

## Generational rage: On the upheaval in Nepal

Violent **nihilism** following government **crackdown** **threatens** democracy in Nepal

The **upheaval** that **swept** Nepal on Tuesday (September 9, 2025), with protesters **torching** Parliament, the Supreme Court, political residences, and media offices while releasing prisoners, **cannot** be dismissed as a natural reaction to the previous day's crackdown that killed 19 young **demonstrators**. **These actions**, following Prime Minister K.P. Oli's resignation, **reveal** a violent nihilism that threatens to **undo** Nepal's **hard-won** democratic gains. The "Gen Z protests" were **born out** of frustration with Nepal's **chronic** political **dysfunction**. Less than two **decades** after the **triumphant** "Jan Andolan II" of 2005 **overthrew** absolute **monarchy** and promised a "Naya Nepal", the political **establishment** has delivered only **instability** and self-serving governance. Since the 1990s, Nepal has cycled through 13 heads of government across 30 tenures. The **leaders** of the **mainstream** Nepali Congress, CPN-UML, and CPN-Maoist Centre **have** prioritised **unethical alliances** over electoral **mandates**. **Leaders** such as K.P. Oli and Sher Bahadur Deuba **showed** little **inclination** in supporting Jan Andolan II and the Constituent Assembly process in the 2000s, while Maoist leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal has prioritised staying in power. The consequences are **stark**: the economy banks on **remittances**, leading to significant youth out-migration, **soaring** unemployment, and failure of **diversification** in a country that the UN calls "least developed".

The **disillusionment** resulting from an entire generation growing up watching its country's **potential squandered** **has** now **birthed** new political forces. They include the Rashtriya Swatantra Party and independents such as Kathmandu Mayor Balendra Shah, **reflecting** a genuine public hunger for alternatives. However, some positions assumed by these new voices raise concerns. Mr. Shah's **call** to **dissolve** the elected Parliament, rather than for a caretaker government, leading to elections, **suggests** either democratic **immaturity** or, more dangerously, a **willingness** to **abandon** democratic norms. Bangladesh's recent upheaval, which led to democratic **backsliding**, offers a cautionary **tale**. Nepal must not mistake the destruction of state and civil society institutions to be democratic renewal. The crisis demands **stabilisation** and long-term constitutional reform that fulfil the promises made before the Constituent Assembly process, but which were **diluted** by the time the Constitution was written. A presidential **system** with direct elections and **accountable to** an elected Parliament **could** break the cycle of **instability**. But constitutional reform means nothing without immediate peace. The Nepali Army must step forward to create **space** for civilian democratic actors to **reassert** control and **chart** reform. The **alternative** — allowing violent nihilism to **masquerade** as democratic renewal — **risks** destroying the very foundations upon which any "Naya Nepal" must be built.

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Vocabulary

1. **Rage** (noun) – fury, anger, wrath, outrage, ire क्रोध
2. **Upheaval** (noun) – turmoil, convulsion, unrest, upheaval, ferment उथल-पुथल
3. **Violent** (adjective) – brutal, fierce, savage, vehement, ferocious हिंसक/उग्र
4. **Nihilism** (noun) – the rejection of all religious and moral principles, in the belief that life is meaningless.
5. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, in the wake of, post-, ensuing के बाद
6. **Crackdown** (noun) – clampdown, repression, suppression, hardline action, sweep कड़ी कार्रवाई
7. **Sweep** (verb) – engulf, pervade, surge through, spread across, cascade over छा जाना
8. **Torch** (verb) – set fire to, burn, incinerate, firebomb, torch down आग लगा देना
9. **Demonstrator** (noun) – protester, marcher, agitator, activist, dissenter प्रदर्शनकारी
10. **Undo** (verb) – reverse, roll back, negate, nullify, unravel निरस्त/वापस कर देना
11. **Hard-won** (adjective) – hard-earned, dearly bought, hard-fought, hard-gained, hard-achieved बड़ी मेहनत से प्राप्त
12. **Born out** (phrasal verb) – to originate from or be a result of something पैदा होना
13. **Chronic** (adjective) – persistent, long-standing, enduring, protracted, perennial दीर्घकालिक
14. **Dysfunction** (noun) – breakdown, misgovernance, maladministration, disorder, malfunction विकार
15. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक (दस वर्ष)
16. **Triumphant** (adjective) – victorious, jubilant, successful, exultant, winning विजयी
17. **Overthrow** (verb) – topple, depose, unseat, oust, bring down सत्ता से हटाना
18. **Monarchy** (noun) – kingship, royal rule, crown, hereditary rule, sovereign regime राजशाही
19. **Establishment** (noun) – ruling order, political elite, power structure, status quo, the system सत्ताधारी तंत्र/वर्चस्वशाली तबका
20. **Instability** (noun) – volatility, unrest, flux, fragility, turbulence अस्थिरता
21. **Mainstream** (adjective) – dominant, conventional, established, orthodox, centrist मुख्यधारा

