

## Laboured change: On the U.K. general election result

After 14 years in power, **the Tories** were finally **voted out**

In his first speech after leading the Labour Party to its best ever performance in the U.K. general election, Prime Minister Keir Starmer was clear about the task before him: to “begin the work of change” for national **renewal** and rebuilding the country. With a more than **generous mandate** — 412 seats in the 650-member House, Mr. Starmer will be **virtually unchallenged** inside Parliament for his **agenda** on “wealth creation for the working classes”, taxing higher incomes, banning **fossil fuel** car sales by 2030 and building a new Border control agency. It should be equally clear that more than **the Labour** win, this is a **Conservative** loss. After its 14-year run in power, five Prime Ministers and **considerable turmoil**, the British voter clearly chose to punish the Conservatives led by Prime Minister Rishi Sunak for **compounded** errors: from the mishandling of **Brexit** and the economic crisis, a failure to support public services, especially health and schooling, to a series of **scandals** from ‘Partygate’, pornography in Parliament and the Post Office scandal. The rising cost of living was a major campaign issue, **spurred** by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the impact of the Ukraine war and post-Brexit shortages, although Mr. Sunak said that the economy had **turned a corner** more recently. **Immigration** has been another big issue. While Mr. Starmer has **disavowed** Mr. Sunak’s plans to send “small boat arrivals” or illegal **immigrants** demanding **asylum** to countries such as Rwanda while they are processed, he will be under pressure to do more to cut down the numbers of **migrants**. The remarkable **performance** of **ultra-right wing** leader Nigel Farage, who won after losing seven times, and his party, Reform UK, that won more than 14% of the vote, **albeit** only four seats, **will** be a worry **on this account**, with its openly **xenophobic rhetoric**.

For many in India, the defeat of Mr. Sunak will feel **somewhat** personal, **given** their **pride** in his being the first British Prime Minister of Asian origin, with Indian ancestry — a bond he **affirmed** as well. Despite attempts by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Mr. Sunak, the India-U.K. FTA could not be **taken across** the finish line. All eyes will be on how quickly Mr. Starmer’s **government**, that criticised the delay, **would** be able to do so, as its priorities will be in **shoring up** the economy. The India-UK Roadmap **2030**, signed in 2021, **will** no doubt be **tweaked**. **An early visit** to India by new U.K. Foreign Secretary David Lammy **has** already been **outlooked** by the Labour leadership, and it will be important for both countries which have completed their elections, to **hit the floor running** and frame their priorities for future **ties**.

**[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Laboured** (adjective) – Difficult, arduous, strenuous, exhausting, grueling कठिन
2. **The Tory** (noun) – A member or supporter of the Conservative Party in the UK. कंजरवेटिव पार्टी का सदस्य
3. **Vote out** (phrasal verb) – Remove from office, dismiss, oust, depose, unseat पद से हटाना
4. **Renewal** (noun) – Revitalization, restoration, rejuvenation, regeneration, resurgence नवीनीकरण
5. **Generous** (adjective) – Magnanimous, munificent, bountiful, liberal, ample उदार
6. **Mandate** (noun) – the power that is officially given to a group of people to do something, especially after they have won an election जनादेश (विशेषतः चुनाव जीतने के बाद)
7. **Virtually** (adverb) – Nearly, almost, practically, effectively, essentially लगभग
8. **Unchallenged** (adjective) – Undisputed, uncontested, unopposed, unquestioned, undefeated निर्विवाद
9. **Agenda** (noun) – Plan, schedule, program, itinerary, docket कार्यसूची
10. **Fossil fuel** (noun) – Natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms. जीवाश्म ईंधन
11. **The Labour Party** (noun) – A political party in the United Kingdom that traditionally represents the working class and supports social equality. लेबर पार्टी
12. **Conservative Party** (noun) – A political party in the United Kingdom that promotes free enterprise and traditional values. कंजरवेटिव पार्टी
13. **Considerable** (adjective) – Substantial, significant, appreciable, notable, sizeable महत्वपूर्ण
14. **Turmoil** (noun) – Chaos, disorder, upheaval, confusion, tumult उथल-पुथल
15. **Compounded** (adjective) – Made worse, aggravated, exacerbated, intensified, worsened बिगड़ा हुआ
16. **Brexit** (noun) – The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. ब्रेक्सिट
17. **Scandal** (noun) – Controversy, disgrace, outrage, impropriety, debacle कांड
18. **Spur** (verb) – Stimulate, encourage, provoke, incite, drive प्रेरित करना
19. **Turn a corner** (phrase) – Improve after a difficult period, recover, make progress, advance, rebound सुधारना

