

Top spot: On the new phase of the Khelo India Scheme

India needs to upgrade **infrastructure**, train coaches

One of the biggest **impediments** to India's aspiration to **bid** for the 2036 Olympics **is** the lack of enough world-class performers. For India, a **prospective host**, targeting a **prestigious** top-10 finish **is** a **humongous** task. In the 21st century, the country achieved its best-ever result of 48th with seven medals at the Tokyo Olympics in 2021 and was 71st with six medals at Paris 2024. India needs to win approximately 30 to 40 medals, including gold in double digits, to be in the elite club. To chase this Olympic dream, the Union Cabinet has approved an **allocation** of ₹29,054 crore — an **eight-fold** increase — for the new phase of the Khelo India Scheme. The primary **goal** of this **ambitious grassroots** programme **is** to **tap** talent early for the 2036 Olympics. It aims to increase Khelo India centres, State and National centres of excellence and **accredited** academies from roughly one per district — more than 1,000 centres at present — to an average of two or three. Involving schools and clubs, encouraging talented children to **compete** in club-level events, upgrading facilities, and **assimilating** grassroots-coaches and technical officials are **essential** ingredients of the **wholesome** scheme.

A novel **concept** of upgrading the knowledge of local coaches by helping them **overcome** the language barrier posed by English, the formation of a National Coach Accreditation Board to **standardise** coaching and better utilisation of physical education teachers are expected to **impart** correct training at the basic level. In sync with the National Education Policy, the Khelo India Feeder Schools and Khelo India Utkrishta Vidyalaya initiatives are designed to **integrate** education and sports. The **existing** Khelo India Athletes **programme**, with 2,904 athletes, and the new Emerging Khelo India Athletes initiative **aim** to **expand** the talent pool to around 28,000. Talent identification, **digitisation** of the sports **ecosystem** to maintain data on every athlete, and a **bottom-to-top** communication channel are its **key** components. The overall **outlay**, including **assistance** to National Sports Federations, stands at a **staggering** ₹36,441 crore for 2026-31. However, the biggest challenge will be effective and **transparent** implementation of the scheme. **Enabling** talent to **graduate** to the highest level, already **backed** by the Target Olympic Podium Scheme, with an eye on the 2036 Olympics and beyond **will** be **crucial**. The 2030 Commonwealth **Games** in Ahmedabad **will** be an immediate test. The other major **hurdle** for India's attempt to emerge as a sporting power **is** its **dubious distinction** as a **doping hub**. **Strict** anti-doping measures, promotion of a sports culture by maximising the scope of the Fit India Movement, and a focus on **grassroots** development must go hand-in-hand to achieve the desired results.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Infrastructure** (noun) - framework, base, foundation, structural system, facilities
बुनियादी ढांचा
2. **Impediment** (noun) - hurdle, obstacle, hindrance, barrier, obstruction बाधा
3. **Bid** (verb) - offer, tender, proposal, attempt, endeavor बोली लगाना
4. **Prospective** (adjective) - potential, expected, future, possible, anticipated संभावित
5. **Host** (noun) - organizer, presenter, anchor, master of ceremonies, provider मेजबान
6. **Prestigious** (adjective) - reputed, esteemed, acclaimed, distinguished, honored प्रतिष्ठित
7. **Humongous** (adjective) - massive, enormous, colossal, giant, gigantic अत्यंत विशाल
8. **Allocation** (noun) - allotment, distribution, assignment, grant, provision आवंटन
9. **Eight-fold** (adjective) - eight times आठ गुना
10. **Ambitious** (adjective) - aspiring, grandiose, challenging, daring, driven महत्वाकांक्षी
11. **Grassroots** (adjective) - base-level, fundamental, grass-roots, foundational, grassroots-level जमीनी स्तर का
12. **Tap** (verb) - exploit, utilize, extract, access, harness उपयोग करना
13. **Accredited** (adjective) - certified, authorized, recognized, endorsed, licensed मान्यता प्राप्त
14. **Compete** (verb) - contest, contend, rival, participate, race प्रतिस्पर्धा करना
15. **Assimilate** (verb) - integrate, absorb, incorporate, blend, digest आत्मसात करना
16. **Essential** (adjective) - crucial, vital, fundamental, necessary, indispensable आवश्यक
17. **Wholesome** (adjective) - comprehensive, healthy, complete, sound, beneficial पूर्ण
18. **Overcome** (verb) - surmount, conquer, defeat, master, get over जीत हासिल करना
19. **Standardise** (verb) - normalize, regulate, codify, regularize, uniformize मानक बनाना
20. **Impart** (verb) - bestow, communicate, convey, give, provide प्रदान करना
21. **In sync with** (phrase) - in harmony with के साथ तालमेल बिठाते हुए
22. **Integrate** (verb) - combine, merge, unify, incorporate, consolidate जोड़ना
23. **Existing** (adjective) - current, present, prevailing, active, extant वर्तमान
24. **Expand** (verb) - enlarge, extend, broaden, grow, amplify विस्तार करना
25. **Digitisation** (noun) - the conversion of physical or manual processes into digital form डिजिटलीकरण
26. **Ecosystem** (noun) - environment, network, system, framework, habitat पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र
27. **Bottom-to-top** (adjective) - hierarchical upward, grass-roots-up, foundational

