

Continental glory: On the Asian Games 2026

India might get another 100-medal **haul** from a smaller contingent

Even as Japan, known for **efficiency**, welcomes its third Asian Games and the first in 32 years, on Saturday, the Aichi-Nagoya Games have already earned the 'worst ever' tag because of **accommodation** and **logistical** issues. A **country** that successfully **hosted** two Olympics — in 1964, within two **decades** of suffering atomic bombings, and in 2021, **behind closed doors** amid the **unprecedented** COVID-19 pandemic — **is** now strangely struggling to **accommodate** more than 17,000 athletes and officials from 45 nations in hotels, containers and a cruise ship. Despite these issues, **501 of India's athletes**, including 267 men and 234 women, across 36 **disciplines**, **will** try to **keep its flag flying high**. At the previous Hangzhou Asiad, India had an impressive **tally** of 106 medals and was placed fourth behind China, Japan and South Korea. There is a significant drop in the number of Indian athletes, from 650-plus in 40 disciplines three years ago, **following rationalisation**, **discouraging** a mad rush because of the **perks** and money associated with the Asiad. **Nevertheless**, Indian sports authorities expect around 100 medals, which may **noticeably** improve the athlete-to-medal ratio.

The **presence** of 310 **debutants** in the **contingent** **signals** a brighter future for the country, which has spent nearly ₹800 crore on Asian Games preparations in the last cycle. Shooting and athletics, which together field 105 athletes, should continue to be the major contributors to India's medals tally, followed by archery, boxing, badminton, squash and wrestling. Stars including Manu Bhaker, Mirabai Chanu, Lovlina Borgohain, P.V. Sindhu, Aman Sehrawat, Tajinderpal Singh Toor, Gulveer Singh, Harmanpreet Singh, Smriti Mandhana and Jasprit Bumrah will lead India's campaign. At 39, squash player Joshna Chinappa will be the first Indian to compete in seven **consecutive** Asian Games. The **youngest athlete**, 15-year-old cricketer Vaibhav Sooryavanshi, and **the oldest**, 55-year-old rider Shruti Vora, **are** the other attractions. Some attention will also be **devoted** to Indian men's and women's hockey teams, which will aim to win gold medals and **secure berths** at the 2028 Los Angeles Olympics. While India can **take pride** in fielding athletes in **debut-making** disciplines, such as mixed martial arts and teqball, it should **ponder over** its poor representation in swimming, gymnastics and cycling, which offer more medals and open **avenues** for Olympic glory. **Meanwhile**, the Indian men and women's teams would be watched closely in cricket. In pushing for continental excellence, India should also remain **vigilant** about its **deteriorating** global reputation due to the sharply rising **doping** graph.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Continental** (adjective) - regional, territorial, geographical, mainland, provincial महाद्वीपीय
2. **Glory** (noun) - prestige, honor, triumph, fame, distinction गौरव
3. **Haul** (noun) - yield, catch, harvest, collection, taking प्राप्ति
4. **Efficiency** (noun) - competence, capability, effectiveness, productivity, proficiency दक्षता
5. **Accommodation** (noun) - lodging, housing, shelter, residence, quarters आवास
6. **Logistical** (adjective) - organizational, operational, administrative, structural, strategic व्यवस्था संबंधी
7. **Host** (verb) - organize, arrange, present, conduct, entertain मेज़बानी करना
8. **Decade** (noun) - period of ten years शक
9. **Behind closed doors** (idiom) - hidden or kept secret from the public, or without an audience or crowd watching बंद दरवाज़ों के पीछे
10. **Amid** (preposition) - amidst, among, amongst, during, between के बीच
11. **Unprecedented** (adjective) - unparalleled, unmatched, extraordinary, exceptional, novel अभूतपूर्व
12. **Accommodate** (verb) - house, lodge, shelter, board, entertain ठहराना
13. **Discipline** (noun) - sport, event, field, specialty, category विषय
14. **Keep the flag flying (high)** (idiom) - to represent one's country or group proudly and successfully देश का नाम रोशन करना
15. **Tally** (noun) - count, total, score, record, sum संख्या
16. **Following** (preposition) - after, succeeding, post, behind, trailing के बाद
17. **Rationalisation** (noun) - systematization, optimization, streamlining, reorganization, simplification युक्तिकरण
18. **Discourage** (verb) - deter, dissuade, dishearten, demoralize, prevent हतोत्साहित करना
19. **Perk** (noun) - benefit, advantage, bonus, reward, extra रियायत
20. **Nevertheless** (adverb) - nonetheless, however, notwithstanding, still, yet फिर भी
21. **Noticeably** (adverb) - evidently, clearly, visibly, obviously, significantly स्पष्ट रूप से
22. **Debutant** (noun) - beginner, newcomer, novice, entrant, rookie पहली बार भाग लेने वाला
23. **Contingent** (noun) - delegation, group, squad, team, deputation दल
24. **Signal** (verb) - indicate, show, signify, denote, mark संकेत देना
25. **Consecutive** (adjective) - successive, continuous, sequential, uninterrupted, running लगातार
26. **Devote** (verb) - dedicate, allocate, assign, commit, give समर्पित करना