20. **Immigration** (noun) – The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country. प्रवास
21. **Disavow** (verb) – Deny, repudiate, reject, disclaim, renounce अस्वीकार करना
22. **Immigrant** (noun) – A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country. प्रवासी
23. **Asylum** (noun) – Protection granted by a nation to someone who has left their native country as a political refugee. शरण
24. **Migrant** (noun) – A person who moves from one place to another, especially to find work or better living conditions. प्रवासी
25. **Ultra-right wing** (noun) – Extreme conservative faction or group. अति-दक्षिणपंथी समूह
26. **Albeit** (adverb) – Although, even though, though, notwithstanding, however हालाँकि
27. **On this account** (phrase) – For this reason, because of this, due to this, therefore, hence इस कारण से
28. **Xenophobic** (adjective) – Having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries. विदेशियों से घृणा करने वाला
29. **Rhetoric** (noun) – The art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the use of figures of speech and other compositional techniques. वाक्पटुता
30. **Somewhat** (adverb) – To a moderate extent, slightly, fairly, moderately, rather कुछ हद तक
31. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, in view of, taking into account, bearing in mind, in light of देखते हुए
32. **Pride** (noun) – A feeling of deep pleasure or satisfaction derived from achievements, qualities, or possessions that do one credit. गर्व
33. **Affirm** (verb) – Confirm, assert, declare, state, support पुष्टि करना
34. **Take across** (phrase) – To help someone or something move from one place to another. पार ले जाना
35. **Shore up** (phrasal verb) – Strengthen, support, reinforce, bolster, buttress मजबूत करना
36. **Tweak** (verb) – Adjust, modify, fine-tune, alter, change थोड़ा बदलना
37. **Outlook** (verb) – Plan or schedule something in the future. योजना बनाना
38. **Hit the floor running** (phrase) – Start a task or project with a lot of energy and enthusiasm. जोश के साथ शुरू करना
39. **Ties** (noun) – Connections, relationships, bonds, links, associations संबंध

