

## Perfect host: On India as **host** of the 2026 BWF World Championships

India was successful as a host of badminton World Championships

The 2026 BWF World **Championships** in New Delhi **marked** the rise of France as an **on-court force** and of India as a capable host. Alex Lanier's **triumph** in singles, and Thom Gicquel and Delphine Delrue's in mixed doubles, were the first golds in France's history. It was just over three months ago that the European nation finished a **worthy runner-up** to China in the Thomas Cup, the **de facto** World Cup in badminton. **The Worlds** success has **established** France as a serious **contender** in a sport otherwise dominated by Asian countries. In fact, Lanier is just the third non-Asian this century — after Spain's Carolina Marin and Denmark's Viktor Axelsen — to win the singles gold at the World Championships. The 21-year-old did that at a **spruced-up** Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, which was **in the dock** earlier in January when pigeons and monkeys **intruded into** the **arena** during **the India Open**. The massive facelift ensured that the **marquee** event's return to India after 17 years would be long remembered. An Se-Young will also **go back** with happy memories after **reclaiming** the women's singles crown from three-time titlist Akane Yamaguchi. The victory extended the 24-year-old **reigning** Olympic champion's **stellar** 2026, during which she has won an Uber Cup gold medal, and the individual and team trophies at the Badminton Asia Championships.

For India, the competition was the 12th **straight** edition where it secured at least one medal, with Gayatri Gopichand and Treasa Jolly **bagging** a bronze in women's doubles. The performance is the latest in a series of good **outcomes** for Indian badminton after an ordinary 2025, where Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty's World Championships doubles bronze was the best result. This year, Lakshya Sen reached the All England Open final, and Ayush Shetty at the Badminton Asia Championships. P.V. Sindhu's **victory** at the Japan Open Super 750 last month **was** only her second Tour title in the last four years, and there were also triumphs for Satwiksairaj and Chirag at Singapore Open Super 750, and for Devika Sihag, Tanvi Sharma and Ashmita Chaliha at the Super 300 level. Yet, the feeling is unmistakable that India should have done better at a home World Championships, with Lakshya's second-round defeat to the **unheralded** American teenager Garret Tan the most disappointing. **There is no questioning** the 25-year-old's capability; he is a World Championships bronze medallist, a two-time All England finalist and finished an **agonising** fourth at the Paris 2024 Olympics. But no Indian men's singles player has won an **elite** BWF Super 1000-level title since K. Srikanth in 2017. A **swift end** to this **drought is essential** for the overall health of the sport.

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Vocabulary

1. **Host** (noun) - organizer, presenter, anchor, master of ceremonies, provider मेजबान
2. **Mark** (verb) - denote, indicate, characterize, signify, signal दर्शाना
3. **On-court force** (noun) - a dominant, highly influential player, team, or competitive presence actively performing during a game on a sports court (such as in tennis, basketball, or badminton) मैदान पर मजबूत ताकत
4. **Triumph** (noun) - victory, win, conquest, success, achievement विजय
5. **Worthy** (adjective) - deserving, merited, commendable, admirable, righteous योग्य
6. **Runner-up** (noun) - second place holder, finalist उपविजेता
7. **De facto** (adjective) - a Latin expression used to say that something exists even though it may not be legally accepted as existing वास्तविक
8. **The Worlds** (noun) - world championships, global tournament विश्व चैंपियनशिप
9. **Establish** (verb) - prove, confirm, settle, anchor, demonstrate स्थापित करना
10. **Contender** (noun) - competitor, challenger, rival, contestant, participant दावेदार
11. **Spruced-up** (adjective) - renovated, cleaned, revamped, polished, smartened सजाया-संवारा गया
12. **In the dock** (phrase) - if someone is in the dock, they have to sit or stand in a special area of a law court because they have been accused of a crime कटघरे में
13. **Intrude** (into) (verb) - encroach, trespass, break into, invade, enter without permission घुसपैठ करना
14. **Arena** (noun) - stadium, ground, ring, colosseum, venue अखाड़ा
15. **Marquee** (adjective) - flagship, premier, star, prominent, high-profile प्रमुख
16. **Go back** (phrasal verb) - to return to a place, activity, or previous state वापस लौटना
17. **Reclaim** (verb) - retrieve, recover, regain, take back, repossess पुनः प्राप्त करना
18. **Reigning** (adjective) - ruling, incumbent, current, prevailing, dominant राज करने वाला
19. **Stellar** (adjective) - outstanding, brilliant, stellar, exceptional, magnificent शानदार
20. **Straight** (adjective) - consecutive, continuous, successive, unbroken, direct लगातार
21. **Bag** (verb) - secure, win, capture, obtain, acquire हासिल करना
22. **Outcome** (noun) - result, consequence, effect, aftermath, conclusion परिणाम
23. **Unheralded** (adjective) - unknown, unsung, unannounced, obscure, unrecognized अज्ञात
24. **There is no question of** (phrase) - used to say that there is no chance of something happening or of someone doing something इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है