22. **Unethical** (adjective) – immoral, unscrupulous, unprincipled, improper, corrupt अनैतिक
23. **Alliance** (noun) – coalition, partnership, bloc, pact, tie-up गठबंधन
24. **Mandate** (noun) – authorization, electoral mandate, commission, directive, authority to govern जनादेश
25. **Inclination** (noun) – tendency, leaning, disposition, proclivity, willingness झुकाव
26. **Stark** (adjective) – severe, blunt, bare, glaring, austere कठोर
27. **Remittance** (noun) – money transfer, funds sent home, migrant remittances, inward transfers, remitted earnings विदेश से भेजी रकम
28. **Soaring** (adjective) – surging, skyrocketing, escalating, spiralling, mounting तेज़ी से बढ़ता
29. **Diversification** (noun) – broadening, sectoral spread, portfolio expansion, variety increase, widening base विविधीकरण
30. **Disillusionment** (noun) – disenchantment, disappointment, cynicism, disaffection, frustration मोहभंग/निराशा
31. **Potential** (noun) – promise, capacity, prospects, capability, latent ability क्षमता
32. **Squander** (verb) – waste, fritter away, dissipate, mispend, blow यूँ ही गँवा देना
33. **Birth** (verb) – give rise to, beget, spawn, engender, bring forth जन्म देना
34. **Reflect** (verb) – mirror, indicate, reveal, represent, evince दर्शाना
35. **Dissolve** (verb) – disband, break up, terminate, dismiss, wind up भंग करना
36. **Immaturity** (noun) – naiveté, inexperience, juvenility, childishness, underdevelopment अपरिपक्वता
37. **Willingness** (noun) – readiness, eagerness, inclination, consent, volition तत्परता
38. **Abandon** (verb) – forsake, desert, renounce, relinquish, jettison त्याग देना/छोड़ देना
39. **Backsliding** (noun) – regression, relapse, reversal, democratic erosion, slide back अवनति
40. **Tale** (noun) – story, narrative, account, parable, cautionary story कथा
41. **Stabilisation** (noun) – normalisation, pacification, steadying, consolidation, restoration of order स्थिरीकरण
42. **Dilute** (verb) – weaken, water down, thin out, attenuate, tone down कमजोर
43. **Accountable** (to) (adjective) – answerable to, responsible to, subject to oversight by, liable to, obligated to जवाबदेह (के प्रति)

44. **Instability** (noun) – shakiness, inconsistency, precariousness, disequilibrium, volatility अस्थिरता

45. **Space** (noun) – room, scope, leeway, latitude, breathing space अवसर/गुंजाइश

46. **Reassert** (verb) – re-establish, reclaim, assert again, reimpose, reaffirm पुनः स्थापित करना

47. **Chart** (verb) – map out, plan, plot, lay out, chart a course रूपरेखा बनाना