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Labour Party Victory:** The Labour Party, led by Keir Starmer, achieved its best-ever performance in the U.K. general election.
2. **Significant Mandate:** Labour secured 412 seats in the 650-member House, giving Starmer a strong mandate.
3. **Agenda for Change:** Starmer's agenda includes wealth creation for the working classes, taxing higher incomes, banning fossil fuel car sales by 2030, and building a new Border control agency.
4. **Conservative Loss:** The election result is more a Conservative defeat than a Labour victory, ending the Tories' 14-year run in power.
5. **Compounded Errors:** The Conservatives were punished for mishandling Brexit, economic crises, public service failures, and various scandals.
6. **Economic Concerns:** The rising cost of living, exacerbated by COVID-19, the Ukraine war, and post-Brexit shortages, was a major campaign issue.
7. **Immigration Issues:** Immigration was another significant issue, with Starmer opposing Sunak's plan to send asylum seekers to Rwanda.
8. **Nigel Farage's Success:** The ultra-right-wing leader Nigel Farage and his party, Reform UK, won over 14% of the vote, highlighting xenophobic sentiments.
9. **Personal Loss for India:** Sunak's defeat is felt personally in India, given his Indian ancestry and the bond he affirmed with India.
10. **FTA Delay:** The India-U.K. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was not finalized despite efforts by Sunak and Modi.
11. **Future Economic Priorities:** Starmer's government is expected to prioritize shoring up the economy and finalizing the FTA.
12. **India-U.K. Roadmap 2030:** The existing roadmap will likely be revised under the new government.
13. **Early Diplomacy:** An early visit to India by the new U.K. Foreign Secretary David Lammy is planned to strengthen bilateral ties.
14. **Focus on Future Ties:** Both countries, having completed their elections, need to quickly frame their future priorities for their relationship.
15. **Labour's Critique of Delays:** Labour had criticized the delays in the FTA and is expected to expedite the process.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **After the Labour Party's victory, Prime Minister Keir Starmer emphasized his intent to "begin the work of change" primarily focusing on \_\_\_\_\_.** [Editorial Page]
  - A. extending the UK's involvement in global conflicts to strengthen international alliances
  - B. reducing government expenditures drastically to improve the national budget
  - C. revitalizing national infrastructure and public services to enhance daily life
  - D. focusing on wealth creation for the working classes and increasing taxes on higher incomes
2. **The British voters' decision to elect the Labour Party was largely seen as a punishment for the Conservatives due to their handling of \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. educational reforms and university funding
  - B. international trade agreements post-Brexit
  - C. various scandals and public service failures
  - D. the implementation of environmental policies
3. **What is likely to be the impact of Nigel Farage's Reform UK party's electoral performance, as described in the passage?**
  - A. It will significantly improve U.K.-India relations due to Farage's progressive policies.
  - B. It will cause concerns due to its xenophobic rhetoric despite winning a few seats.
  - C. It will lead to an immediate economic recovery in the U.K. because of its strong electoral presence.
  - D. It will strengthen the U.K.'s position in international politics by increasing its number of parliamentary seats.
4. **What can be inferred about the future actions of Mr. Starmer's government in relation to the India-UK FTA?**
  - A. It will abandon the India-UK FTA due to differing priorities from the previous government.
  - B. It will delay the FTA further as it focuses on domestic economic policies exclusively.
  - C. It will prioritize quick action on the India-UK FTA, addressing the delays criticized previously.
  - D. It will negotiate the FTA from a position of weakness due to internal political instability.
5. **Choose the antonym for "compounded" as used in "compounded errors" in the context of the passage.**
  - A. Simplified
  - B. Intensified
  - C. Increased
  - D. Abandoned

#### 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.**

George Patton Jr said, "I don't measure man's success by how high he climbs, but how high he bounces back \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ he hits the bottom." Emotional and physical \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ us. Stages of life are soaked with such experiences. As a child, we were frustrated \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ not getting things that we wanted dearly. In youth we may have been

bullied and rejected. And so the story goes on in our working and home lives, as we grow older.

\_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_, each time, we manage to recover, after a few gaps of silent suffering. During these gaps we intentionally or unintentionally, disconnect and withdraw ourselves from outward happenings, silently submitting and somehow connecting with something deeper and mysterious that overtakes us, and finally gathering the strength to bounce back. This mysterious power is what drove us to rise above all challenges and carry on with life to the best of our abilities.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

- A. When
- B. Which
- C. Where
- D. Whose

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**

- A. Knocks
- B. Enhancements
- C. Improves
- D. Setbacks

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**

- A. Overwhelm
- B. Succumb
- C. Yield
- D. Sympathize

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**

- A. With
- B. On
- C. By
- D. To

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**

- A. Still
- B. Similarly
- C. Besides
- D. Yet

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

Throw cold water on

- A. To show indifference
- B. To rinse thoroughly
- C. To encourage
- D. To talk nicely

12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Unpleasantly rough or sharp, especially to the senses, cruel

- A. Haslet

- B. Hart  
C. Harsh  
D. Hasp
13. Select the **ANTONYM** of the word **inadvertent** to fill in the blank.  
Everyone likes to speak in a clear and \_\_\_\_\_ manner.  
A. unintentional  
B. peevish  
C. deliberate  
D. Impious
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Syamala is more taller than her sister.  
A. tall  
B. taller  
C. most taller  
D. Tallest
15. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
Hurray! Here is the toy / what I was looking for / as my birthday gift.  
A. Hurray! Here is the toy  
B. No error  
C. what I was looking for  
D. as my birthday gift.
16. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**  
The politician was accused of accepting bribes and lied about it to the public.  
A. of accepting bribes  
B. The politician was accused  
C. and lied about it  
D. to the public
17. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.  
Paragon  
A. Transient  
B. Epitome  
C. Associate  
D. Grumpy
18. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.  
A. Through these experiences, Sarah gained a newfound appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the world, and returned home with a renewed sense of purpose and passion.

