

## Figure of speech: On the Prime Minister's Independence Day address

The Prime Minister **held out assurances** even while **feeding apprehension**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 12th **consecutive** Independence Day **address** from the Red Fort **was notable** not only for **highlighting** national security and **self-reliance** but also for **laying stress on** a **communally** coloured **demographic** threat to the country. While **showering praise** on the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Mr. Modi repeated its **refrain** by saying that the **seeds of** a new crisis **were** being **sown**. The **launch** of a High-Powered Demography Mission, to **address** what he described as "a **deliberate conspiracy**" to **alter** the **demography** of the country, **is** little more than a **thinly disguised** effort to **polarise** the country on religious lines by **pointing to** the different rates of growth in population among different communities and to the "**infiltration**" of **undocumented migrants** from the **neighbouring** countries. However, the speech also **dwelt on substantive** issues with a **considerable** focus on **self-reliance** in all fields including the economy, defence and technology, and youth **empowerment**. Mr. Modi also presented an **account** of the developments in India's national security and developmental **landscape** in the last year, and **previewed** what to **anticipate** ahead.

Mr. Modi **lauded** the armed forces for Operation Sindoor, which, he said, **showcased** the **effectiveness** of India's defence capabilities and **indigenous weaponry**. He also used the occasion to warn India's **adversaries**, particularly Pakistan, **underscoring** the policy of zero tolerance toward terrorism and **cross-border** attacks. Recent **successes** in the **combat** against the Maoist **insurgency** also **found** a mention. As in a plan announced by Mr. Modi, **Mission Sudarshan Chakra**, a fully indigenous defence system, **will** be developed and **deployed** by 2035. The details were **scarce**, but he described it as "a powerful weapon system" which "will not only **neutralise** the enemy's attack but will also hit back at the enemy many times more". Speaking **amid rapid** changes in global power equations, Mr. Modi's Independence Day message was also aimed at the United States, which has announced **tariffs** as high as 50% on many Indian products. While promising to focus on **revving up** the domestic economy, Mr. Modi showed an awareness of the challenges that the Indian economy is facing. The next generation GST reforms would be **rolled out** by Deepavali 2025, which would reduce the tax burden on **core** goods and services and boost business. On the one hand, Mr. Modi is trying to **cultivate** his **ideological ecosystem** while on the other, he is trying to tackle the **material** challenges facing the nation. The **success** of one, however, **can** only come at the cost of the other. **[Practice Exer.]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Address** (noun) – speech, oration, discourse, talk, address-to-the-nation  
भाषण
2. **Hold out** (phrasal verb) – offer, extend, proffer, promise, dangle प्रस्ताव करना
3. **Assurance** (noun) – guarantee, pledge, promise, undertaking, commitment  
आश्वासन
4. **Feed** (verb) – fuel, stoke, fan, amplify, intensify बढ़ावा देना
5. **Apprehension** (noun) – anxiety, fear, unease, misgiving, trepidation आशंका
6. **Consecutive** (adjective) – successive, back-to-back, serial, uninterrupted, in-a-row  
लगातार
7. **Notable** (adjective) – noteworthy, remarkable, significant, striking, conspicuous उल्लेखनीय
8. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, underscore, spotlight, foreground, accentuate रेखांकित करना
9. **Self-reliance** (noun) – self-sufficiency, independence, autonomy, self-dependence, self-support आत्मनिर्भरता
10. **Lay stress on** (phrase) – emphasize, place emphasis on, underscore, put weight on, foreground विशेष जोर देना
11. **Communally** (adverb) – sectarianly, along communal lines, on religious lines, community-wise, divisively साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर
12. **Demographic** (adjective) – population-related, census-based, population-based, socio-demographic, demographic-profile जनसांख्यिकीय
13. **Shower** (verb) – heap, lavish, pour, bestow, barrage (with) भर देना
14. **Praise** (noun) – acclaim, commendation, adulation, plaudits, eulogy प्रशंसा
15. **Refrain** (noun) – recurring theme, leitmotif, repeated line, stock phrase, mantra बार-बार दोहराई जाने वाली बात
16. **Sow the seeds of** (phrase) – set in motion, initiate, lay the groundwork for, plant the beginnings of, precipitate शुरुआत करना
17. **Address** (verb) – tackle, deal with, confront, take up, grapple with समस्या से निपटना
18. **Deliberate** (adjective) – intentional, purposeful, calculated, wilful, premeditated जानबूझकर
19. **Conspiracy** (noun) – plot, collusion, cabal, scheme, intrigue साजिश
20. **Alter** (verb) – change, modify, adjust, reshape, transform बदलना

