

P V Sindhu comes back on the right track

PV Sindhu's Japan Open title might seem like it came suddenly. It's been seven years since she stood on the top step of the **podium** after winning an **equivalent** tournament. At 31, having achieved two Olympic and five World Championship medals, there was no **dearth** of **well-wishers** asking her to **gracefully walk into the sunset**. But this week, she made it clear that none of the questions of **relevance gnawed at** her. She would worry, but only about how to fight back from injuries and get stronger. In her comeback struggle, she found an **ally** in her husband Venkata Datta Sai.

Sindhu's **commitment** to fitness **reflects** in every choice she has made. Not a single day missed for a set of crunches. **Datta**, a sports and technology **buff**, **was** determined to use every available technology to **squeeze out** even a **decimal-sized** improvement. This involves data analysis, **deploying** multiple wearable tech devices to monitor not just muscle **fatigue** but mental stress levels, and sleep. Infrared rooms, temperature controlled mattresses, inversion tables and calorimeters were all part of her **regimen**.



With her coaching situation **stable** after many years, and a Top 10 list in women's singles at its weakest in **decades**, except for the **near-unbeatable** An Se-young, Sindhu senses an opportunity. The injuries are **a looming sword** and age makes **bouncing back** harder, but her game is more **well-rounded**. Through science, Team Sindhu are looking to **ace** the recovery game that helped Federer, Nadal, Djokovic, Ronaldo, Kohli, LeBron, Brady **prolong** their active years. **As far back as a decade ago**, Sindhu's coaches knew that she could go upto 35 and stay competitive. The Japan Open was an **affirmation** that she's **on the right track**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Podium** (noun) - dais, rostrum, platform, stage, stand. मंच / पोडियम
2. **Equivalent** (adjective) - comparable, matching, similar, corresponding, tantamount. समकक्ष / बराबर
3. **Dearth** (noun) - scarcity, shortage, lack, deficit, paucity. कमी / अभाव
4. **Well-wishers** (noun) - supporters, friends, admirers, fans, advocates. शुभचिंतक
5. **Gracefully** (adverb) - elegantly, smoothly, decently, politely, respectfully. शालीनता से
6. **Walk into the sunset** (phrase) - to quietly retire from one's career or public life. सन्यास लेना / चुपचाप विदा लेना
7. **Relevance** (noun) - applicability, pertinence, significance, appropriateness, bearing. प्रासंगिकता
8. **Gnaw at** (phrasal verb) - to make someone feel more and more anxious or annoyed परेशान करना / कुतरना
9. **Ally** (noun) - partner, friend, supporter, collaborator, confederate. साथी / सहयोगी
10. **Commitment** (noun) - dedication, devotion, loyalty, pledge, obligation. प्रतिबद्धता
11. **Reflect** (verb) - show, indicate, demonstrate, mirror, manifest. झलकाना / दर्शाना
12. **Buff** (noun) - enthusiast, fan, devotee, aficionado, expert. शौकीन / प्रेमी
13. **Squeeze out** (phrasal verb) - to extract or press out. निचोड़ कर निकालना / प्राप्त करना
14. **Decimal-sized** (adjective) - minuscule, fractional, tiny, minute, microscopic. बहुत सूक्ष्म / दशमलव के बराबर छोटा
15. **Deploy** (verb) - utilize, employ, station, position, implement. तैनात करना / उपयोग में लाना
16. **Fatigue** (noun) - exhaustion, tiredness, weariness, languor, lassitude. थकान
17. **Regimen** (noun) - routine, schedule, program, diet, system. दिनचर्या / खानपान और व्यायाम की योजना
18. **Stable** (adjective) - steady, secure, fixed, balanced, constant. स्थिर
19. **Decade** (noun) - periods of ten years. दशक
20. **Near-unbeatable** (adjective) - almost invincible, hard to defeat, supreme. लगभग अजेय
21. **A looming sword** (phrase) - a constant and approaching threat or danger. मंडराता हुआ खतरा
22. **Bounce back** (phrasal verb) - to recover from वापसी करना / उबरना
23. **Well-rounded** (adjective) - comprehensive, versatile, balanced, accomplished, all-around. सर्वांगीण / पूर्ण
24. **Ace** (verb) - excel at, master, succeed in, pass with flying colors, dominate. महारत हासिल करना / बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन करना
25. **Prolong** (verb) - extend, lengthen, protract, stretch, draw out. लंबा खींचना / बढ़ाना

