Express view on SSLV launch: India's space

On August 16, a 120-tonne rocket, about five times smaller than India's largest satellite launch vehicle, took off from ISRO's Satish Dhawan Centre in Sriharikota, heralding a major milestone in the country's space research. The Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) can carry payloads weighing up to 500 kg. These space capsules had to earlier wait for months, even years, to hitch a ride on vehicles designed for large satellites. But in the past decade, the miniaturisation of satellites has enabled the entry of universities, corporates and even individual innovators in a field once dominated by large enterprises and state institutions such as ISRO and NASA. The SSLV can prove to be a game changer for these micro and nano space stations. The launch vehicle can be assembled in less than a week by a much smaller team. With ISRO planning to transfer technology to private players, the country's space sector is poised for a significant expansion.

The utility of small satellites is increasingly expanding in a variety of sectors, including weather forecasting, communications, defence, urban planning and disaster management. They are also crucial enablers in the growing Internet of Things. There is near unanimity that the market for space tech is set to increase in the next five years. US and EU companies are currently the biggest players, while China, Australia and Russia are beginning to expand their footprint. China plans to launch more than 13,000 satellites by 2030 to establish a network supporting high-speed 6G communications. India currently is a relatively smaller participant — its current share in the space economy is about 2 per cent. With the SSLV and related endeavours, the government aims at a four-fold scale-up in the country's stakes by 2033. In the past two years, start-ups such as those by the Hyderabad-based Skyroot and the Chennai-based Agnikul have ticked several boxes, including working closely with ISRO. Agnikul, for instance, has built its own launch pad inside the Sriharikota range with ISRO's help. The IIT-Madras incubated company is working on a launch vehicle to carry payloads smaller than ISRO's SSLV and it has ambitious plans to launch one rocket every week.

India's space policy, introduced in April last year, recognised the country's need to transition from the ISRO-dominated ecosystem. At the same time, the policy took care to underline the premier agency's enabling role in expanding the country's footprint in the space economy. ISRO's work remains crucial to diverse social objectives of the government — education, healthcare, agriculture, climate-change mitigation and environment protection. Space tech is also critical to the country's security objectives. The challenge now is to frame a regulatory mechanism that complements ISRO's work, enables manufacturers of small satellites and rockets to unlock their potential while also making sure that the country's welfare imperatives are not crowded out. The SSLV's launch should be a prelude to conversations on such a mechanism.   [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Take off** (phrasal verb) – Launch, lift off, ascend, begin flight, rise उड़ान भरना

2. **Herald** (verb) – Announce, proclaim, signal, mark, introduce सूचित करना

3. **Milestone** (noun) – Landmark, achievement, significant event, turning point, benchmark मील का पत्थर

4. **Payload** (noun) – The load carried by an aircraft or spacecraft consisting of people or things

5. **Hitch a ride** (phrase) – Get a lift, tag along, catch a ride, accompany, travel with साथ में यात्रा करना

6. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten years दशक

7. **Miniaturisation** (noun) – Reduction in size, downsizing, compacting, shrinking, scaling down सूक्ष्मीकरण

8. **Assemble** (verb) – Build, put together, construct, fabricate, gather इकट्ठा करना

9. **Poise** (for) (verb) – Prepare, get ready, brace, be set, position oneself तैयार होना

10. **Utility** (noun) – Usefulness, function, practicality, applicability, service उपयोगिता

11. **Enabler** (noun) – Facilitator, supporter, promoter, contributor, catalyst सहायक

12. **Internet of Things** (noun) – a network of interrelated devices that connect and exchange data with other IoT devices and the cloud.

13. **Unanimity** (noun) – Consensus, agreement, harmony, unity, accord सर्वसम्मति

14. **Set** (to) (verb) – Ready, prepared, determined, planned, positioned तैयार होना

15. **Footprint** (noun) – Presence, influence, impact, reach, imprint पदचिह्न

16. **Establish** (verb) – Set up, create, found, institute, initiate स्थापित करना

17. **Endeavour** (noun) – Effort, attempt, venture, project, undertaking प्रयास

18. **Four-fold** (adjective) – Quadruple, four times, multiplied by four चार गुना

19. **Scale-up** (noun) – Expansion, increase, growth, escalation, amplification विस्तार

20. **Stake** (noun) – Interest, share, involvement, claim, concern हिस्सा

21. **Tick all boxes** (phrase) – Fulfill all criteria, meet all requirements, satisfy all conditions, check all options सभी शर्ते पूरी करना