48. **Masquerade** (verb) – pose as, pretend to be, feign, pass off as, cloak itself as का रूप धरना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. On September 9, 2025, violent protests erupted in Nepal, with Parliament, Supreme Court, political residences, and media offices torched, and prisoners freed.
2. The violence followed a government crackdown a day earlier, which killed 19 young demonstrators.
3. Prime Minister K.P. Oli's resignation further deepened the crisis.
4. The protests reveal a dangerous violent nihilism that threatens Nepal's fragile democracy.
5. These "Gen Z protests" stem from frustration with Nepal's chronic political dysfunction.
6. Since the 1990s, Nepal has seen 13 heads of government across 30 tenures, reflecting deep instability.
7. Mainstream parties (Nepali Congress, CPN-UML, CPN-Maoist Centre) have prioritized alliances of convenience over democratic mandates.
8. Leaders like Oli, Deuba, and Dahal resisted or diluted the Jan Andolan II (2005) promises and the Constituent Assembly process.
9. The economy remains fragile, heavily dependent on remittances, with youth out-migration and unemployment worsening.
10. Disillusioned youth have fueled new political forces like the Rashtriya Swatantra Party and independents such as Kathmandu Mayor Balendra Shah.
11. However, Mr. Shah's call to dissolve Parliament rather than call for elections signals democratic immaturity or danger to norms.
12. Comparisons with Bangladesh's democratic backsliding serve as a warning for Nepal.
13. Destroying institutions cannot be equated with democratic renewal.
14. The crisis demands stabilisation, peace, and constitutional reform, potentially moving towards a presidential system with direct elections.
15. The Nepali Army must secure space for democratic actors to rebuild institutions, or else violent nihilism may destroy Nepal's democratic foundation.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which inference best captures the author's view of the Nepali Army's immediate role in the crisis?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. Impose direct military rule to restore order.
  - B. Create space for civilian democratic actors to reassert control and pursue reforms.
  - C. Remain neutral and let street protests determine the outcome.
  - D. Dissolve Parliament and appoint a technocratic cabinet.
2. **Complete the sentence in line with the passage's central warning:**  
"Allowing \_\_\_\_\_ to masquerade as democratic renewal risks destroying the very foundations of 'Naya Nepal.'"
  - A. violent nihilism
  - B. coalition bargaining
  - C. constitutional reform
  - D. caretaker governance
3. **Direction: Choose the most accurate option based on the passage**  
Statement: "The author endorses Balendra Shah's call to dissolve the elected Parliament as the appropriate democratic response."
  - A. True
  - B. False
  - C. Cannot be determined from the passage
  - D. Partly true
4. **Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - A. Dissolving the elected Parliament and ruling by decree until stability returns
  - B. A sequenced path: immediate stabilisation and peace, civilian democratic re-assertion, and long-term constitutional reform—potentially a presidential system with direct elections but accountable to an elected Parliament
  - C. Letting violent street action force regime change as a shortcut to "renewal"
  - D. Preserving the status quo of coalition horse-trading without constitutional change
5. **Identify the correct type of sentence used in the line:**  
"The crisis demands stabilisation and long-term constitutional reform that fulfil the promises made before the Constituent Assembly process, but which were diluted by the time the Constitution was written."
  - A. Simple sentence
  - B. Compound sentence
  - C. Complex sentence
  - D. Compound-complex sentence
6. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the highlighted text in the given sentence.**  
The company was rapidly **deteriorating** when the chairman and some top officials were accused of fraud.
  - A. hell in a handbasket
  - B. hitting the sack
  - C. holding your horses
  - D. head over heels

7. **For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.**  
S1) On the complaints brought by the European Union (EU), Japan, and Taiwan, three World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement panels have found India's tariffs on certain information and communication technology (ICT) products such as mobile phones inconsistent with India's WTO obligations.  
P) Specifically, the panels concluded that India has violated Article II of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) because India's tariffs breach its Goods Schedule.  
Q) TOKYO (Reuters) -Japan threatened on Tuesday to take China to the World Trade Organization (WTO) to seek a reversal of Beijing's ban on all of its seafood imports after the release of treated radioactive water from the stricken Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.  
R) Since one of the central objectives of the WTO is to boost transparency and predictability in the multilateral trading order, WTO member countries are under a legal obligation not to impose tariff rates in excess of their 'bound' or maximum tariff rates committed in their Goods Schedule.  
S) Filing a WTO complaint might become an option if protesting to China through diplomatic routes is ineffective, Economic Security Minister Sanae Takaichi said separately.  
S4) The Goods Schedules are based on the World Customs Organization's classification system, which catalogues traded products with specific names and numbers. This is also known as the Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN).  
A. P and Q  
B. P and R  
C. P and S  
D. Q and S
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
The wide variety of shared and different personal and group characteristics among human beings  
A. Diversity  
B. Viscosity  
C. Community  
D. Intensity
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom from the alternatives.**  
Rajiv will understand some day that all his friends are fair weather friends  
A. A friend who meets you only during pleasant weather  
B. A friend who stays only when times are convenient  
C. Friends generally have similar characteristics  
D. True friends help you when you need them
10. **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.**  
(a) Neither the teacher /(b) or the student /(c) is keen on joining the dance./ (d) No error.  
A. Neither the teacher  
B. or the student  
C. is keen on joining the dance.

