

Stuttering Starmer: On the Labour leadership crisis

The **fragmentation** of the electorate might **make** the U.K. **ungovernable**

U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer is facing an **unprecedented** challenge to the **tenability** of his role after the Labour Party lost a series of elections across the country, **ceding ground to** both the left and the right. The **mild-mannered** Mr. Starmer is the fifth head of government, since the 2016 Brexit **referendum**, to face such a serious loss of confidence in his leadership. Matters reached a head after Labour lost 1,100 English council seats including in its **bastions**, the Midlands and northern England. Far-right party Reform UK **swept** at least 1,400 seats, many in areas that had until now been the **mainstay** of Labour or their principal opposition, the Conservatives. According to some **projections**, Reform has gained the largest vote share in the recent election, at 26%, **followed** by the Greens at 18%, and then a near-tie between Labour and the Conservatives at approximately 17%. This election **result** might well **be** the clearest indication of the end of more than a century of two-party **dominance**. That the latest **setback** to Labour **came** on Mr. Starmer's watch **bodes ill** for his **continuation** in the Prime Minister's seat, especially since close to 100 of his party's 403 MPs have **called for** him to **step down**, and no fewer than five Ministers have resigned. Among those said to be **angling for** the **throne** are Andy Burnham, the Mayor of Greater Manchester, Angela Rayner, former Deputy Prime Minister, and Ed Miliband, Energy Secretary.

Whoever the winner, and whatever the further **twists and turns** that **unfold** on Downing Street until the next general election, not **likely** until 2029, one **inference** that it would be safe to make from the **revolving door** at the Prime Minister's office **is** that the long shadow of Brexit continues to **haunt** the U.K. Some argue that Brexit truly **hastened** the **dawn** of multi-party democracy in the U.K. after it led in the 2024 election to some of the core supporters of the Leave campaign – primarily from the Conservatives – moving to Reform on the right and those of the Remain campaign – primarily from Labour – migrating to the Green Party on the left. Including the Liberal Democrats, therefore, the voting population has now **splintered along the lines** of five parties, while the core differentiation still relates to voters' views on being part of the European Union. With the global mood of **nativist** populism **sweeping** across nations, this **splintering** of the U.K. electorate **has** made it **a low hanging fruit for the likes** of anti-immigrant **ideologues** such as Nigel Farage of Reform. **Meanwhile**, every new prime ministerial **candidate** walking through the doors at Number 10 **is** faced with the **unenviable** challenge of a weak and **factionalised** support base, yet is required to produce **robust** answers to **daunting** questions on the **spiralling** cost of living and socioeconomic **upheavals** at every turn. The U.K. has become, it would appear, ungovernable. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Stuttering** (adjective) - faltering, hesitating, struggling, stumbling, wavering डगमगाता हुआ
2. **Fragmentation** (noun) - splintering, disintegration, fracturing, division, breakup विखंडन
3. **Unprecedented** (adjective) - unparalleled, unmatched, unequaled, extraordinary, novel अभूतपूर्व
4. **Tenability** (noun) - viability, validity, defensibility, soundness, feasibility तर्कसंगतता
5. **Ceding ground to** (phrase) - losing an advantage, position, or territory to a competitor or opponent के सामने पीछे हटना
6. **Mild-mannered** (adjective) - gentle, placid, peaceful, soft-spoken, docile नर्म स्वभाव वाला
7. **Referendum** (noun) - plebiscite, poll, ballot, popular vote, public vote जनमत संग्रह
8. **Bastion** (noun) - stronghold, fortress, bulwark, citadel, rampart गढ़
9. **Sweep** (verb) - clear, win clean, overwhelm, conquer, dominate पूरी तरह जीतना
10. **Mainstay** (noun) - pillar, backbone, anchor, support, cornerstone मुख्य आधार
11. **Projection** (noun) - forecast, prediction, estimation, calculation, prognosis पूर्वानुमान
12. **Follow** (verb) - succeed, ensue, trail, track, trail के पीछे आना
13. **Dominance** (noun) - supremacy, hegemony, ascendancy, dominion, authority प्रभुत्व
14. **Setback** (noun) - reversal, blow, check, hitch, mishap झटका
15. **Bodes ill** (phrase) - to be a sign of a bad or unfavorable outcome in the future अशुभ संकेत देना
16. **Continuation** (noun) - extension, resumption, maintenance, prolongation, persistence निरंतरता
17. **Call for** (phrasal verb) - to publicly demand, require, or request that something should happen मांग करना
18. **Step down** (phrasal verb) - to resign from an important position or office इस्तीफा देना
19. **Angle for** (phrasal verb) - meaning: to try to get something in an indirect or scheming way पाने की कोशिश करना
20. **Throne** (noun) - sovereignty, crown, kingdom, realm, monarchy सिंहासन
21. **Twists and turns** (phrase) - complicated, unexpected developments or changes in a situation उतार-चढ़ाव
22. **Unfold** (verb) - transpire, happen, occur, develop, manifest सामने आना
23. **Likely** (adverb) - probably, presumably, doubtlessly, plausibly, expectedly संभावित रूप से