upward, upward-moving, bottom-up नीचे
से ऊपर की ओर

28. **Key** (adjective) - vital, crucial, pivotal, central, primary मुख्य
29. **Outlay** (noun) - expenditure, spending, budget, investment, expense खर्च
30. **Assistance** (noun) - help, aid, support, backing, relief सहायता
31. **Stand at** (phrasal verb) - to be at a specific level, amount, or position स्तर पर बने रहना
32. **Staggering** (adjective) - astounding, astonishing, shocking, breathtaking, overwhelming आश्चर्यजनक
33. **Transparent** (adjective) - clear, open, lucid, explicit, accountable पारदर्शी
34. **Graduate** (verb) - advance, progress, move up, transition, ascend आगे बढ़ना
35. **Back** (verb) - support, endorse, sponsor, champion, second समर्थन देना
36. **With an eye on** (phrase) - keeping something in mind as a goal or considering

it while making plans or decisions पर नजर रखते हुए

37. **Crucial** (adjective) - critical, pivotal, vital, essential, decisive अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण
38. **Dubious** (adjective) - doubtful, questionable, suspicious, uncertain, untrustworthy संदिग्ध
39. **Distinction** (noun) - eminence, difference, prominence, hallmark, characteristic विशिष्टता
40. **Doping** (noun) - the use of prohibited substances or methods by athletes to improve performance unfairly in sports निषिद्ध दवाओं का सेवन
41. **Hub** (noun) - center, core, focus, focal point, heart केंद्र
42. **Strict** (adjective) - stringent, rigorous, firm, stern, rigid सख्त
43. **Go hand-in-hand** (phrase) - to occur together, be closely associated, be interconnected साथ-साथ चलना

