

New formula: On Formula One and net carbon zero plan

F1 can **meet** climate targets without losing any of the **thrill**

Formula One (F1) is currently **going through** a golden period. It is a fact **reflected** through record race attendances, viewing figures, teams' healthy balance sheets, and **soaring** valuations. Even on track, the previous seasons have seen **exciting** battles. In 2025, **the battle** for the drivers' title **went** down to the last race with three drivers **in contention**. Eventually, McLaren's Lando Norris **triumphed** ahead of his teammate Oscar Piastri and Red Bull's Max Verstappen, the four-time champion. Now, **on the eve of** the season-opening Australian Grand Prix in Melbourne, F1 is **embarking on a bold trajectory** that could define its future. At a time when there is **heightened** focus on climate goals and a push towards **sustainable living**, **F1**, with its **fuel-guzzling** machines and a global circus criss-crossing five continents 24 times a year, **can** be seen as an **anachronistic endeavour**. In 2019, F1 laid out a plan to become net carbon zero by 2030, and starting this year, it will **take** its biggest **leap** towards achieving that goal. The **governing body**, the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA), **has** introduced a new hybrid engine formula for 2026, split equally between **conventional** internal combustion engines and electric motors. More importantly, all cars will be powered by advanced sustainable fuels.

These fuels are derived from carbon capture, municipal waste, and non-food **biomass** rather than from crude oil. The **battery** for the electric motor **will** be charged by **harvesting** energy lost during braking. **Historically**, major automotive manufacturers have used motorsport as a platform for research and development and have transferred technology from track vehicles to traditional cars. The new rules have attracted big firms back to the series. Audi has entered its own team; Honda and Ford have returned to the sport as engine partners to Aston Martin and Red Bull Racing, respectively. While these are **lofty** ambitions, in the end, F1 is still a sport, and the main aim is to produce an exciting championship. The **charm** of racing **is** seeing drivers push cars to their **absolute** limits and **enthral** viewers. During pre-season testing, the new cars received a **lukewarm** response from the drivers, who felt the new formula did not allow them to push the cars to their limits at all times, as they were **energy-starved**. Though these are early days yet, it will be interesting to see how quickly the teams **overcome** these challenges or how the rule-makers **step in** to ensure that the spirit of the sport is not lost. If F1 can deliver close racing and a competitive championship by this season's end, the **gamble** may prove **worthwhile**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Meet** (verb) - satisfy, fulfill, answer, match, qualify संतोषजनक होना
2. **Thrill** (noun) - excitement, stimulation, pleasure, glow, sensation रोमांच
3. **Go through** (phrasal verb) - to experience or endure a particular period or situation से गुजरना
4. **Reflect** (verb) - mirror, manifest, indicate, display, demonstrate दर्शाया गया
5. **Soaring** (adjective) - escalating, rising, spiraling, mounting, skyrocketing तेजी से बढ़ता हुआ
6. **Exciting** (adjective) - exhilarating, thrilling, stirring, racy, breathtaking उत्तेजक
7. **In contention** (phrase) - having a good chance of success in a contest or competition प्रतियोगिता में होना
8. **Triumph** (verb) - succeed, prevail, conquer, vanquish, dominate विजयी होना
9. **On the eve of** (phrase) - just before a particular event or occasion के पूर्व संध्या पर
10. **Embark on** (phrasal verb) - to begin a new project, business, or course of action शुरुआत करना
11. **Bold trajectory** (noun) - a courageous or strong path or line of development followed by something साहसिक प्रक्षेपवक्र
12. **Heightened** (adjective) - intensified, amplified, enhanced, aggravated, increased बढ़ा हुआ
13. **Sustainable living** (noun) - a lifestyle that attempts to reduce an individual's or society's use of the Earth's natural resources टिकाऊ जीवन शैली
14. **Fuel-guzzling** (adjective) - consuming a large amount of fuel very quickly ईंधन की अत्यधिक खपत करने वाला
15. **Anachronistic** (adjective) - antiquated, archaic, obsolete, outmoded, dated पुराने समय का
16. **Endeavour** (noun) - undertaking, enterprise, venture, pursuit, effort प्रयास
17. **Take leap** (phrase) - to take a sudden and decisive step or action to achieve something बड़ी छलांग लगाना
18. **Governing** (adjective) - ruling, commanding, regulating, directing, managing शासी