24. **Inference** (noun) - deduction, conclusion, corollary, implication, judgment निष्कर्ष
25. **Revolving door** (noun) - a situation in which people or things enter and leave a place or organization very quickly dynamic और अस्थिर स्थिति
26. **Haunt** (verb) - plague, torment, obsess, beset, disturb परेशान करना
27. **Hasten** (verb) - accelerate, expedite, quicken, speed up, precipitate तेज करना
28. **Dawn** (noun) - beginning, advent, onset, inception, arrival शुरुआत
29. **Splinter** (verb) - fracture, shatter, disintegrate, split, crumble बिखर जाना
30. **Along the lines** (phrase) - roughly similar to, or in accordance with the principles of के तर्ज पर
31. **Nativist** (adjective) - xenophobic, chauvinistic, isolationist, ethnocentric, nationalistic मूलनिवासी-वादी
32. **Sweep** (verb) - engulf, spread, overrun, flood, pervade तेजी से फैलना
33. **A low hanging fruit for the likes** (phrase) - an easy target or easily obtainable
- objective for specific groups or individuals आसानी से शिकार बनने योग्य स्थिति
34. **Ideologue** (noun) - dogmatist, zealot, theorist, partisan, fanatic कट्टर सिद्धांतवादी
35. **Meanwhile** (adverb) - meantime, simultaneously, concurrently इस बीच
36. **Unenviable** (adjective) - undesirable, unpleasant, difficult, disagreeable, thankless अवांछनीय
37. **Factionalised** (adjective) - divided, split, partisan, fragmented, discordant गुटों में बंटा हुआ
38. **Robust** (adjective) - strong, resilient, sturdy, vigorous, powerful मजबूत
39. **Daunting** (adjective) - intimidating, formidable, frightening, discouraging, challenging चुनौतीपूर्ण
40. **Spiralling** (adjective) - soaring, skyrocketing, escalating, compounding, surging लगातार बढ़ता हुआ
41. **Upheaval** (noun) - disruption, turmoil, disturbance, disorder, chaos उथल-पुथल