21. **Demography** (noun) – population statistics, population profile, population structure, population makeup, population dynamics जनसांख्यिकी
22. **Thinly** (adverb) – faintly, barely, lightly, sparsely, weakly कमज़ोर ढंग से
23. **Disguised** (adjective) – concealed, veiled, covert, masked, camouflaged छिपा हुआ
24. **Polarise** (verb) – divide, split, alienate, harden positions, drive a wedge बाँटना
25. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, signal, allude to, evidence संकेत करना
26. **Infiltration** (noun) – penetration, intrusion, incursion, illegal entry, permeation घुसपैठ
27. **Undocumented** (adjective) – unregistered, without papers, irregular, unauthorized, illegal (status) बिना कागज़ात
28. **Migrant** (noun) – immigrant, émigré, newcomer, displaced person, itinerant worker प्रवासी
29. **Neighbouring** (adjective) – adjacent, bordering, adjoining, contiguous, nearby पड़ोसी
30. **Dwell (on)** (verb) – linger on, harp on, elaborate on, discuss at length, brood over किसी बात पर ज्यादा ठहरना
31. **Substantive** (adjective) – significant, meaningful, substantial, concrete, material ठोस
32. **Considerable** (adjective) – substantial, appreciable, significant, sizable, extensive काफ़ी
33. **Self-reliance** (noun) – autonomy, self-sufficiency, independence, self-support, self-reliant capacity आत्मनिर्भरता
34. **Empowerment** (noun) – enablement, emancipation, upliftment, capacity-building, enfranchisement सशक्तिकरण
35. **Account** (noun) – report, description, narrative, chronicle, record विवरण
36. **Landscape** (noun) – milieu, environment, terrain, scene, panorama परिदृश्य
37. **Preview** (verb) – outline, tease, trail, prefigure, preface पहले से झलक दिखाना
38. **Anticipate** (verb) – expect, foresee, predict, envisage, look ahead अनुमान करना
39. **Laud** (verb) – praise, extol, commend, applaud, eulogize प्रशंसा करना
40. **Showcase** (verb) – exhibit, display, present, highlight, parade प्रदर्शित करना
41. **Effectiveness** (noun) – efficacy, efficiency, potency, impact, success प्रभावशीलता
42. **Indigenous** (adjective) – native, homegrown, domestic, locally developed, home-bred स्वदेशी
43. **Weaponry** (noun) – arms, armaments, munitions, arsenal, weapon systems शस्त्र

44. **Adversary** (noun) – opponent, foe, rival, antagonist, enemy प्रतिद्वंद्वी
45. **Underscore** (verb) – emphasize, stress, underline, accentuate, highlight जोर देना
46. **Cross-border** (adjective) – transboundary, transfrontier, transnational, across-border, international सीमा-पार
47. **Combat** (noun) – battle, warfare, fighting, conflict, engagement युद्ध
48. **Insurgency** (noun) – insurrection, rebellion, revolt, militancy, guerrilla movement विद्रोह
49. **Deploy** (verb) – position, station, field, roll out, put into service प्रयोग में लगाना
50. **Scarce** (adjective) – scant, sparse, limited, meagre, hard-to-come-by दुर्लभ
51. **Neutralise** (verb) – counteract, nullify, offset, neutralize, incapacitate निष्क्रिय करना
52. **Amid** (preposition) – among, amidst, in the midst of, during, surrounded by के बीच
53. **Rapid** (adjective) – swift, quick, brisk, fast, accelerated तेज
54. **Tariff** (noun) – duty, levy, customs duty, import tax, impost शुल्क
55. **Rev up** (phrasal verb) – accelerate, boost, spur, ramp up, jump-start तेज़ी लाना
56. **Roll out** (phrasal verb) – launch, introduce, unveil, implement, deploy शुरू करना
57. **Core** (adjective) – central, fundamental, primary, essential, key मूल
58. **Cultivate** (verb) – foster, nurture, develop, build, court (support) विकसित करना
59. **Ideological** (adjective) – doctrinal, belief-based, philosophical, programmatic, creed-based वैचारिक
60. **Ecosystem** (noun) – environment, network, milieu, system, landscape पारिस्थितिकी-तंत्र
61. **Material** (adjective) – tangible, concrete, substantive, practical, real-world ठोस

