New phase: On the NISAR mission

NISAR **capped** a decade-long **bilateral** effort of NASA and ISRO

The GSLV-F16 mission **lifted off** from Sriharikota on July 30, **placing** the **NASA ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR)** satellite into a sun **synchronous orbit**. The **ascent** capped a decade-long bilateral effort and opened a new phase in global earth observation cooperation. NISAR is a 2.8-tonne observatory that combines a NASA-built L-band radar with an ISRO-made S-band radar — also a first. They allow NISAR to detect surface changes measuring only a few centimetres, even through clouds and vegetation. NISAR will supply freely accessible data on ground **deformation**, **glacier** flow, **biomass**, land use changes, and sea ice **dynamics**. As its **dawn-dusk** orbit repeats every 12 days, its radars will be able to **revisit** the same point under nearly identical lighting conditions. This **geometry**, **coupled** with a duty cycle exceeding 50% in the L-band, **has** been designed to **yield** closely spaced time series observations that can **quantify** geological processes. **Indeed**, its various engineering firsts lead up to NISAR's unusually broad science **agenda**: **map mangrove extent**, **urban subsidence**, crop-soil interactions, and **calving** rates in polar ice **shelves** in a single orbital cycle. Its data could help support the Sendai Framework on reducing disaster risk and refine IPCC models.

For ISRO, **flying** a **flagship payload** on the GSLV Mk II rocket **is notable** for a vehicle once **dubbed** "naughty boy" for its early-career **setbacks**. The ISRO-NASA partnership would also have eased technology transfer between the two countries. Developing the S-band radar would have demanded tighter **tolerances** in radiofrequency electronics, **thermal stability**, and **data throughput** than previous Indian satellites. From a diplomatic **standpoint**, the launch confirms that India can be trusted with high-value hardware and demanding integration schedules, although it is still learning to shape joint missions on equal terms. The 12-metre **reflector**, the Ka band downlink, and much of the flight **software stack** were imported, and the key design reviews were led by NASA. Achieving **parity** will require larger domestic investments in advanced materials, deep-space communications, and systems engineering plus earlier Indian involvement in framing the scientific **agenda** of future **multilateral** missions. NISAR's data downlink rate also presents a challenge. ISRO must **expand** its Ka-band ground network, **automate** cloud-based processing, and release analysis-ready products within hours if state agencies are to make timely use of the data. **Sustaining** the time-wise data **will** also depend on **authorising** follow-on SAR spacecraft before 2030 and finalising data-sharing rules that encourage private analytics while protecting sensitive scenes. **Addressing** these gaps will determine how fully NISAR's **potential** is realised in India.   **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Cap** (verb) – complete, conclude, crown, finalize, top अंत करना

2. **Bilateral** (adjective) – two-sided, mutual, reciprocal, joint, cooperative द्विपक्षीय

3. **Lift off** (phrasal verb) – launch, ascend, take off, blast off, soar प्रक्षेपण करना

4. **Place** (verb) – position, situate, set, deploy, establish रखना

5. **NASA ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR)** (noun) – a joint Earth-observation endeavor between NASA and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). उपग्रह

6. **Synchronous** (adjective) – simultaneous, coordinated, coinciding, aligned, concurrent समकालिक

7. **Orbit** (noun) – trajectory, path, circuit, revolution, loop ग्रहपथ

8. **Ascent** (noun) – rise, climb, lift-off, take-off, upward movement उठान

9. **Deformation** (noun) – distortion, warp, alteration, displacement, contortion विकृति

10. **Glacier** (noun) – ice sheet, ice mass, frozen river, snowfield, icecap हिमनद

11. **Biomass** (noun) – organic matter, biological material, vegetation, flora, plant matter जैव द्रव्यमान

12. **Dynamic** (noun) – activity, motion, process, mechanism, force गतिकी

13. **Dawn-dusk** (adjective) – twilight, solar-synchronous, sun-tracking, day-night cycle based, equatorial सूर्योदय-सूर्यास्त संबंधी

14. **Revisit** (verb) – return to, examine again, reassess, go back to, re-evaluate दोबारा जाना

15. **Couple** (verb) – combine, connect, integrate, link, merge जोड़ना

16. **Yield** (verb) – produce, generate, provide, result in, give देना

17. **Quantify** (verb) – measure, calculate, evaluate, assess, compute मापना

18. **Indeed** (adverb) – truly, certainly, undoubtedly, in fact, surely वास्तव में

19. **Agenda** (noun) – plan, schedule, program, roadmap, strategy कार्यसूची

20. **Map mangrove extent** (noun) – the process of identifying and delineating the geographical boundaries of mangrove forests, which are a unique type of coastal ecosystem.

