficiency improvement by 2030.
 - A. However, this Delhi Declaration on the climate question did not find consensus on the most contentious issue, which is the root cause of the climate crisis — of the phasing out of fossil fuels.
 - B. Often, those who contribute to climate change are not the ones who are affected by it.
 - C. Second, climate justice requires compensation for those who are harmed.
 - D. Any energy transition initiative must embrace two normative ideals: first, internalising cost requires those who emit greenhouse gases to pay the social and environmental costs.
 - 2. Therefore, any mitigation effort must invert this carbon injustice by making the richer countries or richer classes within a country pay for the energy transition.
- A. BCDA B. BACD C. ABCD D.ADCB

8. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph**

- A. The police action was sweeping in nature, with even very junior staff within the news organisation searched and their electronic equipment seized
 - B. The often-repeated term “chilling effect” does not really capture the gravity of what transpired in India recently
 - C. The Delhi Police conducted extensive raids on the news portal NewsClick,
 - D. eventually arresting two persons, including its founder and Editor-in-Chief, Prabir Purkayastha, in cases that have invoked the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act
- A. BCDA B.CDBA C.CABD D.BADC

9. **Select the sentence that contains no spelling errors.**

- A. The childrens playing in the kindergarden allmost broke the window of the principal’s car.
- B. The children playing in the kindergarten almost broke the window of the principal’s car.

- C. The childrens playing in the kindergarden almost broke the window of the principal's car.
D. The children playing in the kindergarden allmost broke the window of the principle's car.
10. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
She is in an hurry to meet her brother.
A. to meet
B. She is in
C. her brother
D. an hurry
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**
Soon after the doctor gave her the next _____ of the medicine, the patient began to _____.
A. dose, dozed
B. dosed, doze
C. dose, doze
D. doze, dose
12. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
A. In Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Anglican, Oriental Orthodox and Lutheran teaching, all of their faithful departed in heaven are considered saints, although some are deemed deserving of more praise or emulation.
B. In religious belief, a saint is a person who is viewed as possessing an uncommon degree of holiness, similarity, or proximity to God.
C. The term saint, however, is used differently depending on the setting and denomination.
D. Some saints receive official ecclesiastical recognition and, as a result, a public cult of veneration through the process of canonisation in the Catholic Church or glorification in the Eastern Orthodox Church.
A. BCAD
B. BCDA
C. CBDA
D. BDAC
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
A strong man is a mediator between divine and mortal fate.
A. Delightful
B. Sincere
C. Overjoyed
D. Lethal
14. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
One may accomplish many things by a little effort.
A. Qualify
B. Retain
C. Execute
D. Miss

15. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.

The farmers are harvesting the crops.

- A. The crops are harvested by farmers.
- B. The crops have been harvested by the farmers.
- C. The crops are been harvested by the farmers.
- D. The crops are being harvested by the farmers.

16. Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

There is a charm on the midnight air which all cannot experience.

- A. over the midnight air
- B. around the midnight air
- C. in the midnight air
- D. under the midnight air

17. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.

The professor's lectures are very conventional and so tedious.

- A. Interesting
- B. Informative
- C. Idle
- D. Boring

18. Select the option that can substitute the underlined segment with the correct idiom.

After finishing this assignment, the employees make it a day.

- A. call it a day
- B. consider it a day
- C. stop it a day
- D. ring it a day

19. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

A. Android began in 2003 as a project of the American technology company Android Inc., to develop an operating system for digital cameras.

B. In 2004, the project changed to become an operating system for smartphones.

C. Android is an operating system for cellular telephones and tablet computers.

D. In 2005, Android Inc. was bought by the American search engine company Google Inc. that transformed the OS into what it is today.

- A. CABD
- B. ABDC
- C. DCAB
- D. BADC

20. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

A. India has an upbeat vision of a liberal, nonviolent, relatively pluralistic democracy with non-threatening global leadership.