19. **Conventional** (adjective) - traditional, standard, customary, ordinary, usual
पारंपरिक
20. **Biomass** (noun) - organic matter used as a fuel, especially in a power station for the generation of electricity जीवभार
21. **Harvest** (verb) - gather, collect, accumulate, garner, reap एकत्रित करना
22. **Historically** (adverb) - traditionally, formerly, anciently, long ago, past
कालक्रमानुसार
23. **Lofty** (adjective) - ambitious, exalted, noble, grand, elevated बुलंद
24. **Charm** (noun) - appeal, allure, attraction, fascination, charisma आकर्षण
25. **Absolute** (adjective) - total, utter, complete, sheer, thorough पूर्ण
26. **Enthral** (verb) - captivate, charm, enchant, fascinate, bewitch मंत्रमुग्ध करना
27. **Lukewarm** (adjective) - indifferent, cool, half-hearted, tepid, apathetic उत्साहहीन
28. **Energy-starved** (adjective) - lacking sufficient energy or power supply ऊर्जा की कमी वाला
29. **Overcome** (verb) - surmount, defeat, conquer, beat, prevail over काबू पाना
30. **Step in** (phrasal verb) - to become involved in a difficult situation in order to help
हस्तक्षेप करना
31. **Gamble** (noun) - risk, venture, speculation, hazard, bet जुआ/जोखिम
32. **Worthwhile** (adjective) - valuable, useful, beneficial, rewarding, profitable सार्थक

Summary of the Editorial

1. Formula One (F1) is currently experiencing a **golden period** with record race attendance, high viewership, strong team finances, and rising team valuations.
2. Recent seasons have been **highly competitive**, with the 2025 Drivers' Championship decided in the final race.
3. **Lando Norris (McLaren)** won the 2025 title, finishing ahead of **Oscar Piastri** and **Max Verstappen**.
4. As the new season begins with the **Australian Grand Prix in Melbourne**, F1 is planning significant changes that may shape its future.
5. With growing global emphasis on **climate action and sustainable living**, F1's fuel-intensive racing and global travel have been criticized as environmentally outdated.
6. To address these concerns, F1 announced in **2019** a plan to achieve **net carbon zero emissions by 2030**.
7. A major step toward this goal is the introduction of a **new hybrid engine formula from 2026**.
8. The new system will split power **equally between internal combustion engines and electric motors**.
9. All cars will run on **advanced sustainable fuels**, reducing dependence on fossil fuels.
10. These fuels are produced using **carbon capture technology, municipal waste, and non-food biomass**, rather than crude oil.
11. The electric component will be powered by **energy recovered during braking**, improving efficiency.
12. Motorsport has traditionally served as a **research and development platform** for automobile technology used in commercial vehicles.
13. The new sustainability rules have attracted **major automotive companies**, including Audi, Honda, and Ford, back to the sport.
14. However, some drivers during **pre-season testing** felt the new cars were **energy-limited**, preventing them from pushing the vehicles to maximum performance.
15. The long-term success of these reforms will depend on whether F1 can **maintain thrilling racing while achieving its environmental goals**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, who were the three drivers in contention for the 2025 title until the final race?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Lando Norris, Max Verstappen, and Lewis Hamilton
 - B. Lando Norris, Oscar Piastri, and Max Verstappen
 - C. Max Verstappen, Sergio Perez, and Oscar Piastri
 - D. Lando Norris, Charles Leclerc, and Oscar Piastri
2. **How is the battery for the electric motor in the 2026 engine formula intended to be charged?**
 - A. Through rapid-charging pits during tire changes
 - B. By using excess heat from the exhaust pipes
 - C. By harvesting energy that is lost during braking
 - D. Through solar panels integrated into the car's chassis
3. **Which of the following best describes the source of the "sustainable fuels" mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. Refined crude oil treated with carbon-neutral additives
 - B. Captured carbon, municipal waste, and non-food biomass
 - C. Hydrogen extracted from desalinated seawater
 - D. Natural gas processed through electric motors
4. **What was the primary complaint from drivers during the pre-season testing of the new cars?**
 - A. The cars were too heavy to handle in slow corners
 - B. The sustainable fuel reduced the sound of the engines
 - C. They felt energy-starved and unable to push the cars to their limits
 - D. The new tires did not provide enough grip for close racing
5. **Why does the author refer to Formula One as an "anachronistic endeavour" in the current global climate?**
 - A. Because it relies on 19th-century internal combustion technology
 - B. Because it involves high fuel consumption and global travel during a climate crisis
 - C. Because the sport has seen a decline in viewing figures and valuations
 - D. Because the rules are too complex for modern viewers to understand
6. **Select the most appropriate one-word substitution for the given group of words.**
A person who lives alone and avoids the company of others
 - A. Hermit
 - B. Nomad
 - C. Pilgrim
 - D. Vagrant
7. **Select the most appropriate one-word substitution for the given group of words.**
The study of the origin and history of words
 - A. Phonology
 - B. Morphology
 - C. Etymology
 - D. Semantics
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Beat around the bush
 - A. To work very hard

