

History's greatest lesson: Transform yourself

The **vast expanse** of human history **is** not **merely** a **catalogue** of past events; it is a dynamic and evolving **narrative** of change. Across centuries, it **unfolds** as a sequence of moments — some similar, others **strikingly** different - that together shape the story of human **civilisation**. These moments are more than dates or **isolated** incidents; they **reflect** the actions, choices, and experiences of individuals and communities. **Preserved** through oral traditions, **inscriptions**, coins, **pictographs**, and written records, history consistently reveals one **enduring** truth: it is fundamentally a record of transformation.

This **process** of transformation **operates** at every level of human existence. Civilisations rise and decline, nations grow and **adapt**, cities **flourish** or **fade**, and even small communities **undergo** constant change. **At the centre of** these **developments** are individuals whose lives **mark** critical turning points. Again and again, history **demonstrates** that meaningful societal change often begins with personal transformation. A closer look reveals a common pattern — deep **reflection**, followed by **realisation**, and ultimately a firm **resolve** to change. This sequence has repeatedly **led to profound** moral and spiritual growth, influencing not just individuals but entire societies.

The **story** of Saint Valmiki **illustrates** this power of inner change. Once a robber who **preyed** on travellers, he lived without questioning the morality of his actions. However, an **encounter** with **sages** forced him to **confront** a difficult truth: **the burden** of his **sins** **would** be his alone. This realisation **sparked** a deep transformation within him. **Renouncing** his past, he evolved into a **compassionate** sage and went on to **compose** the Ramayana, a timeless epic celebrating **righteousness** and **virtue**.

A similar **journey** of transformation **is evident** in the life of Gautam Buddha. His encounters with illness, old age, and death **prompted** him to **reflect** deeply **on** human suffering. This **reflection** led him to **seek** answers, ultimately discovering a path to **liberation**. His personal awakening became a universal message that continues to guide millions. Emperor Ashoka's transformation after the Kalinga war further **reinforces** this theme. **Witnessing** the **devastation** caused by his **conquest**, he recognised the **futility** of violence and **embraced** peace and dharma, reshaping both his life and his empire.

Similarly, Mahatma Gandhi's transformation began with an act of **humiliation** when he was thrown off a train in South Africa. That experience **awakened** his sense of **dignity** and justice, leading him to dedicate his life to India's freedom. His personal resolve ultimately **mobilised** an entire nation.

These examples **highlight** a powerful truth: **lasting** change begins within. Reflection **gives rise to** awareness, awareness leads to determination, and determination **results in** meaningful action. Through this process, individuals **transcend** their limitations and inspire others, creating a **ripple effect** that transforms society. However, such transformation is not easy. The greatest barrier often lies within — **resistance** to change, **complacency**, or lack of **will**. Yet, in a world filled with uncertainty, **the need** for inner transformation **is** more urgent than ever. True fulfilment can only be achieved by **aligning** one's actions **with** higher values. Change begins with the individual. Ultimately, the **responsibility** for a better world **rests with** each of us, as even small personal changes can create **far-reaching** impact. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Vast** (adjective) – immense, expansive, colossal, mammoth, enormous विशाल
2. **Expanse** (noun) – stretch, area, extent, sweep, breadth विस्तार
3. **Merely** (adverb) – simply, purely, only, just, barely केवल
4. **Catalogue** (noun) – inventory, record, register, index, archive सूची/संग्रह
5. **Narrative** (noun) – chronicle, account, story, report, recital वृत्तांत/कथा
6. **Unfold** (verb) – reveal, disclose, unravel, expand, evolve सामने आना/खुलना
7. **Strikingly** (adverb) – remarkably, conspicuously, noticeably, significantly, amazingly आश्चर्यजनक रूप से
8. **Civilisation** (noun) – culture, society, advancement, refinement, lifestyle सभ्यता
9. **Isolated** (adjective) – detached, separate, solitary, secluded, remote अलग-थलग
10. **Reflect** (verb) – manifest, indicate, demonstrate, reveal, display दर्शाना
11. **Preserve** (verb) – conserve, maintain, sustain, uphold, protect सुरक्षित रखना
12. **Inscription** (noun) – words or text written or carved on a surface, especially on stone, metal, or monuments शिलालेख
13. **Pictograph** (noun) – visual representation of data using pictures or symbols चित्रलिपि
14. **Enduring** (adjective) – persistent, lasting, abiding, perennial, permanent स्थायी/चिरस्थायी
15. **Adapt** (verb) – adjust, modify, conform, acclimatize, accommodate अनुकूल बनाना
16. **Flourish** (verb) – thrive, prosper, bloom, burgeon, succeed फलना-फूलना
17. **Fade** (verb) – wither, wane, decline, vanish, dissolve धुंधला पड़ना
18. **Undergo** (verb) – experience, endure, suffer, sustain, withstand अनुभव करना/गुजरना
19. **At the centre of** (phrase) – to be the main or most important part of something केंद्र में होना
20. **Development** (noun) – evolution, progression, growth, expansion, advancement विकास
21. **Mark** (verb) – characterize, distinguish, denote, indicate, signal चिह्नित करना
22. **Demonstrate** (verb) – exhibit, manifest, prove, show, illustrate प्रदर्शित करना
23. **Reflection** (noun) – contemplation, meditation, deliberation, thought, musing चिंतन/विचार
24. **Realisation** (noun) – awareness, understanding, recognition, comprehension, epiphany एहसास
25. **Resolve** (noun) – determination, tenacity, firmness, willpower, decision संकल्प
26. **Lead to** (phrasal verb) – to result in or cause something to happen कारण बनना/ले जाना
27. **Profound** (adjective) – deep, intense, insightful, fundamental, extreme गहरा/प्रगाढ़

