

Steady gaze: On the launch of the ISRO's EOS-05 satellite

ISRO's EOS-05 satellite has uses in **varied** areas from security to weather

The successful **launch** of the Indian Space Research Organisation's (ISRO) EOS-05 satellite **is** India's first earth-imaging satellite **bound for** a **geosynchronous orbit**, meaning that it is **locked-in** to the earth's rotation and can be tuned to continuously observe the same location. The rocket placed it in a transfer orbit early on Friday; **onboard thrusters** are expected to raise it to its final **perch** at some 36,000 kilometres above the earth's surface over the coming weeks. From there it can track fast-changing events such as floods, cyclones and forest fires, and monitor crops, forests, water bodies and land use. **Unlike** a **conventional** camera, its sensors **examine** how the earth's surface **reflects** different wavelengths of light, helping **distinguish** vegetation, water and other land cover. Because it is **perched** farther away than conventional low-orbit imaging satellites, its strength is not ultra-fine detail but the **ability** to return to the same broad areas very frequently. India has long had eyes in geostationary orbit, but they have been weather satellites, namely the INSAT-3D series. Its **dedicated** earth-imaging satellites have operated in low, polar or sun-synchronous orbits. Flying a few hundred kilometres up, they capture much finer detail, but move constantly around the planet, imaging a different **strip** of territory on **successive** passes and taking days to return.

EOS-05's timing could **hardly** be better. **Given** the **devastation** by the Bhote Koshi **deluge** in Nepal, which has **claimed** 1,344 lives, such satellites can play some role in understanding changes in landforms and how they may act as **precursors** to glacier-breaks and **avalanches**. Or, as winter **approaches** in north India, in **establishing** whether **stubble** fires over Punjab have genuinely declined or burning has simply shifted in time to slip past the polar satellites. ISRO has described the EOS-05 as a "strategic" satellite, a term that **stretches** from security to weather. All of this is **premised on** the data reaching a wide enough set of **analysts** who can turn the images into **forecasts** and actionable **insight**. There is **cheer**, too, that ISRO's first successful **launch** of 2026 — and another vote of confidence in the **cryogenic stage** that failed the agency in 2021 — **comes** after **setbacks**. But that does not **soften** the **temperamental** nature of launches. Two **consecutive** failures of the PSLV, the agency's workhorse since the 1990s, in May last year and again this January, both **traced to** the third stage, suggest that **dependability** is not **infallibility**. The **usefulness** of its payloads, and the **cadence** of its launches, should **be** ISRO's **calling card**, rather than any single launch as the **hallmark** of institutional **credibility**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Steady** (adjective) - firm, stable, constant, fixed, unchanging स्थिर
2. **Gaze** (noun) - stare, look, observation, watch, view नजर
3. **Varied** (adjective) - diverse, various, assorted, manifold, mixed विविध
4. **Bound for** (phrase) - going to or intended for a particular place की ओर जाने वाला
5. **Geosynchronous orbit** (noun) - an Earth-centered orbit with a period that matches Earth's rotational period of one sidereal day भू-स्थिर कक्षा
6. **Onboard thruster** (noun) - a small rocket engine integrated directly into a spacecraft, satellite, or space station अंतरिक्ष यान का आंतरिक थ्रस्टर
7. **Perch** (noun) - resting place, seat, vantage point, roost, station ठिकाना
8. **Unlike** (preposition) - contrary to, different from, dissimilar to, as opposed to, in contrast to के विपरीत
9. **Conventional** (adjective) - traditional, standard, orthodox, usual, customary पारंपरिक
10. **Examine** (verb) - inspect, analyze, study, scrutinize, check जाँच करना
11. **Reflect** (verb) - throw back, mirror, bounce back, radiate, shine परावर्तित करना
12. **Distinguish** (verb) - differentiate, discriminate, tell apart, separate, recognize अंतर करना
13. **Perch** (verb) - rest, settle, sit, roost, lodge बैठना
14. **Ability** (noun) - capability, capacity, skill, competence, aptitude क्षमता
15. **Dedicated** (adjective) - devoted, committed, specialized, exclusive, single-purpose समर्पित
16. **Strip** (noun) - band, tract, belt, stretch, ribbon पट्टी
17. **Successive** (adjective) - consecutive, sequential, succeeding, following, serial लगातार
18. **Hardly** (adverb) - scarcely, barely, almost not, infrequently, rarely मुश्किल से
19. **Given** (preposition) - considering, keeping in mind, taking into account, in view of, given that देखते हुए
20. **Devastation** (noun) - destruction, ruin, havoc, desolation, wreckage तबाही या बर्बादी
21. **Deluge** (noun) - flood, inundation, torrent, flash flood, overflow बाढ़
22. **Claim** (verb) - cause the death of (यहाँ जीवन लेने के अर्थ में) जान लेना
23. **Precursor** (noun) - forerunner, harbinger, pioneer, antecedent, herald अग्रदूत
24. **Avalanche** (noun) - a very large amount of snow that slides quickly down the side of a mountain हिमस्खलन
25. **Approach** (verb) - near, come closer, draw near, advance, loom पास आना
26. **Establish** (verb) - determine, ascertain, prove, confirm, verify पुष्टि करना