- D. No error.
11. **Select the word that is most opposite in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**  
**URBANE**  
A. Elegant  
B. Slow  
C. Crude  
D. Foolish
12. **Select the word that is most opposite in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**  
**PLENTIFUL**  
A. Handful  
B. Rare  
C. Small  
D. Scanty
13. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**  
1) The Indian Navy pioneered indigenisation decades ago.  
A) The Navy says nearly 40 ships and submarines are being built in Indian shipyards. Named after the historic Goan port, INS Mormugao undertook her first sea sortie on December 19 last year when Goa celebrated 60 years of liberation from Portuguese rule.  
B) The commissioning of INS Mormugao is a reassuring step forward in the self-reliance programme, providing a boost to the country's maritime capability.  
C) There has been a renewed focus in recent years on ramping up development of equipment and systems.  
D) Designed by the in-house Warship Design Bureau and constructed by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders, over 75 per cent of its components are indigenous.  
2) Second of the four Visakhapatnam-class warships, the stealth-guided missile destroyer is packed with sensors, radar and weapon systems. It's an occasion to savour.  
A. ABCD  
B. CBDA  
C. CBAD  
D. DABC
14. **Select the word most similar in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**  
**DUBIOUS**  
A. Dismal  
B. Doubtful  
C. Derogatory  
D. Devilish
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.**  
a) There was no any piece of paper/(b) in my pocket/(c) as I had expected./ (d) No error.  
A. There was no any piece of paper  
B. in my pocket



- C. as I had expected.  
D. No error.
16. **Choose the correct indirect speech for:**  
The boy said to the teacher, "Sir, I am weak in English and seek your advice." The teacher said, "Read the text thoroughly and try to express your ideas in simple correct English."  
A. The boy asked the teacher that he is weak in English and seeks his advice. The teacher ordered him that read the text thoroughly and try to express his ideas.  
B. The boy said the teacher that he had been weak in English and was seeking his advice. The teacher advised to read the text thoroughly and try to express his ideas.  
C. The boy told the teacher that he was weak in English and sought his advice. The teacher asked him to read the text thoroughly and try to express his ideas in simple, correct English.  
D. The boy told to the teacher that he is weak in English and seeking his advice. The teacher suggested him to read the text and to try expressing ideas.
17. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words in the given sentence.**  
Adversity always presents opportunities for the examination of one's own conscious thoughts and feelings.  
A. introspection  
B. judgement  
C. evaluation  
D. cognition
18. **Choose the correct indirect speech for:**  
"My friend said to me, 'I am very thirsty. Please give me a glass of water.'"  
A. My friend said that he is very thirsty and asked to give a glass of water.  
B. My friend requested that he was very thirsty and I should give him a glass of water.  
C. My friend told me that I was very thirsty and requested a glass of water.  
D. My friend told me that he was very thirsty and requested me to give him a glass of water.
19. **Select the word most similar in meaning to the word in CAPITAL letters.**  
**PROHIBIT**  
A. Forbid  
B. Forfeit  
C. Forsake  
D. Forbear
20. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**  
A) In a book completed shortly before his passing, former Special Envoy Satinder Lambah made several revelations about the India-Pakistan dialogue process he once squired  
B) But the stand-off with the judiciary that erupted in Pakistan in 2007, and the Mumbai 26/11 attacks in 2008 came in the way, effectively shelving any plans to revive it  
C) Lambah confirmed that the agreement on the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir, was indeed ready  
D) To be signed by then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Pakistan President General Musharraf  
A. BDAC

- B. CABD
- C. DBCA
- D. ACDB

**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.**

FOOD labels mention the contents of packaged products. But can they be taken at face value? Flagging the issue of misleading claims on labels that can adversely impact consumers' choices, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has issued a set of dietary guidelines. It \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ example of the deceptive nature of 'sugar-free' foods. While these products may seem like a boon for diabetics or those watching their weight, they could be loaded with fats, refined cereals and hidden sugars, significantly \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ their nutritional profile. Similarly, packaged fruit juices may have a meagre 10 per cent fruit pulp, with the rest containing added sugars and other additives. The guidelines \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ the importance of scrutinising labels beyond the attractive health claims. Terms like 'natural', 'whole grain' and 'organic' may not guarantee such qualities in the product. Manufacturers often exploit these terms to capitalise on consumer preferences for healthier options, while the actual contents may fall \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ expectations. The ICMR also questions the nutrition claims — terms like 'low calorie' or 'high fibre' are vague assertions unless backed with concrete facts.

