

Kashmir revival: On the path of tourism

Tourism that benefits locals **can** help **counter** the terrorist **ecosystem**

The April 2025 Pahalgam attack forced India to **confront** the fact that tourism recovers only when visitors can **predict** what will happen to them and local communities see **credible** benefits from keeping the sites open. **Following** the attack, the local administration closed 48 government-approved tourist sites, later reopening them in phases, including 14 on February 16. Tourists have rated the Kashmir Valley as relatively safe overall while still differentiating types of risk, which means that tourism policy in the region needs to focus on what visitors can be certain about and whether the state has a fixed and **lucid rationale** for closing or reopening sites. In the Union Budget 2026-27 announcement, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman described a **two-pronged** plan to enhance tourism: institutional capacity building and developing **trails** and heritage sites. She also **singled out** the development of **ecologically** sustainable mountain trails in Jammu and Kashmir, which is good because formal trails admit better management, including ticketing, permits, **deployment** of rangers, and medical facilities, and reduce **fragility** by **diversifying** the 'Kashmir experience'. Kashmir could also do with a third **prong**: it is a **biodiverse** region that has become heavily **militarised** and shared environmental governance can help build trust.

The central government should consider paid **civic** roles rather than **relying** only **on** volunteer awareness campaigns, using protocols that forest protection committees already implement around protected areas. These can include trail maintenance, waste management, guiding, fire watch, and (wildlife) conflict mitigation. An **influx** of tourists **can** **jolt** the local economy to provide more and better services, so that over time, more families are **incentivised** to **speak out** against terrorism that **suppresses** tourism. Functional sites also need clear rules, **reliable** permits, fast help during emergencies, working roads, clean public spaces, and good communication, and the lower **disruption** is the state's **incentive** to solve these problems. Tourism can also help reduce fear and **isolation** by bringing people from across India into local contact and **fostering** business ties. Tourism and **allied** services can give young people a real path into the economy by skilling or reskilling them. The **people** of the region **deserve** more civilian ownership of social **stability** and more **negotiating power**, especially one that **outstrips** their **cause** for **resentment**. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Revival** (noun) – resurgence, restoration, renewal, recovery, rejuvenation पुनरुत्थान
2. **Counter** (verb) – combat, neutralise, offset, withstand, resist मुकाबला करना
3. **Ecosystem** (noun) – community of living organisms interacting with each other and their physical environment पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
4. **Confront** (verb) – face, tackle, encounter, challenge, address सामना करना
5. **Predict** (verb) – forecast, foresee, anticipate, envisage, divine भविष्यवाणी करना
6. **Credible** (adjective) – reliable, plausible, trustworthy, dependable, believable विश्वसनीय
7. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, succeeding, post, behind के बाद
8. **Lucid** (adjective) – clear, coherent, articulate, transparent, luminous स्पष्ट
9. **Rationale** (noun) – justification, reasoning, logic, basis, foundation तर्कसंगत आधार
10. **Two-pronged** (adjective) – bilateral, dual, binary, double-edged, twofold दो-आयामी
11. **Trail** (noun) – path, track, route, pathway, course पगडंडी या रास्ता
12. **Single out** (phrasal verb) – to choose one person or thing from a group for special attention चुनना या अलग करना
13. **Ecologically** (adverb) – environmentally, biologically, naturally, organically, greenly पारिस्थितिक रूप से
14. **Deployment** (noun) – positioning, stationing, installation, arrangement, distribution तैनाती
15. **Fragility** (noun) – vulnerability, delicacy, frailty, weakness, brittleness नाजुकता
16. **Diversify** (verb) – branch out, vary, expand, modify, transform विविधता लाना
17. **Prong** (noun) – aspect, feature, element, component, branch पहलू या शाखा
18. **Biodiverse** (adjective) – ecologically rich, varied, multi-species, diverse, heterogeneous जैव-विविधतापूर्ण
19. **Militarised** (adjective) – armed, garrisoned, fortified, occupied, weaponized सैन्यीकृत
20. **Civic** (adjective) – municipal, civil, communal, public, urban नागरिक संबंधी
21. **Rely on** (phrasal verb) – to depend on or trust someone or something with confidence निर्भर होना
22. **Influx** (noun) – arrival, inundation, flow, invasion, ingress भारी संख्या में आगमन
23. **Jolt** (verb) – startle, shake, shock, disturb, jar झटका देना
24. **Incentivise** (verb) – encourage, motivate, stimulate, induce, prompt प्रोत्साहित करना