### Summary of the Editorial

1. Prime Minister Narendra Modi delivered his 12th consecutive Independence Day address from the Red Fort.
2. The speech emphasized national security, self-reliance, and youth empowerment.
3. Modi also raised concerns about a “demographic conspiracy”, echoing the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh’s narrative.
4. He announced a High-Powered Demography Mission, suggesting deliberate attempts to alter India’s population balance.
5. This move is viewed as a polarising political strategy targeting communities and undocumented migrants.
6. The address also highlighted India’s progress in defence, economy, and technology.
7. Modi praised the armed forces for Operation Sindoor, showcasing indigenous defence strength.
8. He reiterated zero tolerance towards terrorism and cross-border attacks, specifically cautioning Pakistan.
9. Successes against Maoist insurgency were also acknowledged.
10. He unveiled Mission Sudarshan Chakra, an indigenous defence system to be ready by 2035.
11. This weapon system is promised to neutralise enemy attacks and retaliate powerfully.
12. Modi addressed global power shifts and responded to U.S. tariffs of up to 50% on Indian goods.
13. He promised to strengthen the domestic economy despite international trade challenges.
14. The government will introduce next-generation GST reforms by Deepavali 2025, easing tax burdens and boosting business.
15. The editorial concludes that Modi’s speech tries to balance ideological consolidation with material challenges, but success in one could undermine the other.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which initiatives in the speech are explicitly presented with a definitive future deployment/rollout timeline?** [Editorial Page]
- i. Mission Sudarshan Chakra to be developed and deployed by 2035
  - ii. Next-generation GST reforms to be rolled out by Deepavali 2025
  - iii. Operation Sindoor, demonstrating current indigenous capability
- A. Only i and iii  
B. Only ii and iii  
C. Only i and ii  
D. i, ii and iii
2. **Which option best captures the implicit strategic trade-off the passage suggests the Prime Minister faces after this Independence Day address?**
- A. By doubling down on ideological signalling, the government will automatically gain foreign economic leverage, since cultural cohesion is a direct prerequisite for tariff relief from the United States, making external negotiations easier and faster.
- B. Because time, attention and political capital are finite, prioritising ideological consolidation (e.g., praise for the RSS and a “demographic conspiracy” frame) is likely to detract from the intense policy focus required to execute difficult material reforms (revving the economy, next-gen GST by Deepavali 2025, indigenous defence timelines).
- C. The emphasis on national security achievements guarantees seamless bipartisan consensus at home, thereby eliminating friction for both ideological and economic agendas to advance simultaneously without trade-offs.
- D. Since Operation Sindoor showcased indigenous prowess and Mission Sudarshan Chakra is slated for 2035, defence indigenisation removes the need for domestic economic reforms, making the growth agenda largely optional.
3. **Which of the following actors were directly signalled as external counterparts to India — either adversaries warned or economic interlocutors addressed—in the speech?**
- i. Pakistan
  - ii. The United States
  - iii. Maoist insurgents
- A. Only i and ii  
B. Only ii and iii  
C. Only i and iii  
D. i, ii and iii
4. **Which option lists only statements that are accurate according to the passage?**
- A. It was the PM’s 15th consecutive Independence Day address; the US announced tariffs capped at 30%; next-gen GST reforms will roll out by Deepavali 2026; Operation Sindoor relied on imported systems.
- B. It was the PM’s 12th consecutive address; Mission Sudarshan Chakra is a fully indigenous system targeted for deployment by 2030; the US has imposed tariffs as high as 50%; next-gen GST reforms will be in place by Diwali 2024.
- C. It was the PM’s 12th consecutive address; Mission Sudarshan Chakra is to be developed and deployed by 2035; the US announced tariffs as high as 50% on many Indian products; the next-

gen GST reforms are slated by Deepavali 2025; Operation Sindoor was cited to showcase India's defence capabilities and indigenous weaponry.

D. It was the PM's 10th consecutive address; Mission Sudarshan Chakra is a joint import programme with deployment by 2035; US tariffs are expected to fall to 20%; GST reforms are postponed beyond 2026.

5. **Identify the only statement that is entirely true as per the passage.**

A. The address avoided any praise for the RSS and rejected the idea of a demographic "conspiracy," concentrating solely on security operations and economic measures.

B. The Prime Minister highlighted Operation Sindoor as proof of import dependence, and while calling out Maoists, he omitted references to cross-border terrorism or warnings to Pakistan.

C. The High-Powered Demography Mission was presented as a cross-party consensus initiative spearheaded by opposition-ruled States to manage urbanisation, with no mention of religious polarisation concerns.

D. The speech combined ideological notes—praise for the RSS and a warning about a "deliberate conspiracy" to alter India's demography via differential population growth and "infiltration"—with policy notes on self-reliance across economy/defence/technology and youth empowerment.

6. **Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**

When the engine refused to start, the mechanic advised the driver to try to push the car down the slope to start it.