22. **For instance** (phrase) – For example, such as, like, to illustrate, as an example उदाहरण के लिए

23. **Incubated** (adjective) – Nurtured, developed, fostered, cultivated, grown पोषित

24. **Ambitious** (adjective) – Aspiring, determined, driven, enterprising, goal-oriented महत्त्वाकांक्षी

25. **Transition** (noun) – Change, shift, movement, transformation, conversion परिवर्तन

26. **Ecosystem** (noun) – Environment, system, network, framework, infrastructure पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र

27. **Underline** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, stress, accentuate, bring attention to जोर देना

28. **Diverse** (adjective) – Varied, different, assorted, multifaceted, wide-ranging विविध

29. **Mechanism** (noun) – System, process, method, procedure, structure तंत्र

30. **Complement** (verb) – Enhance, complete, supplement, add to, support पूरक होना

31. **Potential** (noun) – Capability, capacity, possibility, promise, aptitude क्षमता

32. **Imperative** (noun) – Necessity, requirement, obligation, essential, urgent need अनिवार्यता

33. **Crowd out** (phrasal verb) – Displace, push aside, force out, overshadow, squeeze out खत्म करना

34. **Prelude** (to) (adjective) – an action or event that happens before something else or that forms an introduction to something भूमिका; घटना जो किसी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण भावी घटना की प्रस्तावना के रूप में घटित हो

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Summary of the Editorial

1. On August 16, India launched a 120-tonne Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) from ISRO's Satish Dhawan Centre, marking a significant milestone in the country's space research.

2. The SSLV, which is five times smaller than India's largest satellite launch vehicle, can carry payloads of up to 500 kg.

3. Previously, small satellites had to wait for months or years to secure a ride on vehicles designed for larger satellites.

4. In the last decade, miniaturization of satellites has allowed universities, corporations, and individual innovators to enter the space sector.

5. The SSLV is expected to be a game changer for micro and nano satellite stations.

6. The SSLV can be assembled in less than a week by a smaller team, making it highly efficient.

7. ISRO plans to transfer SSLV technology to private players, setting the stage for significant expansion in India's space sector.

8. Small satellites are becoming increasingly important in areas like weather forecasting, communications, defense, urban planning, and disaster management.

9. Small satellites are also essential for the growing Internet of Things (IoT) sector.

10. The global space tech market is expected to expand in the next five years, with US and EU companies currently dominating.

11. China, Australia, and Russia are also expanding their space sector presence, with China planning to launch over 13,000 satellites by 2030.

12. India's share in the global space economy is currently around 2%, but the government aims to increase it fourfold by 2033.

13. Indian start-ups, such as Skyroot and Agnikul, have made significant progress, working closely with ISRO to develop launch vehicles.

14. Agnikul has built its own launch pad at Sriharikota and aims to launch one rocket every week.

15. India's new space policy, introduced in April, acknowledges the need to transition from an ISRO-dominated ecosystem while maintaining ISRO's enabling role. It emphasizes the need for a regulatory framework that supports the growth of private space players while balancing national welfare objectives.

Practice exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the future of India's space sector?**   **[Editorial Page]**
   A. India's space sector will continue to be dominated by ISRO with limited participation from private players.
   B. The growth of India's space sector will be driven largely by technological advancements in larger satellite launch vehicles.
   C. The entry of private players and the focus on smaller satellite launch vehicles like SSLV will significantly expand India's role in the global space economy.
   D. The dominance of the US and EU in space technology will prevent India from making significant progress in the sector.

2. **Which of the following best explains why small satellites are becoming increasingly important, according to the passage?**
   A. Small satellites are more reliable than larger ones and can perform the same tasks at a lower cost.
   B. The miniaturisation of satellites has opened up opportunities for universities, corporates, and individual innovators, making the space sector more accessible.
   C. Small satellites can carry more payloads than larger satellites, making them a better option for complex missions.
   D. Small satellites require more time and resources to assemble but provide better results in the long term.

3. **Which of the following is one of the primary challenges mentioned in the passage regarding India's space policy?**
   A. Developing a regulatory mechanism that supports small satellite manufacturers while maintaining social welfare
   B. Increasing the funding for ISRO's social objectives
   C. Reducing the influence of ISRO in the space sector
   D. Expanding the footprint of India's private space companies globally

4. **What does the passage suggest about the role of ISRO in India's space ecosystem?**
   A. ISRO should solely focus on launching large satellites
   B. ISRO's work is essential for both social and security objectives of the country
   C. ISRO's involvement should be minimized to promote private companies
   D. ISRO should collaborate only with international agencies

5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
   A. Optimistic
   B. Cautionary
   C. Neutral
   D. Critical

   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.