26. **As far back as a decade ago** (phrase) - ten years ago, even a decade prior. एक दशक पहले ही

27. **Affirmation** (noun) - confirmation, validation, assertion, ratification, endorsement. पुष्टि

28. **On the right track** (phrase) - proceeding in a good way, making proper progress, moving correctly. सही दिशा में होना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **P. V. Sindhu won the Japan Open**, marking her first title at a tournament of similar stature in **seven years**.
2. The victory is a significant milestone in her comeback after a prolonged period of injuries and inconsistent performances.
3. At **31 years of age**, Sindhu has already built an outstanding career, winning **two Olympic medals** and **five World Championship medals**.
4. Despite suggestions that she should consider retirement, Sindhu remained focused on **regaining fitness and returning to the highest level of competition**.
5. She credits her determination and resilience for overcoming setbacks rather than worrying about public expectations.
6. Her husband, **Venkata Datta Sai**, has played a crucial role in supporting her comeback journey.
7. Sindhu has maintained **exceptional discipline in fitness**, consistently following demanding training routines without missing workouts.
8. Datta has introduced a **science-driven approach** by using sports technology and data analytics to enhance her performance.
9. Her training programme includes **wearable devices** that monitor muscle fatigue, stress levels, sleep quality, and overall recovery.
10. Advanced recovery methods such as **infrared therapy, temperature-controlled mattresses, inversion tables, and calorimeters** are also part of her preparation.
11. The editorial notes that Sindhu now enjoys a **stable coaching setup**, providing continuity after years of frequent coaching changes.
12. The current women's badminton circuit presents an opportunity, with the **Top 10 field relatively less competitive**, apart from the dominant **An Se-young**.
13. Although **injuries and age** remain challenges, Sindhu has developed a **more complete and mature playing style**.
14. Like elite athletes such as **Roger Federer, Rafael Nadal, Novak Djokovic, Cristiano Ronaldo, Virat Kohli, LeBron James, and Tom Brady**, Sindhu is using scientific recovery techniques to extend her peak years.
15. The Japan Open triumph confirms that **Sindhu's patient, technology-backed, and disciplined comeback strategy is succeeding**, keeping her competitive at the highest level of international badminton.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which one of the following best describes what the passage is trying to do?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. It argues that PV Sindhu's recent tournament victory proves her age is no longer a physical limitation.
 - B. It illustrates how data-driven technology has replaced traditional coaching in elite badminton.
 - C. It details how PV Sindhu uses modern recovery science and stability to remain competitive at an elite level.
 - D. It claims that PV Sindhu won the Japan Open because the current top-10 field is the weakest in history.
2. **"...there was no dearth of well-wishers asking her to gracefully walk into the sunset." In the context of the passage, this means:**
 - A. numerous well-wishers suggested that she retire from competitive sports while holding an impressive legacy
 - B. many people advised her to temporarily take a break from training until her injury concerns completely healed
 - C. her supporters recommended that she shift her primary focus from singles matches to coaching younger athletes
 - D. several well-wishers encouraged her to step away from international tournaments to pursue technology research
3. **Choose the correct indirect speech conversion of the statement given in the passage:**

"The writer says, 'The Top 10 list in women's singles is at its weakest in decades, except for the near-unbeatable An Se-young.'"

 - A. The writer says that the Top 10 list in women's singles is at its weakest in decades, except for the near-unbeatable An Se-young.
 - B. The writer said that the Top 10 list in women's singles was at its weakest in decades, except for the near-unbeatable An Se-young.
 - C. The writer says that the Top 10 list in women's singles had been at its weakest in decades, except for the near-unbeatable An Se-young.
 - D. The writer has said that the Top 10 list in women's singles was being at its weakest in decades, except for the near-unbeatable An Se-young.
4. **In the clause "...having achieved two Olympic and five World Championship medals," what grammatical structure is "having achieved" a part of?**
 - A. A gerund acting as a direct object
 - B. A finite verb phrase in past perfect tense
 - C. A perfect participial phrase
 - D. A relative clause modifying the medals
5. **When discussing Team Sindhu's use of technology and sports science in her regimen, the passage mentions monitoring or managing all of the following EXCEPT:**
 - A. muscle fatigue.
 - B. mental stress levels.
 - C. caloric intake during matches.
 - D. sleep.

6. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
1. This paradox apart, it is a sound and commonsensical assumption that many citizens are not enrolled as voters.
 2. In other words, all those enlisted as voters must be citizens, but not all citizens are necessarily enrolled as voters.
 3. There is a legal paradox in the relationship between citizenship and the electoral roll.
 4. The roll is meant to include only citizens, but enrolment on the roll is not, by itself, proof of citizenship.
- A. 1-4-3-2
B. 3-1-4-2
C. 4-3-2-1
D. 3-4-1-2
7. **Choose the most suitable preposition from the given options to fill in the blank in the following sentence:**
She felt lost _____ so many strangers.
- A. among
B. between
C. beside
D. with
8. **Choose the correct word from the options given showing a synonym of the word below:**
elixir
- A. potion
B. portion
C. draft
D. partial
9. **Choose the correct option to give a one-word substitution for the sentence given.**
A script/handwriting that is not clear enough to read.
- A. Legible
B. Legalise
C. Readable
D. Illegible
10. **Fill in the blank with the correctly spelled word:**
"She will _____ how to solve the problem step by step."
- A. demonstate
B. demonstarte
C. demonstrate
D. deminstrate
11. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (A, B, C, D) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- A. The revolving doors at 10 Downing Street appear to be spinning off their hinges — he will be the seventh Prime Minister in just over a decade, and the fifth in four years.

- B. To truly set himself apart from the fumbling approach of his predecessor, Keir Starmer, he might have to spearhead a radical change in governance, and be willing to redefine the traditional Labour Party framework to tackle the spiralling crises.
- C. Andy Burnham, the former Mayor of Greater Manchester and the new Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, has picked a challenging time to enter office.
- D. Nevertheless, he has promised a fresh start, and an economic and social revival.
- A. C-A-D-B
- B. C-D-A-B
- C. A-C-B-D
- D. D-B-C-A

12. Fill in the blank with the correctly spelt word.

The research paper discussed the delicate _____ maintained within ecological systems.

- A. equilbriam
- B. equilibrium
- C. equilbrium
- D. equillibrium

13. Choose the one word substitute for the below sentence.

Sarah asked her professor, a person who is fond of eating human flesh called?

- A. Cannibal
- B. Vegetarian
- C. Carnivorous
- D. Viscous

14. Choose the option that is similar in meaning to the highlighted word in the given sentence:

The solicitor presented his **suit** eloquently.

- A. a coat with matching trousers
- B. a series of playing cards
- C. a set of musical compositions
- D. a proceeding in a law court

15. Choose the best option that is grammatically correct.

- A. Not only is Virat Kohli a good captain, but he is also a great batsman.
- B. Virat Kohli, not only is a good captain, but he is also a great batsman.
- C. Virat Kohli is not only a good captain, but he is also a great batsman.
- D. Virat Kohli is not only a good captain, but also a great batsman.

16. Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select "No substitution."

I am not familiar with the system you're talking about.

- A. Familiar in
- B. Familiar by
- C. Familiar to
- D. No substitution

17. Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Active Voice.

Is the problem being solved by the engineers?

- A. Are the engineers solving the problem?