A. to try pushing the car down the slope to start it

B. trying to push the car down the slope to start it

C. try to pushing the car down the slope to start it

D. No improvement

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

The criminal on the run managed to \_\_\_\_\_ capture by the police officer.

A. invade

B. evade

C. slip

D. run away

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

INTERPOLATE

A. Extrapolate

B. Abrogate

C. Interpose

D. Perambulate

9. **Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**

The strict security arrangements were designed to prevent the protesters to enter the restricted area of the assembly.

A. to prevent the protesters from entering

B. to prevent the protesters enter

C. to prevent of the protesters from entering



D. No improvement

10. In the following Question, two lists are given with the keywords mentioned. You are required to match List-I with List-II and Select the option that can be used as a correct one-word substitute for the word given in List I.

**List-I**

- A) Vernacular
- B) Rhetoric
- C) Parlance
- D) Jargon

**List-II (Meaning)**

- 1. Language intended to influence people
- 2. Language of ordinary people
- 3. Language used for a specialized communication
- 4. Language used by a particular group

- A. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- B. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- C. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- D. A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2

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

A large quantity of milk were spoiled / because the refrigerator had stopped working overnight, / and the shopkeeper had no choice / but to dispose of the entire stock.

- A. A large quantity of milk were spoiled
- B. because the refrigerator had stopped working overnight
- C. and the shopkeeper had no choice
- D. but to dispose of the entire stock

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

On the tailor's table, the scissors is lying unused / even though the apprentice had been instructed / to sharpen all the tools before the day's work began / so that the master could demonstrate the cutting techniques.

- A. On the tailor's table, the scissors is lying unused
- B. even though the apprentice had been instructed
- C. to sharpen all the tools before the day's work began
- D. so that the master could demonstrate the cutting techniques

13. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.

Consequently, this poses a threat to agriculture and human health.

- A. Adjective
- B. Adverb
- C. Verb
- D. Noun

14. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.



(P) A small window in my kitchen offers a close-up view of a mango tree and a coconut tree in the backyard.

(Q) First, there is the musical chorus of birds, be it the koel, the robin, the mynah, the crow, the hoopoe or the treepie.

(R) A mere 15 minutes or so spent gazing at this view provides a host of science lessons that would keep even the most fidgety child engrossed.

(S) Curiosity arises about bird calls, how they communicate, leading to a keen interest to imitate.

A. P, R, Q, S

B. Q, P, S, R

C. S, R, Q, P

D. P, R, Q, S

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

**CAULDRON**

A. Kettle

B. Censer

C. Crucible

D. Treen

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

**Listen with half an ear**

A. Not pay full attention

B. Being impartial

C. Being imperious

D. Listening with ironic distaste

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

**REPULSIVE**

A. Noisome

B. Winsome

C. Turbid

D. Mordant

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

I am \_\_\_\_\_ on the ambitious project of learning one new language every year.

A. sailing

B. embarking

C. adventuring

D. concurring

19. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

**A.** For many women and young people, this isn't just a nightmare. Deepfakes are a type of synthetic media created using artificial intelligence.

**B.** Imagine waking up to find a video of yourself going viral.

**C.** You try to explain it's fake, but the damage has already been done. People have seen it.

**D.** Only, it's not really you.

E. It shows your face, your voice, your expressions, but you never said or did what the video claims.

A. C, D, A, B, E

B. E, D, A, B, C

C. B, D, E, C, A

D. A, B, E, C, D

20. **Select the correct indirect (reported) speech for the sentence:**

"Don't go home yet," I told my colleague, "Remember you promised to finish your work before leaving."

A. I told my colleague don't go home yet and to remember you promised to finish your work before leaving.

B. I ordered my colleague not to go home yet and to remember that he promises to finish his work before leaving.

C. I requested my colleague not to go home yet and to remember that he promised to finish his work before leaving.

D. I advised my colleague not to go home yet and remembering that he had promised to finish his work before leaving.

**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.**

Education is a matter of freedom. Education is not about \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ narratives but a process to \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and let the students construct knowledge according to their abilities. The sky is not \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone. I might have my way to paint it; I can have my distinct sky. Similarly, teachers and gurus are never meant to \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their personal narratives on students; rather, teachers are meant to \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ experiences for the student to build around those experiences and shape his or her understanding of a concept or event.

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

A. camouflaging

B. imparting

C. suppressing

D. stifling

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

A. construct

B. stalwart

C. deconstruct

D. valorous

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

A. blue

B. white

C. green

D. black

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

A. ebullient

- B. fabricate
  - C. bury
  - D. impose
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. wayward
  - B. contumacious
  - C. cryptic
  - D. showcase

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. C) Only i and ii

The passage assigns clear dates to Mission Sudarshan Chakra (2035) and to next-gen GST reforms (by Deepavali 2025). Operation Sindoor is cited as a completed showcase of capability, not a scheduled future rollout.