25. **Agonising** (adjective) - painful, distressing, agonizing, excruciating, harrowing  
पीड़ादायक या कष्टप्रद
26. **Elite** (adjective) - select, premier, upper-class, top-tier, exclusive विशिष्ट या कुलीन
27. **Drought** (noun) - scarcity, shortage, lack, dry spell, deficiency अकाल (खेलों में जीत का सूखा)
28. **Swift** (adjective) - quick, fast, rapid, speedy, prompt तेज
29. **Essential** (adjective) - crucial, vital, indispensable, necessary, mandatory आवश्यक

### Summary of the Editorial

1. **Successful hosting:** The 2026 BWF World Championships in New Delhi demonstrated that **India is capable of hosting a major international badminton event successfully.**
2. **France's breakthrough:** France emerged as a new force in badminton, winning its **first-ever World Championship gold medals.**
3. **Lanier's historic triumph:** Alex Lanier won the men's singles title, becoming only the **third non-Asian player this century** to win the World Championships singles gold.
4. **Mixed doubles success:** France's **Thom Gicquel and Delphine Delrue** also secured gold, strengthening France's position as a serious badminton contender.
5. **Rise of France:** France's success follows its strong performance in the **Thomas Cup**, where it finished runner-up to China, showing that its rise is not accidental.
6. **Successful Delhi venue:** The renovated **Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium** provided an improved setting for the prestigious tournament after earlier problems during the India Open.
7. **Successful comeback of the Worlds:** The event's return to India after **17 years** was therefore a memorable achievement for the country as host.
8. **An Se-young's dominance:** South Korea's **An Se-young** reclaimed the women's singles World Championship title and continued her exceptional 2026 season.
9. **India's medal streak:** India secured at least one medal at the World Championships for the **12th consecutive edition.**
10. **Women's doubles bronze:** **Gayatri Gopichand and Treesa Jolly** won India's only medal at the tournament, taking bronze in women's doubles.
11. **Improved Indian badminton:** The result comes amid several encouraging performances by Indian players after an ordinary **2025 season.**
12. **Recent successes:** **Lakshya Sen, Ayush Shetty, P.V. Sindhu, Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty**, and several emerging players have recorded notable results in 2026.
13. **Home advantage not fully utilised:** Despite the positive developments, India **should have performed better** at a home World Championships.
14. **Lakshya Sen's disappointment:** Lakshya's unexpected **second-round defeat to American teenager Garret Tan** was particularly disappointing given his proven record, including a World Championships bronze and two All England finals.
15. **Need for men's singles breakthrough:** India's men's singles players have not won a **BWF Super 1000-level title since K. Srikanth in 2017.** Ending this long drought is essential for the **overall health and continued growth of Indian badminton.**

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Identify the sentence from the passage which is in the passive voice:** [Editorial Page]
  - A. France emerged as a serious contender in a sport historically defined by Asian dominance.
  - B. The marquee event's return to the national capital after seventeen years will be long remembered.
  - C. The victory extended the reigning champion's exceptional performance throughout the current season.
  - D. India secured its twelfth consecutive medal during the most recent edition of the championships.
2. **According to the passage, what logistical remediation was performed at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium?**
  - A. Expanding the administrative facilities to better accommodate the influx of international delegates.
  - B. Rectifying the systemic environmental vulnerabilities that allowed for previous wildlife intrusions.
  - C. Upgrading the stadium's lighting and sound infrastructure to meet global broadcasting standards.
  - D. Enhancing the aesthetic quality of the spectator galleries to ensure a memorable viewing experience.
3. **What is the grammatical role of the clause "which was in the dock earlier in January"?**
  - A. An adjectival clause providing non-essential identifying information about the primary competition venue.
  - B. An adverbial clause specifying the chronological duration of the recently concluded stadium renovations.
  - C. A substantival clause functioning as the grammatical subject for the latter half of the sentence.
  - D. A participial phrase describing the current state of play during the most recent world championship.
4. **Which of the following best summarizes the primary argument of the passage?**
  - A. The rise of European powerhouses and the persistence of India's internal competitive deficits.
  - B. The logistical failure of international hosting standards despite recent infrastructural facelifts.
  - C. The undisputed continuation of Asian superiority across all categories of elite racket sports.
  - D. The individual psychological redemption of seasoned Olympic veterans within the global circuit.
5. **What does the author imply by describing the stadium as being "in the dock"?**
  - A. The facility was undergoing a process of rapid physical expansion for the world event.
  - B. The venue was being subjected to a period of intense public and judgmental scrutiny.
  - C. The arena was evaluated for its geographic proximity to key urban maritime transit hubs.
  - D. The building was restricted to specific categories of elite usage during the winter months.
6. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