21. **Urban subsidence** (noun) – the sinking or settling of land in urban areas. This phenomenon can be caused by a variety of factors, including groundwater extraction, mining activities, or the compaction of soil due to construction and infrastructure development. शहरी धंसाव

22. **Calve rate** (noun) – the rate at which icebergs break off from the edges of these massive ice formations and enter the ocean टूटना (हिमखंड का)

23. **Polar ice shelves** (noun) – massive, floating platforms of ice that extend from land glaciers into the ocean in polar regions, primarily in Antarctica.

24. **Flagship** (adjective) – leading, premier, top-tier, principal, foremost प्रमुख

25. **Payload** (noun) – an explosive warhead carried by an aircraft or missile.

26. **Notable** (adjective) – remarkable, significant, important, noteworthy, outstanding उल्लेखनीय

27. **Dub** (verb) – name, label, nickname, call, designate नाम देना

28. **Setback** (noun) – obstacle, hindrance, reversal, failure, delay झटका

29. **Tolerance** (noun) – precision limit, allowance, margin, deviation, flexibility सहिष्णुता

30. **Thermal stability** (noun) – the ability of a material to resist deformation at a certain temperature. तापीय स्थिरता

31. **Data throughput** (noun) – the actual amount of data successfully transmitted over a communication channel within a given time period.

32. **Standpoint** (noun) – perspective, viewpoint, angle, outlook, position दृष्टिकोण

33. **Reflector** (noun) – mirror, deflector, bouncer, returner, surface परावर्तक

34. **Software stack** (noun) – a combination of software components, technologies, and programming languages that work together to build and run an application.

35. **Parity** (noun) – equality, equivalence, balance, uniformity, sameness समानता

36. **Multilateral** (adjective) – many-sided, international, cooperative, collective, global बहुपक्षीय

37. **Expand** (verb) – enlarge, grow, widen, extend, broaden विस्तार करना

38. **Automate** (verb) – mechanize, computerize, digitize, systematize, streamline स्वचालित करना

39. **Sustain** (verb) – maintain, continue, uphold, support, preserve बनाए रखना

40. **Authorise** (verb) – approve, permit, sanction, allow, license अनुमति देना

41. **Address** (verb) – tackle, resolve, deal with, confront, handle समाधान करना

42. **Potential** (noun) – capability, possibility, capacity, promise, ability क्षमता

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Successful Launch:** The GSLV-F16 rocket launched the NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) satellite on July 30 from Sriharikota.

2. **Decade-long Collaboration:** The launch marked the culmination of a 10-year bilateral effort between NASA and ISRO.

3. **Dual Radar Innovation:** NISAR is the first mission to combine NASA's L-band radar with ISRO's S-band radar on a single satellite.

4. **High-Resolution Earth Observation:** The radars can detect surface changes of just a few centimetres, even through clouds and vegetation.

5. **Publicly Available Data:** NISAR will offer open-access data on vital Earth systems like ground deformation, glaciers, sea ice, biomass, and land use.

6. **Frequent Revisit Cycle:** Its sun-synchronous orbit allows the satellite to revisit the same location every 12 days under consistent lighting.

7. **Scientific Ambition:** The mission aims to support disaster risk reduction (Sendai Framework) and refine climate models (IPCC) through precise Earth monitoring.

8. **Broad Research Scope:** NISAR will map mangroves, monitor urban subsidence, analyze crop-soil interactions, and track ice shelf calving in a single cycle.

9. **ISRO's GSLV Milestone:** Launching a flagship international payload on the GSLV Mk II showcases ISRO's growing reliability, overcoming its past failures.

10. **Technology Development Boost:** The S-band radar development pushed ISRO to meet stricter standards in electronics, thermal control, and data transmission.

11. **Diplomatic Significance:** The launch positions India as a trusted partner capable of handling complex integration and high-value missions.