28. **Illustrate** (verb) – exemplify, demonstrate, depict, elucidate, clarify स्पष्ट करना/उदाहरण देना
29. **Prey** (verb) – exploit, victimize, hunt, plunder, ravage शिकार करना/लूटपाट करना
30. **Encounter** (noun) – meeting, confrontation, collision, brush, rendezvous मुठभेड़/मुलाकात
31. **Sage** (noun) – ascetic, hermit, philosopher, scholar, savant ऋषि/मुनि
32. **Confront** (verb) – face, tackle, encounter, defy, oppose सामना करना
33. **Sin** (noun) – transgression, vice, iniquity, offense, misdeed पाप
34. **Spark** (verb) – ignite, trigger, stimulate, kindle, provoke चिंगारी देना/शुरू करना
35. **Renounce** (verb) – abjure, relinquish, abandon, forsake, repudiate त्यागना
36. **Compassionate** (adjective) – benevolent, humane, merciful, kind, empathetic दयालु
37. **Compose** (verb) – create, write, draft, pen, construct रचना करना
38. **Righteousness** (noun) – virtue, morality, integrity, rectitude, probity नैतिकता/सच्चाई
39. **Virtue** (noun) – merit, excellence, morality, goodness, worth गुण
40. **Evident** (adjective) – apparent, obvious, manifest, patent, clear प्रत्यक्ष/स्पष्ट
41. **Prompt** (verb) – provoke, incite, stimulate, induce, spur प्रेरित करना
42. **Reflect on** (phrasal verb) – to think carefully and deeply about something विचार करना
43. **Seek** (verb) – search, pursue, hunt, explore, solicit खोजना
44. **Liberation** (noun) – emancipation, salvation, freedom, release, delivery मुक्ति
45. **Reinforce** (verb) – strengthen, bolster, fortify, support, underpin सुदृढ़ करना
46. **Witness** (verb) – observe, perceive, view, behold, notice गवाह बनना/देखना
47. **Devastation** (noun) – destruction, havoc, ruin, wreckage, desolation तबाही
48. **Conquest** (noun) – victory, subjugation, triumph, mastery, takeover विजय/जीत
49. **Futility** (noun) – uselessness, pointlessness, vanity, worthlessness, inefficacy निरर्थकता
50. **Embrace** (verb) – adopt, accept, welcome, espouse, hug अपनाना
51. **Humiliation** (noun) – indignity, insult, disgrace, shame, dishonor अपमान
52. **Awaken** (verb) – arouse, kindle, stimulate, evoke, waken जगाना/जागृत करना
53. **Dignity** (noun) – the state of being worthy of respect and honor गरिमा/मर्यादा
54. **Mobilise** (verb) – assemble, marshal, rally, organize, deploy संगठित करना
55. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, stress, underline, accentuate, feature मुख्य रूप से दिखाना
56. **Lasting** (adjective) – permanent, durable, enduring, eternal, perpetual स्थायी
57. **Give rise to** (phrase) – to cause something to happen or exist उत्पन्न करना

58. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – to have a particular effect or outcome परिणाम होना
59. **Transcend** (verb) – surpass, exceed, outdo, eclipse, surmount से ऊपर उठना
60. **Ripple effect** (noun) – a situation where one event causes a series of other events तरंग प्रभाव
61. **Resistance** (noun) – opposition, defiance, refusal, hindrance, obstruction प्रतिरोध
62. **Complacency** (noun) – self-satisfaction, smugness, apathy, laxity, contentment आत्मसंतुष्टि
63. **Will** (noun) – determination, volition, desire, resolution, intent इच्छाशक्ति
64. **Align** (with) (verb) – to agree with or support a particular system or idea के अनुरूप होना
65. **Far-reaching** (adjective) – extensive, widespread, sweeping, significant, broad दूरगामी

Summary of the Editorial

1. History is not just a record of events but a continuous process of transformation.
2. It reflects human actions, choices, and experiences across time.
3. Historical records show that change is constant in civilizations, nations, and communities.
4. Transformation occurs at both collective and individual levels.
5. Major societal changes often begin with personal transformation.
6. A common pattern in transformation is reflection, realization, and determination.
7. Personal change leads to moral and spiritual growth.
8. The story of Valmiki shows how inner realization can turn a criminal into a sage.
9. Gautam Buddha's transformation arose from reflecting on human suffering.
10. His awakening provided a universal path that still guides humanity.
11. Ashoka transformed after witnessing the destruction of the Kalinga war.
12. He abandoned violence and embraced peace and dharma.
13. Gandhi's transformation began with personal humiliation and led to a national movement.
14. Inner change creates a ripple effect that influences society.
15. True change begins within individuals, and even small personal efforts can shape a better world.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following best describes the common pattern of transformation identified in the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Conquest, colonization, and eventual political decline.
 - B. Personal gain, accumulation of wealth, and social status.
 - C. Deep reflection, realization, and a firm resolve to change.
 - D. Documentation of history through coins and inscriptions.
2. **Consider the following statements based on the passage:**
 - A. Saint Valmiki's transformation began when he realized he alone would bear the burden of his sins.
 - B. Emperor Ashoka embraced peace and dharma immediately before the Kalinga war began.
 - C. Mahatma Gandhi's sense of justice was awakened by an act of humiliation in South Africa.
 - D. Which of the statements given above are CORRECT?
 - A. Only 1 and 2
 - B. Only 2 and 3
 - C. Only 1 and 3
 - D. All are correct
3. **Identify whether the following evaluations are True (T) or False (F) based on the passage:**
 1. The passage suggests that the greatest barrier to personal transformation is usually external circumstances.
 2. History is described fundamentally as a record of transformation preserved through various records.
 - A. 1-T, 2-T
 - B. 1-F, 2-T
 - C. 1-T, 2-F
 - D. 1-F, 2-F
4. **What can be inferred about the author's view on the relationship between the individual and society?**
 - A. Individuals are helpless against the dynamic and evolving narrative of history.
 - B. Societal change is an automatic process that happens regardless of individual choices.
 - C. Personal transformation creates a ripple effect that can eventually transform entire societies.
 - D. Small personal changes are insignificant compared to the rise and decline of civilizations.
5. **According to the passage, how did Gautam Buddha's personal reflection lead to a "universal message"?**
 - A. By documenting the history of civilizations in the Ramayana.
 - B. By seeking and discovering a path to liberation after reflecting on human suffering.
 - C. By conquering nations and then enforcing a code of dharma on his subjects.
 - D. By primarily focusing on oral traditions and pictographs to spread his ideas.
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentence parts (P, Q, R, S) between the fixed sentences S1 and S6 to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph.**

S1: When I was on dialysis, I had absolutely no hopes or plans for the future because of my uncertain lifespan.

P. For example, going to university was never an option, and the college course for my dream job wouldn't fit around my gruelling treatment schedule.

Q. However, receiving this new kidney completely transformed my outlook, giving me such a massive lust for life that I couldn't slow down.

R. Driven by this new energy, I decided straight after the transplant to go back to college and get my grades up for university.

S. By the autumn of that very same year, I had successfully made it to Chester to study criminal justice.

S6: It felt amazing because, for the first time, I felt I could do anything I put my mind to, just like a normal person.

A. Q, P, R, S

B. P, R, S, Q

C. Q, S, P, R

D. P, Q, R, S

7. **Choose the option which is similar in meaning to the underlined word.**

He is a person who understands his obligations and attends to them

A. Responsibilities

B. Interests

C. Tasks

D. Alternatives

8. **Choose the option which is similar in meaning to the underlined word.**

I hope you are not going to abandon your project.

A. Cherish

B. Support

C. Accede to

D. Forsake

9. **Choose the option that has an error in the sentence.**

A bigger budget has been set aside for this years marketing campaign in Asia.

