

More heft: On India and the 18th BRICS Summit

The **BRICS Summit** allows India to **advance** its global **ambitions**

Forging a joint statement at a major **multilateral** conference, in the midst of global conflicts where members are involved is never easy — for India, **hosting** the BRICS Summit in Delhi **is** the second time in recent years, since the G-20 Summit in 2023, that it has had to shoulder such a responsibility. That, however, is not the only reason India's BRICS **presidency** comes at a difficult time. The past few **occasions** India has **hosted** the **coalition** of **emerging economies** — in 2012, 2016 and **virtually** in 2021 — it was a smaller grouping of just five major powers, where managing **consensus** was easier. Since the **expansion** in 2024 — adding Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE — and Indonesia's **induction** in 2025, BRICS' identity has **evolved**, but a common focus remains **elusive**. In addition, global conflicts involving BRICS members have grown. The **war** involving Iran **has heightened** this impact, as Iran, a victim of the U.S.-Israel strikes, as well as the UAE that was attacked by Iran in retaliation, are members that have been unwilling to agree to a common **narrative** on the problem. India's **position** on Israel also **came** into conflict with other members earlier this year, as the grouping has traditionally taken a much more critical line on Israel's actions. The largest **share** of New Delhi's problems as host **comes** however from the United States, where President Donald Trump has accused it of plotting to overthrow the U.S. dollar's **domination** of the global economy, and has been threatening tariffs on all members for planning to increase intra-BRICS payments and trade. As the Modi government **seeks** to restore **ties** with the Trump administration, on trade and its Indo-Pacific strategy, hosting BRICS also risks **invoking** America's **ire**, however **irrational**.

As a result, a **success** in **reconciling** all these different **strands** at this time would **indeed be a shot across the bow** for the grouping and a big win for Indian **diplomacy**. Since it was first **conceptualised** 25 years ago, and a summit **convened** in 2009, the BRICS countries have risen in global **stature** and economic heft, benefitting intra-BRICS trade. Today, BRICS accounts for half the world's population, two fifths of the global economy and a fourth of global trade; it also includes many of the world's top energy producers and biggest consumers. While the grouping prefers not to be called anti-western it is **certainly** a powerful counter to the G-7, and western-led thinking. Being part of BRICS gives India more heft in **advancing** its **ambitions** on the global high table, and its presidency has ensured it **prominence** on the world stage, as leaders and representatives of 11 BRICS countries including Xi Jinping, Vladimir Putin and Masoud Pezeshkian begin **deliberations** on Saturday at the Bharat Mandapam to discuss the future of global **governance**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Heft** (noun) - weight, influence, substance, weightiness, significance वजन
2. **BRICS Summit** (noun) - a meeting of the leaders of the countries that are members of BRICS, where they discuss important global issues ब्रिक्स शिखर सम्मेलन
3. **Advance** (verb) - promote, further, forward, push, encourage आगे बढ़ाना
4. **Ambition** (noun) - aspiration, goal, objective, target, aim महत्वाकांक्षा
5. **Forge** (verb) - form, build, create, establish, fashion स्थापित करना (जैसे संबंध या सहमति बनाना)
6. **Multilateral** (adjective) - multi-party, international, joint, collective, many-sided बहुपक्षीय
7. **In the midst of** (phrase) - in the middle of, amid के बीचोंबीच
8. **Host** (verb) - organize, arrange, manage, entertain, conduct मेजबानी करना
9. **Shoulder a responsibility** (phrase) - to accept, take on, and carry the heavy weight of a big duty or task. जिम्मेदारी उठाना
10. **Presidency** (noun) - leadership, chairmanship, tenure, headship, command अध्यक्षता (कार्यकाल)
11. **Occasion** (noun) - event, instance, juncture, time, occurrence अवसर
12. **Host** (verb) - organize, manage, coordinate, stage, conduct मेजबानी करना
13. **Coalition** (noun) - alliance, union, partnership, federation, bloc गठबंधन
14. **Emerging** (adjective) - developing, rising, growing, upcoming, advancing उभरती हुई (अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ)
15. **Economy** (noun) - financial system, economic structure अर्थव्यवस्था
16. **Virtually** (adverb) - online, digitally, practically, essentially, nearly वर्चुअल रूप से
17. **Consensus** (noun) - agreement, accord, harmony, consent, unity आम सहमति
18. **Expansion** (noun) - enlargement, growth, extension, widening, broadening विस्तार
19. **Induction** (noun) - inclusion, incorporation, admission, initiation, introduction शामिल करना
20. **Evolve** (verb) - develop, grow, progress, mature, shift विकसित होना
21. **Elusive** (adjective) - slippery, evasive, hard to catch, intangible, baffling जिसे पकड़ना कठिन हो (जैसे साझा लक्ष्य)
22. **In addition** (phrase) - additionally, moreover, as well इसके अलावा
23. **Heighten** (verb) - increase, intensify, amplify, escalate, raise बढ़ाना
24. **In retaliation** (phrase) - to take action in return because someone did something against you जवाबी कार्रवाई में
25. **Narrative** (noun) - story, account, version, perspective, description वृत्तांत
26. **Accuse of** (phrase) - to say that someone has done something morally wrong, illegal, or unkind पर आरोप लगाना