12. **Technology Dependence:** Despite progress, India still relied on imported parts — e.g., the 12-metre reflector, Ka-band system, and NASA-led design reviews.

13. **Need for Equal Partnership:** Achieving parity in future missions will require India to invest more in advanced technologies and lead scientific planning.

14. **Data Infrastructure Challenge:** NISAR's high downlink rate demands expansion of India's Ka-band ground stations and automation of cloud-based processing.

15. **Sustained Impact:** To maximise benefits, India must build follow-on SAR satellites before 2030 and craft balanced data-sharing policies.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why is NISAR considered a significant step in global Earth observation cooperation?**
    A. It is the first mission launched using India's GSLV Mk III rocket
    B. It uses only Indian technology for all its radar systems
    C. It marks a culmination of a decade-long collaboration between NASA and ISRO, combining radar technologies
    D. It was the first Indian satellite to achieve a dawn-dusk orbit

2. **What challenges does ISRO face in realising the full potential of NISAR's data delivery?**
    A. Limited satellite imaging capability and outdated orbit design
    B. Inadequate international cooperation and lack of skilled workforce
    C. Underdeveloped Ka-band ground infrastructure and need for automated processing
    D. Lack of interest from the private sector in Earth observation data

3. **Based on NISAR's specifications, which combination of features makes it capable of monitoring both environmental and urban changes in high detail?**
    A. 2.8-tonne weight, S-band radar, polar orbit every 6 days, and infrared sensors
    B. L-band radar with 50%+ duty cycle, revisit every 12 days, dawn-dusk orbit, and dual-band observation
    C. Optical cameras with 4K resolution, geostationary orbit, and hourly data relay
    D. S-band radar only, with a 20% duty cycle, orbit repeating once every 24 hours

4. What is the most appropriate synonym for "**parity**" in the context:
    "Achieving parity will require larger domestic investments in advanced materials, deep-space communications…"
    A. Superiority
    B. Authority
    C. Compatibility
    D. Equality

5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
    A. The technological, scientific, and diplomatic significance of the NISAR mission
    B. The setbacks and failures of the GSLV rocket system
    C. NISAR's superiority over all previous earth observation satellites
    D. The risks of depending on NASA for critical space missions

6. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
    A. Deliverence
    B. Banquet
    C. Alliteration
    D. Condescend

7. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains as error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**
    It is very **hottest** over here.
    A. hotter
    B. more hot

C. most hot

D. hot

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

Maria was unhappy / because she terribly performed / in the examination / conducted last month.

A. conducted last month

B. maria was unhappy

C. in the examination

D. because she terribly performed

9. **Select the grammatically correct sentence.**

A. It is obvious that a child needs love and attention of parents.

B. It is the obvious that child needs love and attention of parents.

C. It is an obvious that child needs love and attention of parents.

D. It is a obvious that child needs love and attention of parents.

10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.**

He spoke softly and _____ (tensely), trying to diffuse the tense situation.

A. excitingly

B. calmly

C. furiously

D. madly

11. **Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank and make the sentence meaningful.**

Anuradha travelled to Italy last summer and _____ the historic ruins of Rome.

A. explaured

B. explord

C. acsplored

D. explored

12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

He is **reluctant** to do the work

A. happy

B. hesitant

C. disposed

D. eager

13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Exemplary

A. Average

B. Bad

C. Excellent

D. Ordinary

14. **Correct the underlined part of the sentence.**

The rabbit runs **fastly**

A. as fast as

B. fastest

C. faster

D. fast

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.**

She was amazed by / the unique architecture of / the Sydney Opera House.

A. the unique architecture of

B. she was amazed by

C. the Sydney Opera House

D. no error

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

He told / his senior, "I / will sung a song / at the party tonight."

A. will sung a song

B. at the party tonight."

C. he told

D. his senior, "I

17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given word.**

Improbable

A. Tenable

B. Plausible

C. Implausible

D. Practical

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

There was no one left in the world whom they could call _____.

A. their's

B. there's

C. theirs

D. their

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

The touch-sensitive surface is one of the reasons why tablets and smart phones are so smart. All touchscreens generate an electric field _____ the screen. Your finger interferes with the field, and the device's operating system _____ your touch or swipe

A. beyond; escorts

B. past; attends

C. onto; chases

D. across; follows

20. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The students were captivated by the _____ story told by their teacher.