- B. Epics from mythologies like the Mahabharata and Ramayana are likened to classic Greek works like the Odyssey and Iliad and between 1 and 1000 AD, India was lauded as the 'Golden Bird' for its GDP, which was higher than China at the time.
- C. Luminaries like Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, as well as the arts of literature, music, dance, the software industry, Ayurveda, etc., generate a staggering array of soft power assets that highlight India's appeal to the world's population.
- D. With Ashoka, Buddha, and Gandhi serving as the primary leaders, Indians are known for their core values of respect, harmony, and fraternity.
- A. ACDB
B. CBAD
C. ABDC
D. BCDA

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

We know infinitely (1_____ about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich. Houses in which ordinary Egyptian lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were (2_____ in simple graves. Most of our traditional sources of information (3_____ the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich (4_____ pyramids and tombs. Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples. (5) _____ this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**
- A. more
B. most
C. much
D. many
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**
- A. buries
B. buried
C. burying
D. bury
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**
- A. on
B. off
C. about
D. at
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
- A. like
B. thus
C. such
D. As
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. Moreover
- B. Then
- C. But
- D. Yet

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **D) The development of open, communal spaces that encourage interaction with the environment and foster a sense of community.**

Riken Yamamoto's architectural style, as described in the passage, is centered on creating spaces that are open and in constant communication with their surroundings. The Yamakawa Villa, with its lack of walls for the main living area and a single roof covering discrete rooms, exemplifies this approach by encouraging not only interaction among people but also with the environment. This design philosophy contrasts sharply with more individualistic or environmentally detached architectural practices, aiming instead to foster community and harmony with nature, as highlighted by the mention of animals from the surrounding woods walking in during the winter.

2. **D) A commitment to modest, community-focused designs that challenge the trend towards isolated living, despite not seeking visual spectacle.**

Riken Yamamoto's architectural philosophy significantly differs from other noted architects mentioned in the passage, not through a rejection of modern materials or techniques, nor through a focus on utility at the expense of aesthetics, but through a deliberate choice to prioritize communal living and modesty in design over the visual spectacle and individualism that characterize many contemporary structures. This approach seeks to counteract the trend of atomized living, offering a vision of architecture that is ambitious in its simplicity and its aim to foster community, thereby distinguishing Yamamoto's work from the more individualistic and visually spectacular projects of his peers.

3. **C) Admiring and appreciative**

The passage uses positive language and highlights the unique, community-centric approach of Riken Yamamoto's architectural designs. Phrases like "eloquent," "encourages communication and community," and the mention of the prestigious Pritzker Prize are indicative of admiration. The comparison with other notable architects and the emphasis on the socially integrative aspects of Yamamoto's designs further support an appreciative tone toward his work and its underlying philosophy.

4. **C) The impact of architectural design on community and environmental integration**

The passage focuses on the philosophy and impact of Riken Yamamoto's architectural designs, emphasizing how they foster community connections and blur the boundaries between indoor

and outdoor spaces. Through the example of the Yamakawa Villa and the broader discussion of architecture's role in facilitating social interaction and integration with the environment, the passage underscores the theme of architectural design as a means to enhance community living and environmental harmony.

5. **D) i, ii, and iii**

The passage contrasts Yamamoto's modest architectural designs with the "spectacular, almost bombastically ambitious buildings" designed by other noted architects, suggesting that his work might be seen as understated in comparison. However, it also highlights his receipt of the Pritzker Prize and mentions that his vision for communal living spaces is ambitious in a different, more unassuming way. Furthermore, it discusses how his designs, along with those of other architects who favor human-scale structures, are seen as a solution to the problems of isolation and lack of community in modern urban environments. This suggests that within the architectural community and among critics, there is an appreciation for Yamamoto's deviation from the norm and its potential social benefits, validating inferences i, ii, and iii.

6. **C) QRPS**

Q: Sentence Q introduces the topic of "Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)" and mentions how it has impacted various entities like the public, businesses, and governments. This serves as an appropriate introduction to the topic.