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses the growing leadership crisis faced by Keir Starmer after major electoral losses suffered by the Labour Party.
2. Labour lost around 1,100 council seats in England, including strongholds in the Midlands and northern England.
3. The biggest beneficiary of Labour's decline was Nigel Farage's Reform UK, which won nearly 1,400 seats.
4. Reform UK emerged with the highest projected vote share of about 26%, showing the rise of right-wing populism in Britain.
5. The Green Party also performed strongly with nearly 18% vote share, attracting left-leaning voters.
6. Both Labour and the Conservative Party were reduced to almost equal support levels of around 17%.
7. The editorial argues that Britain's traditional two-party political system is weakening after more than a century of dominance.
8. Keir Starmer's authority has been badly damaged because many Labour MPs and ministers have openly questioned his leadership.
9. Nearly 100 Labour MPs reportedly demanded Starmer's resignation, while five ministers resigned from the government.
10. Possible successors being discussed include Andy Burnham, Angela Rayner, and Ed Miliband.
11. The editorial links Britain's current political instability to the long-term effects of the Brexit referendum of 2016.
12. Brexit divided voters sharply between "Leave" and "Remain" camps, causing political fragmentation across multiple parties.
13. Former Conservative Brexit supporters have shifted toward Reform UK, while many pro-European Labour supporters moved toward the Greens and Liberal Democrats.
14. The rise of anti-immigrant and nationalist politics has made Britain vulnerable to populist leaders like Nigel Farage.
15. The editorial concludes that Britain has become increasingly difficult to govern because of fragmented voter support, weak governments, rising living costs, and deep social and economic divisions.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage? [Editorial Page]
- i. The recent election results signal a structural paradigm shift from a centennial duopoly to a fragmented multi-party political spectrum in the U.K.
 - ii. The internal rebellion within the Labour Party involves nearly a quarter of its Members of Parliament along with multiple high-ranking cabinet resignations.
- A. II only
B. I only
C. both I and II
D. None of I and II
2. Which of the following best explains the phrase 'revolving door at the Prime Minister's office' as used in the passage?
- A. The structural vulnerability of the parliamentary system against sudden internal coup attempts.
B. The rapid and frequent turnover of heads of government due to persistent political instability.
C. The regular constitutional transition of administrative power through scheduled general elections.
D. The growing influence of external populist ideologues over internal party leadership selections.
3. Which of the following statements is/are correct as per the passage?
- i. Reform UK secured the highest individual vote share in the recent local elections, followed sequentially by the Green Party and a statistical deadlock between Labour and the Conservatives.
 - ii. Andy Burnham, Angela Rayner, and Ed Miliband have officially resigned from their ministerial roles to challenge Keir Starmer's leadership.
- A. I only
B. II only
C. Both I and II
D. None of I and II
4. Identify the grammatical role of "after" in the phrase "...after it led in the 2024 election to some of the core supporters of the Leave campaign..." as used in the passage.
- A. Preposition
B. Conjunction
C. Adverb
D. Adjective
5. In the sentence "...this splintering of the U.K. electorate has made it a low hanging fruit for the likes of anti-immigrant ideologues...", what does the phrase "low hanging fruit" most likely refer to?
- A. A weak political asset that is about to expire
B. A selection of simple economic policies meant to lower inflation
C. The highly profitable funding source for radical political parties
D. An easily exploited vulnerability due to a divided voting base
6. Select the option that best describes the meaning of the noun "Dissemination."

- A. to experience a period of great wealth and social prosperity
B. to spread information or knowledge to a large group of people
C. to act in a way that is intentionally misleading or deceptive
D. to provide a thorough explanation of a very complex concept
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word “Barely.”**
A. Scrupulously
B. Superfluously
C. Substantially
D. Soporifically
8. **What is the correct meaning of the idiom “A dime a dozen”?**
A. Rare and costly
B. Very valuable
C. Hard to find
D. Very common and cheap
9. **Directions: Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their logically correct order.**
A. Unfortunately, these quiet crises are often misunderstood and deeply feared due to a persistent misconception about the treatment.
B. A young father with two small children is told that diabetes has led to kidney failure, forcing him to decide whether to resign himself to dying or fight for time.
C. This misconception leads people to wrongly believe that transplantation is a desperate gamble, but the truth is actually far more hopeful.
D. Heart-wrenching scenarios like his are not exceptional stories, but rather the quiet crises of organ failure.
A. A D B C
B. B D A C
C. D B C A
D. B A D C
10. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word “Rollout.”**
A. Implementation
B. Incarceration
C. Oscillation
D. Veneration
11. **Which part of the following sentence contains a spelling error?**
The prodigious violinist captivated audiences worldwide (1) with performances that were technically precise (2) and emotionally transcendent (3) in every respect (4).
A. (4)
B. (1)
C. (3)
D. (2)
12. **Read the following sentences to find whether there is any error in any part :**
I came to know (a)/ that your father (b)/ has died (c)/ last month. (d)
A. I came to know
B. that your father