25. **Speak out** (phrasal verb) – to express one's opinions publicly and unapologetically मुखर होकर बोलना
26. **Suppress** (verb) – stifle, subdue, quell, repress, crush दबाना या दमन करना
27. **Reliable** (adjective) – dependable, steadfast, trusty, authentic, certain भरोसेमंद
28. **Disruption** (noun) – disturbance, interruption, disorder, upheaval, interference व्यवधान
29. **Incentive** (noun) – motivation, stimulus, spur, inducement, lure प्रोत्साहन या प्रेरणा
30. **Isolation** (noun) – seclusion, solitude, alienation, detachment, separation अलगाव
31. **Fostering** (noun) – nurturing, promotion, cultivation, encouragement, advancement बढ़ावा देना
32. **Allied** (adjective) – associated, affiliated, related, linked, connected संबद्ध
33. **Stability** (noun) – steadiness, equilibrium, constancy, firmness, solidity स्थिरता
34. **Negotiating power** (noun) – the relative ability of parties in a situation to exert influence over each other मोलभाव करने की शक्ति
35. **Outstrip** (verb) – exceed, surpass, transcend, outdo, eclipse पीछे छोड़ देना
36. **Cause** (noun) – reason, motive, grounds, origin, source कारण
37. **Resentment** (noun) – bitterness, indignation, grudge, pique, acrimony नाराजगी या आक्रोश

Summary of the Editorial

1. The April 2025 Pahalgam attack showed that tourism depends on predictable safety and local cooperation.
2. After the attack, authorities shut 48 tourist sites and reopened them gradually, including 14 in February 2026.
3. Visitors generally view Kashmir as safe but remain sensitive to specific risks.
4. Tourism policy must therefore ensure clarity, consistency, and transparency in site closures and reopening decisions.
5. The Union Budget 2026-27 proposed a two-pronged tourism strategy: institutional capacity building and development of trails and heritage sites.
6. The focus on ecologically sustainable mountain trails in Jammu and Kashmir is a positive step.
7. Formal trails allow better management through permits, ticketing, medical support, and ranger deployment.
8. Such structured tourism also reduces environmental pressure by diversifying travel routes and experiences.
9. The editorial argues for a third focus: shared environmental governance to build trust in a heavily militarised region.
10. The government should create paid civic roles for locals instead of relying only on voluntary awareness campaigns.
11. Locals could help in trail upkeep, waste management, guiding, fire monitoring, and wildlife conflict control.
12. Tourism growth can strengthen the local economy and encourage communities to oppose terrorism that disrupts livelihoods.
13. Functional tourism requires reliable permits, emergency response, good infrastructure, and clean public spaces.
14. Tourism also reduces social isolation by fostering interaction between locals and visitors from across India.
15. Ultimately, tourism can empower youth with jobs, increase civilian stake in stability, and reduce resentment in the region.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following can be most logically inferred from the passage?** [Editorial Page]
- A. Tourism policy in Kashmir must prioritise predictability and local incentives rather than relying only on security measures
B. Tourism in Kashmir cannot revive unless complete demilitarisation occurs
C. Economic growth in Kashmir depends primarily on infrastructure development alone
D. Tourism revival is mainly dependent on national-level promotional campaigns
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
- A. Tourism revival in Kashmir depends only on security improvements
B. Well-planned tourism can promote economic growth, trust, and social stability in Kashmir
C. Environmental protection is more important than tourism in Kashmir's future
D. Government tourism plans are insufficient to revive Kashmir's economy
3. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:**
The author argues that tourism in Kashmir will stabilise only when visitors feel _____ and local communities perceive _____ from keeping tourist sites operational.
- A. entertained; cultural pride
B. predictable safety; tangible economic benefits
C. emotional attachment; political autonomy
D. administrative control; external funding
4. **Why does the author support the development of formal mountain trails in Kashmir?**
- A. Because they restrict tourist access and preserve ecological purity
B. Because they enable structured management and reduce environmental fragility
C. Because they allow military monitoring of tourist movements
D. Because they attract only high-income international tourists
5. **Why does the author propose paid civic roles for local communities instead of relying solely on volunteers?**
- A. To reduce government expenditure on tourism administration
B. To replace formal tourism institutions with community governance
C. To transfer responsibility for security entirely to local residents
D. To create structured local participation that links economic incentives with social stability
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Beset."**
- A. Beleaguer
B. Beguile
C. Bequeath
D. Berate
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given phrase.**
Keep pace with
- A. To outperform someone steadily
B. To stay at the same speed or level as
C. To ignore instructions deliberately
D. To resist cooperation and oppose others
8. **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
A complaint was filed against the director by the shareholders.