27. **Plot** (verb) - scheme, conspire, plan secretly, hatch a plot, collude षड्यंत्र रचना
28. **Overthrow** (verb) - topple, oust, depose, unseat, subvert सत्ता से उखाड़ फेंकना
29. **Domination** (noun) - supremacy, control, hegemony, rule, ascendancy वर्चस्व
30. **Seek** (verb) - try, attempt, strive, pursue, search तलाश करना
31. **Tie** (noun) - bond, connection, link, relation, relationship संबंध
32. **Invoke** (verb) - summon, trigger, elicit, prompt, call upon आमंत्रण देना (जैसे नाराजगी भड़काना)
33. **Ire** (noun) - anger, wrath, rage, fury, displeasure गुस्सा
34. **Irrational** (adjective) - illogical, unreasonable, absurd, senseless, unreasoned अविवेकपूर्ण
35. **Reconcile** (verb) - harmonize, resolve, conciliate, settle, pacify मेल कराना
36. **Strand** (noun) - element, thread, aspect, component, part पहलू
37. **Indeed** (adverb) - truly, certainly, really, undeniably, strictly speaking वास्तव में
38. **A shot across the bow** (phrasal verb) - a warning to not do something or to stop doing something चेतावनी भरा संकेत (जो आगे की बड़ी कार्रवाई से पहले दिया जाए)
39. **Diplomacy** (noun) - statecraft, foreign policy, negotiation, international relations, tact कूटनीति
40. **Conceptualise** (verb) - envision, imagine, formulate, design, conceive विचार रखना
41. **Convene** (verb) - assemble, gather, meet, summon, call together आयोजित करना
42. **Stature** (noun) - standing, prestige, status, eminence, reputation प्रतिष्ठा
43. **Account for** (phrasal verb) - to form the total of something हिस्सा होना
44. **Certainly** (adverb) - surely, definitely, undeniably, absolutely, without doubt निश्चित रूप से
45. **Counter** (to) (verb) - in opposition to, against, opposite to, contradicting के विपरीत
46. **Advance** (verb) - promote, further, push, propel, elevate आगे बढ़ाना
47. **Ambition** (noun) - aspiration, goal, objective, desire, dream महत्वाकांक्षा
48. **Prominence** (noun) - importance, eminence, fame, visibility, pre-eminence प्रमुखता
49. **Deliberation** (noun) - discussion, debate, consultation, consideration, talk विचार-विमर्श
50. **Governance** (noun) - administration, rule, government, management, regulation शासन

Summary of the Editorial

1. The **18th BRICS Summit** gives India an important opportunity to **advance its global ambitions** and strengthen its diplomatic influence.
2. Hosting a major **multilateral conference** during a period of global conflicts is challenging because member countries often have conflicting interests.
3. India is facing this challenge again after successfully hosting the **G-20 Summit in 2023**.
4. Earlier, BRICS consisted of only five countries, making it relatively easier to build **consensus** among members.
5. Since its **expansion in 2024**, BRICS has added Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, while Indonesia joined in 2025.
6. The expansion has increased BRICS' size and influence, but it has also made developing a **common focus and narrative** more difficult.
7. Conflicts involving BRICS members have further complicated India's task as the current president of the grouping.
8. The **Iran conflict** is particularly difficult because Iran and the UAE, both BRICS members, have opposing positions following Iranian retaliation against the UAE.
9. India's position on **Israel** has also differed from several BRICS members, which have traditionally been more critical of Israeli actions.
10. Another major challenge comes from the **United States**, as Donald Trump has accused BRICS of attempting to weaken the **dominance of the U.S. dollar**.
11. The U.S. has also threatened tariffs against BRICS members over efforts to increase **intra-BRICS trade and payments**.
12. India therefore faces a diplomatic dilemma: it must strengthen BRICS while simultaneously trying to **restore and improve relations with the Trump administration**.
13. Successfully reconciling these conflicting interests would be a significant achievement for **Indian diplomacy** and demonstrate India's ability to manage complex global relationships.
14. Since its creation, BRICS has grown substantially and now represents about **half of the world's population, two-fifths of the global economy and one-fourth of global trade**.
15. BRICS provides India with greater **economic and diplomatic heft**, helping it pursue a stronger role in global governance and gain greater prominence on the **world stage**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What primary factor complicates consensus building for India during its current BRICS host tenure compared to its earlier summit hosting cycles?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Expansion adding members with divergent diplomatic stances
 - B. Accelerated transition toward digital trade clearing systems
 - C. Severe economic divergence between Latin American nations
 - D. Refusal of founding powers to permit new member participation
2. **How does the host nation benefit strategically from its continued involvement and leadership within the grouping?**
 - A. Immediate veto authority over external security resolutions
 - B. Guaranteed preferential tariff-free market access for exports
 - C. Exclusive long-term discounted energy supply agreements
 - D. Greater leverage and prominence in global governance
3. **Which factor is NOT cited in the passage as contributing to the increased diplomatic complexity of the current summit?**
 - A. The recent expansion of the grouping to include additional member states with varied diplomatic interests
 - B. External threats of trade tariffs linked to initiatives aimed at increasing intra-bloc trade transactions
 - C. Structural disagreements among participating member states regarding mandatory environmental emission targets
 - D. Internal friction arising from active military conflicts involving key participating member states
4. **What does the phrase "shot across the bow" most nearly convey in the context of the passage?**
 - A. A direct military action intended to initiate formal armed conflict between competing global power blocs
 - B. A strong assertive display signaling collective political strength and resilience to external rivals
 - C. A binding legal challenge submitted to international judicial bodies regarding commercial trade practices
 - D. A severe economic disruption affecting financial stability across newly integrated partner states
5. **What does the author imply by characterizing American tariff threats against intra-bloc payment plans as "however irrational"?**
 - A. Penalizing routine multilateral economic cooperation represents an unjustified and overly aggressive reaction
 - B. The host nation's monetary policies pose an immediate existential threat to global currency market stability
 - C. Participating member states plan to completely disconnect their domestic banking systems from international markets
 - D. Alternative trade payment mechanisms implemented by emerging economies have no actual impact on global commerce