Summary of the Editorial

1. India's ambition to **host the 2036 Olympic Games** requires a significant improvement in its Olympic performance.
2. At the **Tokyo Olympics 2021**, India achieved its best-ever finish in the 21st century by ranking **48th with seven medals**, while at **Paris 2024**, it finished **71st with six medals**.
3. To become a top-10 Olympic nation, India would need to win **30–40 medals, including double-digit gold medals**, making it a formidable challenge.
4. To support this goal, the **Union Cabinet approved ₹29,054 crore** for the next phase of the **Khelo India Scheme**, representing an **eight-fold increase** in funding.
5. The primary objective of the revamped scheme is to **identify and nurture sporting talent at the grassroots level** for the **2036 Olympics**.
6. The programme aims to expand **Khelo India Centres, State and National Centres of Excellence, and accredited academies** from around **1,000 centres to an average of two or three centres per district**.
7. Schools, sports clubs, and grassroots competitions will play a greater role in **early talent identification and athlete development**.
8. The scheme also focuses on **improving sports infrastructure**, upgrading facilities, and integrating grassroots coaches and technical officials into the sports ecosystem.
9. A key innovation is the **training and accreditation of local coaches**, including overcoming language barriers through the creation of a **National Coach Accreditation Board**.
10. Better utilisation of **physical education teachers** is expected to strengthen sports training at the school level.
11. In line with the **National Education Policy (NEP)**, initiatives such as **Khelo India Feeder Schools** and **Khelo India Utkrishta Vidyalaya** seek to combine education with sports development.
12. The **Khelo India Athletes Programme** and the newly introduced **Emerging Khelo India Athletes initiative** aim to expand the athlete pool from **2,904 to around 28,000 athletes**.
13. The scheme emphasises **digitisation**, maintaining comprehensive athlete databases, systematic talent identification, and establishing an efficient communication network from grassroots to elite levels.
14. The total planned investment for **2026–31** stands at **₹36,441 crore**, including financial assistance to **National Sports Federations**, but the editorial stresses that **transparent and effective implementation** will determine its success.
15. The editorial concludes that alongside infrastructure development and talent nurturing, India must **strengthen anti-doping measures**, promote a sporting culture through the **Fit India Movement**, and ensure grassroots development if it hopes to become a major sporting nation and succeed at the **2030 Commonwealth Games** and **2036 Olympics**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **The primary purpose of the passage is to** [Editorial Page]
- A. detail the strategic initiatives, increased funding, and key challenges in India's quest to build elite Olympic-level athletes
 - B. prove that language barriers among local coaches are the main cause of India's poor performance at recent Olympic Games
 - C. expose systemic corruption within National Sports Federations and advocate for privatized athlete management systems
 - D. criticize the National Sports Federations for failing to standardize coaching standards and digitize athlete data across rural feeder schools
2. **The author's attitude toward India's Olympic ambition and the expanded Khelo India Scheme can best be described as**
- A. Cynical and dismissive
 - B. Pragmatic and supportive
 - C. scornful and denunciatory
 - D. Indifferent and detached
3. **It can be inferred from the author's argument that targeting a top-10 finish at the 2036 Olympics is a "humongous task" because**
- A. local coaches refuse to upgrade their basic technical qualifications
 - B. physical education teachers are excluded from national sports policy
 - C. international sports federations have capped athlete registration limits
 - D. past Olympic performances fall far short of the required medal tally
4. **What are the key initiatives designed to standardize coaching and integrate education with sports under the upgraded scheme, and what outcome do they aim to achieve?**
- A. Requiring high English proficiency scores from physical education teachers to qualify for participation in national feeder schools.
 - B. Replacing existing physical education teachers in district academies with national coaches to enforce uniform training standards.
 - C. Establishing national accreditation boards and overcoming language barriers to impart correct foundational training to local athletes.
 - D. Discontinuing local club competitions so student-athletes can devote their full preparation time to national academic exams.
5. **The phrase "an immediate test" is used to describe how the 2030 Commonwealth Games in Ahmedabad will:**
- A. measure the practical success of India's newly upgraded grassroots sports ecosystem.
 - B. determine whether international sports federations approve India's 2036 Olympic bid.
 - C. evaluate whether local physical education teachers can effectively master English fluency.
 - D. assess whether the expanded athlete pool reaches its goal of twenty-eight thousand members.
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
When are you _____ to write to your friend?
- A. gone
 - B. going
 - C. goes

- D. go
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Cut one short
A. To chop something
B. To interrupt someone
C. To act quickly
D. To be rude
8. **Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it. If there is no error, choose 'No error'.**
Do not let the /opportunity slip away /and you will repent. /No error
A. No error
B. and you will repent
C. Do not let the
D. opportunity slip away
9. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No Improvement.**
You must apologise with him for this.
A. No Improvement
B. from
C. of
D. To
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Man _____ a strong desire to accumulate wealth.
A. have
B. had
C. is having
D. Has
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
To take one's hat off
A. To fool someone
B. To feel hot
C. To please someone
D. To admire someone
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Marconi _____ the radio.
A. discovered
B. invented
C. built
D. assembled
13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Forgive
A. Forget
B. Accuse
C. Pardon

- D. Compel
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
I _____ him to use my bike to go to the office.
A. granted
B. allowed
C. admonished
D. sanctioned
15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Agile
A. Dull
B. Stiff
C. Quick
D. Rigid
16. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No Improvement.**
He lives in this remote colony since 2001.
A. has been living
B. continues to live
C. have been living
D. No Improvement
17. **Choose the most appropriate word that can substitute the given group of words.**
Yearly celebration of a date or an event
A. Gala
B. Anniversary
C. Carnival
D. Bash
18. **Choose the correctly spelt word.**
A. Convenience
B. Konvenience
C. Convinience
D. Conveniense
19. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
1. Beach House, and its neighbour, Sankara Iyer's bungalow, of which very little is known, came up late in the 1800s. They were built in a style sympathetic to two of their neighbours – the older Cappers House to the north, and the DGP Office to the south.
 2. The Beach House, located inside Queen Mary's College (QMC) in Chennai, has been demolished.
 3. Beach House itself was the residence of Sir S. Subramania Iyer (1842-1924). How the two bungalows became part of the QMC campus I have not yet found.
 4. The colonial-style bungalow, with wooden balconies, a gable, a large portico, and Madras-style roofing, was demolished a month or so ago, to make way for what is claimed will be a "world-class auditorium." With that, we have lost a building that had a direct connect with the freedom struggle.