- A. The shareholders had filed a complaint against the director.
B. The shareholders were filing a complaint against the director.
C. The shareholders filed a complaint against the director.
D. The director complained to the shareholders.
9. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The young plant managed to **thrive** in harsh conditions.
A. Flourish
B. Wither
C. Prosper
D. Bloom
10. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Erode."**
A. Ameliorate
B. Corroded
C. Obviated
D. Enervate
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A system of government by one person with absolute power
A. Democracy
B. Anarchy
C. Bureaucracy
D. Autocracy
12. **Fill in the blank with the correctly spelt word.**
The _____ of the ancient manuscript was a painstaking process.
A. resurrection
B. ressurrection
C. resurreccion
D. resurracton
13. **Select the correctly spelled word.**
A. Competitiveness
B. Competitivness
C. Compettitiveness
D. Competetiveness
14. **Which of the following options, rearrange the given sentences in a proper sequence to make a meaningful passage?**
1. The empire's economy also suffered as the Ottomans lost control over key trade routes, particularly with the rise of maritime trade routes controlled by European powers.
 2. In the 19th century, the rise of nationalism within the empire's diverse ethnic groups - Greeks, Serbs, Armenians, Arabs, and others - further weakened Ottoman control.
 3. The sultans also grew less powerful as the elite bureaucracy became more entrenched, and factionalism within the ruling class created further instability.
 4. One of the key factors in the decline of the Ottoman Empire was the weakening of its military forces due to the failure in keeping up with the European military advancements.
 5. The final blow came with its involvement in World War I as the Ottomans sided with the Central Powers who were badly defeated by the Allies.

- A. 2-1-3-4-5
B. 5-4-2-3-1
C. 3-2-1-4-5
D. 4-1-3-2-5
15. **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error:**
The number of applicants have increased this year.
A. The number of applicants
B. have increased
C. this year.
D. No error
16. **Select the most appropriate Antonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
Timely decisions are **crucial** for the success of the mission.
A. Essential
B. Vital
C. Trivial
D. Critical
17. **A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.**
The teacher said to the students, "Work hard to pass the exam."
A. The teacher said the students work hard.
B. The teacher told the students to worked hard.
C. The teacher advised the students to work hard to pass the exam.
D. The teacher asked the students that they must work hard.
18. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
She **is senior than** me in college.
A. Is more senior than
B. IS senior from
C. IS elder than
D. IS senior to
19. **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
He as well as his brothers were present.
A. He as well as
B. were present.
C. his brothers
D. No error
20. **Select the correct option:**
The committee regarded the proposal as ___ to the organization's long-term vision.
A. integral
B. integrally
C. integration
D. integrate