R: After the general introduction of AI in sentence Q, R specifies a recent action by the "Government of India" related to AI. This builds on the introduction by detailing a specific event. Additionally, the use of "also" in sentence R suggests that it is building on previously mentioned entities (i.e., public, businesses, and governments from sentence Q)

P: Sentence P continues the narrative by detailing the perspective of the "IT industry in India" about the "wave of AI." This follows logically after the government's action, showing a reaction or viewpoint from a specific industry in the country.

S: The phrase "fundamental changes" in sentence P is elaborated upon in sentence S, which mentions the "skills landscape" and potential "threats and dangers." Sentence S provides specifics on what those "fundamental changes" mentioned in P might be.

7. **D) ADCB**

A: The sentence starts with "However, this Delhi Declaration..." indicating it refers to a statement made before. The prior sentence (1) talks about the G-20 summit and the decisions made. Sentence A is contrasting what was decided in the summit, making it a logical follow-up to sentence 1.

D: D starts with "Any energy transition initiative..." which seems to provide an overarching principle about energy transition. This can be seen as a general statement that builds upon the specifics of the G-20 summit and its outcomes discussed in sentence 1 and A.

C: C begins with the word "Second," suggesting that there is a first point made just before it. Sentence D discusses the "first" principle or ideal about energy transition, making C a logical continuation.

B: B talks about the contributors to climate change and its effects. This sentence provides a more general statement about climate change, which relates to the previous sentences discussing climate justice and energy transition. Given the flow, it's more apt to place this after C which ends on the note of compensation for the harmed – highlighting the disconnect between contributors and those affected.

8. A) **BCDA**

B: The sentence B begins with "The often-repeated term "chilling effect" does not really capture the gravity of what transpired in India recently." This sentence introduces the reader to an event of significant gravity but does not specify what the event is.

C: Following the introduction in sentence B, sentence C provides specifics about the event mentioned: "The Delhi Police conducted extensive raids on the news portal NewsClick". This immediately follows up on the gravity of what transpired in India that sentence B hinted at.

D: Sentence D provides further details about the action that the Delhi Police took, which was introduced in sentence C. "eventually arresting two persons....."

A: Sentence A provides even further depth on the police action: "The police" After the reader knows about the arrests and the nature of the charges from sentence D, sentence A describes the extent and nature of the police action.

9. B) "The children playing in the kindergarten almost broke the window of the principal's car." In this sentence, there are no spelling errors. The other options contain misspelled words such as "childrens" instead of "children," "kindergarden" instead of "kindergarten," "almost" instead of "almost," and "principle" instead of "principal."

10. D) 'an' के बदले 'a' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'hurry' का sound 'vowel' की नहीं है; जैसे— She is in a hurry to meet her brother.

- 'a' will be used instead of 'an' because the first sound of 'hurry' is not a vowel sound; Like— She is in a hurry to meet her brother.

11. 'C) 'dose, doze'

'Dose' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "dose" का अर्थ होता है औषधि की मात्रा। 'Doze' का अर्थ है अचानक सो जाना या झपकी लेना। जबकि 'Dosed' का अर्थ है औषधि देना और इस संदर्भ में यह सही नहीं है।

- 'Dose' should be used because it means a quantity of medicine. 'Doze' means to fall asleep briefly or suddenly. Whereas, 'Dosed' means to administer a drug, and it doesn't fit in this context.

12. A) **BCAD**

In religious belief, a saint is a person who is viewed as possessing an uncommon degree of holiness, similarity, or proximity to God. The term saint, however, is used differently depending

on the setting and denomination. In Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Anglican, Oriental Orthodox and Lutheran teaching, all of their faithful departed in heaven are considered saints, although some are deemed deserving of more praise or emulation. Some saints receive official ecclesiastical recognition and, as a result, a public cult of veneration through the process of canonisation in the Catholic Church or glorification in the Eastern Orthodox Church.