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

- A. Pointed out
- B. Pointing out
- C. Point out
- D. Points out

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

- A. Glaring
- B. Enduring
- C. Considering
- D. Soaring

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

- A. Altering
- B. Gathering
- C. Overpowering
- D. Cheering

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

- A. Includes
- B. Shores
- C. Underscore
- D. Utilize

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

- A. wary of
- B. a slew of
- C. light of
- D. short of

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

- B) Create space for civilian democratic actors to reassert control and pursue reforms.  
 The passage says the Army must “step forward to create space for civilian democratic actors to reassert control and chart reform,” implying a supportive, enabling role—not a takeover.

A) Incorrect: The passage does not advocate military rule; it warns against undermining democratic institutions.

C) Incorrect: Passive neutrality is rejected; the author calls for active stabilisation to enable civilians.

D) Incorrect: The author criticises dissolving Parliament and does not propose a technocratic imposition.
- A) **violent nihilism**  
 The passage explicitly warns that “violent nihilism” posing as renewal would destroy democratic foundations.

B) Incorrect: Unethical alliances are criticised, but the danger flagged is not generic coalition bargaining.

C) Incorrect: Constitutional reform is recommended (with conditions), not condemned.

D) Incorrect: A caretaker path to elections is implied as the democratic alternative, not the threat.
- B) **False**  
 The passage views Mr. Shah’s call to dissolve Parliament as a sign of “democratic immaturity” or willingness to abandon norms and instead suggests stabilisation, a caretaker path to elections, and structured constitutional reform.

A) Incorrect: The author explicitly disapproves of dissolving Parliament.

C) Incorrect: The passage provides clear evaluative language; it is determinable.

D) Incorrect: No partial endorsement is given; the stance is clearly critical.
- B) A sequenced path: immediate stabilisation and peace, civilian democratic re-assertion, and long-term constitutional reform—potentially a presidential system with direct elections but accountable to an elected Parliament

The author urges stabilisation and peace first, then constitutional reform to fulfil diluted promises; a presidential system with direct elections, still accountable to Parliament, is floated as a way to break instability.

Why the others are incorrect (brief):

A: Endorses extra-constitutional rule by decree; the passage warns against abandoning democratic norms.

C: Labels the violence “nihilism” and rejects mistaking destruction for renewal.

D: Critiques unethical alliances and chronic dysfunction; status quo is precisely the problem.
- C) **Complex sentence**  
 There is one independent clause (“The crisis demands stabilisation and long-term constitutional reform”) plus dependent/relative clauses (“that fulfil...”, “which were diluted...”) and a subordinate time clause (“...by the time the Constitution was written”).

A: Not simple—contains multiple subordinate clauses.

B: Not compound—no second independent clause; “but which...” introduces a relative (dependent) clause.

D: Not compound—complex—only one independent clause is present.

6. A) **hell in a handbasket** – Deteriorating or going towards ruin बिगड़ना या बर्बाद होना।
- B. **Hitting the sack** – Means going to bed or going to sleep. सोने जाना
  - C. **Holding your horses** – Means waiting patiently or slowing down. धैर्य रखना / रुक जाना
  - D. **Head over heels** – Means being deeply in love or extremely excited. पूरी तरह से प्यार में पड़ना / बहुत उत्साहित होना

7. B) **P and R**

P: This sentence directly refers to the findings of the WTO panels and specifies how India has violated its WTO obligations, making it a clear continuation from S1.

R: This sentence provides further insight into WTO's objectives and the concept of "bound" or maximum tariff rates, which is relevant to the discussion about India's breach of its Goods Schedule. Moreover, it offers the background as to why such inconsistencies with WTO obligations are significant.

On the other hand, Q and S both pertain to a completely different topic, specifically Japan's potential WTO complaint against China regarding seafood imports. These sentences do not logically follow from S1 or connect to S4.