A. superfluous

B. obsolete

C. compelling

D. mundane

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.

As community-minded creatures who want (1) _____ to belong, we often mirror others, including on social media, where we adopt phrasing, tone and expressions of emotion. In the past few years, social media has had a (2) _____ on hyper positivity: think cheery emojis and (3)_____ quotes plastered over sunsets. Some put this 'good vibes only' trend down to the pandemic and a (4) _____ to avoid painful feelings when (5) _____ on difficult realities. However, attempting to convey constant happiness is not only difficult but impossible.

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

A. abiotically

B. deeply

C. laudatory

D. crisply

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

A. dispersion

B. focus

C. disregard

D. blemish

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

A. reticent

B. deterring

C. motivational

D. inobtrusive

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

A. indolence

B. desire

C. listlessness

D. apathy

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

A. laminating

B. stagnating

C. collaborating

D. ruminating

Answers

1. C   2. C   3. B   4. D   5. A   6. A   7. D   8. D   9. A   10. B   11.D   12.B

13. C   14.D   15.D   16.A   17.C   18.C   19.D   20.C   21.B   22.B   23.C   24.B

25. D

Explanations

1. **C) It marks a culmination of a decade-long collaboration between NASA and ISRO, combining radar technologies**

   The passage clearly states that NISAR is the outcome of a decade-long bilateral effort between NASA and ISRO and combines both agencies' radar technologies — NASA's L-band and ISRO's S-band, which is a global first.

   A: The mission used GSLV Mk II, not Mk III.

   B: The radar tech is joint, not entirely Indian.

   D: NISAR has a dawn-dusk orbit, but it's not the first Indian satellite to have one — the significance lies elsewhere.

2. **C) Underdeveloped Ka-band ground infrastructure and need for automated processing**

   The passage directly mentions ISRO must expand its Ka-band ground network, automate cloud-based processing, and release analysis-ready products quickly to make full use of the data — this presents real technical and operational challenges.

   A: The orbit design is advanced and deliberate, enabling precise time-series observations.

   B: International cooperation is already established, and workforce limitations are not mentioned.

   D: The private sector is expected to be involved, with rules to encourage private analytics.

3. **B) L-band radar with 50%+ duty cycle, revisit every 12 days, dawn-dusk orbit, and dual-band observation**

   The L-band radar with over 50% duty cycle, dawn-dusk orbit, and 12-day repeat cycle are all directly mentioned in the passage. The dual-band radar system (L-band from NASA and S-band from ISRO) allows high-resolution tracking of both urban subsidence and polar ice shelf changes.

   A: There's no mention of infrared sensors or 6-day orbits.

   C: Geostationary orbits and optical 4K cameras are not used in NISAR.

   D: A 20% duty cycle and 24-hour orbit are inconsistent with the given technical details.

4. **D) Equality**

   Parity in this context means equality or being on equal footing with NASA in scientific missions.

5. **A) The technological, scientific, and diplomatic significance of the NISAR mission**

   The passage covers the scientific capabilities (radar, data accuracy), technological advances (S-band radar, Ka-band downlink), and diplomatic importance (equal partnership, tech transfer) of the mission.

   C. is incorrect – while NISAR is advanced, the passage doesn't claim total superiority.

   B. is incorrect – GSLV's past setbacks are mentioned but not the main focus.

   D. is incorrect – reliance on NASA is discussed, but the passage emphasizes partnership and progress, not risk or dependence.

6. A) The incorrectly spelt word is **Deliverence**. The correct spelling is **Deliverance**, which means "the action of being rescued or set free" (मुक्ति या छुटकारा).

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7. D) 'very hottest' के बदले **'very hot'** का use होगा क्योंकि superlative degree (जैसे 'hottest') के साथ 'very' का usegrammatically गलत है। Positive degree (जैसे 'hot') के साथ ही 'very' का useकिया जाता है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: "It is very hot over here."

    'very hot' will be used instead of 'very hottest' because 'very' is used with adjectives in the positive degree, not with superlative degree (like 'hottest'). Hence, the correct sentence is: **"It is very hot over”.**

8. D) 'because she terribly performed' में **'terribly performed'** के बदले **'performed terribly'** का useहोगा क्योंकि Adverb 'terribly' का स्थान Verb 'performed' के पहले होना चाहिए था। Adverbs of manner (terribly, beautifully, well, etc.) सामान्यतः मुख्य Verb के बाद या Object के पहले आते हैं। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: "Maria was unhappy because she performed terribly in the examination conducted last month."