1. The announcement was made yesterday by Mr. H.C. Edmondson, while presiding at the annual general meeting of shareholders on the Calcutta register of the Bank.
  2. The Imperial Bank of India has fulfilled its undertakings to open hundred new branches within five years.
  3. In addition, seven new sub-agencies and pay offices were also established.
  4. The burden of opening the majority of the new branches, he said, fell on Bengal Circle which opened 66.
  - A. 2-4-1-3
  - B. 1-2-4-3
  - C. 4-2-1-3
  - D. 2-1-4-3
7. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
1. The barren-land fallacy is the idea that land that does not have tree cover is barren land, thus ecologically deficient, and that it will 'evolve' or should be helped to 'evolve' into a forest.
  2. Trees provide many benefits, including helping cool the neighbourhood, keeping soil from getting eroded, drawing carbon from the environment and storing it, and supporting many birds, small animals, and insects.
  3. The tree-planting drives that happen in India often perpetuate this fallacy by planting trees in the wrong ecosystems.
  4. However, these effects are beneficial only when trees are in the right ecosystem; otherwise, they can be harmful.
  - A. 2-4-1-3
  - B. 1-3-2-4
  - C. 2-1-4-3
  - D. 4-2-1-3
8. Select the option that best describes the meaning of the phrasal verb "**Count on.**"
- A. to think about an issue very carefully
  - B. to cancel an officially scheduled event
  - C. to rely on or trust someone or something
  - D. to handle an administrative assignment
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
- Evolutionary psychology is a recently advanced field of study, which has grown exponentially with interest since the 1980s.
- A. Presumptuous
  - B. Operative
  - C. Rudimentary
  - D. Lackadaisical
10. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains a grammatical error.**
- The article that she wrote / for the last week's Sunday Supplement / fairly criticises / the abuse of mobile phones.
- A. for the last week's Sunday Supplement
  - B. The article that she wrote

- C. the abuses of mobile phones.  
D. fairly criticizes
11. **Choose the incorrectly spelt word.**  
A. Construction  
B. Evolutoin  
C. Streamlining  
D. Barbaric
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**  
Holi is a festival of revelry and camaraderie which is celebrated between the country.  
A. No substitution  
B. celebrated at the country  
C. celebrated across the country  
D. celebrated upon the country
13. **Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence.**  
The professor said, "I want you to pursue your dreams".  
A. The professor says that he wants me to pursue my dreams.  
B. The professor said that I want you to pursue your dreams.  
C. The professor told me that I wanted you to pursue your dreams.  
D. The professor said that he wanted me to pursue my dreams.
14. **A sentence has been given with a blank to be filled with an appropriate word. Choose the correct alternative.**  
More than 200 eminent Indian Americans attended the reception at the East Room, a venue which has \_\_\_\_\_ some of the landmark events related to the India-U. S. relationship.  
A. grounded  
B. surpassed  
C. rebuffed  
D. witnessed
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Play it by ear  
A. To improve  
B. To listen carefully  
C. To do something without special preparation  
D. To plan
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Vigilant  
A. Dubious  
B. Negligent  
C. Robust  
D. Stagnant
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
One has to \_\_\_\_\_ the risks associated with global warming.  
A. break in mind  
B. take in mind

- C. bear in mind  
D. cook in mind
18. **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'.**  
No sooner did this idea enter his head, than it carried conviction with it.  
A. No substitution  
B. No sooner has his idea enter  
C. No sooner do his idea enter  
D. No sooner does this idea enter
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence.**  
Kamal's repetative mistakes and slip of tongue often create embarrassing moments for him.  
A. moments  
B. slip  
C. embarrassing  
D. repetitive
20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Anxiety  
A. Agitation  
B. Relief  
C. Stress  
D. Discomfort