8. A) **Diversity** (noun) – The wide variety of shared and different personal and group characteristics among human beings विविधता
- **Viscosity** (noun) – the state of being thick, sticky, and semi-fluid in consistency, due to internal friction. चिपचिपापन
9. B) **Fair weather friends** (idiom)- Friends who are supportive only when the situation is favorable or convenient for them, and they leave during difficult times. ऐसे दोस्त जो केवल अनुकूल परिस्थितियों में आपके साथ रहते हैं और कठिन समय में आपको छोड़ देते हैं।
10. B) 'or' के बदले 'nor' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि “Neither...nor” एक Correlative Conjunction pair है। यहाँ “Neither the teacher nor the student is keen on joining the dance.” सही रूप है।
- 'nor' will be used instead of 'or' because “Neither...nor” is the correct correlative conjunction pair. So, the correct sentence is: Neither the teacher nor the student is keen on joining the dance.
11. C) **Urbane** (adjective) – Refined, polished, suave, courteous, cultivated सुसंस्कृत/शिष्ट
- Antonym: Crude** (adjective) – Lacking refinement, unpolished, raw, unrefined, vulgar असभ्य/असंस्कृत
- **Elegant** (adjective) – Stylish, graceful, tasteful, sophisticated आकर्षक/सुरुचिपूर्ण
  - **Slow** (adjective) – Not fast, sluggish, gradual, leisurely धीमा
  - **Foolish** (adjective) – Silly, unwise, senseless, absurd मूर्ख/बेवकूफ
12. D) **Plentiful** (adjective) – Abundant, bountiful, copious, ample, profuse प्रचुर मात्रा में
- Antonym: Scanty** (adjective) – Insufficient, meagre, sparse, inadequate, paltry अल्प मात्रा में

- **Handful** (noun) – A small number or amount, few, pinch. थोड़ी मात्रा
- **Rare** (adjective) – Uncommon, unusual, extraordinary, exceptional. दुर्लभ
- **Small** (adjective) – Little in size, tiny, minute, petite. छोटा

13. C) **CBAD**

1: This sentence provides a general introduction to the Indian Navy's self-reliance program, and it sets the context. It is, thus, the starting sentence.

C: This sentence follows the first one because it refers to an advancement in the indigenisation process mentioned earlier. This shows a time sequence of the indigenisation process, which has been renewed in recent years.

B: This sentence naturally follows the previous one (sentence C), as it gives a specific example (INS Mormugao) of the recent developments in the self-reliance program.

A: This sentence provides further details about INS Mormugao, which was mentioned in the previous sentence (sentence B). It also follows the Time Sequence rule, providing a specific date when INS Mormugao undertook her first sea sortie.

D: This sentence provides additional information about INS Mormugao and its indigenisation, thus following sentence A

2: The final sentence wraps up the information and talks about the ship's capabilities and importance.

14. B) **Dubious** (adjective) – Doubtful, uncertain, questionable, suspicious, unreliable संदिग्ध  
Synonym: **Doubtful** (adjective) – Not certain, unsure, lacking confidence, questionable, skeptical. संदेहास्पद

- **Dismal** (adjective) – Depressing, gloomy, bleak, miserable, cheerless. उदासजनक
- **Derogatory** (adjective) – Disparaging, disrespectful, insulting, offensive, demeaning. अपमानजनक
- **Devilish** (adjective) – Fiendish, wicked, cruel, demonic, malicious. शैतानी

## 15. A) 'no any' के स्थान पर केवल 'no' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'no' और 'any' को एक साथ प्रयोग करना गलत है। सही वाक्य होगा— There was no piece of paper in my pocket as I had expected.

- 'no' and 'any' cannot be used together. We either say no piece of paper or not any piece of paper, but never no any piece.

## 16. C). The boy told the teacher that he was weak in English and sought his advice. The teacher asked him to read the text thoroughly and try to express his ideas in simple, correct English. Past reporting verb → backshift: "am/seek" → "was/sought". "said to" → "told". Imperative advice → infinitive: "asked him to read... and try... in simple, correct English."

Why not A, B, D (briefly):

A: Wrong reporting verb ("asked" for a statement), wrong tense ("is/seeks"), faulty "ordered... that read".

B: "said the teacher" (should be "told the teacher"), over-backshift ("had been"), missing object ("advised him to...").

D: Unidiomatic "told to the teacher", wrong tense ("is/seeking"), incorrect "suggested him".