    'performed terribly' will replace 'terribly performed' because the adverb 'terribly' should be placed either after the verb 'performed' or before the object. Adverbs of manner (terribly, beautifully, well, etc.) generally come after the main verb or before the object. Hence, the correct sentence will be: "Maria was unhappy because she performed terribly in the examination conducted last month."

9. A) **It is obvious that a child needs love and attention of parents**.

    यह वाक्य grammatically सही है। इसमें "obvious" एक सामान्य सत्य को व्यक्त करता है, और इसके पहले किसी article की आवश्यकता नहीं है। "a child" का useसही तरीके से हुआ है, जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि किसी भी सामान्य बच्चे के लिए यह सत्य है।

    It is obvious that a child needs love and attention of parents.

    This sentence is grammatically correct. The word "obvious" expresses a general truth, and it does not require an article. The phrase "a child" is correctly used, indicating that this is true for any child universally.

10. B) **Tensely** (adverb) – In a way that is stretched tight or nervous, anxious, uneasy. तनावपूर्ण ढंग से

    Antonym: **Calmly** (adverb) – In a peaceful, serene, or composed manner, not nervous or excited. शांतिपूर्वक

    - **Excitingly (adverb):** In a way that creates enthusiasm or interest, thrillingly. **रोमांचक ढंग से**
    - **Furiously (adverb):** In an angry or violent manner, intensely. **गुस्से में या उग्र ढंग से**
    - **Madly (adverb):** In a crazy or reckless way, irrationally. **पागलपन में**

11. D) The correct spelling is '**Explored**', which means "to travel to or through a place to learn about it or to look at something in detail" (जांच-पड़ताल करना, खोजना, तलाशना).

12. B) **Reluctant** (adjective) – Unwilling, hesitant, not inclined or eager to do something. अनिच्छुक

    Synonym: **Hesitant** (adjective) – Unsure, doubtful, unwilling to take action. झिझकने वाला

    - **Happy (adjective):** Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment. खुश

- **Disposed (adjective):** Inclined or willing to do something. इच्छुक
- **Eager (adjective):** Enthusiastic, keen, or excited about something. उत्सुक

13. C) **Exemplary** (adjective) – Worthy of imitation, commendable, serving as a desirable model, ideal. अनुकरणीय

Synonym: **Excellent** (adjective) – Extremely good, outstanding, of high quality. उत्कृष्ट

- **Average** (adjective) – Ordinary, typical, not extraordinary. औसत
- **Bad** (adjective) – Poor quality, not good, unpleasant. खराब
- **Ordinary** (adjective) – Common, usual, not special. साधारण

14. D) 'fastly' का use गलत है क्योंकि **'fast'** शब्द अपने आप में एक adjective और adverb दोनों रूप में कार्य करता है। इसे adverb बनाने के लिए '-ly' suffix नहीं जोड़ा जाता। 'fast' स्वयं एक Adverb है और इसका 'fastly' रूप नहीं होता इसलिए, इस वाक्य में 'fast' का useसही है।

The word **'fastly'** is incorrect because **'fast'** functions as both an adjective and an adverb. It does not require the suffix **'-ly'** to serve as an adverb. Therefore, the correct form in this sentence is **'fast'**.

15. D) No error

16. A) 'will sung a song' के बदले **'will sing a song'** का use होगा क्योंकि Modal Verb 'will' के बाद हमेशा Base Form (V1) का use होता है। 'sung' (V3) का use गलत है। example: He told his senior, "I will sing a song at the party tonight."

'will sing a song' will be used instead of 'will sung a song' because after the Modal Verb 'will,' the Base Form (V1) of the verb is always used. The usage of 'sung' (V3) is incorrect. Example— He told his senior, "I will sing a song at the party tonight.