6. **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. Tennis has simply always been chic.
- A. And when it comes to world-class Wimbledon outfits, there's one label that never misses: Ralph Lauren.
- B. Clothing every umpire, ball boys and ball girls and groundsman at Wimbledon is no mean feat – but as they're both steeped in heritage and timeless good taste, the all-American brand and the quintessentially British tournament pair as perfectly as strawberries and cream.
- C. From the competitors' crisp whites to the quietly luxe ensembles in the stands, it's a sport that scores big on style.
- D. Beloved since the 1960s for its blend of sports and sartorial flair, Polo Ralph Lauren has been the official outfitter of The Championships, Wimbledon (the proper name, take note) for the past 20 years.
- S6. Those decades have seen what people wear to Wimbledon evolve to make room for the playful as well as the traditional.
- A. C-A-B-D
- B. C-D-A-B
- C. C-A-D-B
- D. A-C-D-B
7. **Choose the incorrectly spelt word.**
- A. Governance
- B. Enforcement
- C. Insufficient
- D. Innocense
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
- A person having significant experience in an occupation
- A. Fastidious
- B. Veteran
- C. Novice
- D. Agnostic
9. **Select the most appropriate option to complete the given sentence.**
- He booked the tickets for the show _____.
- A. in advance
- B. in common
- C. in depth
- D. in demand
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- I had walked / for most of the day / to Kanpur and then / get on the train by Mumbai.
- A. for most of the day
- B. to Kanpur and then
- C. get on the train by Mumbai

- D. I had walked
11. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Striphe
 - B. Fright
 - C. Delight
 - D. Knight
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.**
When the District Attorney asked the convict about details of the day of the crime, he started beating about the bush.
- A. Trying to invoke sympathy
 - B. Accusing others of the crime
 - C. Speaking in a confusing manner without giving a correct answer
 - D. Being excessively aggressive
13. **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 required'.**
Have you want me to come with you to the dentist?
- A. Had you want me
 - B. Do you want me
 - C. Has you wanted me
 - D. No substitution required
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Perseverance
- A. Steadfastness
 - B. Tolerance
 - C. Discipline
 - D. Humbleness
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.**
"Just add a bit of cheese to your pasta and Bob's your uncle!" Reena suggested to me over dinner last night
- A. It ruins everything
 - B. It becomes easily and quickly achievable
 - C. It changes nothing
 - D. It changes the appearance
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Don't disturb the boy, he prepares for his examination.
- A. prepared
 - B. will be preparing
 - C. was preparing
 - D. is preparing
17. **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. My garden faces east-ish and gets a decent amount of sunlight, but it's fairly exposed and can be cool, so plants that need really warm weather don't like to grow here.
- A. First you have to choose whether you want to grow wine grapes or dessert grapes.
- B. Yet, there's a corner by the back door that's a pocket of sun and shelter, and a wise former occupant decided to plant a grapevine there.
- C. Wine grapes are smaller and less palatable – but hardier – than dessert grapes, which generally need to be grown in a sturdy greenhouse in order to fully ripen.
- D. If I hadn't inherited this mature grapevine, I can't imagine I would have thought to plant one, but if you've got the right conditions they're a lovely addition to an edible garden.
- S6. Grapevines can be sourced from plant sellers and garden centres, and most will have been grafted – so make sure to choose a vine that is best suited to your soil type and local climate
- A. B-A-C-D
- B. D-B-A-C
- C. B-D-C-A
- D. B-D-A-C
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and complete the collocation.**
- Although she didn't reveal her plans clearly, I had a _____ idea.
- A. rough
- B. clear
- C. concise
- D. complete
19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
- Consent
- A. Sanction
- B. Dissent
- C. Variety
- D. Integrity
20. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains a grammatical error.**
- The jury was not happy with the performance / and was quite harsh. / The singer took / their criticism in heart.
- A. The jury was not happy with the performance
- B. and was quite harsh.
- C. The singer took
- D. their criticism in heart.

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

Parvati was doing (1)___ to attain Lord Siva. Siva in turn was engaged in meditation and was also teaching the Sastras to the Sanakadi sages. (2)___, the asura Soorapadman's atrocities continued. He had to be killed. But for this to happen, Muruga had to take His avatara. And for Muruga to take His avatara, Siva and Parvati had to marry. So, Brahma decided that Siva's penance had to be disrupted. He sent for Manmatha, the god of love, said Sumathi Sri in a discourse.

Manmatha has five arrows made of different flowers. Abirami Bhattar praises Ambal as One who holds arrows of flowers. But while Manmatha's arrows lead to worldly pleasures, Her arrows will save us from falling (3)___ to fleeting pleasures. Siva wears the moon on His head, and Bhattar says He lifted Her foot and placed it on His head.