17. A) **Introspection** (noun) – the examination of one's own conscious thoughts and feelings. अंतरावलोकन

- **Cognition** (noun) – The mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses. अनुभूति
18. D) My friend told me that he was very thirsty and requested me to give him a glass of water. "said to me" → "told me"; present "I am" backshifts to "he was"; polite imperative with "please" becomes a request: "requested me to give him a glass of water."  
Why not A, B, C:  
A: Wrong tense ("is"), missing object after "asked" (should be "asked me to give...").  
B: "requested that he was very thirsty" is ill-formed; mixes statement with "requested"; also awkward "I should give...".  
C: Pronoun shift wrong: "I" should become "he," not "I was very thirsty."
19. A) **PROHIBIT** (verb) – Forbid, ban, prevent, proscribe, outlaw. निषेध करना / रोकना  
Synonym: **Forbid** (verb) – To order someone not to do something, disallow, veto, bar, interdict. मना करना
- **Forfeit** (verb) – To lose or give up something as a penalty, surrender, relinquish, yield, renounce. दंडस्वरूप खोना
  - **Forsake** (verb) – To abandon, desert, renounce, leave, relinquish. त्यागना
  - **Forbear** (verb) – To restrain oneself from doing something, refrain, abstain, desist, withhold. संयम रखना
20. D) **ACDB**  
A: Sentence A sets the context by introducing the main subject, "Satinder Lambah" and his book where he made several revelations. This is an ideal introductory statement to set the context for the entire paragraph.  
C: "Lambah" in C refers to "former Special Envoy Satinder Lambah" in Sentence A, establishing the Noun-Pronoun relationship. Thus, it makes logical sense to have C following A.  
D: "was indeed ready" in C is elaborated upon in D by mentioning who was ready to sign the agreement. Thus, the structure of the sentence and the incomplete idea in Sentence C indicate that D should immediately follow C.  
B: Sentence B introduces a contrast to the previously discussed agreement, explaining why it didn't materialize. The pronoun "it" in B refers to the "agreement" mentioned in C. The Time Sequence ("2007" and "2008") provides an idea of events that happened after the discussion of the agreement (in C and D), thus making it logical to place B after D.
21. D) **Points out** का use होगा क्योंकि "points out" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष बात को उजागर करना। पूरा sentence "the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has issued a set of dietary guidelines. It points out the deceptive nature of 'sugar-free' foods." है, जिसमें ICMR के action का वर्णन है। 'Points out' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह third person singular present tense का form है जो वाक्य के subject 'It' (ICMR) के साथ मेल खाता है। 'Pointed out' past tense में है, 'Pointing out' continuous form है और 'Point out' plural या base form है, जो यहाँ अनुपयुक्त हैं।
- **'Points out'** will be used because it means to highlight or draw attention to a specific issue. The complete sentence is "the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has issued a set of dietary guidelines. It points out the deceptive nature of 'sugar-free' foods." which describes an action by the ICMR. 'Points out' is correct here as it is the



third person singular present tense form matching the sentence's subject 'It' (ICMR).

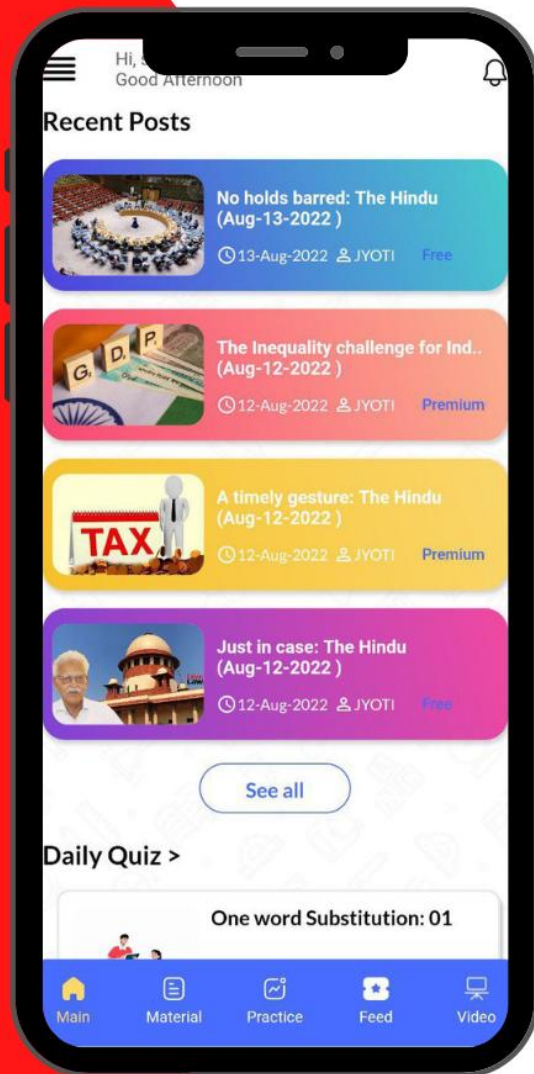
'Pointed out' is in the past tense, 'Pointing out' is the continuous form, and 'Point out' is the plural or base form, all of which are inappropriate here.