27. **Secure** (verb) - obtain, acquire, gain, win, achieve सुरक्षित करना
28. **Berth** (noun) - place, position, spot, slot, seat स्थान
29. **Take pride** (phrase) - to feel proud of something गर्व करना
30. **Debut-making** (adjective) - making a first appearance पहली बार शामिल होने वाला
31. **Ponder over** (phrase) - to think carefully about something विचार करना
32. **Avenue** (noun) - opportunity, path, channel, route, direction अवसर
33. **Meanwhile** (adverb) - meantime, concurrently, simultaneously, however, temporarily इस दौरान
34. **Vigilant** (adjective) - watchful, alert, observant, attentive, cautious सतर्क
35. **Deteriorate** (verb) - worsen, decline, degrade, degenerate, decay बिगड़ना
36. **Doping** (noun) - the use of banned athletic performance-enhancing drugs खेलों में नशीली दवाओं का उपयोग

Summary of the Editorial

1. Japan is hosting the **2026 Asian Games in Aichi-Nagoya**, marking its third time hosting the continental sporting event and its first in 32 years.
2. Despite Japan's reputation for efficiency and its successful hosting of two Olympics, the Games have faced serious **accommodation and logistical problems**.
3. More than **17,000 athletes and officials from 45 countries** are reportedly being accommodated in hotels, containers and even a cruise ship.
4. India has sent a **501-member athlete contingent**, comprising **267 men and 234 women**, competing across 36 disciplines.
5. India won an impressive **106 medals at the 2022 Hangzhou Asian Games**, finishing fourth behind China, Japan and South Korea.
6. The Indian contingent is significantly smaller this time, falling from **650-plus athletes across 40 disciplines**, following a process of **rationalisation**.
7. Despite the smaller contingent, Indian sports authorities are expecting around **100 medals**, which could improve the athlete-to-medal ratio.
8. The presence of **310 debutants** provides an opportunity to identify and develop the next generation of Indian sporting talent.
9. India has spent nearly **₹800 crore on Asian Games preparations** during the latest preparation cycle.
10. **Shooting and athletics**, with 105 athletes together, are expected to make major contributions to India's medal tally, followed by sports such as archery, boxing, badminton, squash and wrestling.
11. Several prominent athletes, including **Manu Bhaker, Mirabai Chanu, P.V. Sindhu and Jasprit Bumrah**, will be among the major attractions of India's campaign.
12. **Joshna Chinappa**, at 39, will become the first Indian to participate in **seven consecutive Asian Games**, while 15-year-old cricketer Vaibhav Sooryavanshi will be the youngest Indian athlete.
13. India's **men's and women's hockey teams** will receive particular attention as they seek Asian Games gold and qualification berths for the **2028 Los Angeles Olympics**.
14. The editorial notes that India's participation in new disciplines such as **mixed martial arts and teqball** is encouraging, but it should reconsider its limited representation in **swimming, gymnastics and cycling**, which offer significant medal opportunities.
15. While India seeks continental success, it must also address its **rising doping problem**, as continued doping cases could damage the country's international sporting reputation.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following statements best captures the central theme of the passage?**
 - A. The paradoxical decline of Japan's hosting capabilities contrasted with India's qualitative shift in its sporting strategy. [Editorial Page]
 - B. The massive financial investment by the Indian government aimed at securing a dominant position in the Asian Games.
 - C. The logistical failures of the Aichi-Nagoya Games and their impact on the performance of veteran Indian sportspersons.
 - D. The transition of Indian sports from traditional disciplines to modern debut-making events for better Olympic prospects.
2. **What does the phrase "worst ever tag" in the passage most likely refer to?**
 - A. The historical failure of Japan to host international events since the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.
 - B. The unprecedented logistical and housing crisis facing a massive number of global participants.
 - C. The decision to hold the Asian Games behind closed doors due to health and safety protocols.
 - D. The lack of participation from major sporting nations due to regional geopolitical tensions.
3. **Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage: VIGILANT**
 - A. INDULGENT
 - B. SCRUPULOUS
 - C. DEFIANT
 - D. OBLIVIOUS
4. **Why does the author suggest that India should "ponder over" its representation in swimming, gymnastics, and cycling?**
 - A. These disciplines feature a high volume of available accolades that significantly influence the final rankings.
 - B. These sports represent the primary focus of the new training cycle aimed at the 2028 Los Angeles Olympics.
 - C. These categories are currently suffering from a lack of interest among the 310 debutants in the contingent.
 - D. These events are the only ones where India has consistently failed to qualify despite massive infrastructure.
5. **Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a challenge or characteristic of the current Asian Games?**
 - A. The utilization of marine vessels and mobile units to house the influx of athletes from various countries.
 - B. The specific medal targets set by the authorities to justify the expenditure of the previous training cycle.
 - C. The provision of private sponsorships for debutants participating in teqball and mixed martial arts events.
 - D. The mandatory qualification criteria for hockey teams to ensure their entry into the next Olympic Games.
6. **Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.**