Comprehension

After years of being known in India largely as a streaming presence and a recurring subject of online debate, Kanye West — now performing as Ye — will finally perform a concert in the

country. The concert, set for March 29 at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi, has tickets (1) _____ this week through BookMyShow and phased partner pre-sales. For an artist whose work has travelled widely without a touring footprint in the country, the announcement feels less (2) _____ than curiously timed. India has only recently become a routine stop on global itineraries, and Ye arrives not as a legacy act revisiting familiar territory but as someone whose relevance depends on constant reinvention. Across his (3) _____, the shifts are difficult to compress into a single narrative. Early records such as *The College Dropout* were built around soul samples and conversational storytelling; *808s & Heartbreak* redirected mainstream rap toward electronic melancholy; *Yeezus* pared sound down to near abrasion; *Donda* expanded outward into stadium-scale listening events that blurred release strategy and performance art. What remains consistent is a / an (4) _____ to treat each album as a reset rather than an extension. The live show typically follows that logic. His concerts rarely operate as hit parades. They function more as atmospheres built from familiar material, rearranged to (5) _____ a specific visual and sonic environment.

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

- A. rolling out
- B. rolled in
- C. rolling over
- D. rolled away

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

- A. overdue
- B. hieroglyphics
- C. premature
- D. redundant

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

- A. titter
- B. anthology
- C. catalogue
- D. trinket

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

- A. anomaly
- B. tendency
- C. prosody
- D. archives

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

- A. lobbyist
- B. discursiveness
- C. suit
- D. burlesque

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **A) Tourism policy in Kashmir must prioritise predictability and local incentives rather than relying only on security measures**
 The passage repeatedly stresses predictability of safety, clear rules, and local benefits as key drivers of tourism recovery. It implies that security alone is insufficient without policy clarity and incentives.
 - B. Complete demilitarisation → Passage suggests shared governance, not full demilitarisation as a condition.
 - C. Infrastructure alone → Infrastructure is one element, not the primary factor.
 - D. Promotional campaigns → Passage focuses on governance, trust, and management, not marketing.
2. **B) Well-planned tourism can promote economic growth, trust, and social stability in Kashmir**
 The passage repeatedly argues that predictable safety, institutional planning, ecological care, and local participation in tourism can revive the economy, reduce isolation, and strengthen stability. This captures the central idea.
 - A: Passage says tourism needs governance, policy clarity, and local benefits too.
 - C: Environment is one supporting factor, not the main theme.
 - D: Passage suggests improvements but does not reject the plans entirely.
3. **B) predictable safety; tangible economic benefits**
 The passage explicitly states tourism recovers when visitors can predict what will happen and locals see credible benefits.
 - entertained / pride → Not mentioned as core recovery conditions.
 - emotional attachment / autonomy → Passage discusses economic and governance incentives, not emotional or political autonomy.
 - administrative control / funding → Not presented as the key dual condition.
4. **B) Because they enable structured management and reduce environmental fragility**
 The passage states formal trails allow ticketing, permits, rangers, medical facilities, and diversified tourism, thereby improving management and reducing fragility.
 - Restrict access → Trails are meant to manage, not restrict tourism.
 - Military monitoring → Not mentioned as a reason.
 - Only rich tourists → No such claim in passage.
5. **D) To create structured local participation that links economic incentives with social stability**
 - Reduce expenditure → Passage frames this as investment, not cost-cutting.
 - Replace institutions → Author suggests supplementing institutions, not replacing them.
 - Transfer security responsibility → Civic roles relate to management, not full security control.
6. A) **Beset** (verb) – (Of a problem or difficulty) trouble or threaten someone or something persistently. (परेशान करना / घेर लेना)

Synonym: **Beleaguer** (verb) – To lay siege to; to beset with difficulties. (तंग करना / अवरोध करना)