22. A) '**Glaring**' का use होगा क्योंकि "glaring" का अर्थ होता है कुछ ऐसा जो बहुत स्पष्ट या अस्वीकार्य रूप से जाहिर है। पूरा sentence "It \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ example of the deceptive nature of 'sugar-free' foods." है, जिसमें बात की जा रही है कि किस तरह 'sugar-free' खाद्य पदार्थों की भ्रामक प्रकृति का उदाहरण स्पष्ट है। 'Glaring' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह इस भ्रामक प्रकृति को बहुत ही स्पष्ट और ध्यान खींचने वाले तरीके से प्रकट करता है। 'Enduring' का अर्थ होता है टिकाऊ या दीर्घकालिक, 'Considering' का अर्थ है विचारणीय, और 'Soaring' का अर्थ है उच्च स्तर पर बढ़ना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।
- '**Glaring**' will be used because it means something that is very obvious or blatantly apparent. The complete sentence is "It \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ example of the deceptive nature of 'sugar-free' foods." discussing how the deceptive nature of 'sugar-free' foods is a clear example. 'Glaring' fits here as it expresses this deceptive nature in a very evident and striking manner. 'Enduring' means lasting or long-term, 'Considering' implies thoughtful or reflective, and 'Soaring' means increasing to high levels, none of which are suitable in this context.
23. A) '**Altering**' का use होगा क्योंकि "altering" का अर्थ होता है बदलना या मोड़ देना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि 'sugar-free' खाद्य पदार्थों की संरचना में छिपे हुए शुगर्स और फैट्स की वजह से उनका पोषण प्रोफाइल गहराई से बदल सकता है, इसलिए 'altering' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Gathering' का अर्थ है एकत्रित करना, 'Overpowering' का अर्थ है बहुत अधिक शक्तिशाली होना, और 'Cheering' का अर्थ है उत्साहित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- '**Altering**' will be used because it means to change or modify. The sentence indicates that the nutritional profile of 'sugar-free' foods could be significantly changed due to fats, refined cereals, and hidden sugars, making 'altering' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Gathering' means to collect, 'Overpowering' means too powerful, and 'Cheering' means to encourage or celebrate, which do not fit in this context.
24. C) '**Underscore**' का use होगा क्योंकि "underscore" का अर्थ होता है किसी बात पर जोर देना या उसे महत्वपूर्ण बनाना। sentence में कहा गया है कि खाद्य लेबलों को सावधानीपूर्वक जांचने की महत्वता को बल देने की जरूरत है, इसलिए 'underscore' यहाँ सही है। 'Includes' का अर्थ है शामिल करना, 'Shores' का अर्थ है सहारा देना या मजबूती प्रदान करना, और 'Utilize' का अर्थ है उपयोग में लाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- '**Underscore**' will be used because it means to emphasize or highlight the importance of something. The sentence talks about emphasizing the need to scrutinize food labels carefully, making 'underscore' appropriate here. 'Includes' means to comprise or contain, 'Shores' typically means to support or strengthen, and 'Utilize' means to make use of, which are not suitable in this context.
25. D) 'short of' का use होगा क्योंकि "short of" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के अभाव में होना या किसी अपेक्षा से कम होना। sentence में कहा गया है कि निर्माता अक्सर 'नेचुरल', 'व्होल ग्रेन', और 'ऑर्गेनिक' जैसे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, परंतु वास्तविक सामग्री अक्सर उम्मीदों से कम

होती है, इसलिए 'short of' यहाँ सही है। 'Wary of' का अर्थ है सतर्क होना, 'a slew of' का अर्थ है बहुत सारे, और 'light of' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को देखते हुए, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**short of**' will be used because it means lacking or less than expected. The sentence mentions that manufacturers often use terms like 'natural', 'whole grain', and 'organic', yet the actual content frequently falls short of expectations, making 'short of' fitting here. 'Wary of' means being cautious, 'a slew of' means a large number, and 'light of' means considering something, which do not suit the context.





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