27. **Stubble** (noun) - the short parts of corn, wheat, etc. that are left standing after the rest has been cut फसल के अवशेष
28. **Stretch** (verb) - extend, expand, reach, span, spread फैलाना
29. **Premised on** (phrase) - based on (a particular idea or belief) पर आधारित होना
30. **Analyst** (noun) - researcher, expert, evaluator, specialist, commentator विश्लेषक
31. **Forecast** (noun) - prediction, projection, estimation, outlook, prognosis पूर्वानुमान
32. **Insight** (noun) - understanding, perception, comprehension, awareness, vision अंतर्दृष्टि
33. **Cheer** (noun) - joy, delight, happiness, elation, jubilation खुशी
34. **Cryogenic stage** (noun) - the final or upper stage of a space launch vehicle that uses rocket propellants stored at extremely low temperatures क्रायोजेनिक चरण (अत्यधिक कम तापमान वाला रॉकेट चरण)
35. **Setback** (noun) - hindrance, obstacle, blow, reversal, hitch झटका
36. **Soften** (verb) - ease, mitigate, lessen, moderate, temper नरम करना
37. **Temperamental** (adjective) - unpredictable, moody, erratic, volatile, inconsistent अनिश्चित
38. **Consecutive** (adjective) - successive, following, continuous, sequential, unbroken लगातार
39. **Trace** (to) (verb) - to find or discover someone or something by looking carefully for them/it का पता लगाना
40. **Dependability** (noun) - reliability, trustworthiness, stability, consistency, security विश्वसनीयता
41. **Infallibility** (noun) - flawlessness, perfection, dependability, unerringness, absolute correctness अचूकता
42. **Usefulness** (noun) - utility, effectiveness, benefit, advantage, value उपयोगिता
43. **Cadence** (noun) - rhythm, tempo, beat, pace, frequency गति
44. **Calling card** (noun) - something that describes or shows a person's typical qualities पहचान
45. **Hallmark** (noun) - benchmark, signature, badge, hallmark, characteristic विशिष्ट पहचान चिह्न
46. **Credibility** (noun) - reliability, trustworthiness, authenticity, believability, integrity विश्वसनीयता

Summary of the Editorial

1. **ISRO successfully launched EOS-05**, India's first Earth-imaging satellite designed to operate in a **geosynchronous orbit**.
2. The satellite will eventually be positioned about **36,000 km above Earth**, where it can continuously observe the same broad geographical area.
3. **EOS-05 can monitor rapidly changing events** such as floods, cyclones, forest fires and other natural disasters.
4. It can also provide valuable information about **crops, forests, water bodies and changes in land use**.
5. Unlike ordinary cameras, EOS-05 uses sensors that study how Earth's surface **reflects different wavelengths of light**, helping identify vegetation, water and other types of land cover.
6. Its major advantage is **frequent observation of the same area**, rather than extremely detailed images.
7. Conventional Earth-imaging satellites in **low or polar orbits** provide finer details but move around the planet and may take days to return to the same location.
8. India has previously operated satellites in geostationary orbit, but these have mainly been **weather satellites**, such as the INSAT-3D series.
9. EOS-05 could be particularly useful in understanding **landform changes, glacier-related events and avalanche risks**, especially after devastating floods in Nepal.
10. The satellite may also help India **monitor stubble burning in Punjab** and determine whether the practice has actually declined or merely shifted in timing.
11. ISRO has called EOS-05 a **"strategic" satellite**, reflecting its potential applications in areas ranging from **national security to weather monitoring**.
12. However, the satellite's real value depends on whether its data reaches enough **analysts and institutions** capable of converting images into forecasts and actionable information.
13. The successful launch is significant because it marks **ISRO's first successful launch of 2026** and restores confidence in the cryogenic stage after its failure in 2021.
14. Despite this success, ISRO continues to face concerns about **launch reliability**, particularly after two consecutive PSLV failures linked to its third stage.
15. The editorial argues that **institutional credibility should not depend on individual successful launches**; ISRO's true strength should be demonstrated through the **usefulness of its satellite payloads and a consistent, dependable launch cadence**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary technical distinction of EOS-05 compared to India's previous imaging satellites?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The ability to observe a fixed geographic zone without any temporal interruption.
 - B. The capacity to capture high-resolution imagery across multiple orbital planes.
 - C. The implementation of a system that prioritizes detail over the speed of return.
 - D. The reliance on conventional camera sensors for surface-level mapping.
2. **According to the passage, how do the sensors of EOS-05 identify different types of land cover?**
 - A. By measuring the thermal radiation emitted from the core of the earth's surface.
 - B. By recording the specific patterns of light bouncing back from the topography.
 - C. By utilizing high-definition lenses to zoom in on individual units of vegetation.
 - D. By calculating the distance between the satellite and the atmospheric moisture.
3. **According to the author, how can EOS-05 contribute to disaster management in the Himalayan region?**
 - A. By providing immediate rescue coordination through high-speed satellite telephony.
 - B. By diverting the flow of deluges using advanced meteorological control systems.
 - C. By identifying structural shifts in the environment that signal impending hazards.
 - D. By replacing the need for ground-level analysts in calculating the total mortality.
4. **What determines the actual "actionable insight" derived from EOS-05, according to the passage?**
 - A. The total number of images the satellite can transmit back to earth in a single day.
 - B. The accessibility of its data to a diverse group of skilled information processors.
 - C. The geographical location of the thrusters used to maintain its final orbital perch.
 - D. The absence of any further failures in the third stage of the PSLV rocket launches.
5. **In the sentence, "thrusters are expected to raise it to its final perch," the phrase "to raise it to its final perch" is:**
 - A. a misplaced modifier
 - B. a participial phrase modifying the thrusters
 - C. an infinitive phrase acting as a complement
 - D. an absolute phrase modifying the entire sentence
6. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**

The legal scholar revised the digest of civil statutes.

 - A. He took a tablet to aid his digest after the meal.
 - B. The magazine's monthly digest reached a million readers.
 - C. The editor proofread the tax digest overnight.
 - D. The court referenced an old digest of maritime law.
7. **Select the correct option:**

Although the experiment had been meticulously designed, unforeseen variables ____ the reliability of its conclusions.