No one and nothing, gets left out. This is because _____1_____ is the _____2_____ of Indic philosophy. Not only every object and every living being; all attributes are being considered. So, the concept of inclusiveness applies to the physical and mental planes and much beyond, that may yet be _____3_____ to the human mind. Even when _____4_____ comes to rituals, this concept is made functional. For example, the Sanskrit term 'svaha' is used for offering or dedicating a particular item to a specific deity who is being invoked during the ritual. But the interesting part is that, the attribute of dedication itself _____5_____ worshipped, too. And in that context, when an item is dedicated to 'dedication', the chanting is 'svahayai svaha'. When the mother of the universe is conceptualised as being surrounded by 64 yoginis, 'svaha' is considered to be one of them.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
   A. Ethicalness
   B. Attentiveness
   C. Consciousness
   D. Inclusiveness

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
   A. Essence
   B. Commence
   C. Resilience
   D. Consequence

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
   A. Inconceivable
   B. Irretrievable
   C. Achievable
   D. Irremediable

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
   A. He
   B. That
   C. They
   D. It

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
    A. Are
    B. Was
    C. Is
    D. Were

11. **Select the option that contains a grammatical error in the bracket portion.**
    When Mrs. Sinha came to see Varanasi / in 2019/, Nupur has already been teaching/ there for five years.
    A. In 2019.
    B. When Mrs. Sinha came to see Varanasi
    C. there for five years.
    D. Nupur has already been teaching

12. S**elect the most appropriate idiomatic expression to fill in the blank**.

    Anita keeps on repeating that she is innocent, but there is _____.
    A. no smoke without fire
    B. no pulling up of the socks
    C. no rubbing of the shoulders
    D. no love lost between

13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice**.

    Those four pages were torn by Jack.
    A. Jack tears those four pages.
    B. Jack tore those four pages.
    C. Jack tear these four pages.
    D. Jack tore these four pages.

14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

    We lived a very __frugal__ life during our childhood.
    A. Reckless
    B. Weary
    C. Severe
    D. Extravagant

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

    Which cannot be read.
    A. Illiterate
    B. Inaudible
    C. Invisible
    D. Illegible

16. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
    A. Prefferance
    B. Preservation
    C. Preponderance
    D. Perseverance

17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word to fill in the blank**.

    While most friends persuaded him to choose the career, there were a few who _____ him
    from doing so.
    A. evaded
    B. bombarded
    C. dissuaded
    D. situated

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank**.

    Shakuntala Devi was born on 4th November 1929. In her childhood she _____to school.
    A. never gone
    B. went never
    C. had never been
    D. ever been

19. **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 kindergarten 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.

20. **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

21. **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

22. **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

23. **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

24. 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

25. **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.

Answers

Explanations

1. **C) The entry of private players and the focus on smaller satellite launch vehicles like SSLV will significantly expand India's role in the global space economy.**
    C is correct because the passage highlights how the SSLV, coupled with the involvement of private players, will be crucial for expanding India's share in the global space economy. The goal is to increase India's stake four-fold by 2033, suggesting significant growth in the sector.
    A is incorrect because the passage discusses the increasing role of private players in collaboration with ISRO, which will drive the growth of the sector, rather than just ISRO dominating it.
    B is incorrect because the focus of the passage is on smaller satellite launch vehicles like the SSLV, not on larger ones, as the driving force for the future of India's space sector.
    D is incorrect because while the US and EU are currently leading, the passage suggests that India has plans to increase its market share significantly, contradicting the notion that India will be hindered by the dominance of other countries.

2. **B) The miniaturisation of satellites has opened up opportunities for universities, corporates, and individual innovators, making the space sector more accessible.**
    B is correct because the passage explicitly mentions that the miniaturisation of satellites has allowed for the entry of universities, corporates, and even individual innovators, democratizing access to space technology, which was once dominated by large enterprises and state institutions like ISRO and NASA.
    A is incorrect because the passage does not state that small satellites are more reliable than larger ones. The focus is more on accessibility and innovation rather than reliability.
    C is incorrect because small satellites are not described as being able to carry more payloads than larger satellites; rather, they are designed for smaller, specific missions.
    D is incorrect because the passage highlights that small satellites and their launch vehicles, like SSLV, can be assembled quickly and with fewer resources, making them more efficient rather than requiring more time and resources.