17. **C) Improbable** (adjective) – Not likely to be true or to happen; unlikely; doubtful. **असंभव/ अविश्वसनीय**

APPROPRIATE MEANING: Implausible (adjective) – Not seeming reasonable or probable; unlikely. **असंभावित/ अविश्वसनीय**

- **Plausible** (adjective) – Seeming reasonable or probable; believable; credible. **संभावित विश्वसनीय**
- **Practical** (adjective) – Concerned with actual doing or use rather than theory; sensible and realistic. **व्यावहारिक**
- **Tenable** (adjective) – Able to be maintained or defended against attack or objection; justifiable. संपोषणीय/रक्षा करने योग्य

18. C) **'Theirs** का use होगा क्योंकि "theirs" एक possessive pronoun है, जिसका अर्थ है "उनका।" यह वाक्य व्यक्त करता है कि दुनिया में ऐसा कोई नहीं बचा जिसे वे अपना कह सकें। वाक्य के इस संदर्भ में, possessive pronoun की ज़रूरत है। **Their's'** का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि "their's" कोई मान्य शब्द नहीं है। Possessive pronouns में apostrophe का use गलत है। **There's'** का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि "there's" का अर्थ "there

is" या "there has" है, जो इस वाक्य के **possessive** अर्थ में फिट नहीं बैठता। **'Their'** का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि "their" एक **possessive adjective** है और इसे noun के साथ use किया जाता है। वाक्य में एक pronoun की आवश्यकता है, न कि adjective की।

Theirs will be used because "theirs" is a possessive pronoun, which means "belonging to them." The sentence conveys that there was no one left in the world whom they could call their own, requiring a possessive pronoun. 'Their's' is incorrect because it is not a valid word, and adding an apostrophe is a grammatical error. 'There's' is incorrect because it means "there is" or "there has," which doesn't fit the possessive context of the sentence. 'Their' is incorrect because it is a possessive adjective and not a pronoun, hence cannot stand alone in the blank.

19. D) **Across'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ तक।" यह स्क्रीन की सतह पर फैले इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड का सही वर्णन करता है, और यहाँ यही संदर्भ है। **Second blank** में **'Follows'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "ट्रैक करना या प्रतिक्रिया देना।" ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम द्वारा आपके टच या स्वाइप को डिटेक्ट करने और प्रतिक्रिया देने का वर्णन किया गया है, जिससे 'follows' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Beyond' का अर्थ है "दूसरी ओर," जो स्क्रीन पर फैले इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड के संदर्भ में गलत है। 'Escorts' का अर्थ है "साथ देना," जो ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम की क्रिया के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। Onto' का अर्थ है "किसी सतह पर जाना," जबकि यहाँ संदर्भ इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड के फैलाव का है, न कि किसी सतह पर मूवमेंट का। 'Chases' का अर्थ है "पीछा करना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। Past' का अर्थ है "किसी बिंदु को पार करना," जो इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड के फैलाव के लिए अनुपयुक्त है। 'Attends' का अर्थ है "ध्यान देना," जो ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम की टच का अनुसरण करने की क्रिया के लिए सही नहीं है।

Across' will be used because it means "from one side to the other" and fits the context of describing the electric field spread over the surface of the screen. The sentence implies that the electric field is spread across the touchscreen, making 'across' the most suitable word.

'Follows' will be used because it means "to track or respond to" and aligns with the context of the operating system detecting and responding to your touch or swipe. Beyond' means "on the far side of," which does not fit the description of the electric field on the touchscreen. 'Escorts' means "to accompany," which is irrelevant in this context because the operating system does not accompany your touch or swipe; it detects or follows it. 'Onto' indicates "movement to a surface," but here the sentence is about the electric field spread, not movement to the surface. 'Chases' means "to pursue," which is not appropriate as the system follows (tracks) the touch, not pursues it actively. Past' refers to "moving beyond a point," which is incorrect as it does not describe the electric field spread over the screen. 'Attends' means "to give attention to," which is not suitable because the sentence emphasizes the system following the touch, not just giving attention to it.