Murugan, who was to be born as the son of this all-powerful Goddess and Lord Siva, was the only One who could kill Soorapadman. Brahma and the devas pleaded with Manmatha to use his arrows to disturb Siva's tapas. In his Kanda Purana, Kachiappa Sivachariar gives a vivid description of how Brahma convinced Manmatha to (4)___ this dangerous task. Manmatha was reluctant, because he knew that Siva would burn him with His third eye, if he attempted such a thing. Brahma used many arguments to convince Manmatha. Brahma said that to help someone as soon as they asked for help was an admirable quality. To help after some delay was a passable quality. But to refuse to help was condemnable. It was important to think of the welfare of others and not think selfishly. To worry about the consequences (5)___ oneself, when others were in trouble, was an undesirable quality.

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

- A. atonement
- B. abstinence
- C. penance
- D. penitence

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

- A. In the meanwhile
- B. Henceforth
- C. Thereafter
- D. In the interim of

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

- A. captive
- B. prey
- C. hostage
- D. subject

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

- A. embarking
- B. undergo
- C. undertake
- D. partake

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

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

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **Expansion adding members with divergent diplomatic stances**
 passage: "Since the expansion in 2024 — adding Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE — and Indonesia's induction in 2025, BRICS' identity has evolved, but a common focus remains elusive." The passage states that in India's earlier hosting years (2012, 2016, 2021), BRICS was a smaller five-member grouping where "managing consensus was easier." Since the 2024 expansion (adding Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE) and Indonesia's 2025 induction, "BRICS' identity has evolved, but a common focus remains elusive." This is reinforced by the specific example of Iran and the UAE being unable to agree on a common narrative following the Iran-related conflict, illustrating how the expanded membership's divergent positions make consensus-building harder than before.
 (b) INCORRECT: While intra-BRICS trade and payment systems are mentioned, an "accelerated transition to digital trade systems" is never cited in the passage as a reason consensus is difficult.
 (c) INCORRECT: The passage makes no reference to economic divergence specifically involving Latin American member nations.
 (d) INCORRECT: The passage explicitly contradicts this by noting that leaders and representatives of 11 BRICS countries (including newly added members) are actively participating in deliberations in Delhi.
2. D) **Greater leverage and prominence in global governance**
 passage: "Being part of BRICS gives India more heft in advancing its ambitions on the global high table, and its presidency has ensured it prominence on the world stage, as leaders and representatives of 11 BRICS countries including Xi Jinping, Vladimir Putin and Masoud Pezeshkian begin deliberations on Saturday at the Bharat Mandapam to discuss the future of global governance." The passage explicitly links India's continued involvement and presidency of BRICS to increased "heft" in pursuing its global ambitions and greater "prominence on the world stage," tying this to discussions on "the future of global governance." This matches option (d) precisely.
 (a) INCORRECT: Hosting or being in BRICS does not grant veto power in external bodies like the UN Security Council.
 (b) INCORRECT: Global diplomatic prominence does not equate to an automatic duty-free trade agreement across all 11 nations.
 (c) INCORRECT: Energy power is described as a collective feature of the group, not a presidential perk or discounted guarantee for India.
3. C) **Structural disagreements among participating member states regarding mandatory environmental emission targets.**
 The passage does not mention environmental emission targets, climate policy, or any related disagreements among member states anywhere in the passage.

(a) (this IS cited) This is explicitly cited as a contributing factor to the diplomatic complexity, since the passage notes the difficulty in achieving "a common focus" among the newly expanded and diverse membership.

(b) (this IS cited) This is cited in the passage as "the largest share of New Delhi's problems as host," making it a clearly mentioned factor.

(d) (this IS cited) This is cited, describing how conflicts involving Iran and the UAE have created friction and disagreement among BRICS members, directly supporting this option as a cited factor.

4. B) **A strong assertive display signaling collective political strength and resilience to external rivals**

A "shot across the bow" idiomatically refers to a warning or assertive signal meant to demonstrate strength and intent without actual confrontation. In this context, successfully reconciling the divergent strands within BRICS would serve as a strong signal of the grouping's unity and resilience — particularly relevant given the passage's earlier description of BRICS as "a powerful counter to the G-7, and western-led thinking." This fits the idiom's sense of a assertive, attention-grabbing display of strength rather than literal conflict.

A) The phrase is used figuratively/idiomatically in the passage to describe a diplomatic success, not literal military action.

C) There is no mention of any legal or judicial action in the passage. The phrase is describing the symbolic and diplomatic significance of a successful summit outcome, not a formal legal proceeding.

D) The passage frames "a shot across the bow" as a positive outcome ("a big win for Indian diplomacy"), not a disruptive or negative economic event. This option misinterprets the phrase as something destabilizing

5. A) **Penalizing routine multilateral economic cooperation represents an unjustified and overly aggressive reaction**

passage: "As the Modi government seeks to restore ties with the Trump administration, on trade and its Indo-Pacific strategy, hosting BRICS also risks invoking America's ire, however irrational." The author uses "however irrational" as an aside signaling that America's anger/threats over India's BRICS involvement are excessive or unwarranted, given that India is simply hosting a multilateral grouping and pursuing intra-bloc trade cooperation — activities the author frames as routine diplomatic and economic engagement rather than a genuine threat. The qualifier suggests the author views the U.S. reaction (tariff threats, accusations of "plotting to overthrow the U.S. dollar's domination") as disproportionate to the actual nature of BRICS' activities, implying the response is unjustified.

Option B: This is the opposite of what "however irrational" implies. The phrase signals the author's view that the American reaction is excessive, not that India's or BRICS' policies genuinely threaten global currency stability.