- C. has died
D. last month
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Volatility."**
A. Stability
B. Steerage
C. Stature
D. Statute
14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Those who pass through this gate without permission be prosecuted.
A. Bypassers
B. Absconders
C. Thoroughfares
D. Trespassers
15. **Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:**
"The renowned author's newest novel will have been released by the end of the year."
A. The renowned author will have been releasing his newest novel by the end of the year.
B. The renowned author will release his newest novel by the end of the year.
C. The renowned author has released his newest novel by the end of the year.
D. The renowned author will have released his newest novel by the end of the year.
16. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Direct Speech.**
They asked if I knew the way to the museum.
A. They asked, "Do you know the way to the museum?"
B. They asked, "Did you know the way to the museum?"
C. They ask, "If I know the way to the museum?"
D. They said, "Did you knew the way to the museum?"
17. **Despite the rise of digital art, Maya chose to specialize in _____, dedicating hours to perfecting each elegant stroke by hand.**
A. typography
B. calligraphy
C. cartography
D. photography
18. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
It is high time you must go home.
A. must went home
B. go home
C. going home
D. went home
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks:**
My grand father gets vegetables from the ---, everyday.
A. market
B. dairy
C. daily
D. diary

20. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error. Mathematics (A) / are not (B) / a difficult subject. (C) / No error (D)

- A. Mathematics
- B. are not
- C. a difficult subject.
- D. No error

Comprehension

There is no one 'best' way to reach (1) ___ the moon because space travel always trades off between time, fuel, and payload mass.

If a mission carries a human crew, mission designers will prioritise speed to minimise the astronauts' exposure to space radiation, at the expense of burning more fuel. (2) ___, a robotic cargo mission can take a longer, more winding path to save fuel and carry more mass. Missions have different goals and budgets, so the 'best route' depends on what the spacecraft is carrying and how quickly it needs to travel. A recent study by researchers from Brazil, France, and Portugal, published in *Astrodynamics*, has reported a new 'best' route while reducing fuel use. Using a mathematical tool called theory of functional connections (TFC), they used the L1 Lagrangian point — a strategic point located between the earth and the moon — as the route's midpoint.

Then they designed a trajectory where a spacecraft would (3) ___ the moon to reach an orbit around the L1 point, before making a final (4) ___ to the moon's surface. To move the spacecraft, the team took advantage of (5) ___ manifolds, which are like natural gravitational currents in space. Using TFC, the team was able to evaluate tens of millions of potential paths to find the most efficient one.

According to the team's results, the new route can reduce fuel use by at least 58.8 m/s compared to previous options. On the other hand, it takes nearly 32 days to get to the moon.

21. What should come in the place of blank number (1)?

- A. at
- B. to
- C. towards
- D. no preposition required

22. What should come in the place of blank number (2)?

- A. Furthermore
- B. Consequently
- C. Conversely
- D. Ironically

23. What should come in the place of blank number (3)?

- A. circumvent
- B. flyby
- C. orbit
- D. hover

24. What should come in the place of blank number (4)?

- A. plummet
- B. plunge
- C. descent

D. touchdown

25. **What should come in the place of blank number (5)?**

A. transient

B. fluctuating

C. erratic

D. invariant

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) both I and II

Statement I (Correct) Line from Passage: "This election result might well be the clearest indication of the end of more than a century of two-party dominance." The passage explicitly notes that the results signal the end of a 100-year-old two-party system, directly validating the idea of a structural shift to a multi-party spectrum.

Statement II (Correct): Line from Passage: "...close to 100 of his party's 403 MPs have called for him to step down, and no fewer than five Ministers have resigned." Mathematically, 100 out of 403 MPs is approximately one-quarter of the party, and "no fewer than five" validates the point about multiple high-ranking resignations.

2. B) The rapid and frequent turnover of heads of government due to persistent political instability.

"The mild-mannered Mr. Starmer is the fifth head of government, since the 2016 Brexit referendum... one inference that it would be safe to make from the revolving door at the Prime Minister's office..." The passage uses the phrase immediately after highlighting that the U.K. is on its fifth Prime Minister in a short span of time due to repeated political crises and losses of confidence. Metaphorically, a "revolving door" implies that leaders are entering and exiting the office rapidly, which signifies unstable and frequent leadership turnover.

Option A is incorrect: The passage states leaders are losing power due to "lost... elections" and internal party dissent, not sudden, illegal "coup attempts."

Option C is incorrect: The passage notes the next election is "not likely until 2029," proving these leadership changes are premature disruptions, not regular scheduled transitions.

Option D is incorrect: The phrase describes the frequent replacement of the Prime Ministers themselves, not outside populist control over party selections.

3. A) I only

Statement I is correct: Line from Passage: "...Reform has gained the largest vote share in the recent election, at 26%, followed by the Greens at 18%, and then a near-tie between Labour and the Conservatives at approximately 17%." The passage explicitly lists the parties in this exact sequential order based on their percentages, confirming Reform UK had the highest share and Labour/Conservatives were in a deadlock.

