

## Socialist surge: On the rise of democratic socialism in the U.S.

**Affordability** issues **propel** democratic socialists in the U.S.

As the Trump administration **persists with** its **blunderbuss** reshaping of American foreign policy — a marriage of **hyperimperialism**, with wars in West Asia, a **de facto** capture of power in Venezuela and the **strangling** of Cuba's fuel trade, and **isolationism**, seen in **withdrawals** from **multilateral** institutions and **tariffs imposed on a whim** — the world has been waiting for a political alternative to **Trumpism** to take shape. After 2024, when a **vapid** Democratic Party **displayed** little ideological **gumption** on foreign policy, welfare or **taking on** the **plutocrats** reshaping American democracy, the **prospects** looked slim. Then, in November 2025, Zohran Mamdani won New York City on a platform of **decommodification** — placing citizens' needs above market **shibboleths** — while openly calling Israel's war on Gaza a **genocide**. His victory did more than capture New York's imagination. It **set off** an **insurgency** by democratic socialists within Democratic Party ranks. In Michigan's August 4 primary, **Abdul El-Sayed**, a progressive **backed** by Independent Senator Bernie Sanders, **won** the Democratic nomination for the Senate despite pro-Israel groups spending heavily against him. **Angie Nixon**, a three-term State **legislator** who joined the Democratic Socialists of America in June, **has** won Florida's Democratic Senate nomination, having spent merely \$60,000 on advertising **as opposed to** her **moderate** opponent's \$2.2 million. Such results matter in a country where **socialism** has been used to **evoke** the Red Scare, even **decades** after the Cold War.

**Mr. Sanders**, whose **unabashed** democratic socialism is closer to European social democracy than to state ownership of the means of production, **ran** two presidential campaigns that prepared this **ground** while **the likes of** Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and others showed its electoral **viability** in Democratic **strongholds** in House elections. In 2026, a new generation of democratic socialists has **sharpened** its methods and its reach. The focus on **affordability** in childcare, rent freeze, Medicare for All and taxing the rich while breaking with the Democratic Party's foreign policy **consensus**, including on funding Israel's military, **has** carried them beyond strongholds such as New York. The new **cohort** has not only won **primaries** but also registered a shift in the political **outlook** of many Americans. But caution is **warranted**. **Taking on** the Republican machine in November **will** be a far tougher task, especially if the Democratic establishment does not rally around its **insurgents** against Trumpism. Yet, supporters **point to** a deeply **unpopular** Mr. Trump, and a welfare-first message that could cut across the U.S.'s culture wars the Republicans will keep **stoking**. For the **Global South**, including Indians, the **rise** of democratic socialism as a **viable** force in the U.S. **will** be welcome, as its **emphasis rests on** fair trade and **multilateral** engagement, **besides** an end to Washington's forever wars. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Surge** (noun) - upsurge, rise, increase, escalation, growth वृद्धि
2. **Socialism** (noun) - the political idea that is based on the belief that all people are equal and that money and property should be equally divided समाजवाद
3. **Affordability** (noun) - financial accessibility, economic feasibility, cost-effectiveness, reasonableness वहनीयता
4. **Propel** (verb) - drive, push, impel, thrust, motivate आगे बढ़ाना
5. **Persist** (with) (verb) - continue doing, using, or trying something in a determined way, even when it is hard or people want you to stop जारी रखना
6. **Blunderbuss** (adjective) - crude, clumsy, heavy-handed, indiscriminate, sweeping अनाड़ी
7. **Hyperimperialism** (noun) - a modern leftist geopolitical concept describing a decadent, aggressive stage of global dominance by a U.S.-led military and economic bloc over the Global South and rising powers, relying heavily on military force, sanctions, and information control rather than economic persuasion अति-साम्राज्यवादी
8. **De facto** (adjective) - in reality, actually वास्तविक
9. **Strangle** (verb) - suffocate, stifle, choke, suppress, throttle गला घोटना
10. **Isolationism** (noun) - non-interventionism, separatism, withdrawal, aloofness अलगाववाद
11. **Withdrawal** (noun) - retreat, departure, exit, pullout, evacuation वापसी
12. **Multilateral** (adjective) - multi-party, collective, joint, international, collaborative बहुपक्षीय
13. **Tariff** (noun) - duty, tax, levy, customs, impost शुल्क
14. **Impose** (verb) - levy, charge, inflict, place, enforce थोपा गया
15. **On a whim** (phrase) - doing it suddenly and on impulse, without any planning, preparation, or deep thought बिना किसी पूर्व योजना के
16. **Trumpism** (noun) - the policies and political ideas of the US president Donald Trump ट्रम्पवाद
17. **Vapid** (adjective) - insipid, dull, bland, flat, uninspiring फीका या अर्थहीन
18. **Display** (verb) - show, exhibit, manifest, demonstrate, reveal प्रदर्शित किया
19. **Gumption** (noun) - initiative, resourcefulness, shrewdness, courage, enterprise सूझ-बूझ या हिम्मत
20. **Take on** (phrasal verb) - to confront, or challenge, oppose मुकाबला करना
21. **Plutocrats** (noun) - extremely rich people who use their great wealth to gain power and control over a government or society धनकुबेर
22. **Prospect** (noun) - outlook, potential, likelihood, probability, chance संभावना
23. **Decommodification** (noun) - the process of turning something that is not normally