3. **A) Developing a regulatory mechanism that supports small satellite manufacturers while maintaining social welfare**
    A is correct: The passage highlights the need for a regulatory mechanism that balances ISRO's work with the growth of small satellite and rocket manufacturers.
    B, C, D are incorrect: The passage does not discuss increasing ISRO's funding, reducing its influence, or global expansion of private companies.

4. **B) ISRO's work is essential for both social and security objectives of the country**
    B is correct: The passage emphasizes ISRO's critical role in social and security objectives.
    A, C, D are incorrect: The passage does not limit ISRO's role to large satellites, nor does it suggest minimizing its involvement or focusing solely on international collaboration.

5. A) **Optimistic**
    The tone of the passage is optimistic because it highlights the achievements and future potential of India's space sector, especially with the introduction of the Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV).
    B: Cautionary is incorrect because the passage does not focus on warnings or dangers. Instead, it emphasizes opportunities and advancements in space technology.

C: Neutral is incorrect because the passage conveys enthusiasm and a positive attitude, which goes beyond a neutral presentation of facts.

D: Critical is incorrect because the passage does not express any negative judgment or disapproval; rather, it celebrates achievements and anticipates growth.

6. D) 'Inclusiveness' का use होगा क्योंकि "Inclusiveness" का अर्थ होता है सभी को शामिल करना या समावेशिता। इस sentence में Indic philosophy के बारे में बताया जा रहा है, जिसमें हर वस्तु और प्राणी को शामिल किया जाता है, इसलिए 'Inclusiveness' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Ethicalness' का अर्थ नैतिकता से है, 'Attentiveness' का अर्थ ध्यान या सतर्कता से है, और 'Consciousness' का अर्थ चेतना से है, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते हैं।

'Inclusiveness' will be used because it means to include everyone or everything. The sentence discusses Indic philosophy, where all objects and beings are considered, making 'Inclusiveness' appropriate here. On the other hand, 'Ethicalness' refers to morality, 'Attentiveness' refers to being alert or focused, and 'Consciousness' refers to awareness, which do not fit in this context.

7. A) 'Essence' का use होगा क्योंकि "essence" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का सार, मुख्य तत्व या मूल भावना। इस sentence में बताया गया है कि Indic philosophy की मूल भावना समावेशिता है, इसलिए 'essence' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Commence' का अर्थ है आरंभ करना, 'Resilience' का अर्थ है धैर्य या सहनशक्ति, और 'Consequence' का अर्थ है परिणाम, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Essence' will be used because it means the core or fundamental nature of something. The sentence emphasizes that inclusiveness is the core principle of Indic philosophy, making 'essence' appropriate here. On the other hand, 'Commence' means to begin, 'Resilience' refers to endurance or adaptability, and 'Consequence' means result, which do not fit in this context.

8. A) 'Inconceivable' का use होगा क्योंकि "inconceivable" का अर्थ होता है कुछ ऐसा जो मानव मन द्वारा समझा या कल्पना नहीं किया जा सकता। sentence में कहा गया है कि समावेशिता का विचार उन चीजों पर भी लागू होता है जो अभी तक मानव मन द्वारा समझ में नहीं आई हैं, इसलिए 'inconceivable' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Irretrievable' का अर्थ है जिसे पुनः प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता, 'Achievable' का अर्थ है जिसे हासिल किया जा सकता है, और 'Irremediable' का अर्थ है जिसे सुधारा नहीं जा सकता, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Inconceivable' will be used because it means something that cannot be understood or imagined by the human mind. The sentence mentions that the concept of inclusiveness applies even to things that are yet to be comprehended by the human mind, making 'inconceivable' fitting here. Whereas, 'Irretrievable' means something that cannot be recovered, 'Achievable' means something that can be attained, and 'Irremediable' means something that cannot be corrected, which don't fit in this context.

9. D) 'It' का use होगा क्योंकि 'it' का उपयोग non-living चीज़ों या concepts के लिए किया जाता है। इस वाक्य में 'rituals' की बात हो रही है, जो एक concept है, इसलिए 'it' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'He' का उपयोग पुरुष के लिए, 'They' का उपयोग plural nouns के लिए, और 'That' का उपयोग demonstrative pronoun के रूप में किया जाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।

'It' will be used because 'it' refers to non-living things or concepts. In this sentence, the discussion is about 'rituals', which is a concept, making 'it' the correct choice. Meanwhile, 'He' is used for a male person, 'They' for plural nouns, and 'That' as a demonstrative pronoun, which don't fit in this context.