 - A. undermined
 - B. bolstered
 - C. ratified
 - D. exacerbated

8. Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:

It remains unclear whether the board intends to implement the proposal (1)/ or if the statement was merely a strategic ploy (2)/ aimed at appeasing shareholders (3)/ in light of the recent legal setbacks. (4)

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

9. Change the following from active to passive:

The university may confer honorary degrees upon exceptional scholars.

- A. Honorary degrees might have been conferred upon exceptional scholars by the university.
- B. Honorary degrees may be conferred upon exceptional scholars by the university.
- C. Honorary degrees may have conferred upon exceptional scholars by the university.
- D. Honorary degrees must be being conferred upon exceptional scholars by the university.

10. A sentence is provided in indirect speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding direct speech.

He said that he wished to speak with the manager.

- A. "I wish to speak with the manager," he said.
- B. "I want to speak with the manager," he said.
- C. "I wished to speak with the manager," he said.
- D. "May I speak with the manager?" he said.

11. Select the correct option:

The architect argued that aesthetics should not be subordinated ____ functionality

- A. at
- B. for
- C. to
- D. with

12. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:

PROFITIOUS

- A. Doubtful
- B. Harmful
- C. Favorable
- D. Unlucky

13. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom:

Fiddle while Rome burns

- A. To play music at night
- B. To waste time in trivialities during a crisis
- C. To seek artistic approval
- D. To incite rebellion

14. Identify the misspelt word.

- A. Mnemonic
- B. Occassionally
- C. Surveillance
- D. Bureaucracy

15. **Spot the correct spelling of a happy accident adjective**
- Serendipitous
 - Serendipidous
 - Serendipitios
 - Serendipetous
16. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
1. His efforts at Garfield High School in East Los Angeles were particularly inspiring, as he taught them calculus and had them clear college-level exams, even though they weren't expected to.
 2. A high school mathematics teacher, Jaime Escalante taught both in his native Bolivia and the U.S. as he spent most of his working career as an educator.
 3. His feats there formed the basis of the 1988 movie Stand and Deliver, one that catapulted his fame to a larger audience.
 4. He enjoyed remarkable success in his chosen vocation, and made a significant difference among his pupils.
- 2-1-4-3
 - 2-4-1-3
 - 4-2-1-3
 - 2-4-3-1
17. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**
OPPUGN
- Question
 - Defend
 - Dispute
 - Challenge
18. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
'A state of mental weariness and lack of enthusiasm'.
- Languor
 - Emuui
 - Torpor
 - Tedium
19. **Select the correct option:**
If the security protocol ____ breached, the system alerts administrators instantly.
- were
 - is
 - has
 - had been
20. **Direction: In the following question, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered S1 and S6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C, and D. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
S1. It was in about 430 BCE that the crucial, mind-altering, breathtaking idea of 'everything' being made up of atoms emerged.

- A. Later, I found out that it was only in the 1950s that we “saw” atoms for the first time through a microscope and even later in the 80s that we imaged it.
- B. A cheerful Greek philosopher, Democritus, who spent a truckload of time observing nature, eventually figured out the foundational maxim of many sciences today and coined the Latin word “atomos”, which is where “atom” comes from.
- C. Now, there is a huge gap between 430 BCE and the 1950s.
- D. I must have been in 5th or 6th standard when I read about Democritus, solely because he was in the way of me reading stuff about ancient civilisations, case in point being Ancient Greece.

S6. So how did this guy Democritus, without a glimmer of the modern technological resources, logically and intuitively figure out such a fundamental structure (which at the time was completely abstract and challenging the dominant views) that is the root of much science today?

- A. B-A-D-C
- B. D-B-A-C
- C. B-D-A-C
- D. D-A-C-B

Directions

Five words in the passage below have been replaced with blanks. Choose the option that best completes each one.

Passage

The year 2026 made me realise that I am older, single, and lonely. Before this, I was happy with my circle of friends, pets at home, and living for myself. But the (1)___ with advancing in age by a year came with a small nag — a (2)___ voice which keeps getting louder. Have you ever wondered if loneliness can be a sound? Well, let me tell you, it is the loudest sound you have ever heard. You have to shout out aloud to hear yourself above the sound of loneliness. I speak loudly to myself on the days or nights when loneliness comes to keep me company. The (3)___ it brings with it is a (4)___.

Is there a solution for this new-age illness? Whenever I hear my friends or my older relatives speak, I know that it has visited them too. Some have tried keeping the TV aloud to bring the voices of the world near them. Some have tried enrolling in various classes or social activities to ward off the illness. But it keeps coming back when one is at the most vulnerable. I have researched about the various antidepressants and hormonal medications available for this illness. But the problem with those medicines is that they do not cure the person. They makes the person dependant on the medications to grapple with the unwelcome visitor. Social activities are supposed to be more effective. (5)___ here again, it just helps to stall the visit. We created this new-age disease. Every one of us wanted a world which gave us a lot of berth, space to be by ourselves, and do all the things important for us. This meant that there was little room for routines (which can be boring for most of us) or family dinners or even family or friend's movie time together. The simple pleasures of waking up and knowing what will happen during the day is not the image of life in our heads. It may have been for our earlier generations. But not us. We want excitement, to explore ourselves and the world we live in.