- considered a product—such as an idea, a relationship, a human skill, or nature—into an item that can be bought, sold, and traded for profit वस्तुकरण समाप्त करना
24. **Shibboleths** (noun) - catchwords, slogans, dogmas, watchwords, mantras दबे-कुचले विचार
25. **Genocide** (noun) - the murder of all the people of a particular race, religion, etc. नरसंहार
26. **Set off** (phrasal verb) - to trigger, spark, or ignite शुरू करना
27. **Insurgency** (noun) - uprising, rebellion, revolt, insurrection, mutiny विद्रोह
28. **Back** (verb) - support, endorse, sponsor, promote, champion समर्थित
29. **Legislator** (noun) - representative, politician, parliamentarian विधायक
30. **As opposed to** (phrase) - rather than; instead of के विपरीत
31. **Moderate** (adjective) - centrist, middle-of-the-road, temperate, mild, balanced मध्यममार्गी
32. **Evoke** (verb) - summon, invoke, elicit, awaken, stir आह्वान करना या जगाना
33. **Decade** (noun) - period of ten years दशक
34. **Unabashed** (adjective) - unblushing, brazen, shameless, blatant, unashamed निर्लेज्ज या स्पष्ट
35. **Ground** (noun) - basis, foundation, terrain, premise, footing आधार
36. **The likes of** (phrase) - such as, similar to के जैसे लोग
37. **Viability** (noun) - feasibility, workability, practicability, sustainability, livability व्यावहारिकता
38. **Stronghold** (noun) - bastion, fortress, citadel, hotbed, redoubt गढ़
39. **Sharpen** (verb) - hone, refine, improve, polish, intensify धार तेज करना
40. **Consensus** (noun) - agreement, accord, harmony, consent, unity आम सहमति
41. **Cohort** (noun) - group, batch, category, band, contingent दल
42. **Primary** (noun) - an election in which people from a particular area vote to choose a candidate for a future important election प्राथमिक चुनाव
43. **Outlook** (noun) - perspective, viewpoint, attitude, worldview, stance दृष्टिकोण
44. **Warrant** (verb) - justify, necessitate, call for, deserve, demand उचित ठहराना
45. **Insurgent** (noun) - rebel, mutineer, revolter, uprising, revolutionary विद्रोही
46. **Point to** (phrasal verb) - to indicate, highlight इंगित करना
47. **Unpopular** (adjective) - disliked, unliked, unaccepted, frowned-upon, out-of-favor अलोकप्रिय
48. **Stoke** (verb) - foment, incite, stir up, inflame, blow up भड़काना
49. **Global South** (noun) - a term for developing, less-industrialized countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and Oceania ग्लोबल साउथ (विकासशील देश)

50. **Viable** (adjective) - feasible, workable, practicable, sustainable, operable  
व्यावहारिक