Option C: The passage does not mention any plan for complete disconnection from international banking or markets. It only references "planning to increase intra-BRICS payments and trade,"

Option D: The passage does not claim that intra-BRICS payment initiatives have "no actual impact" on global commerce; in fact, the U.S. reaction (tariff threats) implies the opposite — that the U.S. perceives these initiatives as significant enough to react to.

6. C) C-A-D-B

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence C S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में टेनिस को हमेशा से "chic" (स्टाइलिश) बताया गया है। Sentence C सीधे इसका विस्तार करते हुए कोर्ट पर खिलाड़ियों के "crisp whites" और दर्शकों के "quietly luxe ensembles" का उल्लेख करके स्टाइल स्टेटमेंट को सिद्ध करता है।
- Sentence A Sentence C को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह सामान्य टेनिस फैशन से विशिष्ट टूर्नामेंट—Wimbledon—की ओर बढ़ता है और इसके प्रमुख फैशन ब्रांड Ralph Lauren को introduce करता है।
- Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence A में उल्लिखित Ralph Lauren के इतिहास को जोड़ता है कि Polo Ralph Lauren पिछले 20 वर्षों से विंबलडन का आधिकारिक आउटफ़िटर ("official outfitter... for the past 20 years") रहा है।
- Sentence B Sentence D के बाद आएगा और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह Ralph Lauren द्वारा सभी अंपायरों, बॉल बॉयज/गर्ल्स और ग्राउंड्सपर्सन को कपड़े पहनाने के बड़े कार्य और ऑल-अमेरिकन ब्रांड व ब्रिटिश टूर्नामेंट की जोड़ी की तुलना "strawberries and cream" से करता है। अंत में, S6 में प्रयुक्त phrase "Those decades" सीधे Sentence D के 20 वर्षों की साझेदारी को refer करते हुए विंबलडन फैशन के विकास के साथ अनुक्रम को logically complete करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence C follows S1 directly because S1 makes the broad assertion that tennis is intrinsically chic, and Sentence C immediately illustrates this aesthetic with concrete imagery: competitors in crisp whites and spectators in understated luxury attire.
 - Sentence A follows Sentence C by narrowing the sartorial discussion to world-class Wimbledon apparel and introducing the iconic brand synonymous with it: Ralph Lauren.
 - Sentence D follows Sentence A by contextualizing Ralph Lauren's deep association with the tournament, noting its 20-year tenure as the official outfitter of The Championships, Wimbledon.
 - Sentence B follows Sentence D and links directly before S6 by describing the extensive scope of that outfitting role (clothing umpires, ball crews, and grounds staff) and celebrating the harmonious partnership between the American brand and the British institution. Finally, S6 uses the temporal phrase "Those decades" to reference the multi-decade relationship established in Sentence D, concluding with the stylistic evolution of Wimbledon attire.
7. D) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Innocense'. The correct spelling is 'Innocence', निर्दोषता, मासूमियत.
8. B) **Veteran** (noun) – A person who has a lot of experience in a particular area or activity
सेवानिवृत्त सैनिक या अनुभवी व्यक्ति
- **Fastidious** (adjective) – very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail.
अत्यंत सावधानी बरतने वाला
 - **Novice** (noun) – a person new to or inexperienced in a field or situation. नौसिखिया
 - **Agnostic** (noun) – a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God. ईश्वर के अस्तित्व के प्रति नास्तिक

9. A) **in advance** का use होगा क्योंकि "in advance" का अर्थ होता है पहले से या समय से पहले कुछ करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि उसने शो के टिकट बुक किए, इसलिए 'in advance' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह इंगित करता है कि उसने समय से पहले टिकट बुक किए होंगे। 'In common' का अर्थ है सामान्यतः, 'in depth' का अर्थ है गहराई से, और 'in demand' का अर्थ है मांग में, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।
- '**in advance**' should be used because it means to do something before a scheduled time. The sentence implies that he has booked tickets for the show, and 'in advance' correctly indicates that the booking was done ahead of time. 'In common' means shared by all, 'in depth' means thoroughly, and 'in demand' means being sought after, which don't suit this context.
10. C) get on' के बदले '**got on**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरा वाक्य Past Tense में है और इसके पहले वाले क्रियाविशेषण ('had walked') का प्रयोग Past Perfect Tense में हो रहा है, इसलिए उससे जुड़ी हुई क्रिया भी Past Tense में होनी चाहिए; जैसे— I had walked for most of the day to Kanpur and then got on the train to Mumbai.
got on' will be used instead of 'get on' because the whole sentence is in the Past Tense and the verb form before ('had walked') is in the Past Perfect Tense, hence the verb that follows should also be in the Past Tense; Like— I had walked for most of the day to Kanpur and then got on the train to Mumbai.
11. A) The correct spelling for '**Striphe**' is 'Stripe' पट्टी, धारी.
12. C) **Beating about the bush** (idiom) - Speaking in a confusing manner without giving a correct answer बिना सही उत्तर दिए भ्रामक तरीके से बोलना
13. B) 'Have you want me' के बदले '**Do you want me**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि मूल वाक्य में Present Tense का प्रयोग होना चाहिए था; जैसे— Do you want me to help you?
- 'Do you want me' will be used instead of 'Have you want me' because the sentence should be in the Present Tense form to express a current desire or question; Like — Do you want me to help you?
14. A) **Perseverance** (noun) – Persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success. दृढ़ता
Synonym: **Steadfastness** (noun) – The quality of being resolutely or dutifully firm and unwavering. अटलता
- **Tolerance** (noun) – The ability or willingness to tolerate the existence of opinions or behavior that one dislikes or disagrees with. सहनशीलता
 - **Discipline** (noun) – The practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behavior, using punishment to correct disobedience. अनुशासन
 - **Humbleness** (noun) – The quality of having a modest or low view of one's importance. नम्रता
15. B) **Bob's your uncle** (idiom) – It becomes easily and quickly achievable सरलता से और जल्दी से प्राप्य
16. D) 'is preparing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ क्रिया 'prepares' Present Indefinite Tense में है, परंतु वाक्य के अनुसार क्रिया का Continuous Form अधिक उपयुक्त रहेगा, क्योंकि यह वर्तमान में हो रही एक निरंतर क्रिया को दर्शाता है; जैसे— Don't disturb the boy, he is preparing for his examination.