10. C) 'Is' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'attribute of dedication' एक singular subject है, और present tense में इसकी बात की जा रही है। 'Is' का उपयोग singular subject के साथ present tense में होता है। इसलिए, इस context में 'is' सही है। जबकि 'Are' का उपयोग plural subjects के साथ किया जाता है, 'Was' past tense में आता है, और 'Were' का उपयोग भी plural subjects के साथ past tense में होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

 'Is' will be used because the 'attribute of dedication' is a singular subject and is being discussed in the present tense. 'Is' is used with singular subjects in the present tense, making it correct here. On the other hand, 'Are' is used with plural subjects, 'Was' is used for the past tense, and 'Were' is also used with plural subjects in the past tense, which do not fit this context.

11. D) **'has'** के बदले 'had' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'When Mrs. Sinha came' clause में verb 'came' Past Tense में है अत: इसके बाद के घटना को व्यक्त करने के लिए Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे—
When Mrs. Sinha came to see Varanasi in 2019, Nupur had already been teaching there for five

  ➢ 'had already been teaching' will be used instead of 'has already been teaching' because in 'When Mrs. Sinha came' clause the verb 'came' is in Past Tense, so to express the event that happened before this, Past Perfect Tense will be used; Like— When Mrs. Sinha came to see Varanasi in 2019, Nupur had already been teaching there for five years.

12. A) **'no smoke without fire'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह idiom उस स्थिति को दर्शाता है जब किसी बात का होने का संकेत मिलता है, भले ही स्पष्ट सबूत न हो। यहाँ, अनिता के निर्दोषता की बार-बार चर्चा हो रही है, और मुहावरा इस संदर्भ में सबसे उपयुक्त है कि कुछ न कुछ तो गड़बड़ है। इसलिए, "no smoke without fire" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

  ➢ **No smoke without fire** (phrase) – There's always some truth behind the rumors or there's a reason for something. धुआं बिना आग के नहीं उठता।
  ➢ **Pulling up of the socks** (phrase) – to make an effort to improve your work or behaviour because it is not good enough
  ➢ **Rubbing of the shoulders** (phrase) – to meet and spend time with someone:
  ➢ **No love lost between** (phrase) – there is mutual dislike between (the people mentioned).
    • 'no smoke without fire' should be used because this idiomatic expression illustrates a situation where there is an indication that something might be wrong, even if there is no clear evidence. Here, Anita's repeated declarations of innocence are being discussed, and the idiom is the most fitting in the context that there must be something amiss. Thus, "no smoke without fire" would be the most appropriate choice.

13. B) Jack tore those four pages

14. D) **Frugal** (adjective) – Economical, thrifty, sparing, prudent, careful. मितव्ययी

Antonym: **Extravagant** (adjective) – Excessive, over the top, wasteful, lavish. फिज़ूलखर्च

  ➢ **Reckless** (adjective) – Careless, thoughtless, heedless, irresponsible. बेपरवाह

  ➢ **Weary** (adjective) – Tired, fatigued, worn out, exhausted. थका हुआ

➤ **Severe** (adjective) – Harsh, strict, stern, rigorous. कठोर

15. D) **Illegible** (adjective) – Not clear enough to be read; handwriting or print that is hard to decipher. अपठनीय

- **Illiterate** (adjective) – Unable to read or write; lacking education or knowledge. अशिक्षित
- **Inaudible** (adjective) – Unable to be heard; sound that is not loud enough to be heard. अश्रवणीय
- **Invisible** (adjective) – Unable to be seen; not visible to the eye. अदृश्य

16. A) The incorrect spelling in the given options is 'Prefferance.' The correct spelling of this word is 'Preference,' which means "a greater liking for one alternative over another or others" or "priority or favor in choice." एक विकल्प की दूसरे या अन्य की तुलना में अधिक पसंद या "चयन में प्राथमिकता या पक्षपात."