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

- A. introspection

- B. premonition
 - C. retrospect
 - D. retrospection
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (2):**
- A. shrill
 - B. feeble
 - C. frail
 - D. muted
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (3):**
- A. gloominess
 - B. solitude
 - C. despondent
 - D. nostalgia
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (4):**
- A. mirage
 - B. whirlpool
 - C. sinking
 - D. quicksand
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank (5):**
- A. Hence
 - B. Whereas
 - C. Though
 - D. Moreover

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **The ability to observe a fixed geographic zone without any temporal interruption.**
LINE FROM THE PASSAGE: "The successful launch of... EOS-05 satellite is India's first earth-imaging satellite bound for a geosynchronous orbit, meaning that it is locked-in to the earth's rotation and can be tuned to continuously observe the same location." EOS-05 is India's first earth-imaging satellite in geosynchronous orbit, meaning it stays locked to the same point relative to Earth's rotation. This lets it continuously watch the same broad area — a capability India's earlier dedicated earth-imaging satellites (which flew in low, polar, or sun-synchronous orbits) never had. Those older satellites moved constantly around the planet, imaging different strips of territory on each pass and taking days to revisit the same spot. EOS-05's key innovation is trading fine detail for constant, repeated coverage of the same location.
Option B is incorrect because EOS-05 does not capture high-resolution imagery — the passage explicitly states its strength is not "ultra-fine detail." That level of detail belongs to the low-orbit satellites, precisely because they fly much closer to Earth.
Option C is incorrect because it reverses the actual trade-off described. EOS-05 prioritizes frequency of return over detail — the opposite of what this option claims.
Option D is incorrect because the passage specifically contrasts EOS-05 with a conventional camera: its sensors analyze how different wavelengths of light reflect off the earth's surface, which helps distinguish vegetation, water, and other land cover types — not simple surface photography.
2. B) **By recording the specific patterns of light bouncing back from the topography.**
PASSAGE: "Unlike a conventional camera, its sensors examine how the earth's surface reflects different wavelengths of light, helping distinguish vegetation, water and other land cover." The passage states that, unlike a conventional camera, EOS-05's sensors examine how the earth's surface reflects different wavelengths of light, which helps distinguish vegetation, water, and other land cover. This is essentially a description of measuring reflected light patterns off the land's surface to tell different land types apart — matching option B's description of recording light bouncing back from the topography.
Option A is incorrect because the passage says nothing about thermal radiation or the earth's core. The satellite works by analyzing reflected light wavelengths, not heat emissions.
Option C is incorrect because the passage explicitly contrasts EOS-05's sensors with a "conventional camera" — it is not zooming in with high-definition lenses on individual plants. In fact, the passage notes its strength is not fine detail, since it operates from a much greater distance than low-orbit satellites that do capture finer imagery.
Option D is incorrect because the passage makes no mention of measuring atmospheric moisture or the satellite's distance from it. This detail is not part of how the sensors distinguish land cover types.
3. C) **By identifying structural shifts in the environment that signal impending hazards.**

PASSAGE: "...such satellites can play some role in understanding changes in landforms and how they may act as precursors to glacier-breaks and avalanches." The passage states that in light of the Bhote Koshi deluge in Nepal, such satellites can play a role in understanding changes in landforms and how they may act as precursors to glacier-breaks and avalanches. This directly supports option C — the satellite's value lies in detecting environmental changes that can warn of impending disasters before they fully unfold.

Option A is incorrect because the passage makes no mention of satellite telephony or rescue coordination. EOS-05's role is imaging and observation, not communication for emergency response.

Option B is incorrect because nothing in the passage suggests the satellite can control or divert weather events like deluges. Its function is observational — tracking and monitoring — not interventionist.

Option D is incorrect because the passage emphasizes the opposite: it states that the usefulness of the satellite's data depends on it reaching a wide enough set of analysts who can turn the images into forecasts and actionable insight. Human analysts remain essential, not replaced.

4. **B) The accessibility of its data to a diverse group of skilled information processors.**

PASSAGE: "All of this is premised on the data reaching a wide enough set of analysts who can turn the images into forecasts and actionable insight." The passage explicitly states that all of this is premised on the data reaching a wide enough set of analysts who can turn the images into forecasts and actionable insight. This directly ties the value of EOS-05's output to whether enough qualified analysts have access to and can properly interpret the data — matching option B's description of accessibility to a diverse group of skilled information processors.

Option A is incorrect because the passage never quantifies or emphasizes a daily image transmission count as the determining factor for actionable insight. The emphasis is on human interpretation, not raw data volume.

Option C is incorrect because the location of the thrusters relates purely to positioning the satellite in its geosynchronous orbit — a technical/orbital detail, not a factor in generating actionable insight from the data.

Option D is incorrect because the PSLV failures are discussed separately, in relation to launch reliability and institutional credibility. They pertain to a different rocket line and a different part of the passage's argument, not to how EOS-05's data becomes useful information.

5. **C) an infinitive phrase acting as a complement**

"thrusters are expected to raise it to its final perch," The phrase "to raise it to its final perch" begins with "to" + base verb ("raise"), which is the structural marker of an infinitive phrase. Here it functions as the complement of the verb "expected" — completing the meaning of "are expected." The construction follows the pattern "[subject] + are expected + [infinitive phrase]," where the infinitive phrase tells us what the thrusters are expected to do. This is a classic infinitive-as-complement structure.

Option A is incorrect because a misplaced modifier is one that is ambiguously or illogically positioned, creating confusion about what it modifies. Here, "to raise it to its final perch" is logically and clearly connected to "thrusters are expected," with no ambiguity about its reference.

Option B is incorrect because a participial phrase would use a present participle (-ing form, e.g., "raising") or past participle (e.g., "raised") functioning as an adjective. "To raise" is an infinitive (base verb form preceded by "to"), not a participle, so this phrase cannot be participial.