- B. Sarah had always dreamed of traveling the world, but she never had the opportunity to do so until she graduated from college.
- C. Along the way, she encountered a diverse array of individuals, each with their own unique stories and perspectives.
- D. With her degree in hand, she set off on a backpacking adventure across Europe, eager to explore new cultures and meet new people.
- A. BACD  
B. CBAD  
C. DBCA  
D. BDCA
19. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.  
The playwright borrowed the \_\_\_\_\_ (crux) of plot from Shakespeare.
- A. peel  
B. subsistence  
C. essence  
D. Blueprint
20. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.  
An imperfection; a blemish, a crack
- A. Flaunt  
B. Fleck  
C. Flaw  
D. Flea
21. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.  
He lost the golden opportunity due to his habit of **procrastination**.
- A. indecisiveness  
B. impulsiveness  
C. inquisitiveness  
D. Submissiveness
22. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.  
Syam does not **intervene** in others' affairs.
- A. Meddle  
B. Speak  
C. Trouble  
D. Help
23. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**  
The text \_\_\_\_\_ (implies) to several themes that need closer examination.
- A. alludes  
B. deceives  
C. embellishes



D. Apprehends

24. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**

According to a report / every day / thousands of animals / are slautered.

- A. thousands of animals  
B. are slautered  
C. every day  
D. According to a report
25. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined words in the given sentence.**

Piyush is inexperienced in leather industry

- A. in great hands  
B. a sore thumb  
C. hang fire  
D. a greenhorn

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. **D) focusing on wealth creation for the working classes and increasing taxes on higher incomes**

The passage highlights Keir Starmer's agenda which includes "wealth creation for the working classes" and "taxing higher incomes." These initiatives are indicative of his approach to national renewal and rebuilding, directly aligning with his speech's commitments.

A: Incorrect because there is no mention in the passage of extending UK's involvement in global conflicts as a priority.

B: Incorrect as there is no reference to reducing government expenditures; the agenda mentioned involves proactive measures like building new agencies and banning fossil fuels.

C: Incorrect because, while revitalization of infrastructure may be implied in "rebuilding the country," it is not explicitly stated as focusing on public services in his speech.

2. **C) various scandals and public service failures**

The passage explicitly mentions that the Conservatives were punished for a series of scandals including 'Partygate' and failures in supporting public services like health and schooling. This aligns directly with the reasons for voter discontent.

A: Incorrect because there is no specific mention of educational reforms or university funding as key issues in the passage.

B: Incorrect as while Brexit is mentioned, international trade agreements specifically are not cited as a reason for the Conservative loss.

D: Incorrect because the passage does not list environmental policy implementation as a reason for the electoral shift, focusing instead on broader economic and scandal-related issues.

3. **B) It will cause concerns due to its xenophobic rhetoric despite winning a few seats.**

A) Incorrect because the passage does not mention Farage's policies as progressive or imply a direct impact on U.K.-India relations.

B) Correct as the passage highlights concerns about the party's xenophobic rhetoric, despite winning only a small percentage of seats.

C) Incorrect because there is no indication that Reform UK's electoral performance will lead to immediate economic recovery.

D) Incorrect as the party won only four seats, which is not significant enough to strengthen the U.K.'s position in international politics.

4. **C) It will prioritize quick action on the India-UK FTA, addressing the delays criticized previously.**

A) Incorrect because there is no indication that the new government plans to abandon the FTA; instead, the passage suggests a focus on this area.

B) Incorrect as the passage implies that the government criticized the delay and is likely to act quickly, not delay it further.