20. C) **Compelling'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "इतना रोचक या प्रभावशाली कि वह आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करे।" sentence में mention है कि छात्र अपने शिक्षक द्वारा बताई गई कहानी से मंत्रमुग्ध थे, जो दर्शाता है कि कहानी रोचक और ध्यान खींचने वाली थी। 'Superfluous' का अर्थ है "अनावश्यक" और यह यहाँ सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह कहानी के रोचक या ध्यान खींचने वाले होने का संकेत नहीं देता। 'Obsolete'

का अर्थ है "पुराना या अप्रचलित," जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि कहानी छात्रों को आकर्षित करने वाली थी। 'Mundane' का अर्थ है "सामान्य या नीरस," जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि छात्रों ने कहानी को नीरस नहीं पाया।

'Compelling' will be used because it means "so interesting or powerful that it grabs attention." The sentence mentions that the students were captivated by the story told by their teacher, indicating the story was engaging and attention-grabbing. 'Superfluous' means "unnecessary," which doesn't fit here as it doesn't indicate an engaging or captivating story. 'Obsolete' means "outdated," which is irrelevant since the context emphasizes the story being captivating. 'Mundane' means "ordinary or dull," which contradicts the context as the students were captivated, not bored.

21. B) **Deeply'** का use होगा क्योंकि "deeply" का अर्थ है "गहराई से" या "प्रभावशाली रूप से," जो यहाँ भावनाओं और जुड़ाव के गहरे स्तर का वर्णन करता है। वाक्य यह व्यक्त कर रहा है कि हम, सामाजिक प्राणी होने के नाते, संबंध स्थापित करने की गहरी इच्छा रखते हैं। इसलिए 'deeply' इस संदर्भ में सही है। Abiotic का अर्थ है निर्जीव या जीव-रहित, जो इस संदर्भ में भावनाओं और संबंधों की बात करते हुए अप्रासंगिक है। Laudatory का अर्थ है प्रशंसा से भरा हुआ, लेकिन यहाँ भावनाओं की गहराई के संदर्भ में यह गलत है। Crisply का अर्थ है संक्षिप्त रूप से या स्पष्ट रूप से, लेकिन यह भावनाओं की तीव्रता को व्यक्त नहीं करता है

'Deeply' will be used because it means "intensely" or "profoundly," which describes the deep level of emotions and the need to belong in the context. The sentence suggests that as social beings, we have a profound desire to connect, making 'deeply' the correct choice. Abiotic means non-living, which is irrelevant when discussing emotions and relationships. Laudatory means full of praise, but it doesn't convey the depth of emotional connection. Crisply means briefly or clearly, which doesn't fit the intensity described in the context.

22. B) **Focus'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है जहां सोशल मीडिया को हाइपर पॉजिटिविटी पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए वर्णित किया गया है। sentence यह दर्शाता है कि सोशल मीडिया ने पॉजिटिविटी पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है, और यही 'focus' का अर्थ है। 'Dispersion' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को चारों ओर फैलाना, जो यहां ध्यान केंद्रित करने या जोर देने के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Disregard' का अर्थ है अनदेखा करना या ध्यान न देना, जो sentence के विपरीत है। 'Blemish' का अर्थ है कोई खामी या दोष, जो इस संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता।

Focus' is the correct word because it aligns with the context where social media is described as concentrating or emphasizing hyper positivity. The sentence conveys how social media has shifted attention or emphasis to hyper positivity, which is aptly represented by 'focus.' 'Dispersion' means spreading things over a wide area, which does not fit the idea of concentrating or emphasizing. 'Disregard' means ignoring or paying no attention, which is the opposite of what the sentence suggests. 'Blemish' means a flaw or imperfection, which does not match the intended meaning of emphasizing positivity.

23. C) **Motivational'** का use होगा क्योंकि "motivational" का अर्थ होता है प्रेरणादायक। वाक्य में "quotes plastered over sunsets" का उल्लेख है, जो सकारात्मकता और प्रेरणा को व्यक्त करने के लिए use किए