Option D is incorrect because an absolute phrase typically consists of a noun plus a participle (e.g., "its thrusters firing, the satellite climbed higher") and modifies the entire clause independently, without a direct grammatical link to the verb. This phrase, by contrast, is directly tied to and completes the verb "expected," which is not how absolute phrases function.

6. A) **He took a tablet to aid his digest after the meal.**

यहाँ 'digest' का अर्थ है — कानूनी ग्रंथ या सार-संग्रह (a compilation or summary of laws or information)।

अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'digest' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन भिन्न अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।

विकल्प A में 'digest' का अर्थ है — भोजन को पचाना (to break down food in the body)।

दोनों शब्दों का उच्चारण समान है, लेकिन अर्थ अलग हैं — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।

In English

The highlighted word "digest" in the original sentence refers to a collection or summary of legal statutes.

Option 2 uses "digest" in the sense of a compiled summary of information, which is a homonym of the original legal sense.

Other Option Analysis:

Option 1 → Refers to digest as the process of breaking down food (different meaning).

Option 3 → Context is legal again, not a different meaning.

Option 4 → Same legal meaning as the original, not a homonym.

7. A) **'Undermined'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, वाक्य यह बता रहा है कि "हालाँकि प्रयोग को बहुत सावधानी से डिज़ाइन किया गया था, फिर भी अप्रत्याशित परिवर्तनीय तत्वों ने उसकी निष्कर्षों की विश्वसनीयता को कमजोर कर दिया।" यहाँ "weakened the reliability" का भाव आता है, जो 'undermined' शब्द से व्यक्त होता है।

In English

The conjunction "Although" signals a contrast between careful design and the final outcome.

"Undermined" means weakened or reduced the effectiveness or reliability of something, which fits the context perfectly.

- **Hence**, unforeseen variables undermined the reliability of the conclusions.

Other Option Analysis

- **bolstered** → Means strengthened, which contradicts the contrast implied by "Although." (मज़बूत किया)
- **ratified** → Means formally approved, which does not apply to scientific reliability. (पुष्टि करना)
- **exacerbated** → Means made a problem worse, but "reliability" itself is not a problem being intensified. (स्थिति को और खराब कर दिया)

8. B) 'or if' के बदले 'or whether' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य की शुरुआत में पहले से 'whether' का प्रयोग हुआ है, और जब दो समानांतर alternatives दिए जाते हैं, तो 'whether ... or whether ...' का प्रयोग अधिक grammatically consistent होता है। यहाँ 'whether the board intends ...' के समानांतर 'or whether the statement ...' होना चाहिए, न कि 'or if the statement ...'। इसके अलावा, यहाँ 'was merely' की जगह 'is merely' अधिक उपयुक्त है क्योंकि पहला clause 'intends' present tense में है और बिना किसी विशेष past-time context के दोनों clauses एक ही वर्तमान स्थिति को व्यक्त कर रहे हैं।

जैसे— It remains unclear whether he intends to resign or whether the announcement is merely a strategic move.

In English

- 'Or if' should be replaced with 'or whether' because the sentence already begins with 'whether', and the two alternative clauses should maintain parallel structure. Therefore, 'whether ... or whether ...' is more grammatically consistent here than 'whether ... or if ...'. Additionally, 'was merely' should preferably be changed to 'is merely' because the first clause uses the present tense 'intends', and both alternatives refer to the current situation unless a specific past-time context is intended.
9. B) **Honorary degrees may be conferred upon exceptional scholars by the university.**
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "The university" Subject है, "may confer" Verb (Modal + Base form) है और "honorary degrees" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "Honorary degrees" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "may be conferred" (Modal + be + Past Participle) में बदला गया है और "by the university" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

In English

The active sentence uses the modal "may", so the passive must also retain "may."

"Confer" in passive form becomes "be conferred."

Structure followed:

Object → Subject: honorary degrees

Modal + be + past participle: may be conferred

Agent: by the university

Other Option Analysis

Option 1 → Changes tense and meaning to may have been, which is not in the original sentence.

Option 3 → Grammatically incorrect; missing "be" before conferred.

Option 4 → Unnecessarily complex and incorrect modal-tense construction.

10. A) **"I wish to speak with the manager," he said.**

Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलते समय Reported Speech के backshifted tense को उसके original tense में बदला जाता है। यहाँ Indirect Speech में "wished" Simple Past में है, जो Direct Speech में "wish" (Simple Present) होगा। साथ ही, "that" हटा दिया जाता है और speaker के अनुसार pronoun "he" की जगह "I" का प्रयोग होता है। इसलिए सही वाक्य होगा — "I wish to speak with the manager," he said.

In English

To change the sentence from Indirect to Direct Speech, the backshifted tense in the reported speech is restored to its original tense. Here, “wished” (Simple Past) corresponds to “wish” (Simple Present) in direct speech. The conjunction “that” is removed, and the pronoun is changed according to the speaker: “he” → “I”.

Therefore, the correct sentence is — “I wish to speak with the manager,” he said.

Other Option Analysis

Option 2 → “want” is similar in meaning to “wish,” but it unnecessarily changes the original lexical verb. Therefore, it is not the most accurate conversion.

Option 3 → “wished” incorrectly retains the backshifted past tense instead of restoring it to “wish.”

Option 4 → “May I speak with the manager?” changes the statement of desire into a question/request, so it does not accurately convey the original sentence.

11. C) 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि preposition 'subordinated to' का अर्थ होता है "किसी चीज़ के अधीन करना"। यहाँ वाक्य में यह बताया जा रहा है कि सौंदर्यशास्त्र (aesthetics) को कार्यक्षमता (functionality) के अधीन नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए “to” सही preposition है।

In English

The verb “subordinate” is always followed by the preposition “to.”