51. **Emphasis** (noun) - stress, focus, prominence, weight, priority जोर

52. **Rest on** (phrasal verb) - to depend on पर निर्भर होना

53. **Besides** (preposition) - next to, alongside, near, adjacent to पास में

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Trump administration's foreign policy** is marked by hyperimperialism, wars, unilateral actions, tariffs, and withdrawal from multilateral institutions.
2. The **Democratic Party** failed to present a convincing ideological alternative to Trumpism after the 2024 elections.
3. The rise of **democratic socialism** has created a new political alternative within the U.S. Democratic Party.
4. **Zohran Mamdani's victory in New York City in November 2025** became a major turning point for democratic socialists.
5. Mamdani campaigned on **decommodification**, prioritising citizens' basic needs over market-driven policies.
6. His victory encouraged a wider **insurgency of democratic socialists** within Democratic Party politics.
7. In Michigan, **Abdul El-Sayed** won the Democratic Senate nomination despite strong spending by pro-Israel groups against him.
8. In Florida, **Angie Nixon** won the Democratic Senate nomination despite spending far less on advertising than her moderate opponent.
9. These victories are significant because **socialism has historically carried a negative image in the U.S.**, largely due to Cold War-era fears of communism.
10. **Bernie Sanders** helped prepare the political ground for democratic socialism through his presidential campaigns and his emphasis on European-style social democracy.
11. Politicians such as **Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez** demonstrated that progressive and socialist-oriented politics could succeed electorally in Democratic strongholds.
12. The new generation of democratic socialists is focusing on **affordability**, including childcare, rent controls, Medicare for All, and higher taxes on the wealthy.
13. They are also challenging the Democratic Party's traditional **foreign-policy consensus**, particularly its support for funding Israel's military.
14. However, defeating the **Republican political machine in the November elections** will be difficult, and democratic socialist candidates will need strong support from the Democratic establishment.
15. For the **Global South, including India**, the rise of democratic socialism could be positive because of its emphasis on **fair trade, multilateral engagement, welfare policies, and ending America's prolonged wars**.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the primary purpose of this passage?**
  - A. Evaluating ideological transitions in American governance
  - B. Documenting diplomatic shifts in foreign relations
  - C. Analyzing historical failures of partisan leadership
  - D. Assessing economic consequences of trade restrictions
2. **According to the passage, which factor explains the success of insurgent candidates?**
  - A. Extensive corporate financial contributions
  - B. Longstanding ideological grassroots foundations
  - C. Broad mainstream media endorsements
  - D. Rapid technological election innovations
3. **Which challenge is NOT mentioned as affecting the democratic socialist movement?**
  - A. Deeply ingrained cultural social divisions
  - B. Significant legislative structural policy hurdles
  - C. Potential lack of establishment unity
  - D. Historical ideological and social biases
4. **Which strategy is NOT mentioned as part of the new socialist cohort's focus?**
  - A. Controlling rental prices
  - B. Increasing defense spending
  - C. Taxing wealthy citizens
  - D. Funding childcare programs
5. **What does the term "decommodification" refer to in the passage?**
  - A. Privatizing essential public service sectors
  - B. Incentivizing global market expansion efforts
  - C. Restructuring international manufacturing labor laws
  - D. Elevating human welfare over market profit
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
  1. In a statement, South Western Railway (SWR) said it has already launched a 14-day special food safety drive across all its divisions.
  2. The drive covers checks on hygiene, cleanliness, FSSAI licences, expiry dates of food products and food-handling practices at catering and vending outlets.
  3. Indian Railways has responded after food safety inspections at railway stations in Karnataka found expired products and non-permitted colours in food.
  4. The inspections, carried out by the Karnataka Food Safety and Drug Administration (FSDA), have raised concerns over food safety at railway stations.
  - A. 4-1-3-2
  - B. 1-2-4-3
  - C. 3-4-1-2
  - D. 3-1-2-4
7. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

For many elderly people, especially, the challenging terrain can become even more discouraging.

The mountains may promise spectacular views, cool air and a welcome break from city life, but they rarely promise an easy walk.

However, if you want to explore the mountainous magic without torturing your knees, there might be a way.

Long, steep climbs can be exhausting, particularly on pilgrimage routes where the journey itself can stretch for several kilometres.

A. 2-4-1-3

B. 4-2-1-3

C. 2-1-4-3

D. 1-3-2-4

8. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

A. Administrater

B. Administrator

C. Administratur

D. Aministretor

9. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options.**

There is no point of arguing over something so unimportant

A. over something

B. There is no

C. point of arguing

D. so unimportant

10. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank and make a meaningful sentence.**

Searching frantically to find all the hidden jewels and cash, the burglars proceeded to \_\_\_\_\_ the entire house

A. pry

B. ransack

C. seek

D. poach

11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence.**

I'm short \_\_\_\_\_ funds at the moment so can I pay you back next week?

A. of

B. in

C. off

D. at

12. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

A. Beautifuli

B. Beautifuly

C. Beautifully

D. Beautefully

13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and make a grammatically correct sentence.**

The quality of public health care \_\_\_\_\_ on the amount of money allocated to it.

- A. dependent  
B. depending  
C. depends  
D. depend
14. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**  
You can buy a plastic cover to put into your computer if you're worried about dust.  
A. put above  
B. No substitution required  
C. put onto  
D. put over
15. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank and make a meaningful sentence.**  
The teacher was highly \_\_\_\_\_ with my essay.  
A. afflicted  
B. interested  
C. damaged  
D. impressed
16. **Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options.**  
If you play your cards right, the job could be your when she leaves.  
A. the job could be your  
B. If you play  
C. when she leaves  
D. your cards right
17. **Select the synonym of the given word.**  
Swift  
A. Slow  
B. Harsh  
C. Quick  
D. Turn
18. **Select the meaning of the given idiom.**  
To be tight-lipped  
A. To keep quiet  
B. To keep records  
C. To keep up the spirit  
D. To keep a fast
19. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**  
She has decided on to do a Chinese language course.  
A. No substitution required  
B. on doing  
C. on to doing  
D. to doing
20. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**



A person who loves money and hates spending it

- A. Investor
- B. Miser
- C. Banker
- D. Lender

**Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:**

A river runs for centuries and yet belies the idea of (1) \_\_\_\_ . It flows away as it flows in, can both flood and run dry, take in tributaries, change course and (2) \_\_\_\_ newer territories. A long creative career carries a similar paradox. While retaining an essential recognisable voice it must continually (3) \_\_\_\_ new vocabularies. For over seventy years, Picasso did not merely survive shifting artistic movements but actually spearheaded most of them without once falling out of contention.