- B. Have the engineers solved the problem?
C. Do the engineers solve the problem?
D. Did the engineers solve the problem?
18. **From the alternatives given below, select the correct passive voice of the following sentence.**
The committee is going to reach to a new conclusion after much debate.
A. A new conclusion is going to be reached to by the committee after much debate.
B. A new conclusion is going to reach to by the committee after much debate.
C. A new conclusion has been going to be reached to by the committee after much debate.
D. A new conclusion is being reached at by the committee after much debate.
19. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Active Voice.**
Such mistakes are not tolerated by the management.
A. The management is not tolerating such mistakes.
B. The management does not tolerate such mistakes.
C. The management did not tolerate such mistakes.
D. The management was not tolerating such mistakes.
20. **Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select "No substitution."**
I kicked the ball, and it rolled to their yard.
A. into their yard
B. in their yard
C. onto their yard
D. No substitution

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

India's philanthropic landscape has changed more in the past decade than many realise. Domestic private giving — through family philanthropy, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and individual donors — has grown rapidly and now far outstrips annual foreign philanthropic inflows. A new generation of entrepreneurs is rethinking differently about giving, while millions of Indians are entering the markets through mutual funds, systematic investment plans (SIP), and Unified Payments Interface (UPI). Against this backdrop, the debate around the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) takes on a different meaning: less a dispute about foreign funding than a chapter in India's move toward a more ____ (A) (self-reliant) philanthropic future.

The first principle should not be controversial. Every sovereign nation has both the right and the responsibility to regulate foreign capital flowing into organisations that shape public life. This is neither unique to India nor illiberal: the United States requires disclosure under its Foreign Agents Registration Act, and Australia and several European democracies run comparable regimes. The question worth debating is not whether foreign funding should be regulated, but whether that regulation is proportionate, predictable and efficiently ____ (B). There is also a gap between perception and reality. The impression is that tighter FCRA rules have hollowed ____ (C) Indian development work; the numbers say otherwise. NITI Aayog's portal NGO Darpan portal lists roughly six lakh voluntary organisations, of which only about 14,500 ____ (D) active FCRA registration. Foreign contributions have themselves doubled over

the decade, from about ₹10,000 crore to around ₹22,000 crore. The sector has not been _____(E) (starved) of money from abroad.

21. **Choose the most appropriate synonym for the word in (A): (self-reliant).**

- A. dependent
- B. autonomous
- C. subordinate
- D. vulnerable

22. **Fill in blank (B) with the correct past participle form of the verb to complete the passive construction.**

- A. run
- B. ran
- C. running
- D. to run

23. **Fill in blank (C) with the correct preposition to complete the phrasal verb meaning "to remove the substance or make weak."**

- A. in
- B. out
- C. off
- D. over

24. **Fill in blank (D) with the correct present tense verb to maintain subject-verb agreement with the plural noun phrase.**

- A. holds
- B. hold
- C. held
- D. holding

25. **The sector has not been _____(E) (starved) of money from abroad.**

- A. Deprived
- B. Exhausted
- C. Supplied
- D. Famished

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) **It details how PV Sindhu uses modern recovery science and stability to remain competitive at an elite level.**

The passage focuses on PV Sindhu's recent victory at the Japan Open, explaining how she dismisses retirement calls by relying on advanced technology (wearables, infrared rooms, calorimeters), structured fitness, a stable coaching environment, and data-driven recovery methods to prolong her career and remain competitive. Option [C] accurately captures this central objective.

A] is incorrect: The author explicitly acknowledges that age and injuries remain real challenges ("The injuries are a looming sword and age makes bouncing back harder"), rather than claiming her age is no longer a limitation.

[B] is incorrect: The passage states that her "coaching situation [is] stable," showing that traditional coaching works alongside technology rather than being replaced by it.

[D] is incorrect: While the author notes that the Top 10 field is relatively weak (except An Se-young), this is cited as a favorable context/opportunity rather than the reason for her success, which is attributed to her well-rounded game, fitness, and recovery science.

2. A) **numerous well-wishers suggested that she retire from competitive sports while holding an impressive legacy**

"Gracefully walk into the sunset" is an idiom for retiring at the right moment, while still respected and accomplished, rather than continuing on and risking a decline that tarnishes one's reputation. This lines up directly with the context given just before the phrase: her age (31) and her already-impressive medal haul (two Olympic and five World Championship medals). So the sentence is saying: given her age and her already-strong legacy, many well-meaning people felt it was the right time for her to retire gracefully, while she was still on top.