Statement II is incorrect: Line from Passage: "Among those said to be angling for the throne are Andy Burnham... Angela Rayner... and Ed Miliband... and no fewer than five Ministers have resigned." The passage only states that these three individuals are hoping to take over leadership ("angling for the throne"). It does not state that they are the specific ministers who resigned.

4. B) Conjunction

In the phrase "...after it led in the 2024 election to some of the core supporters...", the word "after" functions as a (b) Conjunction. It connects the dependent clause ("it led in the 2024 election...") to the main clause and indicates the time relationship (subsequent event) between the two actions.

5. D) **An easily exploited vulnerability due to a divided voting base**

"Low-hanging fruit" refers to fruit that is easy to reach on a tree, requiring very little effort to pick. In politics or business, it refers to a target, goal, or group that is easily influenced, manipulated, or achieved because they are vulnerable or lack defenses.

The sentence states that the "splintering" (division) of the electorate has made it "low-hanging fruit." This implies that because the voters are divided and perhaps disillusioned, they have become an easy target for ideologues to influence or exploit for their own political gain.

6. B) **Dissemination** (noun) – distribution, spreading, circulation, diffusion, dispersal. (प्रसार या फैलाव)7. C) **Barely** (adverb) – Hardly, scarcely, narrowly, only just, minimally. (मुश्किल से)

Antonym: **Substantially** (adverb) – To a great or significant degree; considerably. (काफी हद तक / पर्याप्त रूप से)

- **Scrupulously** (adverb): In a very careful and thorough way; with great effort to avoid doing wrong. (ईमानदारी से / सावधानीपूर्वक)
- **Superfluously** (adverb): In a way that is unnecessary, especially through being more than enough. (अनावश्यक रूप से)
- **Soporifically** (adverb): In a manner that tends to induce drowsiness or sleep. (नींद लाने वाले ढंग से)

8. D) **"A dime a dozen"** means Very common बहुत साधारण9. B) **B D A C**

Sentence B, पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह उस "factual ground" को तैयार करता है जो एक 'young father' और उसकी किडनी फेल होने की स्थिति को introduce करता है। यह पूरे विषय का मुख्य आधार (example) पेश करता है।

Sentence D, Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "like his" शब्द सीधे तौर पर B में दिए गए 'young father' की ओर इशारा करते हैं। यह एक अनिवार्य लिंक बनाता है जो स्पष्ट करता है कि उसकी कहानी कोई अपवाद (exceptional story) नहीं है, बल्कि 'organ failure' के गहरे संकट का हिस्सा है।

Sentence A, Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें मौजूद "these quiet crises" शब्द सीधे तौर पर D में दिए गए 'quiet crises of organ failure' से जुड़ते हैं। यह चर्चा को बीमारी की स्थिति से हटाकर लोगों के मन में बैठे डर और गलत धारणा (misconception) की ओर ले जाता है।

Sentence C, Sentence A के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह पूरे scenario को एक "conclusion" की ओर ले जाता है। इसमें "This misconception" का जिक्र है जो सीधे तौर पर A में बताई गई गलत धारणा से जुड़ता है, और सच्चाई के अधिक आशाजनक (hopeful) होने की बात कहकर तार्किक प्रवाह को पूरा करता है।

- Sentence B comes at the beginning because it identifies the factual ground by introducing the primary example of a 'young father' facing kidney failure, setting the initial context.
- Sentence D follows B because the phrase "like his" creates a mandatory link pointing directly back to the 'young father' mentioned in B. It provides an elaboration by generalizing his situation, stating that such scenarios are the quiet crises of organ failure.
- Sentence A follows D as it uses the phrase "these quiet crises" to create a mandatory link pointing directly to the 'quiet crises of organ failure' mentioned in D. It transitions the topic to how these situations are deeply feared due to a persistent misconception.