A. A bigger budget

B. has been set aside

C. for this years

D. marketing campaign in Asia

10. **Identify Spot the error in the given sentence.**

"Had I knew the answer, I would have raised my hand."

A. Had I

B. knew the answer

C. I would have

D. raised my hand

11. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:**

The hikers finally emerged ___ the dense forest just before sunset.

A. into

B. out of

C. across

D. beyond

12. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:

The CEO's sudden resignation sent ____ through the corporate world.

- A. tremors
- B. giggles
- C. anecdotes
- D. whispers

13. Choose the correctly spelt word:

- A. Accommodate
- B. Accomodate
- C. Accomadate
- D. Accommodet

14. Choose the correct one-word substitution for the italicized phrase.

"The country plunged into chaos after it was thrown into a state of political instability characterized by the removal of a leader by force."

- A. Revolution
- B. Insurrection
- C. Coup
- D. Rebellion

15. Which term describes a person who is overly self-centered?

- A. Altruist
- B. Narcissist
- C. Philanthropist
- D. Optimist

16. Which of the following options is NOT one of the meanings of the homonym "medium"?

- A. A channel or system of communication or information
- B. The lowest scale in an evaluation
- C. A substance through which something is transmitted
- D. A person who claims to communicate with spirits

17. What is the antonym of "Derelict"?

- A. Dilapidated
- B. Attentive
- C. Deserted
- D. Ruined

18. Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph:

P. Its expansive plains and rich soil, perfect for farming and grazing, drew them in.

Q. A surge of settlers started to go west over the American continent in the 19th century.

R. Their difficult voyage was motivated by the prospect of a fresh life and inexpensive land.

S. This large-scale migration permanently altered the region's culture and geography.

- A. R, Q, P, S
- B. P, R, Q, S
- C. S, R, P, Q
- D. Q, R, P, S

19. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Direct Speech.**

The interviewer asked me why I had left my previous job.

- A. The interviewer said, "Why did you leave your previous job?"
- B. The interviewer said, "Why you have left your previous job?"
- C. The interviewer said, "Why you had left your previous job?"
- D. The interviewer asked me, "Why you left your previous job?"

20. **Choose the correctly spelt word:**

- A. Guarantee
- B. Guaranty
- C. Guarentee
- D. Guarantie

Comprehension

The moonboots worn by astronauts on the Artemis missions will need to protect their wearers from difficult terrain and extreme temperatures, but their most memorable role will be the prints they leave behind. It is one of the most enduring images of the Apollo space era – a lone, shallow (1) ___ pressed (2) ___ the grey, dusty soil of the lunar surface. Bars of compacted regolith (3) ___ horizontally across, formed by the grips on the sole of astronaut Buzz Aldrin's boot. Now (4) ___ as one of the first footprints a human has ever left on another world, it is a (5) ___ symbol of human endeavour. In reality, the print is just one of hundreds left by the 12 astronauts who set foot on the Moon between 1969 and 1972. And, as far as we know, those prints are still there to this day. Without wind or rain to erode them away, they will remain on the surface for millions of years. Nasa is now preparing to send a new crop of astronauts to the Moon's South Pole with its Artemis missions, there could be another set of footprints making their indelible mark on the lunar surface.

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

- A. capsule
- B. crescent
- C. trench
- D. lozenge

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

- A. in
- B. against
- C. beneath
- D. into

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

- A. align
- B. streak
- C. hover
- D. radiate

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

- A. illegible
- B. telescopic
- C. encrypted

D. unmistakable

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

A. potent

B. gravitational

C. kinetic

D. sovereign

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) **Deep reflection, realization, and a firm resolve to change.**

The passage explicitly identifies this pattern as "deep reflection, followed by realisation, and ultimately a firm resolve to change."

- Incorrect: The passage focuses on moral growth rather than "conquest, colonization, and eventual political decline."
- Incorrect: The passage highlights figures who renounced wealth, whereas this option suggests the "accumulation of wealth."
- Incorrect: The passage describes these as tools to "preserve" history, not the "common pattern" of how people transform.

2. C) **Only 1 and 3.**

- Statement 1 is CORRECT: The passage says Valmiki faced the truth that "the burden of his sins would be his alone," which sparked his change.
- Statement 3 is CORRECT: The passage confirms Gandhi's journey began with "an act of humiliation when he was thrown off a train in South Africa."
- Statement 2 is INCORRECT: Ashoka transformed "after the Kalinga war" and after "witnessing the devastation," not before the war.