- 'is preparing' will be used instead of 'prepares' because the verb 'prepares' is in the Present Indefinite Tense, but according to the context of the sentence, the Continuous Form of the verb is more appropriate as it indicates an ongoing action in the present; Like— Don't disturb the boy, he is preparing for his examination.

17. D) **B-D-A-C**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence B S1 के तुरंत बाद आया क्योंकि S1 में बगीचे की ठंडी और खुली स्थिति (exposed/cool conditions) का उल्लेख है। Sentence B contrast marker ("Yet...") के साथ बताता है कि पिछले दरवाजे के पास एक गर्म और सुरक्षित कोना है जहाँ पूर्व निवासी ने अंगूर की बेल (grapevine) लगाई थी।
- Sentence D Sentence B को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त phrase "this mature grapevine" सीधे Sentence B में लगाई गई बेल को refer करता है और बताता है कि सही परिस्थितियों में अंगूर की बेलें किचन गार्डन के लिए एक बेहतरीन जोड़ साबित होती हैं।
- Sentence A Sentence D के बाद आया क्योंकि यह व्यक्तिगत अनुभव से बागवानी के व्यावहारिक कदम की ओर बढ़ता है ("First you have to choose..."), जहाँ वाइन ग्रेप्स और डेज़र्ट ग्रेप्स में से चुनाव करने की बात कही गई है।
- Sentence C Sentence A के बाद आया और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह Sentence A में बताए गए दोनों प्रकारों के अंतर को स्पष्ट करता है कि वाइन ग्रेप्स छोटे और सख्त होते हैं, जबकि डेज़र्ट ग्रेप्स को पकने के लिए ग्रीनहाउस की आवश्यकता होती है। अंत में, S6 ग्रेपवाइन को नर्सरी/गार्डन सेंटर से खरीदने और मिट्टी/जलवायु के अनुसार सही ग्राफ्टेड बेल चुनने की सलाह देकर अनुक्रम को logically पूरा करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence B follows S1 directly because S1 outlines the garden's generally cool, exposed microclimate, and Sentence B introduces an exception via the contrast marker "Yet," identifying a sheltered sunny pocket where a former occupant planted a grapevine.
- Sentence D follows Sentence B because the demonstrative noun phrase "this mature grapevine" directly references the vine established in Sentence B, reflecting on its value in an edible garden.
- Sentence A follows Sentence D as it transitions from personal reflection to practical cultivation advice, using the sequential marker "First you have to choose..." to present the choice between wine and dessert varieties.
- Sentence C follows Sentence A and links directly before S6 by breaking down the specific differences between the two varieties introduced in Sentence A (hardier wine grapes vs. greenhouse-dependent dessert grapes). Finally, S6 completes the instructional progression by advising on sourcing and selecting climate-appropriate grafted vines.

18. A) **Rough** का use होगा क्योंकि "rough" का अर्थ होता है अस्पष्ट या अनिश्चित, जो कि इस संदर्भ में उचित है। यदि व्यक्ति ने अपनी योजनाएँ स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं बताई हैं, तो उनके पास एक अस्पष्ट या सामान्य विचार हो सकता है, न कि एक स्पष्ट या पूर्ण विचार।