- Sentence C follows A as the conclusion. It uses the phrase "This misconception" to create a mandatory link directly to the misconception introduced in A, concluding that despite these fears, the truth about transplantation is actually far more hopeful, thereby completing the logical flow.
10. A) **Rollout** (noun) – launch, introduction, release, implementation, unveiling. (शुरुआत/लोकार्पण)
Synonym: **Implementation** (noun) – The process of putting a decision or plan into effect; execution; the **carrying** out of a specific project. (कार्यान्वयन)
- **Incarceration** (noun): The state of being confined in prison; imprisonment; the act of locking someone away for a particular crime. (कैद)
 - **Oscillation** (noun): Movement back and forth at a regular speed; a regular variation in magnitude or position around a central point. (दोलन)
 - **Veneration** (noun): Great respect; reverence; the act of honoring a person or a holy object with deep and profound religious respect. (उपासना)
11. C) (3) 'transcendant' के बदले '**transcendent**' होगा क्योंकि यहाँ शब्द की spelling गलत है; सही spelling transcendent होती है, जिसका अर्थ है "beyond ordinary limits / अत्यधिक उत्कृष्ट"।
- 'transcendent' will be used instead of 'transcendant' because the given word is spelt incorrectly; the correct spelling is transcendent, meaning beyond ordinary limits / extraordinary.
12. C) 'has died' के स्थान पर '**died**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि last month जैसा Past Time Marker प्रयोग हुआ है और ऐसे markers के साथ Present Perfect Tense नहीं बल्कि Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He left yesterday.
'died' will be used instead of 'has died' because last month is a Past Time Marker, and such expressions take Simple Past Tense, not Present Perfect; Like— He left yesterday.
13. A) **Volatility** (noun) – Instability, fluctuation, turbulence, caprice, fickleness. (अस्थिरता)
Antonym: **Stability** (noun) – The state of being stable; resistant to change or fluctuation. (स्थिरता)
- **Steerage** (noun): The part of a ship providing accommodation for passengers with the cheapest tickets; or the act of steering. (जहाज का निचला हिस्सा/मार्गदर्शन)
 - **Stature** (noun): A person's natural height; or reputation gained by ability or achievement. (कद/प्रतिष्ठा)
 - **Statute** (noun): A written law passed by a legislative body. (कानून/नियम)
14. D) **Trespassers** (noun) – Those who enter someone's property without permission अतिचारी
- **Bypassers** (noun) – Those who go around or avoid something बाईपास करने वाले
 - **Absconders** (noun) – Those who escape to avoid arrest or punishment फरार
 - **Thoroughfares** (noun) – Public roads or streets open at both ends मार्ग
 - **Culprits** (noun) – Those guilty of a crime or offense अपराधी
15. D) **The renowned author will have released his newest novel by the end of the year.**
Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए Passive वाक्य का Agent Active वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb को Passive से Active रूप में बदला जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में "will have been released" Future Perfect Passive है, इसलिए Active में यह "will have released" (Future Perfect Active) बनता है। Passive वाक्य में Agent "the renowned author" है और Object "his newest novel" है, Active में

Agent Subject बन जाता है और Object Verb के बाद रखा जाता है। समय-सूचक भाग “by the end of the year” यथावत रहता है।

- To change from Passive to Active Voice, the agent of the passive sentence becomes the subject of the active sentence and the verb changes from Future Perfect Passive (“will have been released”) to Future Perfect Active (“will have released”). The object follows the verb and the time expression remains unchanged.

16. A) They asked, "Do you know the way to the museum?"

Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलते समय Yes/No Question के नियम लागू होते हैं। Indirect Speech में प्रयुक्त if को Direct Speech में हटा दिया जाता है और Auxiliary Verb को Subject से पहले लाया जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में “knew” Past Tense है, जिसे Direct Speech में Present Tense (know) में बदला जाता है। Pronoun “I” Direct Speech में “you” बनता है और Reporting Verb “asked” Direct Speech में भी उपयुक्त रहता है।

- To change a sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech in a Yes/No question, the conjunction if is removed, the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject, and the tense is shifted back to its original form. Here, “knew” changes to “know,” and “I” changes to “you,” restoring the original spoken question.