3. B) **1-F, 2-T.**

- Statement 1 is FALSE: The passage states, "The greatest barrier often lies within — resistance to change, complacency, or lack of will." (Internal, not external).
- Statement 2 is TRUE: The passage states history "is fundamentally a record of transformation" preserved through "oral traditions, inscriptions, coins..."

4. C) **Personal transformation creates a ripple effect that can eventually transform entire societies.**

The passage states that personal changes create a "ripple effect that transforms society."

- Incorrect: The passage says individuals "shape the story," while this option says they are "helpless" against it.
- Incorrect: The passage claims change depends on "choices," while this option says it is an "automatic process."
- Incorrect: The final line of the passage states "even small personal changes can create far-reaching impact," contradicting this option.

5. B) **By seeking and discovering a path to liberation after reflecting on human suffering.**

The passage confirms he reflected on suffering, "ultimately discovering a path to liberation," which became his universal message.

- Incorrect: The passage attributes the "composition of the Ramayana" specifically to Saint Valmiki, not to Buddha.
- Incorrect: The passage describes the act of "conquest" and then embracing peace as the journey of Emperor Ashoka, not Buddha.

- Incorrect: The passage lists these as general methods to preserve all history, but does not link them to the specific source of Buddha's message.

6. D) **Correct Sequence: Option d (P-Q-R-S)**

D) Sentence P, S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में "no hopes or plans" (भविष्य के लिए कोई उम्मीद या योजना न होने) की बात की गई है, और P "For example" (उदाहरण के लिए) का उपयोग करके उन बर्बाद योजनाओं (जैसे यूनिवर्सिटी न जा पाना) के विशिष्ट उदाहरण देता है।

Sentence Q, Sentence P के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह "However" (हालाँकि) शब्द के साथ कहानी में एक नया मोड़ (turning point) लाता है। यह P में बताई गई निराशा से हटकर नई किडनी के कारण जीवन जीने की नई चाहत ("lust for life") की ओर ले जाता है।

Sentence R, Sentence Q के बाद आएगा क्योंकि वाक्यांश "Driven by this new energy" (इस नई ऊर्जा से प्रेरित होकर) सीधे Q में बताई गई जीने की नई चाहत से जुड़ता है। यह बताता है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप उसने तुरंत क्या कार्रवाई की (कॉलेज वापस जाने का निर्णय)।

Sentence S, Sentence R के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह R में लिए गए निर्णय का परिणाम (outcome) बताता है। R कहता है कि वह यूनिवर्सिटी जाना चाहती थी, और S पुष्टि करता है कि उसी साल शरद ऋतु (autumn) में वह पढ़ने के लिए चेस्टर (Chester) पहुंच गई।

Sentence S6, Sentence S के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह अंतिम भावनात्मक निष्कर्ष (emotional conclusion) है, जो S में वर्णित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के बाद "normal" (सामान्य) महसूस करने की अद्भुत खुशी को व्यक्त करता है।

- Sentence P comes immediately after S1 because S1 introduces the general idea of having "no hopes or plans," and P uses the phrase "For example" to provide specific instances of those ruined plans (no university, no dream job).
- Sentence Q follows Sentence P because it introduces a sharp turning point using the word "However." It shifts the narrative from the hopelessness described in P to the sudden "lust for life" brought on by the new kidney.
- Sentence R follows Sentence Q because the phrase "Driven by this new energy" directly connects to the newfound "lust for life" mentioned in Q. It details the immediate academic action she took as a result.
- Sentence S follows Sentence R because it provides the chronological outcome of the decision made in R. R states she wanted to get her grades up, and S confirms she successfully made it to Chester by "the autumn of that very same year."
- Sentence S6 follows Sentence S because it acts as the final emotional conclusion, reflecting on how amazing it felt to achieve the goals set in S and finally feel "normal."

7. A) **Obligations** (noun) – Duties, responsibilities, commitments, moral or legal duties. कर्तव्य

Synonym: **Responsibilities** (noun) – Duties, obligations, accountability, charge. जिम्मेदारी

- **Interests** (noun) – Concerns, hobbies, advantages, benefits. रुचि
- **Tasks** (noun) – Jobs, assignments, pieces of work to be done. कार्य
- **Alternatives** (noun) – Choices, options, substitutes. विकल्प

8. D) **Abandon** (verb) – To leave completely, give up, desert, forsake. त्याग देना

Synonym: **Forsake** (verb) – To leave behind, renounce, desert, give up. छोड़ देना

- **Cherish** (verb) – To value deeply, treasure, hold dear. संजोना
- **Support** (verb) – To help, assist, back, uphold. समर्थन करना
- **Accede to** (verb) – To agree to, consent, comply with. सहमत होना

9. C) **for this years**

'this years' के बदले 'this year's' होगा क्योंकि यहाँ possessive form चाहिए, न कि plural; अभियान इस साल का है, कई सालों का नहीं; जैसे— this year's plan.