- 'Rough' should be used because it means incomplete or not fully worked out, which fits the context if the person hasn't laid out her plans clearly, implying a general or vague idea rather than a clear or fully-formed one.
19. B) **Consent** (noun) – Permission for something to happen or agreement to do something. सहमति
Antonym: Dissent (noun) – The expression or holding of opinions at variance with those previously, commonly, or officially held. असहमति
- **Sanction** (noun) – A threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule; official permission or approval for an action. मंजूरी
 - **Variety** (noun) – The quality or state of being different or diverse; the absence of uniformity or monotony. विविधता
 - **Integrity** (noun) – The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles; moral uprightness. ईमानदारी
20. D) 'in heart' के बदले 'to heart' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक नियमित मुहावरा है जिसका अर्थ है कि किसी बात को गंभीरता से लेना या उस पर ध्यान देना; जैसे— She took the criticism to heart and improved her work.
- 'to heart' will be used instead of 'in heart' because it is a standard idiom meaning to take something seriously or to be deeply affected by it; Like — She took the criticism to heart and improved her work.
21. C) **penance**
Blank (1) needs a noun for prolonged austerity performed to win a divine boon, the tapas Parvati undertakes to obtain Siva. a) atonement: is a noun meaning making amends for a wrong one has committed, violating the requirement since Parvati has no sin to expiate — her austerity is aimed at winning Siva, not at repairing a fault. b) abstinence: is a noun meaning refraining from a particular indulgence such as food or drink, violating the requirement since it names only one element of self-denial, not the whole discipline of prayer and austerity meant here. c) penance: is a noun meaning severe self-discipline undertaken over a long period, matching the tapas Parvati performs, and confirmed by "Siva's penance" later in the same paragraph. d) penitence: is a noun meaning the inner feeling of sorrow for wrongdoing, violating the requirement since it names a state of remorse, whereas the blank needs the physical practice being performed.
Hindi:
- Blank (1) में ऐसा noun चाहिए जो किसी वरदान के लिए की गई लंबी तपस्या को बताए, जो Parvati, Siva को पाने के लिए कर रही हैं। a) atonement: इसका meaning है अपनी की गई गलती का प्रायश्चित, जो violate करता है क्योंकि Parvati का कोई पाप नहीं जिसका प्रायश्चित हो — उनकी तपस्या Siva को पाने के लिए है। b) abstinence: इसका meaning है खाने-पीने जैसी किसी एक चीज़ से परहेज़, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह संयम का सिर्फ एक हिस्सा बताता है, पूरी तपस्या नहीं। c) penance: इसका meaning है लंबे समय तक की गई कठोर तपस्या, जो Parvati की तपस्या से match करता है, और उसी paragraph में आगे आया "Siva's penance" इसे पक्का करता है। d) penitence: इसका meaning है गलती पर मन में उठा पछतावा, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह एक भावना बताता है, जबकि यहाँ की जा रही साधना चाहिए।
22. A) **In the meanwhile**

Blank (2) needs a connector marking that Soorapadman's cruelty was going on at the same time as Siva's meditation and Parvati's penance. a) In the meanwhile: is an adverbial phrase meaning during the same period, matching the atrocities continuing while the two are absorbed in meditation and austerity. b) Henceforth: is an adverb meaning from this point onward into the future, violating the requirement since Soorapadman's cruelty was already under way, not beginning at that moment. c) Thereafter: is an adverb meaning after that point, violating the requirement since it puts the atrocities later in sequence, breaking the simultaneity the story rests on. d) In the interim of: is a phrase meaning in the gap between two specified events, violating the requirement since "of" demands a noun after it, as in "in the interim of two reigns," and the comma leaves it dangling.

Hindi:

- Blank (2) में ऐसा connector चाहिए जो बताए कि Soorapadman के अत्याचार उसी वक्त चल रहे थे जब Siva ध्यान में थे और Parvati तपस्या कर रही थीं। a) In the meanwhile: इसका meaning है उसी दौरान, जो उन अत्याचारों से match करता है जो दोनों की साधना के साथ-साथ चल रहे थे। b) Henceforth: इसका meaning है इस पल से आगे, जो violate करता है क्योंकि अत्याचार पहले से चल रहे थे, उसी पल शुरू नहीं हुए। c) Thereafter: इसका meaning है उसके बाद, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह अत्याचारों को बाद में रख देता है, और साथ-साथ होने वाला भाव टूट जाता है। d) In the interim of: इसका meaning है दो तय घटनाओं के बीच के अंतराल में, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "of" के बाद noun चाहिए, जैसे "in the interim of two reigns", और यहाँ comma के साथ यह अधूरा रह जाता है।

23. B) prey

Blank (3) needs a noun completing the fixed phrase "falling ____ to," for being overcome by something harmful. a) captive: is a noun meaning one held prisoner, violating the requirement since "falling captive to" is not an English idiom — one is "taken captive," never fallen captive. b) prey: is a noun meaning a creature hunted and seized by another, matching the fixed phrase "fall prey to" and the hunting imagery of arrows running through the paragraph. c) hostage: is a noun meaning a person seized and held to force others to meet a demand, violating the requirement since it implies a captor bargaining for terms, whereas fleeting pleasures make no demands — they simply overpower. d) subject: is a noun meaning one under the authority of a ruler, violating the requirement since "fall subject to" describes coming under lawful control, as with rules or taxes, not being seized by something harmful.

Hindi:

- Blank (3) में "falling ____ to" वाले जमे-जमाए phrase को पूरा करने वाला noun चाहिए, जो किसी हानिकारक चीज़ के वश में आ जाना बताए। a) captive: इसका meaning है बंदी बनाया गया व्यक्ति, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "falling captive to" अंग्रेज़ी में चलता ही नहीं — "taken captive" कहा जाता है। b) prey: इसका meaning है वो जीव जिसका शिकार किया जाए, जो "fall prey to" वाले phrase और paragraph की arrow वाली शिकार imagery से match करता है। c) hostage: इसका meaning है वो व्यक्ति जिसे पकड़कर दूसरों से माँग मनवाई जाए, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इसमें सौदेबाज़ी का भाव है, जबकि क्षणिक सुख कोई माँग नहीं रखते, वो बस हावी हो जाते हैं। d) subject: इसका meaning है किसी शासक के अधीन व्यक्ति, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "fall subject to" कानूनी अधीनता बताता है, जैसे नियमों या करों के अधीन आना, किसी हानिकारक चीज़ की चपेट में आना नहीं।

24. C) **undertake**

Blank (4) needs a base-form verb after "to," meaning to take on a difficult task as one's responsibility. a) embarking: is a present participle meaning setting out on a course of action, violating the requirement on two counts — "convinced Manmatha to" demands the base form, and "embark" needs "on" before its object, giving "embark on this task." b) undergo: is a base-form verb meaning experiencing or enduring something done to one, violating the requirement since it casts the subject as passive recipient, as in "undergo surgery," whereas Manmatha must actively carry the mission out. c) undertake: is a base-form verb meaning taking on a task and committing to perform it, matching the dangerous mission Brahma persuades Manmatha to accept. d) partake: is a base-form verb meaning sharing in something, especially food or an activity with others, violating the requirement since it needs "of" or "in" after it and implies joining others, while Manmatha acts alone.