17. B) **Calligraphy** (noun) – the art of beautiful handwriting or decorative lettering सुलेख कला

- **Typography** (noun) – the style, arrangement, and appearance of printed or digital text. मुद्रण/डिजिटल अक्षर विन्यास
- **Cartography** (noun) – the science or practice of drawing maps. मानचित्र निर्माण
- **Photography** (noun) – the art or practice of taking and processing photographs. छायाचित्रण

18. D) ‘must go home’ के स्थान पर ‘**went home**’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि “It is high time” के बाद verb का प्रयोग Past Simple tense में किया जाता है, भले ही अर्थ वर्तमान या भविष्य से जुड़ा हो। यहाँ ‘went’ grammatical rule के अनुसार सही है, जबकि ‘must go’ इस structure के साथ गलत है।

- ‘went home’ should be used instead of ‘must go home’ because after the expression “It is high time”, English grammar requires the verb to be in the simple past tense to show that the action is overdue.

Hence, ‘went’ is the correct and idiomatic choice.

19. A) ‘**market**’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि सब्जियाँ सामान्यतः बाज़ार से खरीदी जाती हैं। वाक्य में स्थान (place) की आवश्यकता है जहाँ से vegetables मिलती हैं, और “market” इस संदर्भ में पूरी तरह उपयुक्त है।

In English

‘Market’ should be used because vegetables are typically bought from a marketplace.

Other Options Analysis:

- dairy (place for milk products),
- daily (adjective/adverb related to frequency),
- diary (a personal journal)

20. B) ‘are not’ के बदले ‘**is not**’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ‘-ics’ से समाप्त होने वाले subjects — जैसे Mathematics, Physics, Economics, Politics, Statistics — हमेशा singular verb के साथ आते हैं, भले ही वे plural दिखते हों। ‘is not’ will be used instead of ‘are not’ because subjects ending in ‘-ics’ — such as Mathematics, Physics, Economics, Politics, and Statistics — always take a singular verb,

even though they appear to be plural in form. Correct sentence: Mathematics is not a difficult subject.