“Subordinated to” means to place something under the authority, importance, or control of another.

Here, the sentence conveys that aesthetics should not be made secondary to functionality.

Therefore, “to” is the most appropriate and grammatically correct choice.

Other Options Analysis

at → Does not collocate with subordinated and does not convey hierarchy or control.

for → Suggests purpose or benefit, which is not the intended meaning here.

with → Implies association or combination, not subordination or hierarchy.

12. C) **Propitious** (adjective) – Favorable, auspicious, advantageous, promising, beneficial शुभ, अनुकूल

Synonym: **Favorable** (adjective) – Supportive, approving, encouraging, auspicious अनुकूल

- **Doubtful** (adjective) – Uncertain, unsure, questionable, ambiguous संदिग्ध
- **Harmful** (adjective) – Injurious, damaging, dangerous, detrimental हानिकारक
- **Unlucky** (adjective) – Unfortunate, ill-fated, cursed, jinxed दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण

13. B) Fiddle while Rome burns (idiom) – To waste time in trivialities during a crisis संकट के समय तुच्छ बातों में समय बर्बाद करना

14. B) The correct spelling of ‘Occasionally’ is ‘**Occasionally**’, which means “at infrequent or irregular intervals; sometimes” — कभी-कभी, अवसर विशेष पर.

15. A) The correct spelling of ‘a happy accident’ adjective is ‘**Serendipitous**’ which means “occurring or discovered by chance in a happy or beneficial way” (संयोगवश सुखद, सौभाग्यपूर्ण)

16. B) **2-4-1-3**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 2 paragraph को start करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी previous context के main subject—high school mathematics teacher Jaime Escalante—और उनके Bolivia तथा U.S. में educator career को introduce करता है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 2 को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें used pronoun "He" Escalante को refer करता है और उनके overall teaching vocation में remarkable success तथा pupils के जीवन में difference create करने का general statement देता है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह general success से specific instance पर move करता है, जिसमें Garfield High School (East Los Angeles) में calculus teach करने और college-level exams clear करवाने की inspiring efforts का विवरण दिया गया है।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा और sequence का conclusion बनेगा। इसमें used phrase "His feats there" सीधे Sentence 1 के Garfield High School achievements को refer करता है, जिसने 1988 movie Stand and Deliver का base तैयार किया और उन्हें wider audience तक famous बनाया।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 starts the paragraph as the introductory sentence, strictly using the opening line of the text. It independently introduces the biographical subject, Jaime Escalante, and his teaching career across Bolivia and the U.S.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 because the pronoun "He" refers back to Escalante, establishing a general overview of his remarkable vocational success and positive impact on students.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 because it transitions from a general overview to his specific, career-defining assignment at Garfield High School in East Los Angeles, where he led underprivileged students to pass advanced calculus exams.
- Sentence 3 comes after Sentence 1 as the logical conclusion. The demonstrative phrase "His feats there" refers directly to the classroom achievements at Garfield High School described in Sentence 1, culminating in their portrayal in the 1988 biographical film Stand and Deliver.

17. B) **Oppugn** (verb) – To oppose, contradict, dispute, challenge, or question विरोध करना

Antonym: **Defend** (verb) – To protect, support, justify, or uphold someone or something बचाव करना

- **Question** (verb) – To ask about, inquire, or doubt पूछताछ करना
- **Dispute** (verb) – To argue, debate, or contest तर्क करना
- **Challenge** (verb) – To call into question, dispute, or defy चुनौती देना

18. B) **Ennui** (noun) – A feeling of listlessness and dissatisfaction arising from a lack of occupation or excitement मानसिक ऊब, उत्साहहीनता

- **Languor** (noun) – The state of feeling pleasantly tired or weak; lack of energy सुस्ती, आलस्य
- **Torpor** (noun) – A state of physical or mental inactivity; lethargy जड़ता, निष्क्रियता
- **Tedium** (noun) – The state of being tedious or boring उबाऊपन, नीरसता

19. B) 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य एक सामान्य सत्य या habitual action को दर्शा रहा है — अर्थात् जब भी सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल भंग होता है, सिस्टम तुरंत प्रशासकों को सचेत करता है। यहाँ Present Simple Tense उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह एक स्वचालित प्रक्रिया या नियम की बात कर रहा है।

In English

- "Is" is used because the sentence states a general truth or routine process.

It follows the zero conditional pattern (If + present simple, present simple), which is used for automatic or factual results.

Hence, "If the security protocol is breached, the system alerts administrators instantly" is grammatically correct.

Other Option Analysis

were → Used for hypothetical or unreal conditions, which is not the case here.

has → Grammatically incomplete; it would require a past participle (has been breached).

had been → Refers to a past condition and does not fit a general or habitual action.

20. C) B-D-A-C

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence B S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में 430 BCE में atoms के concept के emergence का mention है। Sentence B सीधे historical figure—Greek philosopher Democritus—को introduce करता है, जिन्होंने nature को observe करके "atomos" word coin किया था।
- Sentence D Sentence B को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें used proper noun "Democritus" Sentence B के philosopher को refer करता है। यह narrator की personal memory share करता है कि उन्होंने school days (5th/6th standard) में Ancient Greece के बारे में पढ़ते हुए पहली बार Democritus के बारे में जाना था।
- Sentence A Sentence D के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह scientific timeline पर shift करता है ("Later, I found out..."), जहाँ 1950s में microscope से atoms को पहली बार देखने और 1980s में image capture करने का fact दिया गया है।
- Sentence C Sentence A के बाद आएगा और S6 से connect करेगा। यह S1 के 430 BCE और Sentence A के 1950s के बीच के massive chronological time difference ("huge gap") को highlight करता है। Finally, S6 इसी time gap के आधार पर rhetorical question raise करता है कि बिना modern technology के Democritus ने यह fundamental structure कैसे figure out किया।

English Explanation:

- Sentence B follows S1 directly because S1 introduces the ancient philosophical origin of atomic theory in 430 BCE, and Sentence B identifies the historical thinker responsible—the Greek philosopher Democritus, who coined the term "atomos."
- Sentence D follows Sentence B because it directly references Democritus, shifting to the narrator's personal recollection of encountering his name during middle school reading about Ancient Greece.