- A person who writes books
- A. Publisher
 - B. Editor
 - C. Orator
 - D. Author
7. **Arrange the sentence parts:**
- A. every week (B) we (C) play (D) cricket
 - A. BACD
 - B. BADC
 - C. DACB
 - D. CADB
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The government deployed additional troops along the border to _____ a swift and secure response to potential threats.
- A. affect
 - B. effect
 - C. perfect
 - D. reflect
9. **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
He is one of those players who **has scored** the most goals.
- A. have scored
 - B. had been scoring
 - C. scores
 - D. had scored
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given proverb.**
Even a worm will turn.
- A. Even the most patient person will resist if pushed too far.
 - B. Even the happiest person will cry if treated too kindly.
 - C. Even the strongest person will agree if praised too much.
 - D. Even the laziest person will work if rewarded with sweet gifts.
11. **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
He divided the sweets between his five friends.
- A. He divided
 - B. between his five friends
 - C. No error
 - D. the sweets
12. **What does the idiom 'To leave no stone unturned' mean?**
- A. Search thoroughly
 - B. Avoid effort
 - C. Relax completely
 - D. Ignore issues
13. **Transform the following sentence into active voice.**
All the structures built in that area had been demolished due to encroachment.
- A. They had demolished all the structures build in that area due to encroachment.

- B. They had demolished all the structures that were built in that area due to encroachment.
C. They had demolished all the structures built in that area due to encroachment.
D. They had demolished all the structures built in that area due to encroachment by the people.
14. **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. The occasion was an engagement ceremony.
A. Move over Gen X, Y, Z. Welcome on board Gen Alpha.
B. The tiny tot said: "Bua, now that my chachi is coming, you have to move over."
C. A three-year-old daughter of the bridegroom's elder brother had a piece of advice for her grandfather's sister, whom she called bua because her father called her by that appellation.
D. More than 70 years ago, as a child, I saw my father use a special soap cake, in a branded case, to lather his face for shaving.
S6. By the time I had come of "shaving age", the soap cake had been replaced by shaving cream.
A. C-A-B-D
B. C-B-D-A
C. C-B-A-D
D. B-C-A-D
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
He speaks English ____ than I do.
A. best
B. better
C. more good
D. good
16. **Which sentence contains a word that is spelled incorrectly?**
A. The weather forecast mentioned a change in meterological patterns.
B. He is passionate about anthropology and human cultures.
C. The scientist wrote a paper on marine biology and its ecosystems.
D. She is studying zoology at the university to become a biologist.
17. **Choose the antonym of 'Lax'.**
A. Reliable
B. Stack
C. Careless
D. Loose
18. **Select the synonym of Perfunctory.**
A. Diligent
B. Careless
C. Painstaking
D. Detailed
19. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
He said, "I have completed the task."