- B. To avoid the main topic
C. To make a loud noise
D. To speak very quickly
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Burn the midnight oil
A. To set fire to something at night
B. To waste energy unnecessarily
C. To be absent-minded
D. To work or study late into the night
10. **Select the most appropriate passive form of the given sentence.**
The teacher is explaining the lesson.
A. The lesson has been explained by the teacher.
B. The lesson was being explained by the teacher.
C. The lesson is being explained by the teacher.
D. The lesson is explained by the teacher.
11. **Select the most appropriate option to replace the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
She insisted to go to the party despite feeling unwell.
A. for going
B. about going
C. upon gone
D. on going
12. **Select the option in which the spelling is INCORRECT.**
A. Concious
B. Necessary
C. Pronunciation
D. Recommend
13. **Select the option in which the spelling is INCORRECT.**
A. Surveillance
B. Achievment
C. Embarrassment
D. Occurrence
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The government has taken several _____ to control the rising pollution levels in the city.
A. Pleasures
B. Treasures
C. Measures
D. Leisures
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Without proper _____, even the most talented individuals may fail to reach their potential.
A. Hindrance
B. Tolerance
C. Abundance

- D. Guidance
16. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error.**
Neither the students nor the teacher (A) / were satisfied with (B) / the result of the examination (C) / No error (D)
- A. Neither the students nor the teacher
B. were satisfied with
C. the result of the examination
D. No error
17. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error.**
She is one of those women (A) / who always speaks (B) / the truth (C) / No error (D)
- A. She is one of those women
B. the truth
C. who always speaks
D. No error
18. **The sentences given below, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Select the correct sequence.**
- P. This has led to a significant increase in respiratory diseases and other health issues.
Q. Urbanization and industrialization are two major factors contributing to air pollution.
R. Governments worldwide have been implementing policies to combat this growing threat.
S. As cities expand and factories multiply, the amount of pollutants released into the atmosphere increases.
T. However, individual efforts such as using public transport and reducing waste also play a vital role.
- A. QSPRT
B. SQPRT
C. SPQRT
D. QSPTR
19. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Her eloquent speech moved the entire audience to tears.
- A. Articulate
B. Vague
C. Harsh
D. Dull
20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The scientist gave a very ambiguous explanation of his theory.
- A. Complex
B. Lucid
C. Misleading
D. Confusing