- 'this year's' will be used instead of 'this years' because we need a possessive noun to show ownership, and the correct form is year + 's.

10. B) **knew the answer**

'knew' के बदले 'known' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Had I से शुरू होने वाला वाक्य Third Conditional (inverted form) है, जिसमें structure होता है Had + subject + past participle; जैसे— Had I known the truth, I would have acted differently.

- 'known' will be used instead of 'knew' because in conditional inversion, the verb must be in past participle form after Had; Like— Had he seen the sign, he would have stopped.

11. B) **'Out of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में hikers के घने जंगल से बाहर निकलने की क्रिया बताई गई है। यहाँ emerged क्रिया किसी बंद या घिरे हुए स्थान से बाहर आने का संकेत देती है, और dense forest उसी बंद स्थान को दर्शाता है। इसलिए "emerged out of the dense forest" सबसे सटीक और व्याकरणिक रूप से सही प्रयोग है।

- 'Out of' should be used because the sentence describes the action of the hikers coming out from within a confined or enclosed place. The verb emerged naturally takes out of to indicate movement from inside the dense forest to the outside. Hence, "out of" is the most appropriate preposition here.

12. A) **'Tremors'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक स्थापित मुहावरेदार अभिव्यक्ति है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी घटना का व्यापक और गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ना। यहाँ CEO के अचानक इस्तीफ़े ने पूरे corporate world में चिंता, अस्थिरता और प्रभाव की लहरें पैदा कीं, जिसे "sent tremors through" से सही ढंग से व्यक्त किया जाता है। इसलिए, "tremors" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

- 'Tremors' should be used because it is an idiomatic expression indicating a widespread and serious impact. The CEO's sudden resignation caused shock and instability across the corporate world, which is accurately conveyed by the phrase "sent tremors through." Thus, "tremors" is the most appropriate choice.

13. A) The correctly spelt word is "**Accommodate**", which means to provide lodging or adjust to someone's needs समायोजित करना / ठहराने की व्यवस्था करना।14. C) **Coup** (noun) – A sudden and forceful removal of a political leader or government तख्तापलट

- **Revolution** (noun) – A large-scale and often violent change in government or social order क्रांति
- **Insurrection** (noun) – A violent uprising against authority विद्रोह
- **Rebellion** (noun) – An act of resistance against established authority बगावत

15. B) **Narcissist** (noun) – A person who is overly self-centered and excessively concerned with themselves आत्ममुग्ध/अत्यधिक आत्मकेन्द्रित व्यक्ति

- **Altruist** (noun) – A person who shows selfless concern for others परोपकारी
- **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who donates money or help for the welfare of others दानवीर
- **Optimist** (noun) – A person who tends to expect positive outcomes आशावादी

16. B) **The lowest scale in an evaluation**

medium के अर्थ होते हैं — संचार का माध्यम, ऐसा पदार्थ जिसके माध्यम से कुछ संचारित हो, और ऐसा व्यक्ति जो आत्माओं से संपर्क करने का दावा करता है।
लेकिन किसी मूल्यांकन में सबसे निचला स्तर medium का अर्थ नहीं है (यह आमतौर पर low कहलाता है)। इसलिए यही गलत विकल्प है।

- The word medium can mean a channel of communication, a substance through which something is transmitted, or a person who claims to communicate with spirits.

It does not mean the lowest level in an evaluation — hence that option is correct.

17. B) **Derelict** (adjective) – Neglected, abandoned, run-down, dilapidated. उपेक्षित

Antonym: Attentive (adjective) – Careful, watchful, alert, diligent. सतर्क

- **Dilapidated** (adjective) – In a state of disrepair, ruined, decayed. जर्जर
- **Deserted** (adjective) – Abandoned, empty, forsaken. सुनसान
- **Ruined** (adjective) – Destroyed, damaged, devastated. नष्ट

18. D) **Q, R, P, S**

A surge of settlers started to go west over the American continent in the 19th century Their difficult voyage was motivated by the prospect of a fresh life and inexpensive land Its expansive plains and rich soil, perfect for farming and grazing, drew them in This large-scale migration permanently altered the region's culture and geography.