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

With the hallowed Headingley Cricket Ground serving as a backdrop, England's Test team (1) \_\_\_\_ in a new era last week. It was (2) \_\_\_\_ the Englishmen after Ben Stokes' retirement at the end of a chaos-ridden series defeat to New Zealand in June. Brendon McCullum also had to (3) \_\_\_\_ his role as Test coach in the aftermath, curtailing his authority to just the white-ball set-up. Joe Root, certainly older and hopefully wiser to the (4) \_\_\_\_ of captaincy after his first stint, is back in the hot seat for a second time. The 35-year-old will have another Kiwi coach, Stephen Fleming, by his side when England (5) \_\_\_\_ on a tour of South Africa for three Tests over the winter.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (1):**  
A. drag  
B. ushered  
C. halt  
D. slipped
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2):**  
A. bringing down  
B. brought upon  
C. brought off  
D. bring forth
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3):**  
A. relinquish  
B. reclaim  
C. retain

D. seize

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

A. privilege

B. rewards

C. perils

D. perk

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

A. embark

B. embarking

C. embarks

D. embarked

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanation

- B) The marquee event's return to the national capital after seventeen years will be long remembered.

This is passive voice because the subject ("the marquee event's return") receives the action rather than performing it — the verb structure "will be... remembered" uses the auxiliary "be" + past participle ("remembered"), with the doer of the action left unstated.

option A: France" is the subject and it "emerged" as a contender. The subject performs the action.

option C: "The victory" is the subject performing the action "extended." There is no passive construction.

option D: "India" is the subject and performs the action "secured." Therefore, it is active voice.
- B) Rectifying the systemic environmental vulnerabilities that allowed for previous wildlife intrusions.

"...the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, which was in the dock earlier in January when pigeons and monkeys intruded into the arena during the India Open. The massive facelift ensured..." The stadium had previously suffered from pigeons and monkeys entering the arena. The subsequent massive facelift was the remediation undertaken before the World Championships. Thus, this option best captures the corrective action addressing the earlier environmental/wildlife vulnerability.

option A: The passage mentions a massive facelift, but nowhere does it say that administrative facilities were expanded for international delegates.

option C: Although a facelift could theoretically involve lighting or sound, the passage gives no information about upgrades to either system. We cannot infer these specific improvements.

option D: The passage does not specifically say that the spectator galleries were aesthetically enhanced. The stated context of the facelift is the stadium's earlier problems, particularly the wildlife intrusions.
- A) An adjectival clause providing non-essential identifying information about the primary competition venue.

"The 21-year-old did that at a spruced-up Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, which was in the dock earlier in January when pigeons and monkeys intruded into the arena during the India Open." The clause "which was in the dock earlier in January" is introduced by the relative pronoun "which" and modifies the noun "Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium." Since it's set off by a comma and the stadium is already specifically named (no ambiguity about which stadium is meant), the clause adds extra, non-essential detail rather than defining/restricting the noun — making it a non-restrictive adjectival (relative) clause. This matches option A precisely.

option B: It does not describe the duration of renovations. "Earlier in January" indicates when the stadium was criticised, not how long renovation work lasted.

option C: A substantival/noun clause functions as a noun, such as a subject or object. Here, the clause modifies "Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium", so it is adjectival.

option D: A participial phrase lacks a subject and finite verb (e.g., "being in the dock"). Here, "which" (relative pronoun) + "was" (finite verb) forms a complete relative clause, not a participial phrase.

4. A) The rise of European powerhouses and the persistence of India's internal competitive deficits.

The passage's dual focus is France's emergence as a serious badminton power (Lanier's and Gicquel/Delrue's historic golds, the Thomas Cup runner-up finish) alongside India's performance as host — solid on the surface (12th straight medal-winning edition) but marked by the explicit admission that "India should have done better at a home World Championships," citing Lakshya's shock loss and the men's singles Super 1000 title drought since 2017. Option (a) is the only choice capturing both halves of this argument.

option B: The stadium's facelift is mentioned as a positive hosting development, not as a logistical failure. The passage actually presents India as a "capable host."

option C: The passage explicitly highlights France's success as an exception to Asian dominance. Therefore, saying Asian superiority continues across all categories contradicts the passage.

option D: An Se-Young's success is only one part of the passage. The passage is much broader, covering France, India, hosting, infrastructure, and India's competitive shortcomings.

5. B) The venue was being subjected to a period of intense public and judgmental scrutiny.

"In the dock" is an idiom meaning under criticism, scrutiny, or judgment.

"In the dock" is an idiom borrowed from courtroom terminology, referring to the position of the accused facing judgment/criticism. The passage uses this phrase to describe the stadium's situation "when pigeons and monkeys intruded into the arena during the India Open" in January — implying the venue faced public criticism/embarrassment over this lapse, which the subsequent "massive facelift" then addressed.

option A: Physical improvement is indicated by "spruced-up" and "massive facelift," not by the idiom "in the dock."

option C: The passage says nothing about the stadium's geographical location or maritime transport links.

option D: No restriction on elite usage or winter access is mentioned anywhere in the passage.