जाते हैं। इसलिए, 'motivational' सही विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Reticent' का अर्थ होता है चुप या संकोची, जो उद्धरणों के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Deterring' का अर्थ है रोकना या हतोत्साहित करना, जो वाक्य के सकारात्मक भाव से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Inobtrusive' का अर्थ है ध्यान न खींचने वाला, जो "plastered over sunsets" के विपरीत है।
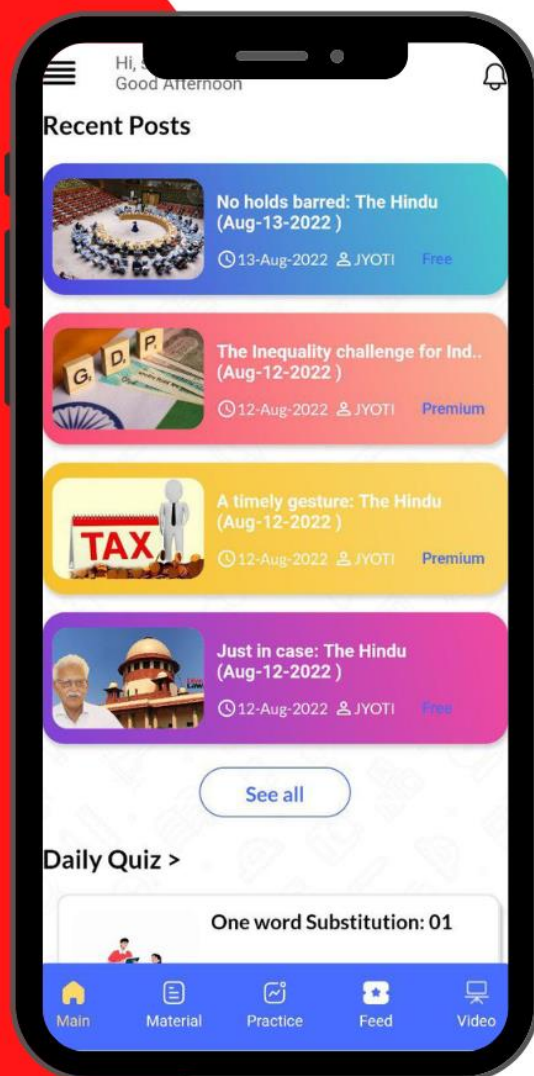
'Motivational' will be used because it means inspirational. The sentence mentions "quotes plastered over sunsets," which signifies positivity and inspiration, making 'motivational' the right choice. Whereas: 'Reticent' means reserved or shy, which is irrelevant in the context of quotes. 'Deterring' means discouraging, which doesn't match the positive tone of the sentence. 'Inobtrusive' means not attracting attention, which contradicts the prominently displayed "plastered" quotes.

24. B) **Desire'** का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को पाने की प्रबल इच्छा। यहाँ sentence में यह व्यक्त किया गया है कि महामारी के दौरान, लोगों ने दर्दनाक भावनाओं और कठिन वास्तविकताओं से बचने की कोशिश की। "To avoid painful feelings" के संदर्भ में, 'Desire' उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह उस सक्रिय भावना को दिखाता है जिसके तहत लोग इन भावनाओं से बचना चाहते हैं। Indolence' का अर्थ है 'आलस्य'। Listlessness' का अर्थ है 'थकान' या 'ऊर्जा की कमी' Apathy' का अर्थ है 'उदासीनता' जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है

Desire' will be used because it means a strong wish or longing. The sentence talks about how people during the pandemic tried to avoid painful feelings. The phrase "to avoid painful feelings" aligns with the active intent shown by the word 'desire.' 'Indolence' means laziness, 'Listlessness' means lack of energy or interest Apathy' means lack of interest or concern which doesn't fit the context

25. D) **Ruminating'** का use होगा क्योंकि "ruminating" का अर्थ होता है किसी विचार या स्थिति पर गहराई से विचार करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि लोग कठिन वास्तविकताओं पर चिंतन या विचार करने से बचने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह "ruminating" को इस संदर्भ में सही बनाता है। Laminating" का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को लेमिनेट करना या परत चढ़ाना। यह वाक्य में अप्रासंगिक है क्योंकि यहाँ मानसिक प्रक्रिया का उल्लेख है। Stagnating" का अर्थ है रुक जाना या निष्क्रिय होना। यह विचार करने या चिंतन करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। Collaborating" का अर्थ है सहयोग करना। यहाँ भावनात्मक या मानसिक स्थिति का उल्लेख है, न कि सहयोग का।

'Ruminating' will be used because it means to deeply think or reflect on something. The sentence mentions that people try to avoid painful feelings when reflecting on difficult realities. This makes "ruminating" the correct choice for this context. Laminating" means to cover something with a protective layer, which is irrelevant here as the sentence talks about mental engagement. "Stagnating" means to stop or become inactive, which does not fit the context of thinking deeply. "Collaborating" means to work together with others, which is unrelated to the emotional or mental process described here.