13. D) **Mortal** (adjective) – Subject to death, perishable, finite, human. मरनेवाला

Synonym: **Lethal** (adjective) – Deadly, fatal, causing or capable of causing death. घातक

- **Delightful** (adjective) – Highly pleasing, enjoyable, pleasurable. आनंदित
- **Sincere** (adjective) – Honest, truthful, genuine, unfeigned. सजीव समर्पित
- **Overjoyed** (adjective) – Extremely happy, ecstatic, thrilled. अत्यधिक खुश

14. D) **Accomplish** (verb) – To succeed in doing or completing something, achieve, attain, complete. सम्पन्न करना

Antonym: **Miss** (verb) – To fail to achieve or attain, to lose, neglect, overlook. चूकना

- **Qualify** (verb) – To become eligible, capable, competent, meet standards. योग्य बनाना
- **Retain** (verb) – To keep, hold, maintain, preserve. बरकरार रखना
- **Execute** (verb) – To carry out, perform, accomplish, implement. निष्पादित करना

15. D) The crops are being harvested by the farmers

16. C) 'in the midnight air' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "in the midnight air" वाक्यांश का अर्थ होता है आधी रात की हवा में। इस वाक्य में, हम बात कर रहे हैं विशेष प्रकार की आकर्षण की जो आधी रात की हवा में महसूस की जा सकती है। 'Over the midnight air' या 'around the midnight air' या 'under the midnight air' वाक्यांश इस संदर्भ में सही अर्थ नहीं देते।

- 'In the midnight air' should be used because it conveys the sense of something being present within the midnight atmosphere. In this sentence, we're talking about a specific kind of charm that can be felt in the air of midnight. 'Over the midnight air', 'around the midnight air', and 'under the midnight air' don't convey the right meaning in this context.

17. A) **Tedious** (adjective) – Boring, dull, monotonous, repetitive, uninteresting. उबाऊ/ थकाऊ

Antonym: **Interesting** (adjective) – Engaging, captivating, stimulating, intriguing, appealing. रोचक

- **Informative** (adjective) – Providing useful or interesting information, enlightening, instructive. शिक्षाप्रद

- **Idle** (adjective) – Not active or in use, unoccupied, unemployed, inactive. निष्क्रिय
- **Boring** (adjective) – Not interesting, tedious, dull, unexciting. उबाऊ

18. A) **call it a day** (idiom) – to stop working for the rest of the day काम समाप्त कर देना

19. A) **CABD**

Android is an operating system for cellular telephones and tablet computers. Android began in 2003 as a project of the American technology company Android Inc., to develop an operating system for digital cameras. In 2004, the project changed to become an operating system for smartphones. In 2005, Android Inc. was bought by the American search engine company Google Inc. that transformed the OS into what it is today.

20. A) **ACDB**

India has an upbeat vision of a liberal, nonviolent, relatively pluralistic democracy with non-threatening global leadership. Luminaries like Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, as well as the arts of literature, music, dance, the software industry, Ayurveda, etc., generate a staggering array of soft power assets that highlight India's appeal to the world's population. With Ashoka, Buddha, and Gandhi serving as the primary leaders, Indians are known for their core values of respect, harmony, and fraternity. Epics from mythologies like the Mahabharata and Ramayana are likened to classic Greek works like the Odyssey and Iliad and between 1 and 1000 AD, India was lauded as the 'Golden Bird' for its GDP, which was higher than China at the time.