C) Correct because the passage indicates that Mr. Starmer's government, having criticized previous delays, will likely prioritize the FTA.

D) Incorrect because there is no mention of internal political instability affecting FTA negotiations.

5. A) **Simplified**

"Compounded" in this context means to make something worse by adding to it, especially errors or difficulties. Simplified is the antonym, suggesting making something simpler or easier to understand, which is the opposite of adding complexity or difficulty.

6. A) 'When' का use होगा क्योंकि "when" का अर्थ होता है किसी समय या घटना का वर्णन करना, जो यहाँ सही है। Sentence में कहा गया है कि एक व्यक्ति निचले स्तर पर पहुंचने के बाद कैसे उठता है, इसलिए 'when' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Which' और 'Whose' का प्रयोग वस्तु या व्यक्ति की पहचान के लिए होता है और 'Where' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान का वर्णन करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'When' will be used because it refers to the description of a time or event, which fits here. The sentence describes how a person rebounds after reaching the bottom, making 'when' appropriate. Whereas, 'Which' and 'Whose' are used for identifying objects or persons, and 'Where' refers to a location, which do not fit in this context.

7. D) 'Setbacks' का use होगा क्योंकि "setbacks" का अर्थ होता है बाधाएँ या प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियाँ, जो यहाँ सही है। Passage में mention है कि जीवन के विभिन्न चरण ऐसी चुनौतियों से भरे होते हैं, इसलिए 'setbacks' यहाँ सही है। 'Knocks' का अर्थ होता है आघात या मार, 'Enhancements' का अर्थ होता है सुधार, और 'Improves' का अर्थ है बेहतर बनाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Setbacks' will be used because it means obstacles or adverse conditions, which fits here. The passage describes how various stages of life are filled with such challenges, making 'setbacks' appropriate. 'Knocks' implies impacts or hits, 'Enhancements' means improvements, and 'Improves' means to make better, which don't fit in this context.

8. A) 'Overwhelm' का use होगा क्योंकि "overwhelm" का अर्थ होता है बहुत अधिक प्रभावित करना या किसी चीज़ से दब जाना, जो यहाँ फिट बैठता है। passage में mention है कि बाधाएँ (setbacks) हमें प्रभावित करती हैं, इसलिए 'overwhelm' यहाँ सही है। 'Succumb' और 'Yield' का अर्थ होता है हार मान लेना या समर्पण कर देना, और 'Sympathize' का अर्थ है सहानुभूति दिखाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Overwhelm' will be used because it means to be heavily affected or overpowered by something, which fits here. The passage describes how setbacks affect us, making 'overwhelm'

appropriate. 'Succumb' and 'Yield' imply giving in or surrendering, and 'Sympathize' means to show empathy, which don't fit in this context.

9. C) 'By' का use होगा क्योंकि "by" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के कारण होना, जो यहाँ फिट बैठता है। Passage में mention है कि बचपन में हमें वह चीज़ें न मिलने पर निराशा होती थी जिन्हें हम बहुत चाहते थे, इसलिए 'by' यहाँ सही है।

'By' will be used because it implies being affected due to something, which fits here. The passage states that as children, we were frustrated by not getting things we dearly wanted, making 'by' the appropriate choice. 'With', 'On', and 'To' do not fit grammatically in this context.

10. D) 'Yet' का use होगा क्योंकि "yet" का अर्थ होता है फिर भी या तथापि, जो यहाँ सही है। Passage में कहा गया है कि भले ही हम दुःखी हों और कुछ समय के लिए खुद को अलग कर लें, हम फिर भी उठ खड़े होते हैं, इसलिए 'yet' यहाँ सही है। 'Still' का अर्थ होता है अभी भी, 'Similarly' का अर्थ होता है उसी तरह से, और 'Besides' का अर्थ होता है इसके अलावा, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Yet' will be used because it means nonetheless or however, which fits here. The passage indicates that even though we suffer and withdraw for a time, we manage to recover, making 'yet' the appropriate choice. 'Still' means still, 'Similarly' implies in the same manner, and 'Besides' means in addition to, which don't fit in this context.