6. D) 2-1-4-3

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 2 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के सीधे तौर पर इम्पीरियल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (Imperial Bank of India) द्वारा पांच वर्षों में सौ नई शाखाएं खोलने के वादे को पूरा करने की मुख्य खबर प्रस्तुत करता है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ शब्द "The announcement" (घोषणा) सीधे तौर पर Sentence 2 में बताई गई उपलब्धि की औपचारिक घोषणा को refer करता है, जो श्री एच.सी. एडमंडसन द्वारा शेयरधारकों की बैठक में की गई थी।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त सर्वनाम "he said" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 1 के 'Mr. H.C. Edmondson' को refer करता है। यह शाखाओं के विस्तार का विवरण

देते हुए बताता है कि अधिकांश शाखाएं खोलने का भार बंगाल सर्कल पर पड़ा जिसने 66 शाखाएं खोलीं।

- Sentence 3 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा और क्रम का conclusion बनेगा। यह "In addition" (इसके अतिरिक्त) के साथ विस्तार के अंतिम विवरण को जोड़ता है कि इस दौरान सात नई उप-एजेंसियां और वेतन कार्यालय भी स्थापित किए गए।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 starts the paragraph as the introductory sentence. It independently establishes the core news topic—the Imperial Bank of India fulfilling its statutory commitment to open one hundred new branches within five years.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 2 because the noun phrase "The announcement" directly refers back to the milestone introduced in Sentence 2, specifying that it was formally announced by Mr. H.C. Edmondson during the annual general meeting.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 1 because the pronoun "he said" links directly back to Mr. H.C. Edmondson mentioned in Sentence 1. It provides concrete branch breakdown details, stating that Bengal Circle bore the majority burden by opening 66 branches.
- Sentence 3 comes after Sentence 4 as the logical conclusion. It wraps up the institutional expansion report by adding that seven new sub-agencies and pay offices were established alongside the main branches

7. A) 2-4-1-3

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 2 पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के सीधे तौर पर पेड़ों से मिलने वाले विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय लाभों का मुख्य विषय प्रस्तुत करता है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह "However" (हालाँकि) के साथ Sentence 2 में बताए गए लाभों पर एक शर्त जोड़ता है कि "these effects" (ये प्रभाव) तभी फायदेमंद होते हैं जब पेड़ सही पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र (ecosystem) में हों, अन्यथा वे नुकसानदेह हो सकते हैं।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 4 में उठाई गई पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की गलत धारणा को विस्तार से समझाता है—यह परिभाषित करते हुए कि 'बंजर भूमि की भ्रांति' (barren-land fallacy) क्या है।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा और क्रम का conclusion बनेगा। इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ वाक्यांश "this fallacy" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 1 में पेश की गई 'barren-land fallacy' को refer करता है, यह स्पष्ट करते हुए कि भारत में वृक्षारोपण अभियान गलत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में पेड़ लगाकर इस भ्रम को कैसे बढ़ावा देते हैं।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 starts the paragraph as the introductory sentence, strictly using the first line of the provided text. It independently establishes the core topic by listing the broad ecological benefits of trees without needing prior context.
  - Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 because it uses the contrast marker "However" and the demonstrative phrase "these effects" to qualify the points made in Sentence 2, explaining that benefits only occur within the right ecosystem.
  - Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because it introduces and defines the theoretical root of the issue mentioned in Sentence 4, namely the "barren-land fallacy."
  - Sentence 3 comes after Sentence 1 as the logical conclusion. The noun phrase "this fallacy" directly refers back to the definition provided in Sentence 1, completing the sequence by linking the concept to real-world tree-planting drives in India.
8. C) Count on (phrasal verb) – to rely on or trust someone or something. (भरोसा करना)
9. C) **Advanced** (adjective) – Far on or ahead in development or progress, modern, sophisticated, progressive. प्रगतिशील
- Antonym: Rudimentary** (adjective) – Involving or limited to basic principles, elementary, basic, initial. आरंभिक
- **Presumptuous** (adjective) – Failing to observe the limits of what is permitted or appropriate, overconfident, brazen. ढीठ
  - **Operative** (adjective) – Functioning, working, active, in operation. संचालनात्मक
  - **Lackadaisical** (adjective) – Lacking enthusiasm and determination, carelessly lazy, uninterested, lethargic. उदासीन
10. D) criticizes' के बदले 'criticized' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरा वाक्य Past Tense में लिखा गया है, 'the article that she wrote' यहाँ Past Tense में है, इसलिए क्रिया 'criticizes' भी Past Tense में होनी चाहिए; जैसे— The article that she wrote in last week's Sunday Supplement criticized the abuse of mobile phones.
- 'criticized' will be used instead of 'criticizes' because the entire sentence is written in Past Tense, with 'the article that she wrote' indicating Past Tense, thus the verb 'criticizes' should also be in Past Tense; Like— The article that she wrote in last week's Sunday Supplement criticized the abuse of mobile phones.
11. B) The correct spelling of the incorrectly spelt word 'Evolutoin' is 'Evolution'. विकास
12. C) 'across the country' का प्रयोग होगा 'between the country' के बदले क्योंकि होली का त्योहार पूरे देश में मनाया जाता है, न कि केवल दो स्थानों के बीच। 'Between' का प्रयोग दो चीजों के बीच संबंध को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, जबकि 'across' व्यापक क्षेत्र में फैलाव को दर्शाता है; जैसे— Holi is a festival that is celebrated across the entire country.
- 'across the country' will be used instead of 'between the country' because Holi is a festival that is celebrated throughout the entire country, not just between two places. 'Between' is used to show the relationship between two things, while 'across' indicates a
13. D) The professor said that he wanted me to pursue my dreams.