Comprehension

Marcus is a very good boy. He's a six-year-old, 32kg labrador with (1) ____ black hair, soulful brown eyes and a (2) ____ bottom. He's sensitive and food-motivated; if given the choice between a distressed person and a tasty treat, he might have a hard time picking. Oh, and don't mention guide dog school; it's a (3) ____ subject. When Marcus was a puppy, he began

training with Guide Dogs NSW, in Australia, with the expectation that he would graduate from their world-class program and match with a person who has low vision or blindness. A noble profession for a dog but not guaranteed to all who enrol. Marcus was purpose-bred at the Guide Dogs Centre in Glossodia – a small town at the foot of the Blue Mountains, 68km north-west of Sydney. In April 2020, at the start of our most recent global pandemic, when Marcus was eight weeks old, he went to live with puppy raisers Alex and Alison. At this stage, Alex says he was “tiny and funny”, with – do not repeat this to Marcus – “a stubby little face and very short legs. He was a cautious fellow, unsure of his new surroundings. Needed to be fished out of his cage by large human hands and set upright. He proved himself to be proficient (4) _____ the basics; in under two weeks he could sit, drop, stay and come when called. He was well behaved; with the exception of one hole-digging incident, there was very little mischief. No kitchen intruding, no counter surfing, no pantry raiding. One of his favourite extracurricular activities was sticking his face into a nearly empty yoghurt tub to lick it clean, though he was not always able to extract his head afterwards. For six months, Marcus did training once a week via Zoom and practised his skills every day. He was given his own bed but preferred to sleep near or on top of his foster brother, Baxter, a patient chocolate lab who has welcomed and tolerated many guide dog hopefuls in his time. Marcus was a quick learner but a slow mover. He was a (5) _____.

21. Which of the following best fits in blank (1)

- A. lustrous
- B. sempiternal
- C. inchoate
- D. lugubrious

22. Which of the following best fits in blank (2).

- A. pusillanimous
- B. otiose
- C. bodacious
- D. crepuscular

23. Which of the following best fits in blank (3).

- A. solipsistic
- B. apophthegmatic
- C. touchy
- D. omphaloskeptic

24. Which of the following best fits in blank (4).

- A. at
- B. in
- C. with
- D. for

25. Which of the following best fits in blank (5).

- A. dawdler
- B. mountebank
- C. tatterdemalion
- D. flibbertigibbet

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Lando Norris, Oscar Piastri, and Max Verstappen

The passage explicitly states that the battle went down to the last race with three drivers in contention, and "Lando Norris triumphed ahead of his teammate Oscar Piastri and Red Bull's Max Verstappen."

others are incorrect: Options A, C, and D include drivers like Hamilton, Perez, or Leclerc, who are not mentioned as title contenders in the text for the 2025 season

2. C) By harvesting energy that is lost during braking

The text specifically mentions that "The battery for the electric motor will be charged by harvesting energy lost during braking."

others are incorrect: While heat recovery (Option B) has been used in F1 history, the passage specifically identifies braking as the source for the new formula. Options A and D are not mentioned in the text at all.

3. B) Captured carbon, municipal waste, and non-food biomass

The passage states these fuels are "derived from carbon capture, municipal waste, and non-food biomass rather than from crude oil."

others are incorrect: Option A is incorrect because the passage says they are used "rather than" crude oil. Options C and D are technical alternatives in the real world but are not mentioned in this specific passage.

4. C) They felt energy-starved and unable to push the cars to their limits

The passage notes that drivers gave a "lukewarm response" because the new formula "did not allow them to push the cars to their limits at all times, as they were energy-starved."

others are incorrect: Options A, B, and D are common complaints in racing history, but the passage specifically identifies the "energy-starved" nature of the new power unit as the issue.