- A. 2-4-1-3
- B. 1-3-4-2
- C. 2-1-4-3
- D. 4-2-1-3

20. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (P, Q, R, S) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

P. If you have passed, you are eligible.

Q. Your Computer Science and Maths background gives you an advantage in Paper 3 (Quantitative Aptitude), which covers Maths, Logical Reasoning and Statistics.

R. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) does not have a minimum percentage requirement to register for the CA Foundation.

S. Your biggest challenge will be bridging the Commerce gap.

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

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

Rivers are held as goddesses, with the power to _____ A _____ (negate) one's sins.

Starting with the Ganga, revering our rivers is an ancient practice dating back eons. Cauvery, the sacred river that flows towards the South, is hailed as Dakshina Ganga. With over 60 crore streams, Cauvery is more than an agricultural lifeline, said P. Swaminathan. Sage Vashishta told Rama that if one _____ B _____ in the Cauvery, one's sins will be washed away.

Spiritual literature records that Rama bathed in the Cauvery after defeating Ravana in the Lankan war, and on that day, the Cauvery was _____ C _____ (swollen).

Perukku is a Tamil word denoting abundance or swelling, and the celebration of Aadi Perukku along the banks of the Cauvery, Tamirabharani and Thenpennai, on the 18th day of the Tamil month of Aadi find mention in the records on Karikalan, the famed Chola ruler. One may ask what the significance of celebrating Perukku on the 18th day of the Tamil month is, while Hindu festivals are largely celebrated based _____ D _____ the stars.

The number 18 is spiritually very significant. The Mahabharat war was raged for 18 days. It is stated that the war began on the first day of Aadi and ended on the 18th day. The Pandavas also bathed in the Cauvery on the 18th day of Aadi, to wash away the sins of killing in the name of war. The Bhagavad Gita, Lord Krishna's direct discourse to Arjuna, contains 18 chapters. The traditional list of main Siddhars (spiritual saints and mystics) lists 18 names, including Tirumoolar, Agastya, Patanjali and Dhanvantri among others, who were _____ E _____ (repositories) of abundant knowledge. Aadi Perukku also signals abundance. The river, originating in Kodagu, is revered as an aspect of Parvati, held as His beloved sister by Vishnu. Ranganatha, the archa murti of Vishnu in Srirangam, participates in the celebration of Aadi Perukku by visiting the river and bearing gifts for Cauvery. Aadi Perukku is no less than a celestial celebration.

21. **Choose the most appropriate synonym for the word in (A): (negate).**

- A. validate
- B. nullify
- C. exacerbate

- D. sustain
22. **Fill in blank (B) with the correct present tense verb to maintain subject-verb agreement.**
- A. bathe
 - B. bathes
 - C. bathed
 - D. bathing
23. **Choose the antonym of the word in (C): (swollen).**
- A. Expanded
 - B. Distended
 - C. Shrunken
 - D. Elevated
24. **Fill in blank (D) with the correct preposition to complete the phrase.**
- A. in
 - B. with
 - C. on
 - D. for
25. **Choose the most appropriate meaning of the word in (E): (repositories).**
- A. storehouses
 - B. pioneers
 - C. consumers
 - D. adversaries

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **detail the strategic initiatives, increased funding, and key challenges in India's quest to build elite Olympic-level athletes**

The passage provides a comprehensive overview of India's plan to become a sporting powerhouse by 2036. It covers: Strategic Initiatives: Mentioning the Khelo India Scheme, integration with the National Education Policy, the National Coach Accreditation Board, and the expansion of training centers. Increased Funding: Highlighting the significant financial allocations (₹29,054 crore and the total ₹36,441 crore outlay). Key Challenges: Discussing hurdles like the need for transparent implementation, the transition of athletes to high-performance levels, and the issue of doping.

- Option B: Language barriers are mentioned as one small part of coach training, not the "main cause" of India's Olympic performance.
- Option C: The passage never mentions "privatization." It focuses on government-led schemes.
- Option D: The passage is a report on new initiatives, not a "criticism" of past failures by federations.

2. B) **Pragmatic and supportive**

Supportive: The author uses positive and encouraging language when describing the government's efforts. The author refers to the initiative as a "wholesome scheme" and an "ambitious grassroots programme." The author describes the goal as an "Olympic dream" and highlights the "eight-fold increase" in funding as a significant and positive step toward building a sports culture.