(b) is incorrect: "Temporarily take a break until injuries healed" contradicts the idiom itself — "walk into the sunset" specifically evokes a final, permanent departure (retirement), not a temporary pause. The passage's next lines make clear her injury struggles were something she wanted to fight through, not just wait out.

(c) is incorrect: The passage mentions that her "coaching situation [is] stable" regarding her own trainers, but it never mentions or implies her becoming a coach herself.

(d) is incorrect: While technology is mentioned in the passage, it is brought up as something her husband (a "sports and technology buff") uses to support her recovery, not a career path recommended to her by well-wishers.

3. A) **The writer says that the Top 10 list in women's singles is at its weakest in decades, except for the near-unbeatable An Se-young.**

The reporting verb here is "says" — present tense, not past tense. When the reporting verb is in the present tense, there is no backshift of tense in the reported speech. This immediately rules out (b), which incorrectly changes "says" to "said" and backshifts "is" to "was."

Since no backshift is required, "is" correctly remains "is" — ruling out (c), which incorrectly changes it to "had been" (past perfect), and (d), which incorrectly changes the reporting verb to "has said" and distorts the verb form to "was being."

(a) correctly retains the present tense reporting verb "says" and keeps the reported statement in present tense ("is"), which is the correct rule for present-tense reporting verbs — making it the right conversion.

4. C) **A perfect participial phrase**

The construction "having + past participle" forms a perfect participle. Here, "having achieved two Olympic and five World Championship medals" acts as a perfect participial phrase modifying the subject, Sindhu (at 31)

(b) It is not a gerund because it isn't functioning as a noun or direct object; it acts adjectivally to give background context about Sindhu's past accomplishments.

(c) It is not a finite verb phrase (which would require a subject like "she had achieved" to form a main clause in past perfect tense). Non-finite forms like participles do not change with tense or subject.

(d) It is not a relative clause because it contains no relative pronoun (who, which, that) and does not modify "medals"; it modifies Sindhu's status.

5. C) caloric intake during matches.

The passage explicitly lists the specific parameters tracked by her wearable tech and regimen: "deploying multiple wearable tech devices to monitor not just muscle fatigue [a] but mental stress levels [b], and sleep [d]."

While the passage mentions calorimeters as part of her overall recovery equipment, it never states that they are used for monitoring "caloric intake during matches." Therefore, option (c) is the correct EXCEPT choice.

6. D) **3-4-1-2**

Sentence 3 paragraph की शुरुआत में आया क्योंकि यह "citizenship" और "electoral roll" के बीच के "legal paradox" (कानूनी विरोधाभास) के broad topic को बिना किसी missing reference के independently introduce करता है।

Sentence 4 Sentence 3 के बाद आया क्योंकि यह Sentence 3 में introduce किए गए "paradox" को expand करते हुए सटीक रूप से समझाता है कि वह विरोधाभास असल में क्या है (roll में citizens होते हैं, लेकिन enrolment citizenship का proof नहीं है)।

Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आया क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ phrase "This paradox apart" एक सीधा grammatical link है, जो Sentence 3 और 4 में विस्तार से बताए गए विरोधाभास की ओर इशारा करते हुए चर्चा को एक नए commonsensical assumption की तरफ ले जाता है।

Sentence 2 Sentence 1 के बाद आया क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ transition phrase "In other words" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 1 की बात को आसान शब्दों में summarize करते हुए passage को बेहतरीन तरीके से समाप्त करता है कि सभी voters citizens होते हैं, पर सभी citizens voters नहीं होते।

Sentence 3 starts the passage because it provides the foundational context, independently introducing the core subject of the "legal paradox" between citizenship and the electoral roll without relying on any prior references.

Sentence 4 follows Sentence 3 because it acts as a logical progression, directly defining and expanding upon the exact nature of the "paradox" introduced in Sentence 3.

Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because the demonstrative phrase "This paradox apart" serves as a direct grammatical link, pointing specifically back to the entire concept explained in 3 and 4 before shifting the focus to a practical assumption.

Sentence 2 concludes the passage as the thematic synthesis. The transition phrase "In other words" perfectly summarizes and simplifies the assumption established in Sentence 1, wrapping up the logical sequence with a clear, final statement.