Direct से Indirect Speech में बदलने के लिए, Reporting Verb "said" में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता (Statement के लिए), और Pronouns तथा Tense में उचित परिवर्तन किया जाता है। Direct वाक्य में "I want you to pursue your dreams" है, जिसमें "I" (Professor स्वयं), "want" (Simple Present) और "you" (सुनने वाला/नैरेटर) तथा "your dreams" है। Indirect में बदलने पर "I" को "he" में, "want" को "wanted" (Backshift) में, "you" को "me" में और "your" को "my" में बदला गया है, जिससे वाक्य बनता है "The professor said that he wanted me to pursue my dreams."।

- To change Direct Speech into Indirect Speech, the reporting verb "said" remains unchanged for a statement, while the pronouns and tense are shifted appropriately. In the direct sentence, "I" (the professor himself), "want" (Simple Present), "you" (the listener/narrator), and "your dreams" have been transformed into "he," "wanted" (backshifted), "me," and "my dreams" — giving option 4: The professor said that he wanted me to pursue my dreams.

14. D) 'Witnessed' का use होगा क्योंकि "witnessed" का अर्थ होता है किसी घटना का साक्षी होना या उसे देखना। sentence में कहा गया है कि ईस्ट रूम ने भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों से जुड़ी कुछ महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं को देखा है, इसलिए 'witnessed' यहाँ सही है। 'Grounded' का अर्थ होता है आधारित होना या नीचे बैठा होना, 'Surpassed' का अर्थ होता है पार कर जाना या बढ़ जाना, और 'Rebuffed' का अर्थ होता है अस्वीकार करना या ठुकरा देना, जो इस context में fit नहीं होते।

- 'Witnessed' should be used because it means to see or experience events. The sentence indicates that the East Room has seen key events in India-U.S. relations, making 'witnessed' the correct choice. 'Grounded' means to be based on or to bring down, 'Surpassed' means to exceed or go beyond, and 'Rebuffed' means to reject or spurn, none of which are appropriate in this context.

15. C) **Play it by ear** (idiom) – To do something without special preparation बिना विशेष तैयारी के कुछ करना

16. B) **Vigilant** (adjective) – Keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties, alert, watchful, attentive. सतर्क

**Antonym: Negligent** (adjective) – Failing to take proper care in doing something, careless, inattentive, irresponsible. लापरवाह

- **Dubious** (adjective) – Hesitating or doubting, not to be relied upon, suspect. संदिग्ध
- **Robust** (adjective) – Strong and healthy, vigorous. मजबूत
- **Stagnant** (adjective) – Showing no activity; dull and sluggish, often of water or air that is not flowing or moving. गतिहीन

17. C) 'Bear in mind' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'bear in mind' का अर्थ होता है किसी बात को याद रखना या ध्यान में रखना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से जुड़े जोखिमों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए, इसलिए 'bear in mind' सही विकल्प है। बाकी विकल्प 'break in mind', 'take in mind', और 'cook in mind' गलत हैं क्योंकि ये इस context में मान्य प्रचलित वाक्यांश नहीं हैं।

- 'Bear in mind' should be used because it means to remember or consider something. The sentence suggests that one must consider the risks associated with global warming, making 'bear in mind' the correct choice. The other options 'break in mind', 'take in mind', and 'cook in mind' are incorrect as they are not valid idiomatic expressions in this context.