11. A) **Throw cold water on** (idiom) – To show indifference उदासीनता दिखाना

12. C) **Harsh** (adjective) – Unpleasantly rough or sharp to the senses; cruel. कठोर

- **Haslet** (noun) – A type of food, typically a savory mixture of chopped meat (often pork liver) and spices.
- **Hart** (noun) – An adult male deer.
- **Hasp** (noun) – A slotted hinged metal plate that forms part of a fastening (often for a door or lid) and is fitted over a metal loop and secured by a padlock or pin.

13. C) **Inadvertent** (adjective) – Not resulting from or achieved through deliberate planning, unintentional, accidental. अनजाने में

Antonym: **Deliberate** (adjective) – Done consciously and intentionally, planned, intentional.

**जान-बूझकर**

- **Unintentional** (adjective) – Not done on purpose, accidental, unpremeditated. अनजाने में
- **Peevish** (adjective) – Easily irritated, especially by unimportant things, fractious, irritable. चिड़चिड़ा
- **Impious** (adjective) – Not showing respect or reverence, especially for a god, irreverent, sinful. अधार्मिक

14. B) 'more taller' के बदले 'taller' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'more' और 'taller' दोनों comparative adjectives हैं, इसलिए दोनों को एक साथ प्रयोग करना गलत है। जैसे— She is taller than him.
- 'taller' will be used instead of 'more taller' because both 'more' and 'taller' are comparative adjectives, and using them together is incorrect; Like— She is taller than him.
15. C) The correct relative pronoun "that" or "which" will be used instead of "what". Like— "Hurray! Here is the toy that I was looking for as my birthday gift."
16. C) 'lied' के बदले 'lying' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस sentence में parallelism की जरूरत है। "Of accepting bribes" और "lied about it" को एक समान structure में रखने के लिए 'lying' का प्रयोग करें। उदाहरण के तौर पर: He was tired of studying and playing.
- 'lying' will be used instead of 'lied' because the sentence requires parallelism. To keep "of accepting bribes" and "lied about it" in a similar structure, we should use 'lying'. Example: He was tired of studying and playing.
17. B) **Paragon** (noun) – A person or thing regarded as a perfect example of a particular quality; a model of excellence or perfection. आदर्श
- Synonym: Epitome** (noun) – A person or thing that is a perfect example of a particular quality or type; a summary of a written work; an abstract. सारांश
- **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time; impermanent. अल्पकालिक/ क्षणिक
  - **Associate** (noun) – A partner or colleague in business or at work; (verb) connect (someone or something) with something else in one's mind. सहयोगी/ साथी
  - **Grumpy** (adjective) – Bad-tempered and irritable. चिड़चिड़ा
18. D) **BDCA**
- Sarah had always dreamed of traveling the world, but she never had the opportunity to do so until she graduated from college. With her degree in hand, she set off on a backpacking adventure across Europe, eager to explore new cultures and meet new people. Along the way, she encountered a diverse array of individuals, each with their own unique stories and perspectives. Through these experiences, Sarah gained a newfound appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the world, and returned home with a renewed sense of purpose and passion.
19. C) **Crux** (noun) – The most important or decisive point, the central matter, essence. मूल बिंदु
- Synonym: Essence** (noun) – The intrinsic nature or indispensable quality of something, especially something abstract, that determines its character. सार
- **Peel** (noun) – The outer covering or rind of a fruit or vegetable. छिलका
  - **Subsistence** (noun) – The action or fact of maintaining or supporting oneself, especially at a minimal level. जीवन-यापन का साधन
  - **Blueprint** (noun) – A design plan or other technical drawing. नक्शा

20. C) **Flaw** (noun) – An imperfection; a blemish, a crack दोष

- **Flaunt** (verb) – to display ostentatiously or obtrusively; to show off दिखावा
- **Fleck** (noun) – a small spot or mark; a speck धब्बा; मसा
- **Flea** (noun) – a small wingless jumping insect that feeds on the blood of mammals and birds. It sometimes transmits diseases through its bite. पिस्सू