5. B) Because it involves high fuel consumption and global travel during a climate crisis

The text links the term "anachronistic" to F1's "fuel-guzzling machines and a global circus criss-crossing five continents 24 times a year" during a time of focus on climate goals.

others are incorrect: Option A is wrong because F1 uses modern hybrid tech. Option C contradicts the passage, which says F1 is in a "golden period" with record figures. Option D is not mentioned as a reason for the label

6. A) Hermit (noun) – A person living in solitude, often as a religious discipline. एकांतवासी

- **Nomad** (noun) – A person who does not stay long in the same place; a wanderer.

खानाबदोश

- **Pilgrim** (noun) – A person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons. तीर्थयात्री

- **Vagrant** (noun) – A person without a settled home or regular work who wanders from place to place. आवारा

7. C) Etymology (noun) – The study of the origin and history of words and their meanings. शब्द-

व्युत्पत्ति विज्ञान

- **Phonology** (noun) – The branch of linguistics that deals with systems of sounds within a language. ध्वनि विज्ञान
 - **Morphology** (noun) – The study of the forms and structure of words. रूप विज्ञान
 - **Semantics** (noun) – The branch of linguistics concerned with meaning in language. अर्थ विज्ञान
8. B) **Beat around the bush** (idiom) – To avoid coming to the main point; to talk about irrelevant matters instead of the main subject. मुद्दे से बचना / टाल-मटोल करना
9. D) **Burn the midnight oil** (idiom) – To work or study very late at night. रात भर जागकर काम करना
10. C) **The lesson is being explained by the teacher.**
 Active to Passive (Present Continuous Tense):
 Active: Subject + is/am/are + V1+ing + Object
 Passive: Object + is/am/are + being + V3 + by + Subject
 Active: The teacher is explaining the lesson.
 Passive: The lesson is being explained by the teacher.
 'has been explained' – यह Present Perfect Passive है, जो यहाँ गलत है। (This is Present Perfect Passive, incorrect here.)
 'was being explained' – यह Past Continuous Passive है, जो यहाँ गलत है। (This is Past Continuous Passive, incorrect here.)
 'is explained' – यह Simple Present Passive है, जो यहाँ गलत है। (This is Simple Present Passive, incorrect here.)
11. D) **'on going'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'insist' के बाद preposition 'on' आता है, और 'on' के बाद gerund (V+ing) का प्रयोग होता है।
 'on going' will be used because 'insist' is followed by the preposition 'on', and after 'on', a gerund (V+ing) is used. Correct sentence: She insisted on going to the party despite feeling unwell.
 'for going' – 'for' is not the correct preposition used with 'insist'; incorrect.
 'about going' – 'about' is not used with 'insist'; incorrect.
 'upon gone' – 'gone' (past participle) cannot follow a preposition in this context; incorrect.
12. A) The correct spelling of 'Concious' is '**Conscious**' which means "aware of and responding to one's surroundings". सचेत, जागरूक
- **Necessary** – correctly spelled; meaning: required or essential. आवश्यक
 - **Pronunciation** – correctly spelled; meaning: the way in which a word is pronounced. उच्चारण
 - **Recommend** – correctly spelled; meaning: to put forward with approval. सुझाना
13. B) The correct spelling of 'Achievment' is '**Achievement**' which means "a thing done successfully, typically by effort, courage, or skill". उपलब्धि
- **Surveillance** – correctly spelled; meaning: close observation, especially of a suspected person. निगरानी