"Pragmatic": The author is not blindly optimistic; they remain realistic (pragmatic) about the difficulties involved. The author notes that achieving a top-10 finish is a "humongous task" and calls out the "lack of enough world-class performers." The author explicitly points out serious hurdles, such as the need for "transparent implementation" and India's "dubious distinction as a doping hub." The author concludes by stating what "must" happen (strict anti-doping measures, grassroots focus) to achieve results, showing a practical, solution-oriented mindset. (Option A): The author clearly values the goal and the scheme, providing detailed information rather than mocking it or dismissing it as impossible. (Option C): There is no expression of contempt or public condemnation in the passage; it is an analytical and balanced piece. (Option D): The author expresses clear interest and offers constructive direction ("must go hand-in-hand to achieve the desired results").

3. D) **past Olympic performances fall far short of the required medal tally**

The passage provides a mathematical and historical comparison to justify the term "humongous task": The author notes that India's recent results were 48th place (7 medals in Tokyo) and 71st place (6 medals in Paris). To reach the "elite club" (top-10 finish), the author states India needs to win 30 to 40 medals, including gold in double digits. The

massive gap between winning 6–7 medals and winning 30–40 medals is the specific reason the author characterizes the goal as a "humongous task."

Option A: The passage mentions efforts to help coaches overcome language barriers and standardize coaching, but it never states that they "refuse" to upgrade.

Option B: The passage actually advocates for "better utilisation of physical education teachers," indicating they are being integrated into the policy, not excluded.

Option C: The passage does not mention international federations capping athlete registrations; this is not discussed in the passage.

4. C) **Establishing national accreditation boards and overcoming language barriers to impart correct foundational training to local athletes.**

The passage mentions "the formation of a National Coach Accreditation Board to standardise coaching" as a key initiative. It mentions that "In sync with the National Education Policy, the Khelo India Feeder Schools and Khelo India Utkrishta Vidyalaya initiatives are designed to integrate education and sports." The passage states that these coaching reforms (including helping coaches overcome the English language barrier) are "expected to impart correct training at the basic level."

Option A: The passage suggests helping coaches overcome language barriers, not setting a "high English proficiency score" as a requirement for teachers.

Option B: The passage advocates for the "better utilisation of physical education teachers," not replacing them.

Option D: This contradicts the passage, which actually encourages "talented children to compete in club-level events" rather than discontinuing them.

5. A) **measure the practical success of India's newly upgraded grassroots sports ecosystem.**

The passage outlines the multi-phase scheme to overhaul grassroots sports (Khelo India, feeder schools, coaching standardization, athlete pool expansion) to prepare India for the 2036 Olympics. Right after introducing these initiatives and their transition timeline, the author identifies the 2030 Commonwealth Games in Ahmedabad as "an immediate test" — meaning it serves as the first benchmark to evaluate whether this overhauled system is delivering results.

Option B: While India aspires to bid for the 2036 Olympics, the "test" refers to the readiness and performance of the sports system, not the administrative approval process of the bid itself.

Option C: Mastering English is a small, specific detail intended to help coaches; a major international sporting event is a test of the athletes' performance, not a language proficiency test for teachers.

Option D: Reaching the number of 28,000 athletes is a statistical goal. The Commonwealth Games tests the quality and graduation of that talent to the "highest level," rather than just counting how many people are in the program.

6. B) **'Going' का use होगा क्योंकि 'going to' का अर्थ होता है किसी कार्य की भविष्य की योजना बताना। यहाँ पर पूछा गया है कि आप अपने मित्र को कब लिखने वाले हैं, इसलिए 'going' यहाँ सही है। 'Gone' भूतकाल का रूप है, 'Goes' वर्तमान काल का एकवचन रूप है, और 'Go' आदेशात्मक या आधार रूप है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।**

'Going' should be used because 'going to' indicates a plan for a future action. The question asks when you are planning to write to your friend, making 'going' the correct choice. 'Gone' is the

past participle form, 'Goes' is the singular present tense form, and 'Go' is the imperative or base form, which are not appropriate in this context