Sentence Q comes first because it introduces the main event of the paragraph — the westward movement of settlers in the 19th century. “A surge of settlers” is the noun (subject) and “started” is the verb showing the beginning of the action. This sentence sets the historical context.

Sentence R follows Q because it explains the reason behind this migration. The pronoun “Their” refers back to the settlers mentioned in Q, creating a clear link. The verb phrase “was motivated” shows cause, explaining why they undertook the difficult journey.

Sentence P comes after R because it describes what specifically attracted them. The pronoun “Its” refers to the western region or land implied in Q. “drew” is the verb showing attraction. This sentence gives additional details about the land’s qualities.

Sentence S comes last because it presents the final impact of the migration. “This large-scale migration” refers back to the entire movement described earlier. The verb “altered” shows the long-term consequence. Therefore, it works as a concluding statement.

- Sentence Q सबसे पहले आता है क्योंकि यह main event introduce करता है — 19वीं सदी में settlers का west की ओर जाना। “A surge of settlers” subject है और “started” verb है। यह context set करता है।
- Sentence R, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि “Their” pronoun settlers को refer करता है। यह उनकी journey का reason बताता है। “was motivated” verb cause दिखाता है।
- Sentence P, R के बाद आता है क्योंकि “Its” pronoun उस western land को refer करता है। “drew” verb attraction दिखाता है। यह बताता है कि land ने उन्हें क्यों आकर्षित किया।
- Sentence S अंत में आता है क्योंकि यह final impact बताता है। “This large-scale migration” पूरे movement को refer करता है और “altered” verb result दिखाता है।

19. A) **The interviewer said, "Why did you leave your previous job?"**

Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलते समय Reported Question को Direct Speech में Wh-question के रूप में बदला जाता है। Indirect वाक्य में “The interviewer asked me” Reporting Verb है और “why”

had left my previous job” Reported Speech है। Direct Speech में बदलते समय Past Perfect (had left) को Simple Past (did leave) में बदला जाता है, Pronoun I → you हो जाता है और प्रश्नवाचक क्रम अपनाया जाता है।