7. A) **Among** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह तीन या अधिक व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं के समूह के बीच होने की स्थिति को दर्शाता है। Sentence में "so many strangers" (बहुत से अजनबी लोग) का उल्लेख है, इसलिए "among" सबसे उपयुक्त preposition है।
 - 'Among' should be used because it is used when referring to being surrounded by or included within a group of three or more people or things. Since the sentence mentions "so many strangers", the preposition "among" is the most appropriate choice.
8. A) **Elixir** (noun) – A magical or medicinal drink, remedy, potion अमृत / औषधीय पेय
 Synonym: **Potion** (noun) – A medicinal or magical liquid mixture औषधि / जादुई पेय
 - **Portion** (noun) – A part, share, serving हिस्सा
 - **Draft** (noun) – A preliminary version or a current of air प्रारूप / हवा का झोंका
 - **Partial** (adjective) – Incomplete, biased, not whole आंशिक / पक्षपाती
9. D) **Illegible** (adjective) – not clear enough to read अस्पष्ट / पढ़ने योग्य नहीं
 - **Legible** (adjective) – clear enough to read स्पष्ट और पढ़ने योग्य
 - **Legalise** (verb) – to make something lawful वैध बनाना
 - **Readable** (adjective) – easy or pleasant to read पढ़ने योग्य
10. C) **Demonstrate** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द की सही spelling है। "Demonstrate" का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रक्रिया या कार्य को समझाकर दिखाना। Sentence का अर्थ है कि वह समस्या को step by step हल करना समझाकर दिखाएगी। इसलिए, "demonstrate" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
 - 'Demonstrate' should be used because it is the correct spelling of the word meaning "to show or explain clearly." The sentence conveys that she will explain the process of solving the problem step by step. Thus, "demonstrate" would be the most appropriate choice.
11. A) **C-A-D-B**
 Sentence C paragraph की शुरुआत में आएगा क्योंकि यह "Andy Burnham" और उनके नए Prime Minister बनने के main context को बिना किसी missing reference के independently introduce करता है।
 Sentence A Sentence C के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ pronoun "he" सीधे तौर पर Sentence C में introduce किए गए "Andy Burnham" को point करता है, और उनके "challenging time" (कठिन समय) को detail में expand करता है कि कैसे Downing Street में लगातार Prime Ministers बदल रहे हैं।
 Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ transition word "Nevertheless" (इसके बावजूद) एक सीधा contrast लाता है। यह Sentence A में बताई गई राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के बावजूद, Burnham द्वारा किए गए "fresh start" (नई शुरुआत) के वादे को प्रस्तुत करता है।

Sentence B Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। यह Sentence D में किए गए "fresh start" के वादे को पूरा करने का तरीका (radical change in governance) बताता है और उनके predecessor से खुद को अलग करने की बात कहकर passage को बेहतरीन तरीके से समाप्त करता है।

- Sentence C starts the passage because it provides the foundational context, independently introducing Andy Burnham as the new Prime Minister and establishing the premise that he has entered office at a challenging time.
- Sentence A follows Sentence C because the pronoun "he" serves as a direct grammatical link, pointing specifically back to "Andy Burnham" in C. It expands on the "challenging time" by detailing the historically high turnover rate of Prime Ministers.
- Sentence D follows Sentence A because the transition word "Nevertheless" creates a logical contrast. Despite the severe political instability and revolving doors described in A, it highlights Burnham's opposing promise of delivering a fresh start and revival.
- Sentence B concludes the passage as the thematic synthesis. It builds directly on the promise of a "fresh start" from Sentence D, concluding that to actually achieve this and distance himself from his predecessor, he must spearhead radical changes to the traditional party framework.

12. B) **Equilibrium** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द की सही spelling है। "Equilibrium" का अर्थ होता है संतुलन या स्थिर अवस्था। Sentence का अर्थ है कि research paper में ecological systems के भीतर बनाए गए नाजुक संतुलन की चर्चा की गई। इसलिए, "equilibrium" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- 'Equilibrium' should be used because it is the correct spelling of the word meaning "balance" or "a stable state." The sentence conveys that the research paper discussed the delicate balance maintained within ecological systems. Thus, "equilibrium" would be the most appropriate choice.