- **Beguile** (verb): To charm or enchant someone, sometimes in a deceptive way. (जी बहलाना / ठगना)
- **Bequeath** (verb): To pass on or leave something to someone else (typically in a will). (वसीयत में देना)
- **Berate** (verb): To scold or criticize someone angrily. (जोर से डांटना)

7. B) **Keep pace with** (phrase) – To move or progress at equal speed; to stay on the same level. के साथ कदम मिलाना

8. C) **The shareholders filed a complaint against the director.**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Agent (by whom) Active वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "A complaint" Subject है, "was filed" Verb (Simple Past Passive) है और "by the shareholders" Agent है। Active में बदलने पर Agent "the shareholders" Subject बन गया, Verb को "filed" (Simple Past Active) में बदला गया और Object "a complaint against the director" रखा गया।

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the agent of the passive sentence becomes the subject of the active sentence. Here, "A complaint" is the subject, "was filed" is the verb in Simple Past Passive, and "by the shareholders" is the agent. When converted into active voice, the agent "the shareholders" becomes the subject, the verb changes to "filed" (Simple Past Active), and "a complaint against the director" functions as the object.

9. B) **Thrive** (verb) – Flourish, prosper, succeed, boom, grow. फलना-फूलना

Antonym: **Wither** (verb) – Fade, decline, deteriorate, shrivel, weaken. मुरझाना

- **Flourish** (verb) – Grow vigorously, prosper, succeed. फूला-फूला
- **Prosper** (verb) – Succeed financially or materially, thrive. समृद्ध होना
- **Bloom** (verb) – Produce flowers, flourish, thrive. खिलना

10. B) **Erode** (verb) – To gradually wear away or destroy by slow consumption; to diminish or deteriorate the substance or power of something over time. (कम होना / क्षय होना)

Synonym: **Corroded** (verb/adj form) – To be eaten away or destroyed gradually as if by gnawing; specifically used for the chemical or natural destruction of a material. (जंग लगाना / धीरे-धीरे नष्ट होना)

- **Ameliorate** (verb): To make something bad or unsatisfactory better; to improve a situation. (सुधारना)
- **Obviated** (verb): To have removed a need or difficulty; to forestall or prevent something from happening. (निवारण किया हुआ)
- **Enervate** (verb): To cause someone or something to feel drained of energy or vitality; to weaken. (कमजोर करना)

11. D) **Autocracy** (noun) – A system of government by one person with absolute power एकतंत्र

- **Democracy** (noun) – A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. लोकतंत्र

- **Anarchy** (noun) – A state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority or other controlling systems. अराजकता
 - **Bureaucracy** (noun) – A system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives. नौकरशाही
12. C) The correct spelling is 'resurrection' which means "the act of bringing something back to life or into use again" पुनर्जीवन, पुनरुत्थान.
13. A) Competitiveness (noun) – ability to compete effectively. प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता
14. D) 4-1-3-2-5

Sentence 4 starts the passage because it introduces the main reason for the decline of the Ottoman Empire. The phrase "One of the key factors in the decline" clearly signals a general cause, and the reference to military weakness provides a strong foundational explanation. Sentence 1 comes after Sentence 4 because it adds another related factor, as indicated by the word "also." After military decline, the sentence explains how the empire's economy suffered, logically expanding on the consequences of weakening power.

Sentence 3 follows Sentence 1 because it shifts focus from external economic issues to internal political weakness. The phrase "The sultans also grew less powerful" continues the cumulative explanation and highlights administrative instability within the empire.

Sentence 2 comes next because it introduces a historical progression. The time marker "In the 19th century" places the discussion later in the timeline, showing how rising nationalism among ethnic groups further weakened Ottoman control.

Sentence 5 completes the passage because it represents the final event in the decline. The phrase "The final blow came" clearly indicates conclusion, and the reference to World War I explains the ultimate collapse of the empire.