- Sentence A follows Sentence D by contrasting ancient philosophy with modern scientific confirmation ("Later, I found out..."), noting that atoms were only first observed under microscopes in the 1950s and imaged in the 1980s.
- Sentence C follows Sentence A and links directly before S6 by drawing explicit attention to the massive chronological span between the two milestones ("a huge gap between 430 BCE and the 1950s"). Finally, S6 logically builds on this gap, questioning how Democritus could deduce atomic theory intuitively without modern technological tools.

21. D) retrospection

Blank (1) needs a noun for the act of surveying the years already lived, which a birthday prompts. a) introspection: is a noun meaning examining one's own inner thoughts and feelings, violating the requirement since it looks inward at the present self, while a birthday here turns the writer's gaze backward over time. b) premonition: is a noun meaning a feeling that something is about to happen, violating the requirement since it faces the future, the opposite of reviewing years gone by. c) retrospect: is a noun meaning a review of past events, violating the requirement since it survives almost solely in the fixed phrase "in retrospect" and does not take "the" in this position. d) retrospection: is a noun meaning the act of looking back over the past, matching the stock-taking that comes with turning a year older.

Hindi:

- Blank (1) में ऐसा noun चाहिए जो बीते सालों को पलटकर देखने की क्रिया बताए, जो birthday पर होती है। a) introspection: इसका meaning है अपने ही भीतर के विचारों को टटोलना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह वर्तमान में अंदर की तरफ देखता है, जबकि यहाँ नज़र पीछे बीते वक्त पर जा रही है। b) premonition: इसका meaning है आगे कुछ होने का पूर्वाभास, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह भविष्य की तरफ देखता है, बीते सालों की तरफ नहीं। c) retrospect: इसका meaning है बीती बातों की समीक्षा, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह लगभग सिर्फ "in retrospect" वाले जमे-जमाए phrase में चलता है और यहाँ "the" के साथ नहीं बैठता। d) retrospection: इसका meaning है अतीत पर पलटकर नज़र डालना, जो एक साल और बढ़े होने पर होने वाले हिसाब-किताब से match करता है।

22. B) feeble

Blank (2) needs an adjective for a voice that starts out faint, since the clause says it "keeps getting louder" from that beginning. a) shrill: is an adjective meaning high-pitched and piercing, violating the requirement since a shrill voice is already loud, leaving nothing to grow from. b) feeble: is an adjective meaning weak and faint in force, matching a "small nag" that later swells into the loudest sound the writer knows. c) frail: is an adjective meaning physically weak and easily broken, violating the requirement since it describes bodies and health rather than the softness of a sound. d) muted: is an adjective meaning deliberately softened or silenced, violating the requirement since it implies something damped down on purpose, while this voice rises on its own.

Hindi:

- Blank (2) में ऐसा adjective चाहिए जो शुरू में धीमी आवाज़ को बताए, क्योंकि आगे लिखा है कि वो "keeps getting louder"। a) shrill: इसका meaning है तीखी और चुभने वाली ऊँची आवाज़, जो violate करता है क्योंकि ऐसी आवाज़ पहले से ही तेज़ होती है, बढ़ने की गुंजाइश ही नहीं बचती। b) feeble: इसका meaning है कमज़ोर और मद्धम, जो उस "small nag" से match करता है जो आगे चलकर सबसे तेज़ आवाज़ बन जाती है। c) frail: इसका meaning है शरीर से कमज़ोर

और नाजुक, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह शरीर और सेहत के लिए चलता है, आवाज़ के धीमेपन के लिए नहीं। d) muted: इसका meaning है जानबूझकर दबाई या धीमी की गई, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ आवाज़ खुद बढ़ रही है, किसी ने दबाई नहीं है।

23. A) gloominess

Blank (3) needs a noun for the heavy, low state that loneliness brings along with it. a) gloominess: is a noun meaning a state of dejection and dreariness, matching the weight loneliness deposits on the writer, which the next words compare to being pulled under. b) solitude: is a noun meaning the state of being alone, violating the requirement since that is the condition doing the bringing, not the feeling it delivers. c) despondent: is an adjective meaning low in spirits, violating the requirement since "The despondent it brings" needs a noun in that slot, not a describing word. d) nostalgia: is a noun meaning a fond ache for times past, violating the requirement since it carries a warm, wistful pull, unlike the sinking heaviness described here.