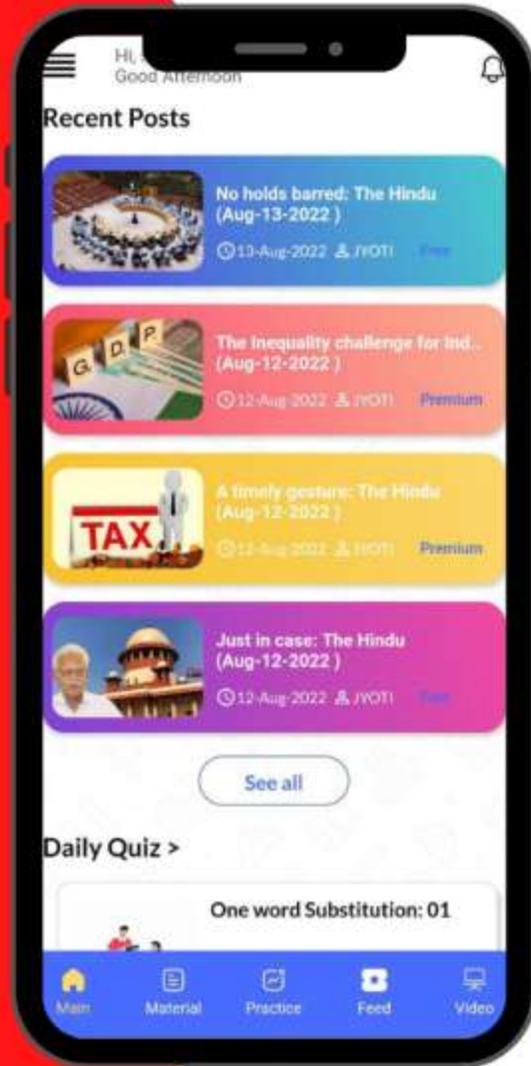
- **Embarrassment** – correctly spelled; meaning: a feeling of self-consciousness, shame, or awkwardness. शर्मिंदगी
 - **Occurrence** – correctly spelled; meaning: an incident or event. घटना
14. C) 'Measures' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'take measures' एक fixed expression है जिसका अर्थ है "कदम उठाना"। यहाँ सरकार द्वारा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए steps लेने की बात हो रही है। 'Measures' should be used because 'take measures' is a fixed expression meaning "to take steps or actions." Here, the sentence refers to the government taking actions to control rising pollution.
- **Pleasures** (noun) – a feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment. आनंद – Not appropriate in this context.
 - **Treasures** (noun) – a quantity of precious metals, gems, or other valuable objects. खज़ाना – Not appropriate in this context.
 - **Leisures** – Not a standard word form and contextually incorrect.
15. D) 'Guidance' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में यह दर्शाया जा रहा है कि उचित मार्गदर्शन के बिना प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति भी अपनी क्षमता को पूरा नहीं कर पाते। 'Guidance' should be used because the sentence indicates that without proper direction or mentorship, even talented people cannot achieve their potential. 'Guidance' means advice or direction given by someone with experience. मार्गदर्शन
- **Hindrance** (noun) – a thing that provides resistance or obstacle. बाधा – This has an opposite meaning; incorrect here.
 - **Tolerance** (noun) – the ability to accept things you dislike. सहनशीलता – Not contextually fitting.
 - **Abundance** (noun) – a very large quantity of something. प्रचुरता – Not contextually fitting.
16. B) 'were' के बदले 'was' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Neither...nor' के साथ verb, 'nor' के बाद वाले Subject के अनुसार होती है। यहाँ 'the teacher' singular है, इसलिए singular verb 'was' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'was' will be used instead of 'were' because with 'Neither...nor', the verb agrees with the subject closest to it (i.e., the subject after 'nor'). Here, 'the teacher' is singular, so the singular verb 'was' must be used.
- ☑ Correct sentence: Neither the students nor the teacher was satisfied with the result of the examination.
17. C) 'speaks' के बदले 'speak' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Relative Clause 'who always speaks' में 'who' का antecedent 'those women' (plural) है, इसलिए plural verb 'speak' का प्रयोग होगा। 'speak' will be used instead of 'speaks' because in the Relative Clause, the antecedent of 'who' is 'those women' (plural). Therefore, a plural verb 'speak' is required.
- ☑ Correct sentence: She is one of those women who always speak the truth.
18. A) QSPRT