18. A) No substitution

19. D) The correct spelling of 'repetative' is 'Repetitive' बार - बार आने वाला

20. B) **Anxiety** (noun) – A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome. चिंता

**Antonym: Relief** (noun) – A feeling of reassurance and relaxation following release from anxiety or distress. राहत

- **Agitation** (noun) – A state of nervousness or unrest, often accompanied by excessive movement or speech. उत्तेजना
- **Stress** (noun) – A state of mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or demanding circumstances. तनाव
- **Discomfort** (noun) – A lack of ease and well-being. असुविधा

21. B) ushered

The sentence describes the England Test team initiating or welcoming the beginning of a fresh leadership phase (\_\_\_\_\_ in a new era last week). Blank (1) requires a simple past tense verb that collocates with the preposition "in" to mean marking the start of a period. a) drag: is a base present verb, which violates the past timeframe marked by "last week." b) ushered: is the simple past verb that forms the established idiomatic phrase "ushered in", meaning signaled, inaugurated, or marked the start of a new period or era. c) halt: is a base present form, which contradicts the past narrative context. d) slipped: means slid accidentally or lost balance, which does not fit the context.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence पिछले सप्ताह इंग्लैंड टेस्ट टीम द्वारा एक नए युग की शुरुआत करने को describe करता है। Time marker "last week" के कारण past tense verb की आवश्यकता है जो "in" के साथ collocation बनाए। a) drag: यह base present form है जो "last week" के साथ गलत है। b) ushered: यह simple past verb है जो fixed idiom "ushered in a new era" (एक नए युग की शुरुआत करना) में perfectly fit होता है। c) halt: यह present tense है। d) slipped: इसका meaning फिसलना होता है।

22. B) brought upon

The sentence explains that this leadership crisis was inflicted on or caused to happen to the team following the series defeat (was \_\_\_\_\_ the Englishmen). The past passive construction ("was + V3") requires a past participle phrasal verb meaning to cause trouble or hardship to someone. a) bringing down: is a present participle, violating the passive structure "was + V3." b) brought upon: forms the established phrasal verb "bring upon" (past participle: brought upon), meaning caused distress, trouble, or consequence to affect someone (brought upon the

Englishmen). c) brought off: means succeeded in achieving something difficult. d) bring forth: is a base verb form, which cannot follow the auxiliary "was."

In Hindi:

- यह sentence टेस्ट सीरीज हारने के बाद टीम पर आई इस संकटग्रस्त परिस्थिति को passive voice में describe करता है। "was" के बाद past participle (V3) के रूप में किसी पर मुसीबत आने को दर्शाने वाले phrasal verb की आवश्यकता है। a) bringing down: यह present participle है जो "was + V3" passive नियम के विरुद्ध है। b) brought upon: यह past participle रूप है जिसका meaning 'किसी पर विपत्ति या स्थिति का कारण बनना' (caused to happen to someone) होता है, जो "brought upon the Englishmen" के संदर्भ में perfectly fit होता है। c) brought off: इसका meaning किसी कठिन काम में सफल होना होता है। d) bring forth: यह base form है।

### 23. A) relinquish

The sentence explains that Brendon McCullum was forced to give up or surrender his position as Test coach (had to \_\_\_\_\_ his role as Test coach). The modal structure "had to" strictly requires a base verb (V1) denoting giving up an official post or authority. a) relinquish: means to voluntarily cease to keep, surrender, or step down from a post or role (relinquish his role). b) reclaim: means to take back or recover something previously lost, which contradicts stepping down. c) retain: means to keep or continue to hold possession of, which directly opposes the context of curtailing authority. d) seize: means to take forcible possession of.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence ब्रेंडन मैकुलम द्वारा टेस्ट कोच पद को छोड़ने या त्यागने को describe करता है। "had to" के बाद base verb (V1) के रूप में पद छोड़ने वाले verb की आवश्यकता है। a) relinquish: इसका meaning 'पद, दायित्व या अधिकार छोड़ना/त्यागना' (give up a role/position) होता है, जो कोच पद छोड़ने के संदर्भ में perfectly fit होता है। b) reclaim: इसका meaning खोया हुआ पद वापस पाना होता है। c) retain: इसका meaning पद पर बने रहना होता है (context के विपरीत)। d) seize: इसका meaning बलपूर्वक कब्जा करना होता है।