And there isn't a more compelling Indian parallel to this than Gulzar. Rarely has someone spent decade after decade at the very summit of multiple demanding public crafts, without a prominent phase of decline and without the grandiosity that often accompanies greatness. An influential Urdu poet, a lyricist, a film and television director, author, screenwriter, children's writer, translator, Gulzar has (4) \_\_\_\_ this world through every possible lens and the world too has looked back gratefully, bestowing on him every known national and international award, from the Dadasaheb Phalke Award to the Jnanpith Award, from the Oscar to the Grammy. To (5) \_\_\_\_ one of his own lines he wrote for the film 'Anand', his career has not just been extensive but expansive too (Zindagi badi honi chahiye, lambi nahi).

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

- A. stagnation
- B. permanence
- C. obedience
- D. simplicity

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

- A. occupy
- B. annex
- C. encompass
- D. overrun

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

- A. absorb
- B. invent
- C. acquire
- D. borrow

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

- A. looked for
- B. looked after
- C. looked into
- D. looked down

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

- A. rephrase
- B. tweak

- C. revise
- D. distort

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. A) Evaluating ideological transitions in American governance

passage: "the world has been waiting for a political alternative to Trumpism to take shape." The passage then describes the rise of Zohran Mamdani, Abdul El-Sayed, and Angie Nixon, highlighting their democratic-socialist politics.

It further says: "It set off an insurgency by democratic socialists within Democratic Party ranks." And later: "In 2026, a new generation of democratic socialists has sharpened its methods and its reach." The author also explains the ideological shift through policies such as: "affordability in childcare, rent freeze, Medicare for All and taxing the rich" and through their rejection of the traditional Democratic foreign-policy consensus. The passage is fundamentally assessing how American political ideology is changing—from the traditional Democratic establishment toward a stronger democratic-socialist movement, particularly as an alternative to Trumpism. So, Option A captures the central purpose of the entire passage.

option B: The passage mentions foreign policy, such as "withdrawals from multilateral institutions," "forever wars," and funding Israel, but these are used to describe the ideological differences between Trumpism and democratic socialism. The passage is not primarily documenting diplomatic changes.

option C: The passage criticizes the earlier Democratic Party for showing "little ideological gumption," but this is only background explaining why a new political alternative emerged. The main discussion is about the current rise and prospects of democratic socialists, not a historical analysis of Democratic failures.

option D: The passage mentions "tariffs imposed on a whim" and later "fair trade," but it does not examine the economic effects of tariffs, such as prices, employment, or trade volume. Therefore, trade restrictions are secondary, not the main focus.

### 2. B) Longstanding ideological grassroots foundations

The passage explains that the current insurgent candidates' success didn't emerge overnight — it was built on a foundation laid over years: "Mr. Sanders, whose unabashed democratic socialism is closer to European social democracy... ran two presidential campaigns that prepared this ground while the likes of Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and others showed its electoral viability in Democratic strongholds in House elections." This shows a long-term ideological groundwork (Sanders' campaigns, AOC's House wins) that built grassroots support and normalized democratic socialism before the current cohort (Mamdani, El-Sayed, Nixon) achieved their wins. This matches option 2 precisely — the success is rooted in longstanding ideological/grassroots preparation, not a sudden or externally-driven factor.

option A: Angie Nixon "spent merely \$60,000 on advertising as opposed to her moderate opponent's \$2.2 million" — showing insurgent candidates succeeded despite being drastically outspent, not because of large financial backing

option C: The passage never mentions media endorsements at all. In fact, El-Sayed won "despite pro-Israel groups spending heavily against him" — suggesting he faced opposition/pressure rather than benefiting from broad favorable media support.

option D: However, the passage contains no reference to technology, digital campaigning, social media strategy, voting technology, or technological innovations as a reason for their victories.

3. **B) Significant legislative structural policy hurdles**

The passage never discusses any legislative or structural/procedural obstacles (like Senate rules, filibusters, redistricting, or constitutional/legal barriers) that the movement faces. The challenges discussed are political/electoral in nature (unpopularity of opponents, party unity, historical stigma) — not structural policy-making hurdles. This makes it the correct answer.

option A: MENTIONED. The passage refers to "a welfare-first message that could cut across the U.S.'s culture wars the Republicans will keep stoking" — this directly points to cultural/social divisions as an ongoing challenge the movement must navigate.

option C: MENTIONED. The passage explicitly states: "Taking on the Republican machine in November will be a far tougher task, especially if the Democratic establishment does not rally around its insurgents against Trumpism." This directly points to the risk of internal party disunity as a challenge.

option D: MENTIONED. The passage notes: "Such results matter in a country where socialism has been used to evoke the Red Scare, even decades after the Cold War." This is a clear reference to historical ideological bias/stigma against socialism that the movement must overcome.