- Sentence Q सबसे पहले आता है क्योंकि यह main topic introduce करता है। "Urbanization and industrialization" subjects हैं जो "air pollution" के कारणों (factors) के बारे में बताते हैं। यह पूरे paragraph का context set करता है।
 - Sentence S, Sentence Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "Urbanization" (cities expand) और "Industrialization" (factories multiply) को detail में explain करता है। यह बताता है कि कैसे इन दो चीजों से pollutants बढ़ते हैं।
 - Sentence P, Sentence S के बाद आता है क्योंकि "This" उन pollutants के बढ़ने (increase in pollutants) को refer करता है। यह उसका सीधा असर (result) बताता है—respiratory diseases और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएं।
 - Sentence R, Sentence P के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह स्वास्थ्य के खतरे (health threat) के समाधान की बात करता है। यह बताता है कि "Governments" इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए policies बना रही हैं।
 - Sentence T अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह "However" के साथ एक contrast (तुलना) पेश करता है। यह बताता है कि सरकार के अलावा "individual efforts" (व्यक्तिगत प्रयास) भी इस समस्या को सुलझाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।
 - Sentence Q comes first because it introduces the main idea: "Urbanization and industrialization are two major factors..." Here, these two terms are the subjects that set the theme—air pollution. This provides the foundational context.
 - Sentence S follows because it expands on the "factors" mentioned in Q. It describes the physical process—cities expanding and factories multiplying—and how they lead to an increase in atmospheric pollutants.
 - Sentence P comes next because the pronoun "This" clearly refers back to the "increase in pollutants" described in Sentence S. It explains the direct consequence of that increase: a rise in respiratory diseases and health issues.
 - Sentence R follows because it shifts from the problem (health issues) to the solution. It mentions that "Governments" are taking action by implementing policies to combat this "growing threat" mentioned in P.
 - Sentence T comes last because it uses the transition word "However" to offer a complementary perspective. It concludes the paragraph by stating that while governments act, individual actions like using public transport are also essential.
19. A) **Eloquent** (adjective) – Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing. वाक्पटु
Synonym: Articulate (adjective) – Having or showing the ability to speak fluently and coherently; expressing oneself clearly. स्पष्टवक्ता
- **Vague** (adjective) – Not clearly expressed or defined; lacking clarity. अस्पष्ट – This is an antonym of eloquent.
 - **Harsh** (adjective) – Unpleasantly rough or jarring to the senses; stern and unkind. कठोर – Unrelated to eloquent.