Hindi:

- Blank (3) में ऐसा noun चाहिए जो उस भारी, बुझी हुई हालत को बताए जो loneliness अपने साथ लाती है। a) gloominess: इसका meaning है उदासी और मायूसी की हालत, जो उस बोझ से match करता है जिसे आगे नीचे खिंचने से जोड़ा गया है। b) solitude: इसका meaning है अकेले होने की स्थिति, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह तो वो हालत है जो साथ लाती है, वो एहसास नहीं जो मिलता है। c) despondent: यह adjective है जिसका meaning है मायूस, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "The despondent it brings" में noun चाहिए, बताने वाला शब्द नहीं। d) nostalgia: इसका meaning है बीते दिनों की मीठी याद और चाह, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इसमें गर्माहट भरी कसक होती है, यहाँ बताई गई डूबती भारीपन नहीं।

24. D) quicksand

Blank (4) needs a noun for something that draws a person steadily downward and holds them fast, standing as the image for that gloom. a) mirage: is a noun meaning an illusion that vanishes on approach, violating the requirement since the gloom here is painfully real, not something imagined. b) whirlpool: is a noun meaning swirling water that spins objects around, violating the requirement since it suggests turbulence and chaos, while the passage pictures a slow, downward pull. c) sinking: is a present participle meaning going down below a surface, violating the requirement since "is a sinking" leaves the phrase incomplete — the slot after "a" calls for a noun naming the thing itself. d) quicksand: is a noun meaning loose wet sand that swallows whatever rests on it, matching a gloom that pulls the writer deeper the more it is struggled against.

Hindi:

- Blank (4) में ऐसा noun चाहिए जो उस चीज़ को बताए जो इंसान को धीरे-धीरे नीचे खिंचती और जकड़ लेती है, यानी उस gloom की तस्वीर। a) mirage: इसका meaning है वो भ्रम जो पास जाते ही गायब हो जाए, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ की उदासी बिल्कुल असली है, कोई भ्रम नहीं। b) whirlpool: इसका meaning है पानी का भँवर जो चीज़ों को गोल-गोल घुमाता है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह उथल-पुथल दिखाता है, जबकि passage में धीरे-धीरे नीचे खिंचने की बात है। c) sinking: यह present participle है जिसका meaning है किसी सतह के नीचे जाना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "is a sinking" से बात अधूरी रह जाती है — "a" के बाद उस चीज़ का नाम बताने वाला noun चाहिए। d) quicksand: इसका meaning है वो गीली धँसती रेत जो ऊपर रखी हर चीज़

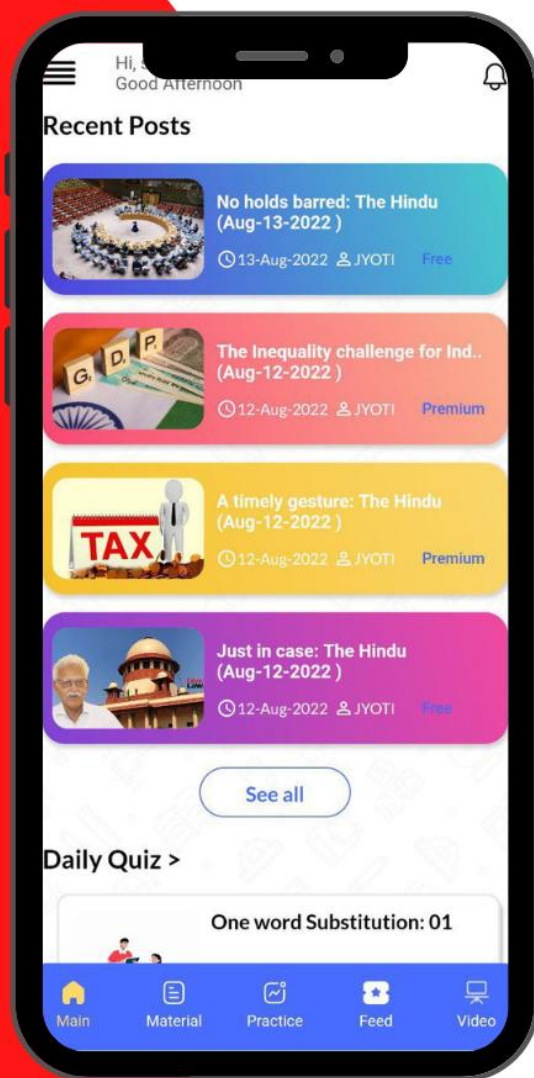
को निगल ले, जो उस उदासी से match करता है जो जितना छूटने की कोशिश करो, उतना नीचे खींचती है।

25. C) **Though**

Blank (5) needs a connector that opens a fresh sentence and pulls back the claim just made about social activities. a) Hence: is a conjunctive adverb meaning for that reason, violating the requirement since the limitation stated next is not a result of those activities being effective. b) Whereas: is a subordinating conjunction meaning while by contrast, violating the requirement since it must sit inside a sentence joining two clauses and cannot head a sentence of its own this way. c) Though: is used here as an adverb meaning however, matching the qualification that these activities only postpone the visit rather than end it. d) Moreover: is a conjunctive adverb meaning in addition, violating the requirement since it piles on support, while the sentence takes something away from the previous claim.

Hindi:

- Blank (5) में ऐसा connector चाहिए जो नया sentence शुरू करे और अभी-अभी कही गई बात को थोड़ा पीछे खींचे। a) Hence: यह conjunctive adverb है जिसका meaning है इस वजह से, जो violate करता है क्योंकि आगे बताई गई कमी उन activities के असरदार होने का नतीजा नहीं है। b) Whereas: यह subordinating conjunction है जिसका meaning है जबकि, इसके उलट, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह एक ही sentence में दो clauses के बीच बैठता है, इस तरह अकेले sentence की शुरुआत नहीं कर सकता। c) Though: यहाँ यह adverb की तरह use हुआ है जिसका meaning है फिर भी, लेकिन, जो इस बात से match करता है कि ये activities सिर्फ टालती हैं, खत्म नहीं करतीं। d) Moreover: इसका meaning है इसके अलावा, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह बात को और मज़बूत करता है, जबकि यह sentence पिछली बात में कमी निकाल रहा है।



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