13. A) **Cannibal** (noun) – a person who eats human flesh मानव मांस खाने वाला व्यक्ति

- **Vegetarian** (noun/adjective) – a person who does not eat meat शाकाहारी
- **Carnivorous** (adjective) – flesh-eating; feeding on meat मांसाहारी
- **Viscous** (adjective) – thick and sticky in consistency गाढ़ा और चिपचिपा

14. D) **A proceeding in a law court** (noun) – a legal case brought before a court न्यायालय में चलने वाला मुकदमा

15. D) **Virat Kohli is not only a good captain, but also a great batsman.**

Option 4 सबसे उपयुक्त है क्योंकि "not only ... but also" का balanced structure सही रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है। इसमें दोनों qualities – "a good captain" और "a great batsman" समान grammatical structure में हैं; जैसे— She is not only intelligent but also hardworking.

- Option 4 is the most appropriate because the balanced structure "not only ... but also" has been used correctly. Both qualities – "a good captain" and "a great batsman" – are in the same grammatical form; Like— She is not only intelligent but also hardworking.

16. D) Sentence में '**familiar with**' का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि किसी चीज़ की जानकारी या पहचान होने के लिए सामान्यतः "familiar with" प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— She is familiar with this software.

- The phrase 'familiar with' is correct because it is generally used to show knowledge or acquaintance with something; Like— She is familiar with this software.

17. A) **Are the engineers solving the problem?**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलते समय Passive sentence का Subject, Active sentence का Object बन जाता है और “by” के बाद आने वाला doer Active sentence का Subject बनता है। यहाँ “the problem” Passive sentence का Subject है और “the engineers” doer है। Verb “is being solved” Present Continuous Passive में है, इसलिए Active Voice में यह “are solving” (Present Continuous) बनेगा। क्योंकि sentence interrogative form में है, इसलिए helping verb “Are” शुरुआत में आएगा। इसलिए सही Active form होगा — “Are the engineers solving the problem?”

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence, and the doer introduced by “by” becomes the subject. Here, “the problem” is the subject of the passive sentence and “the engineers” are the doers. The verb “is being solved” is in the Present Continuous Passive form, so in Active Voice it changes into “are solving” in the Present Continuous tense. Since the sentence is interrogative, the helping verb “Are” comes at the beginning. Therefore, the correct active form is — “Are the engineers solving the problem?”

18. A) **A new conclusion is going to be reached to by the committee after much debate.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलते समय Active sentence का Object, Passive sentence का Subject बन जाता है। यहाँ “a new conclusion” Object है, जो Passive में Subject बन गया। Structure “is going to reach” future intention को व्यक्त करता है, इसलिए Passive Voice में यह “is going to be reached” बनेगा। Verb phrase “reach to” को Passive में “be reached to” के रूप में रखा गया है क्योंकि वही structure options में दिया गया है। इसलिए सही sentence होगा — “A new conclusion is going to be reached to by the committee after much debate.”

- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. Here, “a new conclusion” is the object, which becomes the subject in Passive Voice. The structure “is going to reach” expresses future intention, so in Passive Voice it changes into “is going to be reached.” The phrase “reach to” is retained as “be reached to” according to the structure provided in the options. Therefore, the correct sentence is — “A new conclusion is going to be reached to by the committee after much debate.”

19. B) **The management does not tolerate such mistakes.**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलते समय Passive sentence का Subject, Active sentence का Object बन जाता है और “by” के बाद आने वाला doer Active sentence का Subject बनता है। यहाँ “Such mistakes” Passive sentence का Subject है और “the management” doer है। Verb “are not tolerated” Simple Present Passive में है, इसलिए Active Voice में यह “does not tolerate” (Simple Present) बनेगा। इसलिए सही Active form होगा — “The management does not tolerate such mistakes.”

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence, and the doer introduced by “by” becomes the subject. Here, “Such mistakes” is the subject of the passive sentence and “the management” is the doer. The verb “are not tolerated” is in the Simple Present Passive form, so in Active Voice it changes into “does not tolerate” in the Simple Present tense. Therefore, the correct active form is — “The management does not tolerate such mistakes.”