21. A) **Procrastination** (noun) – The action of delaying or postponing something. टाल-मटोल

**Synonym: Indecisiveness** (noun) – The trait of being undecided or unable to make up one's mind, which often leads to delays. अनिश्चितता

- **Impulsiveness** (noun) – Acting quickly without thought or care. आवेगशीलता
- **Inquisitiveness** (noun) – The trait of being curious; wanting to discover or learn. जिज्ञासा
- **Submissiveness** (noun) – The quality of being meek or overly compliant; does not equate to procrastination. दबूपन

22. A) **Intervene** (verb) – Come between so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events, interfere, mediate. हस्तक्षेप करना

**Synonym: Meddle** (verb) – Interfere in or busy oneself unduly with something that is not one's concern, intervene, intrude. हस्तक्षेप करना

- **Speak** (verb) – Say something in order to convey information or to express a feeling, talk, utter. बोलना
- **Trouble** (verb) – Cause distress or anxiety to, bother, disturb, upset. परेशान करना
- **Help** (verb) – Assist, aid, lend a hand to. मदद करना

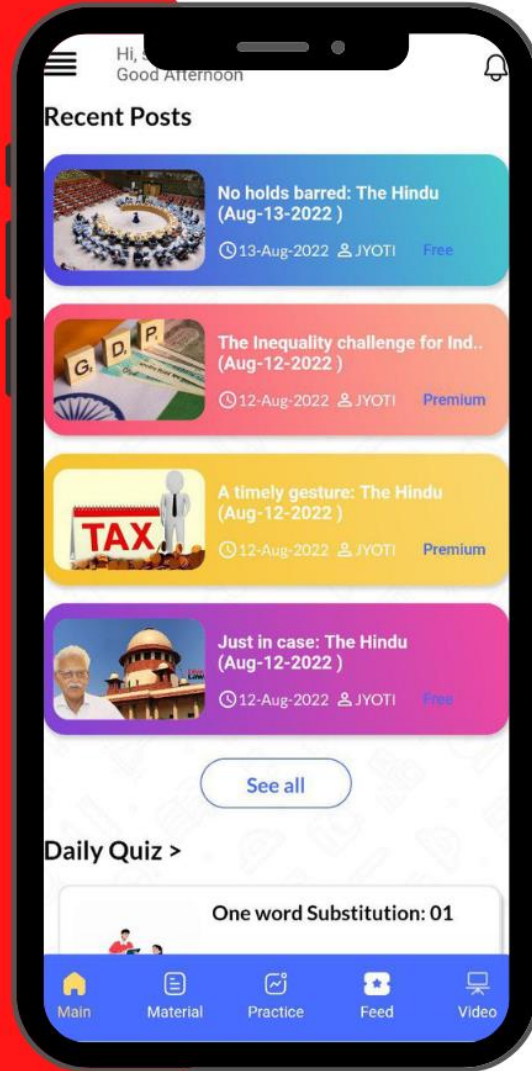
23. A) **Alludes** (verb) – To hint at, to refer to indirectly, to suggest. संकेत करना

**Synonym: Implies** (verb) – To suggest without stating directly, to indicate. सूचित करना

- **Deceives** (verb) – To mislead or trick. धोखा देना
- **Embellishes** (verb) – To make something more attractive by adding decorative details or features. सजावट करना
- **Apprehends** (verb) – To arrest someone for a crime; to understand or grasp. समझना or गिरफ्तार करना

24. B) The segment that contains a spelling error is option B, "are slautered". The correct spelling is "slaughtered", which means to kill animals, usually for food. It can also mean killing people or animals in a cruel or violent way, often in large numbers. (जानवरों का कशाईखाने में मारना या बड़ी संख्या में लोगों या जानवरों का निर्दयी या हिंसक तरीके से मारना)

25. D) The idiom "a greenhorn" refers to a person who is inexperienced or new to a specific job or industry. अनुभवहीन या नया.



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