- A. He said that he has completed the task.
B. He said that he was completing the task.
C. He said that he completed the task.
D. He said that he had completed the task.
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. Doctors are often seen as a symbol of confidence, certainty, and healing.
A. Yet like any other field of science, modern medicine is not a perfect foolproof system.
B. Every consultation, diagnostic procedure, medication, and surgery begins with the single hope that it would make a person's life better.
C. Naturally, patients expect doctors to cure their diseases and alleviate suffering.
D. Doctors themselves carry the same expectation too.
S6. It constantly evaluates itself, seeks to improve, changes its opinion, and in the process, sometimes falters.
- A. C-A-D-B
B. C-D-B-A
C. D-C-B-A
D. C-D-A-B

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

Last month, while heading for an official meeting during the first half of the day, I asked my driver to look for a shoe polisher nearby. It was still early, and after a few detours, he finally found one. It was a small tent under a tree, neatly organised and bearing all the signs of a busy cobbler's shop. Inside, hanging (1) prominently on the wall, was a photograph of Lord Vishwakarma. The man I was looking for, however, was nowhere to be seen. Perhaps, he had stepped away for his morning cup of tea. With time running short, I decided to wait. Just as I was about to leave, I spotted an old man waving from across the road. He hurried towards his shop, profusely apologising for keeping me waiting. As I placed my shoe on the elevated stool, I noticed something that stayed with me. Before beginning his work, he removed his chappals outside the hutment. He then touched the photograph of Lord Vishwakarma ____ (5) reverence and quietly settled down to polish my shoes. It was an ordinary moment. Yet, to me, it seemed to capture an extraordinary India. Here ____ (3) a man, probably belonging to the Baby Boomer generation, following a practice of reverence almost (2) instinctively. He did not announce his faith, explain it or seek validation for it. He simply ____ (4) the photograph and got on with his work. And there was an irony that was impossible to miss.

21. **The word "prominently" in the passage is closest in meaning to: (1)**
- A. conspicuously
B. obscurely
C. secretly
D. dimly
22. **Select the word that is the most appropriate antonym of "instinctively" as used in the passage: (2)**
- A. spontaneously
B. deliberately

- C. impulsively
 - D. naturally
23. **Choose the correct auxiliary verb to fill in the blank: (3)**
- A. is
 - B. was
 - C. were
 - D. been
24. **Choose the correct form of the verb to fill in the blank: (4)**
- A. touch
 - B. touching
 - C. touched
 - D. touches
25. **Select the correct preposition to complete the sentence: (5)**
- A. with
 - B. at
 - C. over
 - D. against

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) **The paradoxical decline of Japan's hosting capabilities contrasted with India's qualitative shift in its sporting strategy.**

The passage opens with a clear contradiction — Japan, known for efficiency and having successfully hosted two Olympics under difficult circumstances, is now struggling with basic logistics at these Games (the "paradox" of decline). Alongside this, the passage shows India deliberately sending fewer athletes than before but expecting a similar or better medal count, showing a shift toward quality over sheer numbers (a "qualitative shift" in strategy). Both threads — Japan's surprising failure and India's smarter approach to team selection — run through the passage, matching Option A closely.

Option B — Incorrect. The passage does mention "₹800 crore" spent on preparations, but this is just one supporting detail, not the passage's main focus. The passage does not argue this spending was aimed at achieving "dominance" — it only briefly mentions the amount spent alongside the debutants' presence, without building an argument centered on financial investment as the main theme.