7. B) **Cut one short** (idiom) – To interrupt someone किसी को बाधित करना
8. B) and you will repent' के बदले **'or you will repent'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में दो विकल्पों के बीच की पसंद को दर्शाया जा रहा है; जैसे— Do not let the opportunity slip away or you will repent.
or you will repent' will be used instead of 'and you will repent' because the sentence is showing the choice between two alternatives; Like — Do not let the opportunity slip away or you will repent.
9. D) with' के बदले **'to'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'apologize' के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— You must apologize to him for this.
to' will be used instead of 'with' because 'apologize' is used with 'to'; Like — You must apologize to him for this.
10. D) 'Has' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात की जा रही है एक सामान्य तथ्य की, जो कि वर्तमान समय में सत्य है। 'Man' शब्द यहाँ एक सिंगुलर सब्जेक्ट के रूप में काम कर रहा है, इसलिए 'has' इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। 'Have' का प्रयोग plural subjects के लिए होता है, 'had' past tense के लिए होता है, और 'is having' एक चल रही अवस्था को दर्शाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।
'Has' should be used because it refers to a general fact that is true in the present time. 'Man' here acts as a singular subject, hence 'has' is the correct form to use. 'Have' is used for plural subjects, 'had' is for the past tense, and 'is having' indicates an ongoing state, which is not appropriate here.
11. D) **To take one's hat off** (idiom) – To admire someone प्रशंसा कर
12. B) **invented** का use होगा क्योंकि "invent" का अर्थ होता है कुछ नया या अनूठा बनाना।
Marconi को रेडियो के आविष्कारक के रूप में जाना जाता है क्योंकि उन्होंने इसे विकसित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। 'Discovered' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को पहली बार ढूँढ़ निकालना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि रेडियो एक खोज नहीं बल्कि एक आविष्कार है। 'Built' और 'Assembled' दोनों का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का निर्माण करना, लेकिन यह आविष्कार की विशिष्टता और नवीनता को नहीं दर्शाता है।
 - 'invented' should be used because "invent" means to create something new or unique. Marconi is known as the inventor of the radio because he played a significant role in its development. 'Discovered' means to find something for the first time, which is not correct in this context as the radio was an invention, not a discovery. Both 'Built' and 'Assembled' imply constructing something, but they do not convey the specificity and novelty of an invention
13. C) **Forgive** (verb) – To stop feeling angry or resentful toward (someone) for an offense, flaw, or mistake. माफ करना
Synonym: **Pardon** (verb) – To forgive or excuse someone, or to release the person from punishment. क्षमा करना
 - **Forget** (verb) – To fail to remember, not keep in mind. भूलना
 - **Accuse** (verb) – To charge someone with an offense or crime, to claim that someone has done something wrong. आरोप लगाना
 - **Compel** (verb) – To force or oblige (someone) to do something. मजबूर करना

14. B) **allowed**' का use होगा क्योंकि "allowed" का अर्थ होता है किसी को कुछ करने की अनुमति देना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि मैंने उसे मेरी बाइक से ऑफिस जाने की अनुमति दी, इसलिए 'allowed' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Granted' का अर्थ होता है अनुदान देना या मान लेना, 'Admonished' का अर्थ है चेतावनी देना या नसीहत देना, और 'Sanctioned' का अर्थ है आधिकारिक अनुमोदन देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- allowed' should be used because it means to give someone permission to do something. The sentence mentions that I gave him permission to use my bike to go to the office, making 'allowed' fitting here. Whereas, 'Granted' means to give or assume something is true, 'Admonished' means to warn or reprimand someone firmly, and 'Sanctioned' means to give official permission or approval, which don't fit in this context.

15. C) **Agile** (adjective) – Able to move quickly and easily, nimble, lively, swift. चुस्त

Synonym: **Quick** (adjective) – Fast in movement; done or occurring in a brief period of time. तेज़

- **Dull** (adjective) – Not sharp; blunt. It also means not lively or interesting; boring. सुस्त
- **Stiff** (adjective) – Not easily bent or changed in shape; rigid. सख्त
- **Rigid** (adjective) – Unable to bend or be forced out of shape; not flexible. कठोर

16. A) **has been living**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'since 2001' यहाँ एक समयावधि को दर्शाता है और जब हम किसी क्रिया के आरंभ और उसके जारी रहने की अवधि को व्यक्त करते हैं, तो हम Present Perfect Continuous Tense का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे— He has been living in this remote colony since 2001.

- has been living' will be used because 'since 2001' indicates a period of time, and when we talk about the duration of an action starting in the past and continuing into the present, we use Present Perfect Continuous Tense; Like — He has been living in this remote colony since 2001.

17. B) **Anniversary** (noun) - The yearly celebration of a date or an event. वर्षगाँठ

- **Gala** (noun) – A social occasion with special entertainments or performances. समारोह
- **Carnival** (noun) – A festival involving processions, music, dancing, and the use of masquerade. कार्निवल
- **Bash** (noun) – A party or social event. धूमधाम

18. A) The correct spelling of the word among the options is 'Convenience', सुविधा

19. A) **2-4-1-3**

Sentence 2 starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence. It clearly introduces the main topic of "The Beach House" being demolished without needing any outside context. Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 because the words "The colonial-style bungalow" directly refer back to "The Beach House" mentioned in Sentence 2, adding more details about its structure and the demolition. Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because it shifts to the history of the buildings, discussing when the "Beach House" and its neighbour, "Sankara Iyer's bungalow," were built. Sentence 3 comes after Sentence 1 because it is the conclusion. The words "the two bungalows" directly refer back to the Beach House and Sankara Iyer's bungalow mentioned in Sentence 1, wrapping up the paragraph perfectly with the author's final thought.