2. B) Because time, attention and political capital are finite, prioritising ideological consolidation (e.g., praise for the RSS and a “demographic conspiracy” frame) is likely to detract from the intense policy focus required to execute difficult material reforms (revving the economy, next-gen GST by Deepavali 2025, indigenous defence timelines).

The passage closes by stating that cultivating the ideological ecosystem and tackling material challenges are in tension—“the success of one... can only come at the cost of the other.” That implies a scarce-bandwidth trade-off consistent with B.

A: Invents a causal link (ideology → tariff relief) not supported by the passage.

C: Claims guaranteed consensus and no trade-offs; the passage says the opposite.

D: Treats defence indigenisation as a substitute for economic reform; the text still stresses economic challenges and GST reforms.

### 3. A) Only i and ii

The speech warns Pakistan (adversary) and is aimed at the United States in light of tariffs—both are external counterparts. Maoist insurgents are an internal security challenge, not an external counterpart.

4. C) It was the PM’s 12th consecutive address; Mission Sudarshan Chakra is to be developed and deployed by 2035; the US announced tariffs as high as 50% on many Indian products; the next-gen GST reforms are slated by Deepavali 2025; Operation Sindoor was cited to showcase India’s defence capabilities and indigenous weaponry.

Every element matches the passage: “12th consecutive”; Mission Sudarshan Chakra “by 2035”; US tariffs “as high as 50%”; GST “by Deepavali 2025”; and Operation Sindoor highlighting indigenous capability.

A: 15th (wrong), 30% (wrong), Deepavali 2026 (wrong), “imported systems” (opposite of indigenous).

B: 2030 (wrong target), Diwali 2024 (wrong year).

D: 10th (wrong), “joint import programme” (wrong—indigenous), tariffs 20% (wrong), GST delay beyond 2026 (wrong).

5. D) The speech combined ideological notes—praise for the RSS and a warning about a “deliberate conspiracy” to alter India’s demography via differential population growth and “infiltration”—with policy notes on self-reliance across economy/defence/technology and youth empowerment.

The passage explicitly mentions praise for the RSS, a “deliberate conspiracy” to alter demography tied to differing population growth and “infiltration,” and a substantive focus on self-reliance and youth empowerment.

A: Contradicts the passage—there was praise for the RSS and talk of a demographic conspiracy.

B: Reverses the claim—Operation Sindoor showcased indigenous capability; the PM also warned adversaries, particularly Pakistan, and underscored zero tolerance to cross-border terrorism.

C: Mischaracterises the mission—no cross-party framing or urbanisation emphasis; the text frames it as polarising along religious lines.

6. A) 'try to push' के बदले **'try pushing'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ आशय "experiment" (प्रयोग करके देखना) का है, न कि "attempt" का। "Try to do" = प्रयास करना, "Try doing" = प्रयोग करना।

जैसे— Try adding some sugar to the tea. (experiment)

'to try pushing' will be used instead of 'to try to push' because in this context, the meaning is "experiment with pushing the car," not "make an effort."

Like— Try pressing the reset button if the device doesn't work.

7. B) **'evade'** उपयुक्त है: "evade capture" एक standard collocation है (गिरफ्तारी से बच निकलना)। 'invade' का अर्थ आक्रमण करना; 'slip/run away' सीधे 'capture' के साथ नहीं आते। 'evade capture' is the standard collocation. 'invade' means attack; 'slip/run away' don't pair directly with 'capture'.

8. C) **Interpolate** (verb) – To insert something between other parts or elements; to interject material into a text or conversation; to estimate a value between known data points. बीच में जोड़ना/घुसाना; पाठ में सामग्री जोड़ना; मध्य मान निकालना।

Synonym: **Interpose** (verb) – To place or insert between; to interject. बीच में रखना/डालना; बीच-बचाव करना।

- **Extrapolate** (verb) – To infer or estimate by extending beyond known data. ज्ञात आँकड़ों के बाहर अनुमान लगाना।
  - **Abrogate** (verb) – To repeal or abolish formally. औपचारिक रूप से रद्द करना/समाप्त करना।
  - **Perambulate** (verb) – To walk through or about; to stroll. टहलना/घूमना।
9. A) 'prevent ... to enter' के बदले 'prevent ... from entering' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verbs जैसे Prevent/Prohibit/Restrain/Dissuade के बाद structure होता है: verb + object + from + V-ing। जैसे— They prevented him from leaving. 'from entering' will be used instead of 'to enter' because the correct structure after 'prevent' is: prevent + object + from + V-ing. Like— The guard prevented the child from crossing the road.
10. A) **A–2, B–1, C–4, D–3**
- **Vernacular** → Language of ordinary people. आम बोलचाल की भाषा।
  - **Rhetoric** → Language intended to influence/persuade. प्रभाव डालने/मनाने वाली भाषा।