4. **B) Increasing defense spending**

"Breaking with... funding Israel's military" means the cohort wants to REDUCE or STOP this funding — it does NOT mean they want to "increase" defense/military spending. The passage talks about military funding, but only to say the cohort is moving AWAY from it, never toward "increasing" it. This makes (b) the correct answer — it reverses what the passage actually says.

option A Mentioned: A "rent freeze" means stopping rent from increasing further — this is a form of controlling rental prices.

option C Mentioned "Taxing the rich" = "taxing wealthy citizens"

option D Mentioned Making childcare more affordable is tied to supporting/funding childcare programs so families can access them.

5. **D) Elevating human welfare over market profit**

The answer is given after the word "decommodification" in the passage: "decommodification — placing citizens' needs above market shibboleths" This explanation establishes that decommodification means prioritising people's needs and welfare over treating essential goods or services primarily as market commodities or sources of profit.

option A: Privatization generally means giving greater scope to private ownership or market forces. But the passage emphasizes citizens' needs over market considerations.

option B: There is nothing in the passage suggesting that decommodification means expanding global markets. In fact, the term is associated with reducing the dominance of market logic over people's needs, not promoting market expansion.

option C: The passage does not connect commodification with international manufacturing or labour laws. The context is specifically about placing citizens' needs above market-driven priorities.

6. C) 3-4-1-2

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 3 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह आपके द्वारा दिए गए पैसेज की बिल्कुल पहली लाइन है जो बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के कर्नाटक में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर हुए 'food safety inspections' (खाद्य सुरक्षा निरीक्षण) का मुख्य विषय पेश करती है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ वाक्यांश "The inspections" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 3 में पेश किए गए "food safety inspections" को refer करता है और स्पष्ट करता है कि ये निरीक्षण किस विभाग (FSDA) ने किए।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 4 में उठाई गई चिंताओं (concerns) पर रेलवे की आधिकारिक प्रतिक्रिया (response) देता है। यह बताता है कि SWR ने इसके जवाब में 14-दिन का एक विशेष अभियान (special food safety drive) शुरू किया है।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस 4-वाक्यों के क्रम का conclusion है। इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ वाक्यांश "The drive" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 1 में पेश किए गए "special food safety drive" को refer करता है, और यह विस्तार से बताता है कि इस अभियान के तहत किन-किन चीजों (hygiene, expiry dates) की जांच की जाएगी, जिससे यह हिस्सा तार्किक रूप से समाप्त होता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 3 starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence, strictly using the very first line of the provided text. It establishes the core context of the recent "food safety inspections" at railway stations in Karnataka without needing prior information.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 3 because the phrase "The inspections" directly refers back to the "food safety inspections" introduced in Sentence 3. It builds upon this by identifying the exact agency (FSDA) that conducted them and the concerns they raised.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because it logically presents the official action taken in response to the concerns raised in Sentence 4. It introduces the South Western Railway's counter-measure: launching a "14-day special food safety drive."
- Sentence 2 comes after Sentence 1 as the direct conclusion for this sequence. The phrase "The drive" directly refers back to the "14-day special food safety drive" introduced in Sentence 1. It wraps up the four-sentence block perfectly by detailing exactly what checks that specific drive covers.

7. A) 2-4-1-3

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 2 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह आपके द्वारा दिए गए पैसेज की बिल्कुल पहली लाइन है जो बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के पहाड़ों (mountains) के दृश्यों और वहां चलने की कठिनाई (rarely promise an easy walk) का मुख्य विषय पेश करती है।

- Sentence 4 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 2 में बताई गई 'चलने की कठिनाई' को आगे बढ़ाते हुए स्पष्ट करता है कि लंबी और खड़ी चढ़ाई (long, steep climbs) विशेष रूप से कितनी थका देने वाली हो सकती है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 4 में बताई गई थकावट के प्रभाव को एक विशेष समूह—बुजुर्ग लोगों (elderly people)—से जोड़ता है, यह बताते हुए कि उनके लिए यह चुनौतीपूर्ण इलाका और भी निराशाजनक (discouraging) हो सकता है।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह इस 4-वाक्यों के क्रम का conclusion है। यह "However" (हालाँकि) से शुरू होकर एक उम्मीद (contrast) जगाता है कि इन चुनौतियों के बावजूद, घुटनों को तकलीफ दिए बिना भी पहाड़ों का जादू देखने का एक तरीका हो सकता है, जिससे पैसेज तार्किक रूप से समाप्त होता है।