Sentence 2 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी पिछले संदर्भ के सीधे "The Beach House" के तोड़े जाने (demolished) की खबर से बात शुरू करता है। Sentence 4 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुए शब्द "The colonial-style bungalow" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 2 में बताए गए "The Beach House" को refer करते हैं, और उसके तोड़े जाने की बात को आगे बढ़ाते हैं। Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इमारत के इतिहास की बात शुरू करता है। Sentence 3 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है।

20. C) R-P-Q-S

Sentence R starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence. It clearly introduces the topic of the ICAI and CA Foundation registration rules without needing any outside context. Sentence P follows Sentence R because it continues the idea of the registration rules mentioned in Sentence R, clarifying that simply passing makes you eligible. Sentence Q follows Sentence P because it shifts the focus from general eligibility to the student's specific background (Computer Science and Maths), explaining the advantage they have. Sentence S comes after Sentence Q because it is the conclusion for this block of text. It contrasts the student's advantage (mentioned in Q) with their biggest "challenge" (the Commerce gap), wrapping up the sequence perfectly.

- Sentence R paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी पिछले संदर्भ के सीधे ICAI और CA Foundation के नियमों के बारे में बात शुरू करता है। Sentence P Sentence R के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence R में बताई गई "minimum percentage requirement" की बात को ही आगे बढ़ाता है और स्पष्ट करता है कि अगर आप सिर्फ पास हैं, तो आप योग्य (eligible) हैं। Sentence Q Sentence P के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यहाँ से बात सामान्य योग्यता से हटकर छात्र के खास बैकग्राउंड (Maths और Computer Science) पर आती है। Sentence S Sentence Q के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है।

21. B) nullify

Nullify is the exact synonym for "negate" in this context. Both words mean to make legally null and void, to cancel out, or to invalidate. The passage discusses the river's power to cancel or wipe out (nullify) one's sins. Validate means to prove or confirm something is acceptable or true, which is the opposite. Exacerbate means to make a bad situation or problem worse. Sustain means to strengthen, support, or keep something going.

- यहाँ Nullify का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका meaning 'रद्द करना', 'प्रभावहीन करना' या 'नष्ट करना' (negate) होता है। नदियों में पापों को नष्ट (nullify/negate) करने की शक्ति होती है। Validate का मतलब 'मान्य करना' या 'सही ठहराना' होता है। Exacerbate का मतलब 'किसी बुरी स्थिति को और बिगाड़ना' होता है। Sustain का मतलब 'बनाए रखना' या 'सहारा देना' होता है। ये तीनों शब्द संदर्भ के अनुसार पूरी तरह गलत हैं।

22. B) bathes

Bathes is the correct present tense verb because the subject of the clause is "one" (if one bathes). In English grammar, "one" acts as a third-person singular indefinite pronoun, which strictly requires a singular verb (verb + s/es). Bathe is a plural present tense verb. Bathed is in

the past tense, which violates the conditional future structure ("if one [present tense], one's sins will be [future tense]"). Bathing is a present participle and cannot function as the main verb without an auxiliary verb (is/are/was/were).

- यहाँ Bathes का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि वाक्य का subject "one" (कोई व्यक्ति) एक singular (एकवचन) pronoun है। Grammar के नियम के अनुसार singular subject के साथ present tense में verb के साथ 's' या 'es' लगता है (इसलिए bathes सही है)। Bathe plural verb है। Bathed past tense (भूतकाल) है, जबकि वाक्य की शर्त वर्तमान से भविष्य की ओर इशारा कर रही है ("if one bathes... sins will be washed away")। Bathing का इस्तेमाल बिना helping verb के नहीं हो सकता।

23. C) Shrunk

Shrunk is the correct answer because the question specifically asks for an antonym (opposite word). "Swollen" means expanded, increased in size, or full of volume (like a river full of water). Therefore, "shrunk," which means reduced in size or volume, is the direct opposite. Expanded (made larger) and Distended (swollen due to pressure from inside) are direct synonyms of swollen. Elevated means placed higher up or raised in rank/level.