Hindi:

- Blank (4) में "to" के बाद ऐसा base-form verb चाहिए जिसका meaning हो कोई मुश्किल काम अपने ज़िम्मे लेना। a) embarking: यह present participle है जिसका meaning है किसी काम पर निकल पड़ना, जो दो वजहों से violate करता है — "convinced Manmatha to" के बाद base form चाहिए, और "embark" के बाद "on" लगता है, यानी "embark on this task"। b) undergo: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ को झेलना या सहना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इसमें व्यक्ति झेलने वाला बन जाता है, जैसे "undergo surgery", जबकि Manmatha को खुद यह काम करना है। c) undertake: इसका meaning है कोई काम अपने ज़िम्मे लेकर करने का बीड़ा उठाना, जो Brahma द्वारा मनवाए गए उस खतरनाक काम से match करता है। d) partake: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ में, खासकर खाने या किसी गतिविधि में, हिस्सा लेना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इसके बाद "of" या "in" चाहिए और इसमें दूसरों के साथ शामिल होने का भाव है, जबकि Manmatha अकेला जा रहा है।

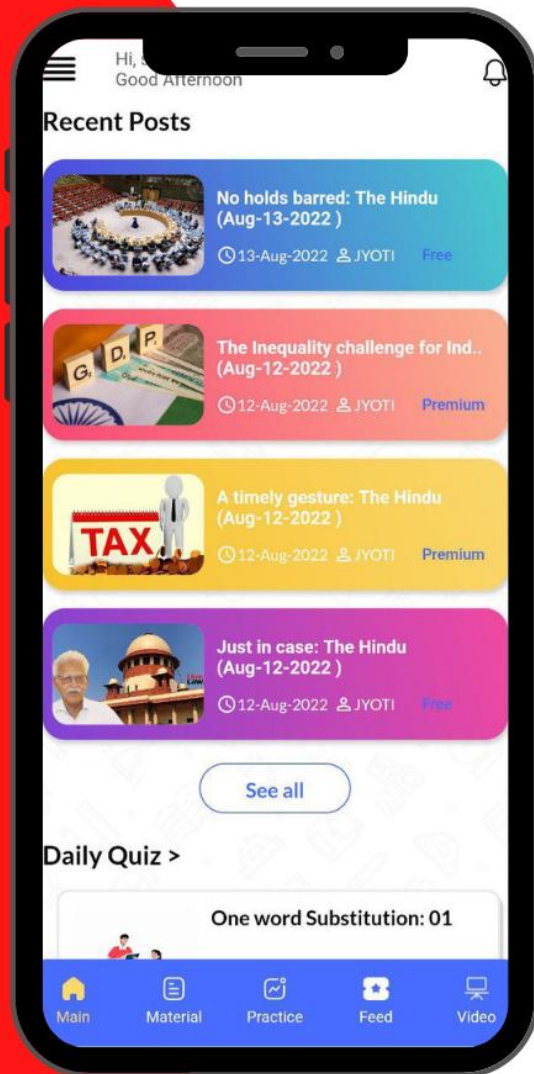
25. C) **to**

Blank (5) needs the preposition after "consequences," naming the person those consequences fall upon. a) for: is a preposition marking benefit or purpose, violating the requirement since "consequences for oneself" would read as outcomes arranged in one's favour, while Brahma is warning against fearing the harm that may come to oneself. b) on: is a preposition meaning resting or acting upon a surface, violating the requirement since consequences fall "on" a situation or a policy, not on a person in this reflexive construction. c) to: is a preposition marking the person affected by something, matching the fixed pattern "consequences to oneself," used for harm reaching the doer. d) with: is a preposition meaning accompanying or by means of, violating the requirement since it links companions or instruments, and consequences are not something one keeps company with.

Hindi:

- Blank (5) में "consequences" के बाद वो preposition चाहिए जो बताए कि ये नतीजे किस पर पड़ते हैं। a) for: यह फायदे या मकसद को दर्शाता है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "consequences for oneself" से लगेगा कि नतीजे अपने फायदे के लिए हैं, जबकि Brahma अपने ऊपर आने वाले नुकसान के डर की बात कर रहे हैं। b) on: इसका meaning है किसी सतह पर टिकना या असर डालना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि नतीजे किसी स्थिति या नीति पर पड़ते हैं, इस reflexive ढाँचे में किसी व्यक्ति पर नहीं। c) to: यह जिस पर असर पड़े उस व्यक्ति को दर्शाता है,

जो "consequences to oneself" वाले जमे-जमाए pattern से match करता है। d) with: इसका meaning है के साथ या के ज़रिए, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह साथी या साधन जोड़ता है, और नतीजे कोई साथ रखी जाने वाली चीज़ नहीं हैं।



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