- Sentence 4 passage की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह Ottoman Empire के पतन का main reason बताता है। Phrase "One of the key factors in the decline" यह स्पष्ट करता है कि यहाँ सामान्य कारण की बात हो रही है, और सैन्य कमजोरी एक मजबूत आधार प्रदान करती है।
 - Sentence 1, Sentence 4 के बाद आता है क्योंकि इसमें "also" शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है, जो एक और संबंधित reason add करता है। सैन्य कमजोरी के बाद आर्थिक गिरावट का उल्लेख तार्किक विस्तार है।
 - Sentence 3, Sentence 1 के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह बाहरी समस्याओं से हटकर आंतरिक राजनीतिक कमजोरी की ओर ध्यान ले जाता है। "The sultans also grew less powerful" सत्ता के अंदर अस्थिरता को दर्शाता है।
 - Sentence 2 इसके बाद आता है क्योंकि यह (timeline) को आगे बढ़ाता है। "In the 19th century" यह दिखाता है कि बाद के समय में राष्ट्रवाद के उदय ने साम्राज्य को और कमजोर किया।
 - Sentence 5 passage को conclude करता है क्योंकि यह पतन की अंतिम घटना बताता है। "The final blow came" स्पष्ट रूप से अंत का संकेत देता है, और World War I का mention साम्राज्य के पतन को पूर्ण करता है।
15. B) 'have' के बदले 'has' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि the number of + plural noun हमेशा singular verb लेता है; जैसे— The number of participants has risen.
- 'has' will be used instead of 'have' because the structure the number of + noun takes a singular verb; Like— The number of participants has risen.

16. C) **Crucial** (adjective) – Vital, essential, critical, indispensable, key. अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण
Antonym: **Trivial** (adjective) – Of little value or importance, insignificant, petty. तुच्छ

- **Essential** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, fundamental. जरूरी
- **Vital** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary for life or success. महत्वपूर्ण
- **Critical** (adjective) – Crucial, decisive, significant. निर्णायक

17. C) **The teacher advised the students to work hard to pass the exam.**

Active से Indirect Speech में बदलने के लिए, Reporting verb और Reported speech दोनों में आवश्यक परिवर्तन किए जाते हैं। यहां Reporting verb said to है, जिसे Indirect Speech में advised में बदला जाता है क्योंकि वाक्य में सलाह (advice) दी जा रही है। Reported speech में दिया गया आदेश/सलाह "Work hard to pass the exam." है, जिसे Indirect Speech में बदलते समय to + verb (infinitive) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए "to work hard to pass the exam" सही संरचना बनती है। इस तरह वाक्य का भाव और अर्थ दोनों सुरक्षित रहते हैं।

To convert Direct to Indirect Speech:

Remove the quotation marks.

Change the imperative sentence into to + base verb.

Use an appropriate reporting verb according to the sense (advise / tell / order).

Add the object (the students).

Keep the base form of the verb after to.

In this sentence:

Reporting clause: The teacher said to the students

Direct speech (imperative): "Work hard to pass the exam."

This sentence expresses advice, not a question or statement.

Imperative sentences are converted using advised / told + object + to + verb.

Changes made:

"said to" → advised (best suited to the meaning).

"Work hard" → to work hard.

Purpose phrase to pass the exam remains unchanged.

Correct indirect speech:

Option 3:

The teacher advised the students to work hard to pass the exam.

18. D) 'senior than' के बदले '**senior to**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'senior', 'junior', 'superior', 'inferior', 'preferable' आदि adjectives के साथ 'to' preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है, 'than' नहीं; जैसे— She is senior to me in college.

Explanation In English

Error in the original sentence:

"senior than me" is incorrect.

Correct rule:

Certain comparative adjectives are not followed by "than".

They are followed by the preposition "to".

Adjectives that take "to":

senior to

junior to

superior to

inferior to
preferable to

Correct sentence:

She is senior to me in college.

Other Option Analysis:

(1) is more senior than – “more” + “than” is incorrect with senior.

(2) is senior from – wrong preposition.

(3) is elder than – elder is used mainly for family relations and is unsuitable here.