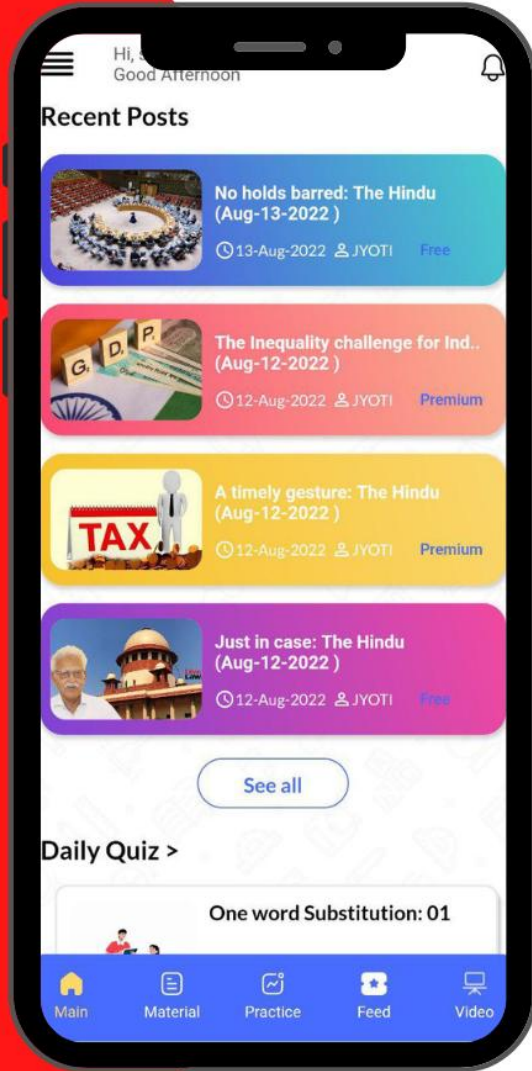
21. D) **No preposition required** सही है। अंग्रेज़ी के grammar के नियमों (grammar rules) के अनुसार, 'reach' एक transitive verb है, इसलिए जब हम किसी मंज़िल या जगह पर पहुँचने की बात करते हैं, तो इसके ठीक बाद सीधे object आता है (जैसे reach the moon)। to, at, या towards लगाना sentence structure के हिसाब से पूरी तरह गलत है।
The correct answer is "No preposition required" because according to standard English grammar, "reach" is a transitive verb. When referring to arriving at a destination, it takes a direct object without any preposition (e.g., reach the moon). Adding "to", "at", or "towards" creates an incorrect sentence structure.
22. C) **Conversely** (इसके विपरीत / उल्टे रूप में) सही है। पिछले वाक्य में बताया गया है कि इंसानों के लिए 'speed' (तेज़ी) को महत्व दिया जाता है और ईंधन ज़्यादा लगता है। इस वाक्य में रोबोटिक मिशन की बात है जहाँ ईंधन बचाने के लिए रास्ता लंबा किया जाता है। ये दोनों बातें एक-दूसरे की बिल्कुल उल्टी (opposite) हैं। Furthermore (इसके अलावा) और Consequently (नतीजतन / इसलिए) यहाँ अर्थ के हिसाब से गलत हैं। Ironically (विडंबना से) तब आता है जब कुछ अजीब या उम्मीद के उलट हो, लेकिन यहाँ एक सीधा comparison हो रहा है।
- The correct answer is "Conversely" because it introduces a direct contrast. The previous sentence discusses prioritizing speed over fuel for crewed missions, while this sentence discusses prioritizing fuel over speed for robotic missions. "Furthermore" adds information, and "Consequently" shows a result, both of which are incorrect here. "Ironically" implies a contradiction to expectations, whereas this is a logical trade-off.
23. B) **flyby** (करीब से गुज़रना) सही है। Space science के आम उपयोग (standard usage) में, जब कोई अंतरिक्ष यान (spacecraft) किसी ग्रह या चाँद के बहुत करीब से गुज़रता है (ताकि ग्रेविटी का फायदा ले सके), तो उसे 'flyby' कहा जाता है। circumvent (बचना / गोल घूमकर निकल जाना) किसी समस्या या रुकावट से बचने के लिए आता है। orbit (परिक्रमा करना) का मतलब लगातार गोल घूमना होता है, जबकि यहाँ यान सिर्फ पास से गुज़र रहा है। hover (हवा में एक जगह टिके रहना) space के संदर्भ में पूरी तरह गलत है।
- The correct answer is "flyby" because in space exploration terminology, it specifically refers to a close approach of a spacecraft to a celestial body, often for a gravitational assist. "Circumvent" means to find a way around an obstacle, which doesn't fit the scientific context. "Orbit" implies continuously circling the body, whereas a flyby is a passing maneuver. "Hover" means remaining in one place in the air, which doesn't apply to orbital mechanics.
24. C) **descent** (नीचे उतरना / ढलान) सही है। Spacecraft के चाँद की सतह पर नियंत्रित (controlled) तरीके से नीचे जाने की प्रक्रिया को 'descent' कहा जाता है। plummet और plunge का मतलब बहुत तेज़ी से और अनियंत्रित तरीके से गिरना होता है (जैसे क्रैश होना)। touchdown (छूना / लैंडिंग का पल) एक पल (moment) होता है, जबकि वाक्य की बनावट "making a final..." के साथ एक लंबी प्रक्रिया (process) की मांग कर रही है।
- The correct answer is "descent" because it accurately describes the controlled, gradual downward movement of a spacecraft toward a surface. "Plummet" and "Plunge" imply an uncontrolled, rapid, or disastrous fall. "Touchdown" refers to the exact moment of

landing, whereas the sentence structure ("making a final...") requires a word describing the downward journey itself.

25. D) **nvariant**

invariant (जो कभी न बदले / स्थिर) सही है। वाक्य में इसे "natural gravitational currents" (प्राकृतिक गुरुत्वाकर्षण की धाराएँ) कहा गया है, जो अंतरिक्ष में एक पक्का रास्ता होती हैं। विज्ञान में इसे 'invariant manifolds' ही कहा जाता है। transient (अस्थायी / जो जल्दी खत्म हो जाए), fluctuating (उतार-चढ़ाव वाला), और erratic (अनियमित / जिसका कोई भरोसा न हो) तीनों का मतलब 'बदलने वाला' होता है, जो अंतरिक्ष के इन भरोसेमंद रास्तों के लिए एकदम गलत है।

- The correct answer is "invariant" because it means never changing. In orbital mechanics, "invariant manifolds" are specific, stable gravitational pathways. "Transient" (short-lived), "fluctuating" (rising and falling), and "erratic" (unpredictable) all imply change and instability, making them scientifically and contextually incorrect for describing reliable natural currents.



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