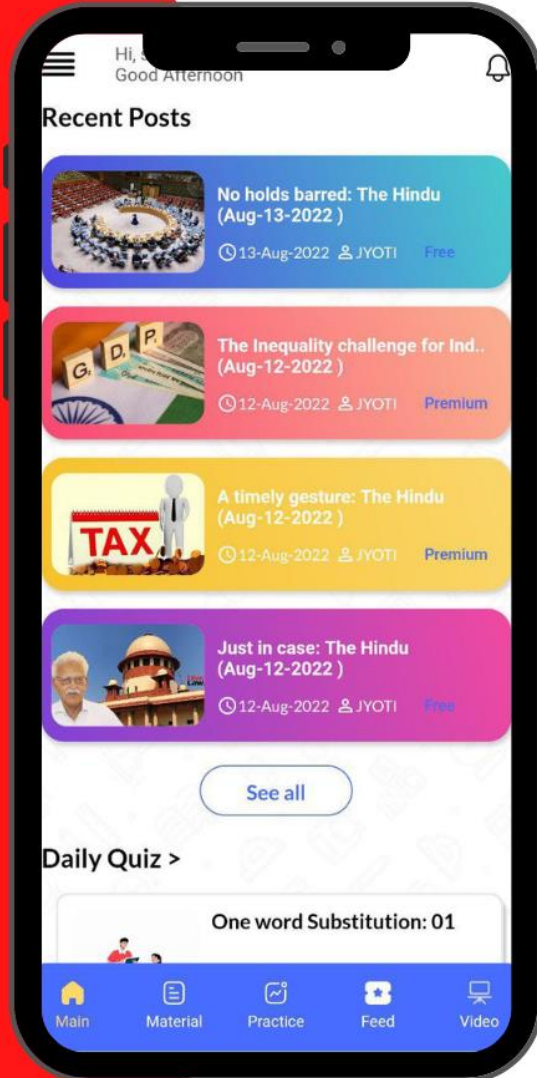
21. A) सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प 'C. much' होगा, क्योंकि 'much' का अर्थ होता है 'अधिक' जो इस संदर्भ में सही बैठता है। जबकि 'more' का अर्थ होता है 'अधिक' लेकिन यहाँ 'infinitely' के साथ सही नहीं लगता, 'most' का अर्थ होता है 'अधिकांश' जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता, और 'many' का अर्थ होता है 'बहुत सारे' जो भी इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **much** should be used because it means 'more' in the context of a degree or extent, fitting in with 'infinitely' in this sentence. Whereas, 'A. more' does not fit well with 'infinitely,' 'B. most' means 'the majority of' and doesn't fit here, and 'D. many' means 'a large number of,' which is also incorrect in this context.

22. B) **'buried'** होगा, क्योंकि "Most people died" के बाद का वाक्य समय में पूरा हो चुका है, इसलिए verb का past tense 'buried' सही रहेगा। जबकि 'buries', 'burying', और 'bury' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं होते हैं।

- **'buried'** should be used because it fits the context of the sentence as a completed action in the past following "most people died." Whereas, 'buries', 'burying', and 'bury' don't fit in this context.

23. C) '**About**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "about" का अर्थ होता है विषय पर जानकारी होना। जबकि 'On' का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय पर, 'Off' का अर्थ होता है अलग या दूर, और 'At' का अर्थ होता है किसी स्थल या समय पर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**About**' should be used because it means having information on a subject. Whereas, 'On' means pertaining to a subject, 'Off' implies being separate or away, and 'At' denotes a specific place or time, which don't fit in this context.
24. A) '**Like**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'like' का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष समूह या श्रेणी का उल्लेख करना। जबकि 'Thus' का अर्थ होता है इस प्रकार, 'Such' का अर्थ होता है ऐसा, और 'As' का अर्थ है जैसा की, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**Like**' should be used because it means to refer to a specific group or category. Whereas, 'Thus' means in this way, 'Such' means of this kind, and 'As' means as though, which don't fit in this context.
25. C) '**But**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "But" का अर्थ होता है 'लेकिन', जो विरोधाभास दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग होता है। 'Moreover' का अर्थ होता है अतिरिक्त रूप से, 'Then' का अर्थ होता है तब, और 'Yet' का अर्थ होता है फिर भी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- '**But**' should be used because it means "however," and is used to introduce a phrase or clause contrasting with what has already been mentioned. 'Moreover' means additionally, 'Then' means at that time, and 'Yet' means nevertheless, which don't fit in this context. Therefore, the correct option for blank no. 5 is C. 'But.'



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