#### English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 starts the paragraph because it acts as the introductory sentence, strictly using the very first line of the provided text. It establishes the core theme—the beauty of the mountains contrasting with the physical difficulty of walking them—without needing any prior context.
  - Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 because it logically expands on the "rarely promise an easy walk" statement from Sentence 2, detailing exactly why it is difficult (long, steep climbs) and how exhausting it can be.
  - Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because it narrows down the general exhaustion mentioned in Sentence 4 to a specific demographic, noting how this "challenging terrain" is especially discouraging for "elderly people."
  - Sentence 3 comes after Sentence 1 as the direct conclusion for this sequence. Starting with the conjunction "However," it introduces a direct contrast to the discouragement described in Sentence 1, offering a hopeful alternative for exploring without "torturing your knees," wrapping up the four-sentence block perfectly.
8. B) The correct spelling of the word is '**Administrator**' प्रशासक, व्यवस्थापक.
9. C) 'point of arguing' के बदले '**point in arguing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी चीज़ के बारे में बहस करने की बात करते हैं, तो हम 'point in' का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे— There is no point in arguing about such trivial matters.
- 'point in arguing' will be used instead of 'point of arguing' because when we talk about arguing over something, we use 'point in'; Like— There is no point in arguing about such trivial matters.
10. B) ransack' का use होगा क्योंकि 'ransack' का अर्थ होता है किसी जगह को गहराई से और अव्यवस्थित ढंग से खोजना, खासकर चोरी करने के उद्देश्य से। Sentence में बताया गया है कि चोर छिपे हुए गहनों और नकदी को ढूँढने के लिए घर को खोजते हैं, इसलिए 'ransack' यहाँ सही है। 'Pry' का अर्थ है जिज्ञासा से देखना या पूछना, 'Seek' का अर्थ है खोजना, और 'Poach' का अर्थ है अवैध रूप से शिकार करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है
- 'ransack' should be used because it means to search a place thoroughly and in a disorderly way, especially with the intent to steal. The sentence mentions that the burglars proceeded to search the entire house for hidden jewels and cash, making 'ransack' fitting here. 'Pry' means to look or inquire curiously, 'Seek' means to search, and 'Poach' means to hunt illegally, which don't fit in this context.

11. A) 'Of' का use होगा क्योंकि "short of" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ की कमी होना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि मैं इस समय धन की कमी में हूँ, इसलिए 'of' यहाँ सही है। 'In', 'off', और 'At' इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Of' should be used because "short of" means lacking in something. The sentence states that I'm short of funds at the moment, making 'of' the correct choice here. 'In', 'off', and 'At' don't fit in this context.
12. C) The correct spelling of the given options is 'Beautifully' खूबसूरती से
13. C) **depends** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The quality of public health care' Singular Subject है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular होनी चाहिए; जैसे— The success of this project depends on your hard work.
- 'depends' will be used because 'The quality of public health care' is a Singular Subject, so the Verb should also be Singular; Like— The success of this project depends on your hard work.
14. D) 'put into' के बदले **put over** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'put into' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को अंदर डालना, जबकि यहाँ प्लास्टिक कवर को कंप्यूटर के ऊपर रखने की बात हो रही है। इसलिए 'put over' उपयुक्त होगा जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को ऊपर से ढकना।
- 'put over' will be used instead of 'put into' because 'put into' means to insert something inside, whereas here the plastic cover is meant to be placed over the computer. Therefore, 'put over' is appropriate, which means to cover something from above.
15. D) **Impressed** का use होगा क्योंकि "impressed" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ से प्रभावित होना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि शिक्षक मेरे निबंध से बहुत प्रभावित थे, इसलिए 'impressed' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Afflicted' का अर्थ है पीड़ित होना, 'Interested' का अर्थ है रुचि रखना, और 'Damaged' का अर्थ है क्षतिग्रस्त होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Impressed' should be used because it means to be affected by something positively. The sentence mentions that the teacher was highly impressed with my essay, making 'impressed' fitting here. Whereas, 'Afflicted' means to be affected by something negative, 'Interested' means to have curiosity, and 'Damaged' means to be harmed or spoiled, which don't fit in this context.
16. A) 'your' के बदले **yours** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'your' एक possessive adjective है जबकि यहाँ पर possessive pronoun की आवश्यकता है। जैसे— The book is yours.
- 'yours' will be used instead of 'your' because 'your' is a possessive adjective while here a possessive pronoun is required. Like— The book is yours.
17. C) **Swift** (adjective) – Moving or capable of moving at high speed, fast, quick, rapid. तेज़  
Synonym: **Quick** (adjective) – Done with speed; fast, rapid, swift. तेज़
- **Slow** (adjective) – Not quick or fast, sluggish, lethargic. धीमा
  - **Harsh** (adjective) – Unpleasantly rough or jarring to the senses, severe, stern. कठोर
  - **Turn** (verb) – To move in a circular direction, to change direction. मोड़ना
18. A) **To be tight-lipped** (idiom) – To keep quiet चुप रहना
19. B) 'on to do' के बदले **on doing** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब 'decide' शब्द के बाद 'on' का प्रयोग होता है, तो उसके बाद आने वाले verb का -ing form होता है; जैसे— She has decided on going to the market.



- 'on doing' will be used instead of 'on to do' because when 'on' is used after the word 'decide', the verb following 'on' is in its -ing form; Like— She has decided on going to the market.