### 24. C) perils

The sentence refers to Joe Root being well aware of the serious hazards, difficulties, and pressures of captaincy from his previous tenure (wiser to the \_\_\_\_\_ of captaincy). Blank (4) requires a plural noun denoting inherent risks or dangers. a) privilege: is a singular noun, which does not convey the negative burdens/troubles of leading a team. b) rewards: refers to positive gains, failing to match the cautionary phrase "wiser to the...". c) perils: refers to the serious risks, difficulties, and hazards inherent in a difficult role (the perils of captaincy). d) perk: is a singular noun referring to an incidental job benefit.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence जो रूट द्वारा पिछले कार्यकाल के अनुभव से कप्तानी के भारी दबाव, जोखिमों और कठिनाइयों से भली-भांति परिचित होने को describe करता है। Blank (4) को पद से जुड़े संकट या गंभीर जोखिम दर्शाने वाले noun की आवश्यकता है। a) privilege: यह विशेषाधिकार (singular) है

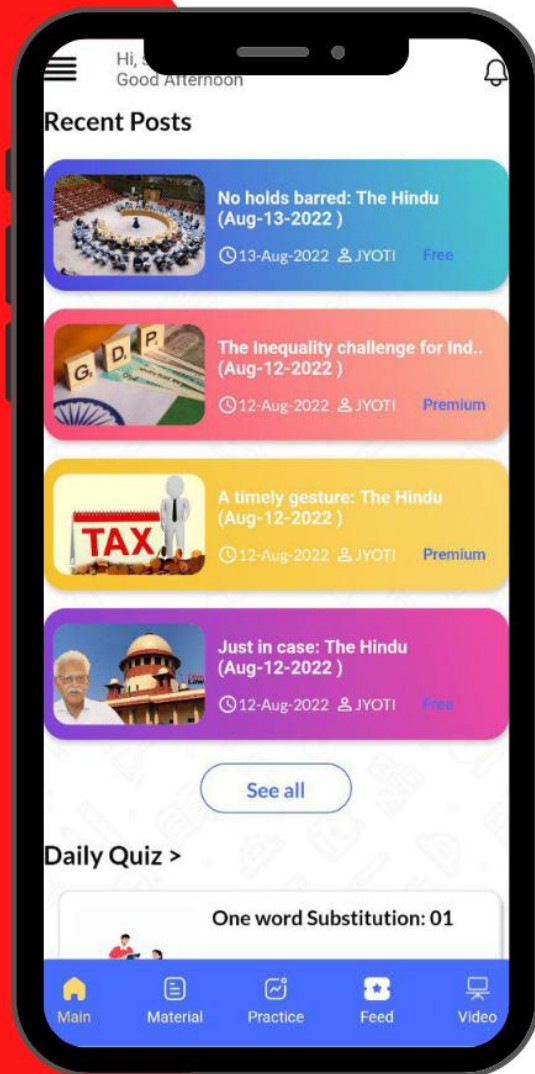
जो कप्तानी के दबाव को नहीं दिखाता। b) rewards: इसका meaning पुरस्कार या सकारात्मक लाभ होता है। c) perils: इसका meaning 'गंभीर जोखिम, खतरे या कठिनाइयाँ' (serious risks/hardships) होता है, जो phrase "perils of captancy" में perfectly fit होता है। d) perk: यह अतिरिक्त सुविधा (singular) है।

25. C) embarks

The sentence describes the England team setting out on an upcoming winter tour (when England \_\_\_\_\_ on a tour of South Africa). In a time clause referring to scheduled future travel, the simple present tense is used with the collective singular entity "England" (treated as a third-person singular subject). a) embark: is the plural base form. b) embarking: is a participle that cannot function as a finite main verb without an auxiliary. c) embarks: is the third-person singular present verb that correctly agrees with "England" to form the established collocation "embarks on a tour" (sets out on a journey). d) embarked: is a past tense verb, which contradicts the upcoming winter tour.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence इंग्लैंड टीम द्वारा आगामी शीतकालीन दौरे की शुरुआत करने को describe करता है। Time clause ("when...") में भविष्य के निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के लिए simple present tense का use होता है, जहाँ "England" (singular team unit) के अनुसार third-person singular verb की आवश्यकता है। a) embark: यह plural base verb है। b) embarking: यह participle है जो बिना helping verb के main verb नहीं बन सकता। c) embarks: यह singular present verb है जो निश्चित phrase "embarks on a tour" (दौरे पर निकलना) में perfectly fit होता है। d) embarked: यह past tense है जो आने वाले दौरे के लिए गलत है।



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