- **Dull** (adjective) – Lacking brightness, vividness, or interest; boring. नीरस – This is an antonym of eloquent.
20. B) **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning. अस्पष्ट
Antonym: **Lucid** (adjective) – Expressed clearly; easy to understand; showing ability to think clearly. स्पष्ट, बोधगम्य
- **Complex** (adjective) – Consisting of many different and connected parts; not easy to understand. जटिल – This is similar in meaning to ambiguous, not opposite.
 - **Misleading** (adjective) – Giving the wrong idea or impression; causing someone to have a false belief. भ्रमक – This strengthens, not opposes, the meaning of ambiguous.
 - **Confusing** (adjective) – Making it difficult to understand something; causing bewilderment. भ्रमित करने वाला – This is similar in meaning, not an antonym.
21. A) **'Lustrous'** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब चमकदार (shining/glossy) होता है, जो एक लैब्राडोर के स्वस्थ काले बालों का वर्णन करने के लिए बिल्कुल सटीक है। Sempiternal का मतलब शाश्वत (हमेशा रहने वाला) होता है। Inchoate का मतलब अधूरा या शुरुआती होता है। Lugubrious का मतलब उदास या निराशाजनक होता है, जो यहाँ बालों के लिए फिट नहीं बैठता।
- 'Lustrous' is used because it means shining, glossy, or gleaming, which perfectly describes the healthy black coat of a Labrador. Grammatically, it acts as an adjective modifying "black hair". 'Sempiternal' means eternal or unchanging, which doesn't fit hair. 'Inchoate' means just begun or not fully formed. 'Lugubrious' means looking or sounding sad and dismal.
22. C) **'Bodacious'** सही है क्योंकि यहाँ इसका इस्तेमाल मज़ाकिया और प्यार भरे अंदाज़ में किया गया है जिसका मतलब बेहतरीन, आकर्षक या गोल-मटोल होता है, जो एक प्यारे कुत्ते के वर्णन (tone) के साथ बिल्कुल सही बैठता है। Pusillanimous का मतलब डरपोक या कायर होता है। Otiose का मतलब बेकार या आलसी होता है। Crepuscular का मतलब गोधूली (twilight) में सक्रिय रहने वाले जानवर होता है, जो यहाँ गलत है।
- 'Bodacious' is used here in a humorous, affectionate way to mean excellent, admirable, or attractively plump, fitting the lighthearted tone describing a cute dog. 'Pusillanimous' means showing a lack of courage or cowardly. 'Otiose' means serving no practical purpose or lazy. 'Crepuscular' refers to animals that are active primarily in twilight, which makes no sense to describe a physical trait like a "bottom".
23. C) **'Touchy'** सही है क्योंकि "touchy subject" एक standard idiom (मुहावरा) है जिसका मतलब एक संवेदनशील विषय होता है जिस पर बात करने से बुरा लग सकता है। यहाँ मज़ाक किया गया है कि कुत्ता स्कूल से पास नहीं हो पाया, इसलिए यह उसके लिए एक संवेदनशील (touchy) विषय है। Solipsistic का मतलब सिर्फ अपने बारे में सोचने वाला होता है। Apophthegmatic का मतलब कम शब्दों में गहरी बात कहना होता है। Omphaloskeptic का मतलब सिर्फ अपने ख्यालों में खोए रहना होता है।
- 'Touchy' is used because a "touchy subject" is a standard English idiom for a sensitive topic that might cause upset or embarrassment. This perfectly fits the joke that the dog

"dropped out" of guide dog school and doesn't want to talk about it. 'Solipsistic' refers to being entirely self-centered. 'Apophtegmatic' means concise and saying a lot in a few words. 'Omphaloskeptic' means contemplating one's navel (being self-absorbed).

24. A) 'at' सही है क्योंकि "proficient at" एक standard phrase है जिसका इस्तेमाल किसी खास शारीरिक कौशल या काम (जैसे बैठना, रुकना) में निपुण (expert) होने के लिए किया जाता है। "Proficient in" का इस्तेमाल बड़े विषयों (जैसे भाषा या विज्ञान) के लिए होता है, लेकिन छोटे-छोटे actions के लिए "at" बिल्कुल सटीक है।
- 'at' is used because the phrase "proficient at" is the standard English preposition used when talking about performing a specific physical skill or task (like sitting, dropping, or staying). While "proficient in" is also correct for broader subjects (like being proficient in English or Science), "at" is the most natural and grammatically precise fit for specific basic physical actions.
25. A) **Dawdler** सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब धीमे चलने वाला, समय बर्बाद करने वाला या सुस्त इंसान (या जानवर) होता है। यह वाक्य के पिछले हिस्से "a slow mover" (धीमे चलने वाला) के साथ बिल्कुल मेल खाता है। Mountebank का मतलब धोखेबाज़ या ठग होता है। Tatterdemalion का मतलब फटे-पुराने कपड़े पहनने वाला होता है। Flibbertigibbet का मतलब बहुत ज़्यादा बातूनी या चंचल व्यक्ति होता है।
- 'Dawdler' is used because it directly means someone who moves slowly, wastes time, or takes their time. This perfectly matches the preceding sentence which describes him as "a slow mover." 'Mountebank' is a person who deceives others to take their money. 'Tatterdemalion' is a person dressed in ragged clothing. 'Flibbertigibbet' is a frivolous, flighty, or excessively talkative person.



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