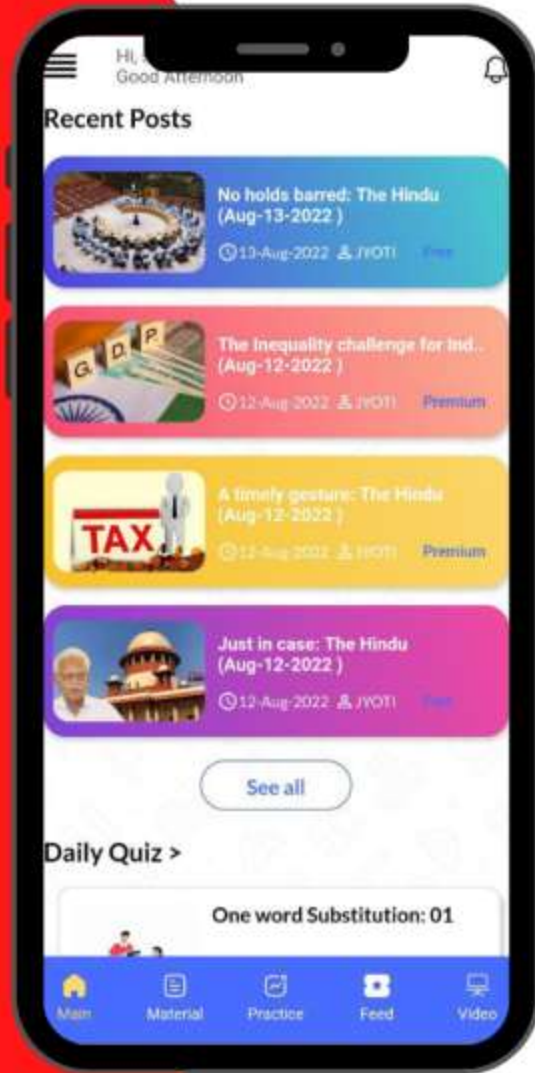
- To change a sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech, a reported question is converted back into a direct question using the correct auxiliary verb and question order. In this case, “why I had left my previous job” changes to “Why did you leave your previous job?”, with the pronoun adjusted accordingly.
20. A) The correctly spelt word is “**Guarantee**”, which means a formal assurance or promise that something will be done or will happen गारंटी / आश्वासन।
21. D) [**lozenge**] सही है क्योंकि यह एक आकार (shape) है जो आयताकार (rectangular) या डायमंड जैसा होता है लेकिन उसके किनारे थोड़े गोल होते हैं। अपोलो अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों के जूतों के निशान बिल्कुल इसी आकार के थे। Capsule का मतलब एक छोटा डिब्बा (जैसे दवाई) या अंतरिक्ष यान का हिस्सा (space capsule) होता है। Crescent का मतलब आधे चाँद (हंसिया) का आकार होता है। Trench का मतलब एक लंबी और गहरी खाई होता है, जो पैरों के निशान से बहुत बड़ी होती है।
- [lozenge] is correct because a "lozenge" is a diamond or rectangular shape with slightly rounded edges, which perfectly describes the specific visual shape of the famous Apollo astronaut footprint. Capsule is a small case, container, or the compartment of a spacecraft. Crescent is the curved sickle shape of a waxing or waning moon. Trench is a long, narrow ditch in the ground, which is much larger and deeper than a footprint.
22. D) **into**] सही है क्योंकि यह preposition गति (motion) को दर्शाता है जब कोई चीज़ दबाव के साथ किसी सतह के अंदर धंसती है (जैसे मिट्टी में जूतों का धंसना - pressed into)। In का मतलब किसी चीज़ के पहले से अंदर होना (स्थिरता) है। Against का मतलब किसी चीज़ के सहारे या उसके विपरीत दबाव डालना है। Beneath का मतलब किसी चीज़ के नीचे होना है।
- [into] is correct because it is the preposition used to express motion or action that results in physical penetration or making an indentation (the boot was pressed into the soil). In indicates being enclosed inside something already (static position). Against implies physical pressure resting on a surface, but lacks the meaning of sinking downward. Beneath means underneath or lower than someth
23. B) [**streak**] सही है क्योंकि क्रिया (verb) के रूप में इसका मतलब किसी सतह पर धारियां या लकीरें बनाना (form lines/marks) होता है। जूतों के तलवे की डिज़ाइन के कारण मिट्टी पर जो आड़ी (horizontal) लाइनें बनीं, उनके लिए यह बिल्कुल सटीक शब्द है। Align का मतलब चीज़ों को एक सीधी रेखा में रखना होता है। Radiate का मतलब किसी एक केंद्र से चारों ओर फैलना (जैसे प्रकाश) होता है। Hover का मतलब हवा में एक ही जगह मंडराना होता है।
- [streak] is correct because as a verb, it means to cover a surface with lines or marks. The grips on the sole of the boot created horizontal lines (bars of regolith) that streak across the footprint. Align means to place or arrange things in a straight line. Radiate means to spread outwards in all directions from a central point. Hover means to remain floating or suspended in one place in the air.
24. D) [**unmistakable**] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब है जिसे पहचानने में कोई गलती न हो सके या जो बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो (easily recognizable)। यह पदचिह्न इंसान के अंतरिक्ष सफर की एक ऐसी निशानी है जिसे कोई भी आसानी से पहचान सकता है। Illegible का मतलब वह लिखावट है जो इतनी खराब या

धुंधली हो कि उसे पढ़ा न जा सके। Telescopic का मतलब दूरबीन से जुड़ा हुआ होता है। Encrypted का मतलब कोड भाषा में छिपा हुआ (कोडेड) होता है।

- [unmistakable] is correct because it means impossible to mistake, easily recognizable, or very distinctive. The footprint is an iconic, widely recognized image of space exploration. Illegible means not clear enough to be read (strictly used for bad handwriting or faded text). Telescopic refers to having parts that slide into one another or relating to a telescope. Encrypted means concealed in a secret code.

25. A) [potent] सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब बहुत शक्तिशाली, प्रभावशाली या असरदार (powerful) होता है। चाँद पर पैरों के निशान इंसानी कोशिशों का एक बहुत ही प्रभावशाली (potent) प्रतीक (symbol) हैं। Gravitational का मतलब गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल (gravity) से जुड़ा हुआ होता है। Kinetic का मतलब गति (motion) से जुड़ा हुआ होता है। Sovereign का मतलब सर्वोच्च सत्ता या स्वतंत्र (जैसे कोई देश या राजा) होता है।

- [potent] is correct because it means having great power, influence, or effect. The footprint is a highly powerful and effective (potent) symbol of human achievement. Gravitational refers to the physical force of gravity. Kinetic relates to energy resulting from motion. Sovereign means possessing supreme or ultimate power, usually referring to an independent ruler or nation.



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