- **Parlance** → Language/way of speaking of a particular group. किसी विशेष समूह की बोलचाल/रीति।
  - **Jargon** → Language used for specialized communication. तकनीकी/विशेषज्ञ शब्दावली।
11. A) 'A large quantity of milk were spoiled' गलत है क्योंकि milk uncountable noun है और उसके साथ singular verb was लगेगा।  
 ✓ A large quantity of information was lost.  
 Solution (English):  
 "A large quantity of milk were spoiled" is wrong because milk is uncountable and requires a singular verb — was.  
 ✓ A large quantity of information was lost.
12. A) 'the scissors is' गलत है क्योंकि scissors एक plural noun है। सही रूप होगा A pair of scissors is lying या The scissors are lying।  
 ✓ A pair of trousers is on the bed.  
 "The scissors is" is wrong because scissors is a plural noun. We either say a pair of scissors is or the scissors are.  
 ✓ A pair of trousers is on the bed.
13. B) It's a sentence adverb showing result/impact (therefore/so). क्रिया/वाक्य को modify करता है—परिणाम सूचित करता है।
14. A) **P, R, Q, S**  
 P starts the paragraph by setting the scene with the noun phrase "A small window in my kitchen" and introduces the key referent noun "view."  
 यह opening setting देता है और "view" नाम का संदर्भ बनाता है, जिस पर आगे की बातें टिकी हैं।  
 R follows P because it uses the anaphoric demonstrative "this view," which grammatically points back to the "view" introduced in P, and adds the result clause "provides a host of science lessons."  
 R, P के बाद इसलिए आता है क्योंकि "this view" सीधे P के "view" को refer करता है; साथ ही यह बताता है कि इस दृश्य को देखकर science lessons मिलते हैं—यानी cause → effect linkage।  
 Q comes next as the adverbial sequencer "First," begins the enumeration of those lessons mentioned in R, giving the first concrete example: the musical chorus of birds.  
 अब Q logically आता है क्योंकि "First," R में बताए lessons की list शुरू करता है और birds' chorus का पहला उदाहरण देता है—R से topic continuity रहती है।  
 S concludes the paragraph by moving from example to outcome, stating "Curiosity arises about bird calls...," which lexically ties to Q's birds/chorus and shows the effect (interest to imitate).  
 S end में Q से lexical-link बनाता है—Q के "birds" से S का "bird calls"; "they" pronoun Q के birds को refer करता है, और "leading to" grammatical connector परिणाम बताता है (curiosity → imitation), जिससे paragraph को coherent closure मिलता है।

B (Q, P, S, R): Q starts with bird sounds, but there's no prior context. P should come first to set the scene.

C (S, R, Q, P): S talks about curiosity, but without any prior introduction to birds or the setting, it feels abrupt.

D (P, S, Q, R): S jumps to curiosity before even introducing the birds (Q), which breaks the flow.

15. A) **Cauldron** (noun) – A large metal pot used for boiling or cooking over a fire; boiler. बड़ा लोहे का भगोना/देगा।

**Synonym:** **Kettle** (noun) – A metal pot for boiling liquids. पानी उबालने/पकाने की केतली/बर्तन।

- **Censer** (noun) – A container in which incense is burned. धूपदान।
- **Crucible** (noun) – A heat-resistant container for melting substances; also a severe test. धातु गलाने की पात्र; कठोर परीक्षा।
- **Treen** (noun) – Small wooden household articles. लकड़ी के घरेलू बर्तन/सामान।

16. A) Listen with half an ear (idiom) – Not pay full attention पूरी तरह ध्यान न देना

17. B) **Repulsive** (adjective) – Causing intense distaste or aversion; disgusting, loathsome, abhorrent. घृणास्पद/विकर्षक

Antonym: **Winsome** (adjective) – Attractive or appealing in a fresh, innocent way; engaging, charming, fetching. मनभावन/आकर्षक

- **Noisome** – Offensive, especially to the senses; harmful, foul. दुर्गन्धयुक्त/हानिकारक
- **Turbid** – Cloudy or opaque; confused, muddy. मटमैला/अस्पष्ट
- **Mordant** – Sharply caustic or biting in style or tone; acerbic. तीखा/कटु

18. B) 'embarking' सही है क्योंकि "embark on + project" स्थिर संरचना है: "I am embarking on the ambitious project..." अन्य विकल्प अर्थ/प्रयोग के लिहाज़ से अनुचित हैं।

'embark on' a project is the correct verb–preposition pairing. The other choices are semantically or idiomatically wrong.