20. A) 'to their yard' के बदले 'into their yard' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी स्थान के अंदर जाने की movement को दर्शाने के लिए Preposition 'into' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— The cat ran into the room.

- 'into their yard' will be used instead of 'to their yard' because the Preposition 'into' is used to show movement entering a place; Like— The cat ran into the room.

21. B) Autonomous is used because it is the direct synonym for "self-reliant," meaning having the freedom to govern itself or act independently without outside help. Dependent and Subordinate mean relying on or being under the control of someone else, making them exact opposite words (antonyms). Vulnerable means exposed to harm, which is logically unrelated to the concept of self-reliance.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Autonomous का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह "self-reliant" (आत्मनिर्भर) का direct synonym है, जिसका meaning स्वतंत्र होना या खुद पर निर्भर होना होता है। Dependent और Subordinate का meaning दूसरों पर निर्भर या अधीन होना होता है (जो antonyms हैं)। Vulnerable का meaning असुरक्षित होना होता है, जो logically गलत है।

22. A) Run is used because the sentence requires a past participle verb (run-ran-run) to properly complete the passive voice construction ("is... efficiently run"). Ran is the simple past tense (second form), which grammatically cannot follow the helping verb "is" in a passive structure. Running is a continuous "-ing" form, which would incorrectly make the sentence active instead of passive. To run is an infinitive, which breaks the grammatical syntax of the clause.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Run का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि passive voice structure ("is... efficiently run") को पूरा करने के लिए past participle (verb की third form) की ज़रूरत है, और run की third form 'run' ही होती है। Ran past tense (second form) है। Running continuous form है, जो sentence को active बना देगा। To run infinitive है, जो grammar के हिसाब से पूरी तरह गलत है।

23. B) Out is used because "hollow out" is an exact, fixed standard phrasal verb in English meaning to remove the inside or substance of something, thereby making it weak or empty (like weakening Indian development work). In, Off, and Over are grammatically incorrect because "hollow in," "hollow off," and "hollow over" simply do not exist as recognized phrasal verbs in the English language.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Out का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "hollow out" एक standard phrasal verb है जिसका meaning किसी चीज़ को अंदर से खोखला या कमज़ोर कर देना होता है। English grammar में "Hollow in," "Hollow off," और "Hollow over" जैसे कोई phrasal verbs होते ही नहीं हैं, इसलिए ये options पूरी तरह गलत हैं।

24. B) Hold is used because the subject "14,500" (referring to the plural noun 'organisations') is plural, strictly requiring a plural present-tense verb without an 's'. Holds is a singular verb, directly violating the rules of subject-verb agreement. Held is past tense, which breaks the present-tense factual flow established by the rest of the paragraph ("lists", "have"). Holding is a present participle that grammatically cannot act as a finite main verb without a helping verb (like "are holding").

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Hold का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि subject "14,500" (organisations) plural है, जिसके साथ present tense में बिना 's' वाली plural verb आनी चाहिए। Holds singular verb है। Held past tense है, जो passage के present-tense flow ("lists") को तोड़ता है। Holding बिना helping verb (are) के main verb नहीं बन सकता।

25. C) Supplied is used because the question specifically asks for an antonym (opposite word).

"Starved of" means suffering from a severe lack or deprivation of something (like foreign money). "Supplied" means being provided with what is needed, making it the perfect logical opposite. Deprived and Famished are direct synonyms of starved, meaning severely lacking or extremely hungry. Exhausted means completely used up or tired, which aligns closer with a state of lacking rather than abundance.

In Hindi:

- यहाँ Supplied का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि प्रश्न में antonym (विलोम शब्द) पूछा गया है। "Starved" का meaning किसी चीज़ (जैसे पैसे) की भारी कमी होना होता है। "Supplied" का meaning ज़रूरत की चीज़ें प्रदान करना होता है, जो इसका perfect opposite है। Deprived और Famished दोनों starved के synonyms हैं (कमी होना या भूखा होना)। Exhausted का meaning पूरी तरह खत्म या थक जाना होता है, जो logically गलत है।