19. B) ‘were’ के बदले ‘was’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि as well as मुख्य subject को singular ही रखता है, और मुख्य subject ‘He’ singular है; जैसे— Ram as well as his friends was invited.

- ‘was’ will be used instead of ‘were’ because as well as does not change the number of the main subject, which is singular; Like— Ram as well as his friends was invited.

20. A) ‘integral’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि sentence में “regarded the proposal as ___ to the organization’s long-term vision” में ‘as’ के बाद adjective की आवश्यकता है, जो यह बताए कि proposal संगठन की दीर्घकालिक vision का अनिवार्य/अभिन्न हिस्सा है। ‘Integral’ का अर्थ होता है अत्यंत आवश्यक या अभिन्न। इसलिए यहाँ ‘integral’ व्याकरणिक और अर्थ दोनों रूप से सही है।

- ‘Integral’ should be used because after ‘regarded ... as’, an adjective is required to describe the proposal. ‘Integral’ means essential or indispensable, which correctly conveys that the proposal is a necessary part of the organization’s long-term vision. Hence, ‘integral’ is the correct option.

21. A) Rolling out’ is correct because it refers to something being officially launched or released in phases. In the passage, the tickets are being made available this week through BookMyShow and partner pre-sales, so “tickets rolling out this week” clearly conveys the idea of a gradual and scheduled release. ‘Rolled in’ means arrived suddenly, ‘rolling over’ means transferring or turning, and ‘rolled away’ means moved away physically — none of these match the idea of releasing tickets.

- **Rolling out’** सही है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को धीरे-धीरे या चरणबद्ध तरीके से जारी करना। वाक्य में टिकट इस सप्ताह BookMyShow और partner pre-sales के माध्यम से जारी हो रहे हैं, इसलिए “tickets rolling out” बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है। यह commercial launch या release के संदर्भ में सामान्य अभिव्यक्ति है। ‘Rolled in’ का अर्थ अचानक आना होता है, ‘rolling over’ का अर्थ स्थानांतरित करना या आगे बढ़ाना है, और ‘rolled away’ का अर्थ दूर हट जाना है — ये सभी टिकट जारी होने के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाते।

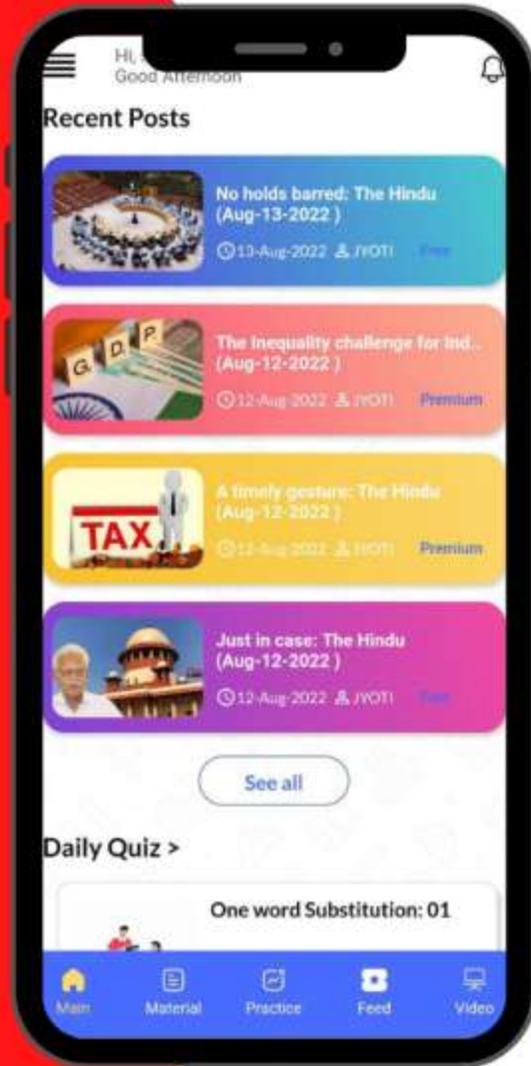
22. A) **Overdue’** is correct because it means delayed beyond the expected time. The sentence compares the announcement as feeling “less overdue than curiously timed,” which logically suggests that although the concert might seem delayed, its timing now feels unusual.