20. B) **Miser** (noun) – A person who hoards wealth and spends as little money as possible. कंजूस

- **Investor** (noun) – a person or organization that puts money into financial schemes, shares, property, etc., with the expectation of achieving a profit. निवेशक
- **Banker** (noun) – a person who manages or owns a bank. बैंकर
- **Lender** (noun) – a person or organization that lends money. उधारदाता

21. B) **permanence**

The sentence contrasts a river existing for centuries with its constantly changing nature. The word “belies” means contradicts or proves something to be false. (A) Stagnation means a state of no movement or development, which is unsuitable because a river naturally flows. (B) Permanence means the state of remaining unchanged or fixed, which fits perfectly because although a river may exist for centuries, its water, course, volume, and surroundings continually change; thus, it “belies the idea of permanence.” (C) Obedience means the act of following orders or rules, which has no contextual connection with the changing nature of a river. (D) Simplicity means the quality of being simple or uncomplicated, which is also unrelated to the contrast presented in the sentence. Hence, (B) Permanence is the most appropriate answer.

- यह sentence नदी के सदियों तक अस्तित्व में रहने और फिर भी उसके लगातार बदलते रहने के बीच विरोधाभास को दर्शाता है। “Belies” का अर्थ किसी धारणा को झूठलाना या गलत साबित करना होता है। (A) Stagnation का अर्थ ठहराव या गति का अभाव होता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि नदी स्वभावतः बहती रहती है। (B) Permanence का अर्थ स्थायित्व या अपरिवर्तित बने रहने की अवस्था होता है, जो यहाँ perfectly fit होता है क्योंकि नदी सदियों तक अस्तित्व में रहने के बावजूद उसका पानी, प्रवाह, आकार और मार्ग लगातार बदलते रहते हैं; इसलिए वह permanence की धारणा को झूठलाती है। (C) Obedience का अर्थ आज्ञाकारिता होता है, जिसका नदी के बदलते स्वरूप से कोई contextual संबंध नहीं है। (D) Simplicity का अर्थ सरलता होता है, जो sentence के intended contrast से संबंधित नहीं है। इसलिए (B) Permanence सही उत्तर है।

22. B) **annex**

The sentence describes how a dynamic river actively alters its course to claim, take over, and incorporate new landmasses into its geographic path (change course and \_\_\_\_\_ newer territories). Blank (2) needs a transitive verb meaning to add or incorporate new ground. a) occupy: means to reside within or hold a settled space statically, which lacks the active expansion of claiming new land. b) annex: specifically means to add, attach, or incorporate new territory into an existing domain, serving as the exact figurative term for a river claiming new land. c) encompass: means to surround or hold within boundaries, which describes an already existing boundary rather than active expansion. d) overrun: means to spread over rapidly and destructively in large numbers, which does not convey the absorption of riverbeds. In Hindi:

- यह sentence नदी द्वारा अपना रास्ता बदलकर नए क्षेत्रों को अपने प्रवाह क्षेत्र में समाहित करने को describe करता है। Blank (2) को नए भूभाग को अपने में जोड़ने वाले verb की आवश्यकता है। a) occupy: इसका meaning केवल किसी स्थान पर कब्जा बनाए रखना होता है, जो नए क्षेत्र को



जोड़ने की सक्रिय क्रिया नहीं दिखाता। b) annex: इसका meaning 'नए भूभाग को अपने में मिला लेना या जोड़ लेना' (incorporate new territory) होता है, जो नदी के मार्ग विस्तार में perfectly fit होता है। c) encompass: इसका meaning चारों ओर से घेरना होता है। d) overrun: इसका meaning तबाही मचाते हुए तेजी से फैल जाना होता है।

### 23. C) **acquire**

The sentence describes the essential process of an artist mastering, learning, and developing new expressive artistic vocabularies and techniques over a sustained career (must continually \_\_\_\_\_ new vocabularies). Blank (3) requires a verb meaning to learn or master new skills through effort. a) absorb: means to take in passively, which misses the active effort of mastering a craft. b) invent: means to originate completely from scratch, which fails because artistic vocabularies are learned from evolving movements. c) acquire: means to learn, develop, or gain a skill, habit, or vocabulary through deliberate continuous practice (acquire new vocabularies). d) borrow: means to take temporarily with the intention of returning, which is unidiomatic for developing artistic skills.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence एक महान कलाकार द्वारा अपने लंबे करियर में लगातार नई कलात्मक शैलियों और शब्दावली को सीखने व आत्मसात करने को describe करता है। Blank (3) को नई दक्षता हासिल करने वाले verb की आवश्यकता है। a) absorb: इसका meaning निष्क्रिय रूप से सोखना होता है, जो सक्रिय महारत को नहीं दिखाता। b) invent: इसका meaning शून्य से नया आविष्कार करना होता है। c) acquire: इसका meaning 'निरंतर प्रयास और अभ्यास से सीखना या अर्जित करना' (gain/develop skills through effort) होता है, जो "new vocabularies" के संदर्भ में perfectly fit होता है। d) borrow: इसका meaning अस्थायी रूप से उधार लेना होता है।

### 24. C) **looked into**

The sentence describes Gulzar deeply examining, exploring, and contemplating the human world and its emotions through multiple artistic lenses (Gulzar has \_\_\_\_\_ this world through every possible lens). Blank (4) requires the precise phrasal verb meaning to investigate or examine deeply. a) looked for: means searched for a lost physical item, which is illogical here. b) looked after: means took care of or guarded, which does not fit viewing reality through artistic lenses. c) looked into: is the precise idiomatic phrasal verb meaning examined deeply, investigated, or gazed into the inner nuances of a subject (looked into this world). d) looked down: requires "on/upon" to mean regarding with contempt, and is grammatically incomplete here.