- यहाँ Shrunk सही है क्योंकि प्रश्न में antonym (विलोम शब्द) पूछा गया है। "Swollen" का meaning 'सूजा हुआ', 'बढ़ा हुआ' या 'पानी से भरा हुआ' होता है। "Shrunk" का meaning 'सिकुड़ा हुआ' या 'कम हुआ' होता है, जो इसका एकदम सही विलोम है। Expanded (फैला हुआ) और Distended (अंदरूनी दबाव से फूला हुआ) दोनों swollen के synonyms (पर्यायवाची) हैं। Elevated का मतलब 'ऊँचा उठाया हुआ' होता है।

24. C) on

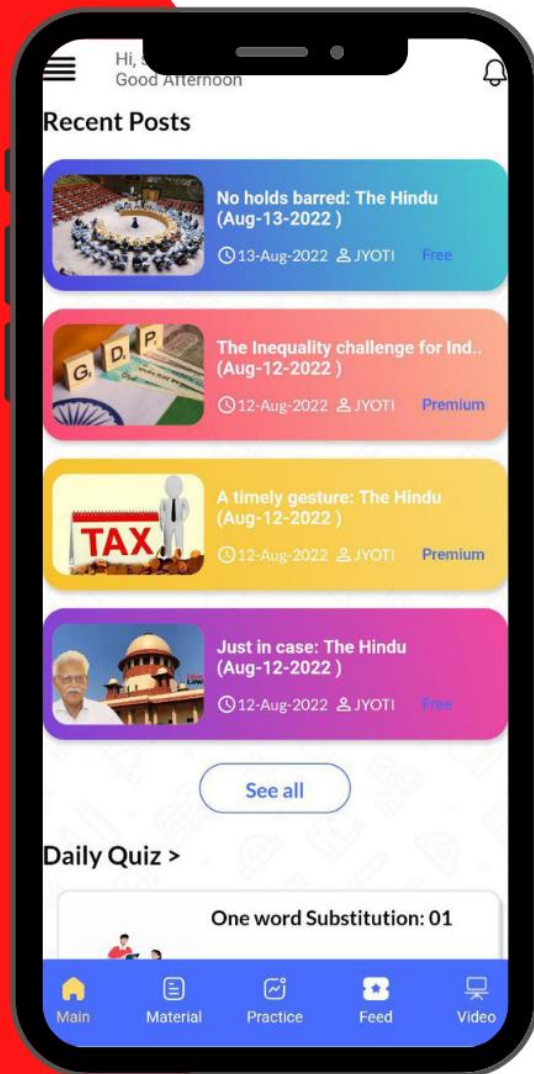
On is the correct preposition because the words "based" and "on" form a fixed prepositional phrase in English ("based on"). This phrase is universally used to indicate the foundation, standard, or criteria for a decision, fact, or system (e.g., festivals are based on the stars). Prepositions like in, with, and for do not correctly collocate with the verb "based" in this context.

- यहाँ on का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि अंग्रेज़ी व्याकरण (grammar) में "based" के साथ हमेशा "on" preposition का ही इस्तेमाल होता है (based on - 'पर आधारित')। वाक्य बता रहा है कि हिंदू त्यौहार मुख्य रूप से तारों की स्थिति पर आधारित (based on) होते हैं। In (में), With (के साथ), और For (के लिए) का प्रयोग "based" के साथ व्याकरण के अनुसार पूरी तरह से गलत है।

26. A) storehouses

Storehouses correctly defines the meaning of "repositories." A repository is a place, building, or receptacle where things are or may be stored; metaphorically, it refers to a person or book that contains a vast amount of information or knowledge. The saints were "storehouses" of abundant knowledge. Pioneers are people who are the first to explore or settle a new area, or first to develop a new field. Consumers are people who purchase goods and services for personal use. Adversaries are one's opponents in a contest, conflict, or dispute (enemies).

- यहाँ Storehouses का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका meaning 'भंडार' या 'खज़ाना' होता है, जो "repositories" का एकदम सही अर्थ (meaning) है। संतों और ऋषियों को प्रचुर ज्ञान का भंडार (repositories/storehouses) कहा गया है। Pioneers का मतलब 'अग्रणी' (किसी नए क्षेत्र में सबसे पहले काम करने वाले) होता है। Consumers का मतलब 'उपभोक्ता' (ग्राहक) होता है। Adversaries का मतलब 'विरोधी' या 'दुश्मन' होता है। ये तीनों विकल्प संदर्भ के अनुसार तार्किक रूप से गलत हैं।



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