19. C) **B, D, E, C, A**

B starts the paragraph with the imperative "Imagine," directly addressing the reader ("you") and setting the scenario of a viral video. This creates an engaging hook and establishes the situation.

D follows "B" because it opens with the contrastive marker "Only," which reverses the expectation set by B and clarifies that the viral video isn't truly you; the pronoun "it" anchors back to the "video."

E comes next as the pronoun "It" maintains anaphoric reference to the same video and expands with a parallel list ("your face, your voice, your expressions"), then a contrastive clause ("but you never said or did...") that specifies the deception.

C follows "E" since the second-person subject ("You") continues the timeline logically—after discovering the fake, you try to explain; the coordinator "but" introduces the resultative contrast ("the damage has already been done"), and "it" still clearly refers to the video.



A concludes the paragraph by stepping back from the anecdote to a generalization ("this isn't just a nightmare")—"this" deictically points to the entire scenario—then provides a crisp definition ("Deepfakes are...") that names the phenomenon described.

In Hindi:

B paragraph की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि "Imagine" सीधा reader को address करता है और viral video वाली स्थिति set करता है—यहीं से context बनता है।

D, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि "Only" एक contrast दिखाता है: जो video दिख रहा है, "it's not really you." यहाँ "it" वही video है जिसकी बात B में हुई थी—pronoun reference साफ़ है। E naturally fit होता है क्योंकि "It" उसी video की ओर इशारा करता है और parallel items ("your face, your voice, your expressions") से detail देता है, फिर "but..." clause से fake होने की specificity जोड़ता है।

C अगला logical step है: fake पता चलने पर "You try to explain..." लेकिन "but" के साथ परिणाम आता है—"damage has already been done," और "People have seen it." यहाँ "it" फिर से उसी video को refer करता है—cohesion बना रहता है।

A ending में सही बैठता है क्योंकि "this isn't just a nightmare" पूरा scene summarize कर के general truth बनाता है, और अगला वाक्य deepfakes की definition देता है—जो पूरे paragraph को name और clarity देता है।

20. C) **I requested my colleague not to go home yet and to remember that he promised to finish his work before leaving.**

Form (imperative → infinitive): "Don't go ..." ⇒ not to go; "Remember ..." ⇒ to remember (parallel infinitives).

Reporting verb (polite): requested fits a restrained instruction.

Pronouns: you/your → he/his (third person in reporting).

Tense inside clause: promised (acceptable without backshift; "had promised" also possible).

21. B) **'Imparting'** का use होगा क्योंकि "imparting" का अर्थ है किसी को ज्ञान या सूचना देना।

Sentence में context है कि education का मतलब सिर्फ तैयार narratives को students को देना नहीं है, बल्कि उन्हें समझने और खुद knowledge बनाने का अवसर देना है। इसलिए यहाँ "imparting narratives" सही है। जबकि 'Camouflaging' का अर्थ है छिपाना, 'Suppressing' का अर्थ है दबाना, और 'Stifling' का अर्थ है घोंटना — ये सब knowledge देने की प्रक्रिया से मेल नहीं खाते।

'Imparting' will be used because it means giving or communicating knowledge or information. The sentence mentions that education is not about simply giving fixed narratives to students, but about helping them construct their own knowledge, so "imparting" is correct. Whereas 'Camouflaging' means hiding, 'Suppressing' means pressing down, and 'Stifling' means suffocating — which don't fit the context of education.

22. C) **Deconstruct'** का use होगा क्योंकि "deconstruct" का अर्थ है किसी विचार या संरचना को तोड़कर गहराई से विश्लेषण करना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि education एक ऐसा process है जिसमें student को narratives को deconstruct करने और अपनी क्षमताओं के अनुसार knowledge बनाने का अवसर दिया जाता है। इसलिए यहाँ "deconstruct" सही है। जबकि 'Construct' का अर्थ है निर्माण करना (यहाँ बाद के भाग "let the students construct

knowledge" में पहले से मौजूद है, इसलिए repetition से अर्थ बिगड़ेगा), 'Stalwart' का अर्थ है दृढ़/निष्ठावान व्यक्ति और 'Valorous' का अर्थ है बहादुर — ये इस context में बिल्कुल fit नहीं होते।

'Deconstruct' will be used because it means to critically break down or analyze a concept. The sentence emphasizes that education is a process to deconstruct narratives and then allow students to construct their own knowledge, making "deconstruct" correct. Whereas 'Construct' means to build (already used later in the sentence, so it would create redundancy), 'Stalwart' means loyal/strong, and 'Valorous' means brave — none of which match the educational context.