In Hindi:

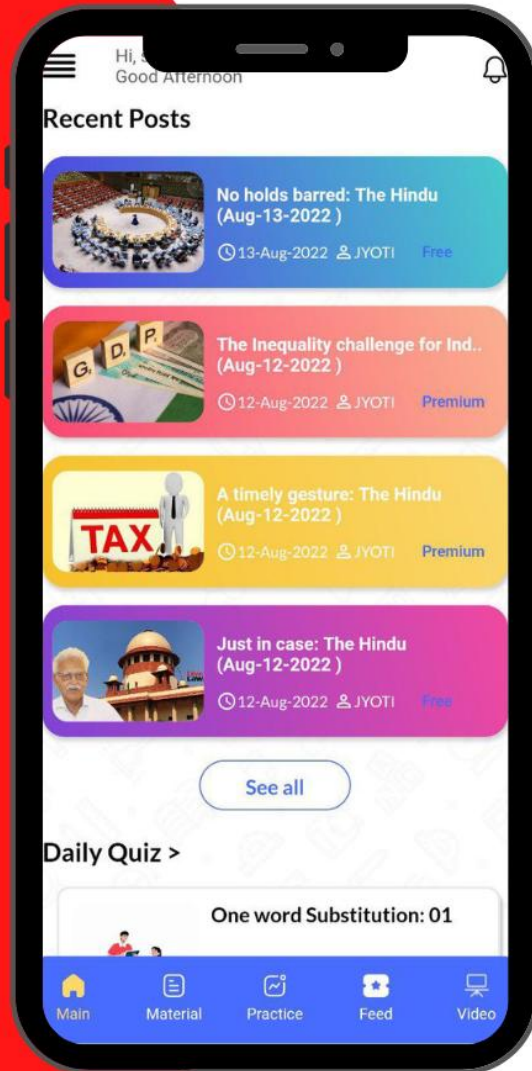
- यह sentence गुलज़ार द्वारा विभिन्न रचनात्मक विधाओं (लेंस) के ज़रिए दुनिया और मानवीय जीवन की गहराई को परखने व समझने को describe करता है। Blank (4) को गहराई से देखने या जांचने वाले phrasal verb की आवश्यकता है। a) looked for: इसका meaning किसी खोई चीज़ को खोजना होता है। b) looked after: इसका meaning देखभाल करना होता है। c) looked into: इसका meaning 'गहराई से झांकना, जांचना या परखना' (examine/explore deeply) होता है, जो "through every possible lens" के साथ perfectly fit होता है। d) looked down: यह बिना 'on' के अधूरा है और हीन भावना को दर्शाता है।

### 25. B) **tweak**

The sentence refers to making a subtle, slight adaptation to Gulzar's famous dialogue (Zindagi badi honi chahiye, lambi nahi) to apply it directly to the scope of his career (To \_\_\_\_\_ one of his own lines...). Blank (5) requires a verb meaning to make a fine modification or adjustment to a statement. a) rephrase: means to express the exact same thought in completely different words, whereas the author retains the core phrase and redirects its application. b) tweak: specifically means to make a fine adjustment or slight modification to words or concepts to adapt them cleverly to a new context (tweak a line). c) revise: means to formally reconsider and rewrite an entire text to correct errors, which is overly formal for adapting a line. d) distort: means to give a misleading or false account of something, carrying a negative connotation.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence गुलज़ार की प्रसिद्ध पंक्ति में हल्का सा संशोधन करके उसे उनके अपने करियर के संदर्भ में ढालने को describe करता है। Blank (5) को कथन में हल्का बदलाव दर्शाने वाले verb की आवश्यकता है। a) rephrase: इसका meaning उसी बात को बिल्कुल अलग शब्दों में कहना होता है, जबकि यहाँ मूल पंक्ति को बनाए रखकर थोड़ा सा अनुकूलित किया गया है। b) tweak: इसका meaning 'हल्का सा फेरबदल या अनुकूलन करना' (make a fine, slight adjustment) होता है, जो किसी पंक्ति को नए संदर्भ में ढालने के लिए perfectly fit होता है। c) revise: इसका meaning किसी दस्तावेज में औपचारिक संशोधन करना होता है। d) distort: इसका meaning बात का गलत अर्थ निकालना या मरोड़ना (negative sense) होता है।



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