‘Hieroglyphics’ is a noun referring to ancient writing symbols and does not fit grammatically.

‘Premature’ means too early, which is opposite to the idea of delay. ‘Redundant’ means unnecessary, which does not relate to timing.

- **Overdue’** सही है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ अपेक्षित समय से देर होना है। वाक्य में तुलना की गई है — “less overdue than curiously timed” — यानी यह कार्यक्रम देर से होने के बजाय अजीब समय पर घोषित हुआ प्रतीत होता है। इसलिए ‘overdue’ अर्थ और grammar दोनों की दृष्टि से सही है। ‘Hieroglyphics’ का अर्थ चित्रलेख है और यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। ‘Premature’ का अर्थ समय से पहले है, जो विपरीत है। ‘Redundant’ का अर्थ अनावश्यक है, जो समय से संबंधित नहीं है।

23. C) **Catalogue** सही है क्योंकि यह किसी कलाकार के संपूर्ण कार्यों के संग्रह को दर्शाता है। Passage में विभिन्न एल्बमों और उनके शैलीगत बदलावों की बात हो रही है, इसलिए “across his catalogue” पूरे संगीत सफर को दर्शाता है। ‘Titter’ का अर्थ हल्की हँसी है, जो असंबंधित है। ‘Anthology’ चयनित रचनाओं का संग्रह होता है, पूरा कार्य नहीं। ‘Trinket’ छोटी सजावटी वस्तु है, जो यहाँ irrelevant है।
- Catalogue’ is correct because it refers to the complete body of an artist’s work. The passage discusses shifts and transformations across Ye’s music over time, so “across his catalogue” appropriately refers to his entire musical output. ‘Titter’ means a light laugh, which is irrelevant. ‘Anthology’ refers to a selected collection, not necessarily the full body of work. ‘Trinket’ means a small decorative object, which is completely unrelated to music.
24. B) **Tendency** सही है क्योंकि यह आदत या प्रवृत्ति को दर्शाता है। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि वह हर एल्बम को reset की तरह प्रस्तुत करता है — यह एक निरंतर प्रवृत्ति है। “a tendency to...” एक standard grammatical structure है। ‘Anomaly’ असामान्यता दर्शाता है, जो निरंतरता के विपरीत है। ‘Prosody’ कविता की लय से संबंधित है। ‘Archives’ अभिलेख है
- Tendency’ is correct because it means a habitual inclination or consistent pattern of behaviour. The sentence explains that he consistently treats each album as a reset rather than an extension, which clearly reflects a tendency. ‘Anomaly’ means irregularity, which is opposite to consistency. ‘Prosody’ relates to rhythm in poetry and is irrelevant. ‘Archives’ means stored records and does not fit grammatically in the sentence structure.
25. C) **Suit** सही है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है उपयुक्त होना या अनुकूल बनाना। “to suit a specific environment” infinitive form है जो उद्देश्य बताता है। यहाँ सामग्री को विशेष दृश्य और ध्वनि वातावरण के अनुसार ढाला जा रहा है। ‘Lobbyist’ प्रचारक को दर्शाता है, ‘discursiveness’ एक abstract noun है, जिसका अर्थ तर्कसंगतता और ‘burlesque’ एक नाटकीय शैली है
- Suit’ is correct because it means to be appropriate or fitting for something. The phrase “rearranged to suit a specific visual and sonic environment” correctly uses the infinitive form to indicate purpose. ‘Lobbyist’ is a noun referring to a person and does not fit grammatically. ‘Discursiveness’ is an abstract noun meaning rambling speech and is unrelated. ‘Burlesque’ refers to a theatrical parody and does not match the context.



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