23. A) **Blue** का use होगा क्योंकि "the sky is not blue for everyone" एक idiomatic expression है जो बताता है कि हर किसी की perception या दृष्टि अलग हो सकती है। Sentence में writer कहता है कि हर व्यक्ति का अपना distinct sky हो सकता है, इसलिए "blue" सही है। जबकि 'White', 'Green', और 'Black' का कोई सामान्य या सांस्कृतिक संबंध sky के साथ नहीं है, इसलिए वे contextually गलत हैं।

'Blue' will be used because the sky is conventionally described as blue, and the sentence conveys that not everyone sees or interprets it the same way — meaning perception is subjective. Whereas 'White', 'Green', and 'Black' do not commonly represent the natural color of the sky in this context, so they don't fit here.

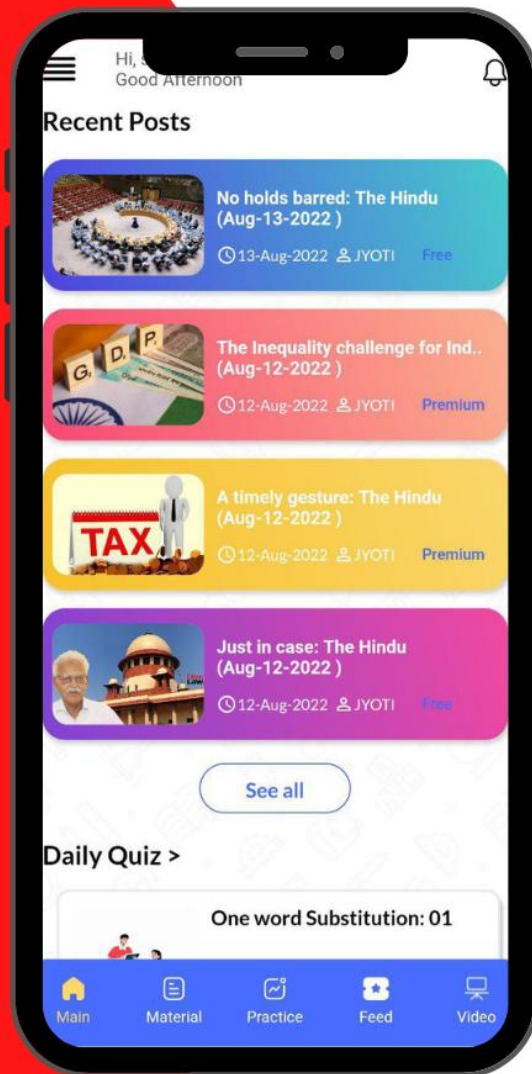
24. D) **Impose** का use होगा क्योंकि "impose" का अर्थ होता है किसी पर ज़बरदस्ती अपनी बात थोपना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि teachers और gurus को अपने personal narratives students पर थोपना नहीं चाहिए, इसलिए 'impose' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Ebullient' का अर्थ है उत्साह से भरा (adjective है, verb नहीं), 'Fabricate' का अर्थ है गढ़ना या झूठ बनाना, और 'Bury' का अर्थ है दफनाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Impose' will be used because it means to force something on others. The sentence says that teachers should not impose their personal narratives on students, so 'impose' fits best. Whereas, 'Ebullient' means full of enthusiasm (an adjective, not suitable as a verb here), 'Fabricate' means to invent or concoct (not about forcing), and 'Bury' means to hide/cover, which do not fit in this context.

25. D) **Showcase** का use होगा क्योंकि "showcase" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को प्रस्तुत करना या अनुभव कराना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि teachers का कार्य students पर अपने विचार थोपना नहीं बल्कि उन्हें experiences प्रस्तुत करना है, जिनसे वे सीख सकें, इसलिए 'showcase' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Wayward' का अर्थ है हठी या जिद्दी (adjective, verb नहीं), 'Contumacious' का अर्थ है विद्रोही, और 'Cryptic' का अर्थ है रहस्यमय, जो इस context और grammar दोनों में सही नहीं हैं।

'Showcase' will be used because it means to present or display something meaningfully. The sentence highlights that teachers should showcase experiences for students to build understanding, making 'showcase' grammatically and contextually correct. Whereas, 'Wayward' means stubborn, 'Contumacious' means rebellious, and 'Cryptic' means mysterious — none of which fit the required verb form or the context.





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