17. C) **'Dissuaded'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में, अधिकांश दोस्तों ने उसे करियर चुनने की प्रोत्साहना दी, लेकिन कुछ ने ऐसा करने से रोक दिया। यहाँ "persuaded" शब्द का antonym word "dissuaded" है, जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी को किसी चीज़ से रोक देना। इसलिए, "dissuaded" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'Dissuaded'** should be used because in the sentence, while most friends encouraged him to choose the career, there were a few who stopped him from doing so. Here, the antonym of the word "persuaded" is "dissuaded", which means to deter someone from doing something. Thus, "dissuaded" would be the most appropriate choice.

18. C) **'had never been'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का संदर्भ शकुंतला देवी की बचपन की शिक्षा से संबंधित है, और उसे कभी भी स्कूल नहीं गया था। इस वाक्य में, past perfect tense का प्रयोग करना उपयुक्त होगा, जो विकल्प 'C' में दर्शाया गया है। इसलिए, "had never been" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- 'had never been' should be used because the context of the sentence is related to Shakuntala Devi's childhood education, and she never went to school. In this sentence, using the past perfect tense would be appropriate, as illustrated in option 'C'. Thus, "had never been" would be the most appropriate choice.

19. B) The correct option is 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," "allmost" instead of "almost," and "principle" instead of "principal."

20. 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.

21. ') **'dose, doze'**
'Dose' का use 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.

22. 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.

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

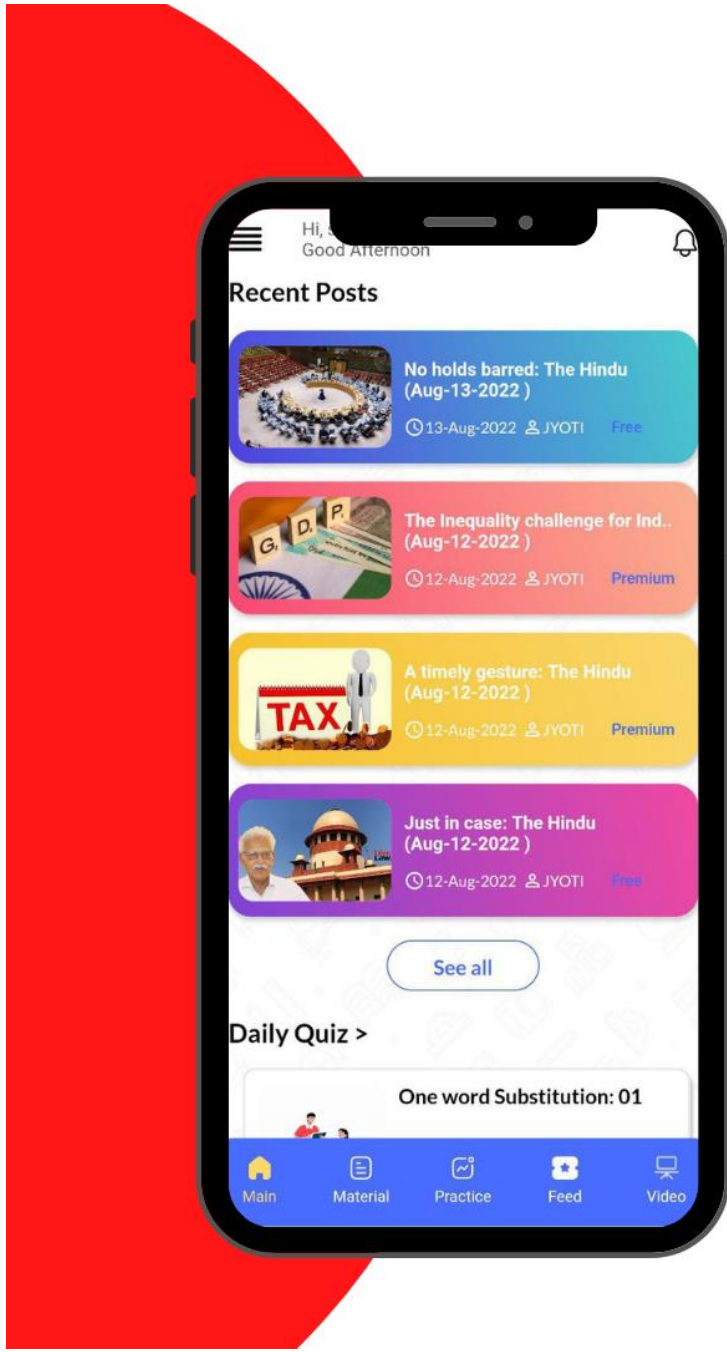Synonym: **Lethal** (adjective) – Deadly, fatal, causing or capable of causing death. घातक

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

24. 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

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

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