Option C — Incorrect. While logistical failures at the Games are mentioned in the opening, the passage does not connect this to the "performance of veteran Indian sportspersons." No link is made between Japan's logistical problems and how Indian athletes (veteran or otherwise) might perform — these are separate, unconnected points in the passage.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage does mention debut disciplines like mixed martial arts and teqball, but this is presented as just one detail alongside criticism of poor representation in swimming, gymnastics, and cycling — traditional sports are not being "replaced," and this is a minor point, not the passage's central theme about India's overall sporting strategy.

2. B) **The unprecedented logistical and housing crisis facing a massive number of global participants.**

passage: "The Aichi-Nagoya Games have already earned the 'worst ever' tag because of accommodation and logistical issues. A country that successfully hosted two Olympics... is now strangely struggling to accommodate more than 17,000 athletes and officials from 45 nations in hotels, containers and a cruise ship." The passage explains that the "worst ever" tag comes from accommodation and logistical problems — struggling to house over 17,000 athletes and officials from 45 nations, even resorting to containers and a cruise ship. This is exactly what Option B describes: a large-scale housing and logistics crisis affecting a huge number of international participants.

Option A — Incorrect. The passage does not say Japan has historically failed to host events since 1964. In fact, it states the opposite — Japan "successfully hosted two Olympics" (1964 and 2021).

Option C — Incorrect. The passage mentions holding events "behind closed doors" only in reference to the 2021 Olympics due to COVID-19 — this was a past, different event, not related to the "worst ever" tag given to the current Aichi-Nagoya Asian Games.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage has not mentioned any nations skipping the Games due to "geopolitical tensions." It only discusses logistical and housing issues affecting athletes and officials who are attending.

3. D) **OBLIVIOUS**

Vigilant means being watchful, alert, and attentive to danger or difficulties. Oblivious means completely unaware, unmindful, or not noticing what is happening around you.

In this context, "vigilant" means being watchful, alert, and careful about a potential problem (here, the rising doping issue). "Oblivious" means completely unaware or not noticing something — this is the opposite of being watchful and alert, making it the correct antonym. Indulgent means being overly lenient, permissive, or generous. This relates to allowing or tolerating something, not to awareness or attentiveness.

Scrupulous means being extremely attentive to details, thorough, or honest (a synonym to being vigilant/careful).

Defiant means showing open resistance or bold disobedience.

4. A) **These disciplines feature a high volume of available accolades that significantly influence the final rankings.**

passage: "While India can take pride in fielding athletes in debut-making disciplines, such as mixed martial arts and teqball, it should ponder over its poor representation in swimming, gymnastics and cycling, which offer more medals and open avenues for Olympic glory." The passage explicitly states that swimming, gymnastics, and cycling "offer more medals" — meaning these sports have a large number of medal events available. Since medal count directly affects a country's overall standing/ranking at the Games, weak representation in these high-medal sports means India is missing out on many opportunities to improve its final tally and ranking. This matches Option A precisely.

Option B — Incorrect. The passage only connects the 2028 Los Angeles Olympics to hockey specifically ("aim to win gold medals and secure berths at the 2028 Los Angeles Olympics") — it does not say swimming, gymnastics, and cycling are the "primary focus" of any new training cycle aimed at the Olympics.

Option C — Incorrect. The passage does not link the 310 debutants to any "lack of interest" in swimming, gymnastics, or cycling specifically. The debutants are mentioned as a general positive sign for India's future across the whole contingent, not tied to these three sports' representation issue.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage does not claim India has "massive infrastructure" for these sports or that these are the "only" events where India "consistently" fails to qualify. It simply notes "poor representation," without discussing infrastructure or framing this as a unique or exclusive failure compared to other sports.

5. C) **The provision of private sponsorships for debutants participating in teqball and mixed martial arts events.**

The passage never says anything about "private sponsorships" for debutants in teqball or mixed martial arts. It only says India is sending athletes in these new sports — there is no mention of any sponsorship deal in the passage, so this is the one NOT mentioned.

Option A — (it IS mentioned). passage: "Is now strangely struggling to accommodate more than 17,000 athletes and officials from 45 nations in hotels, containers and a cruise ship." This

clearly says athletes are being housed in a cruise ship (a marine vessel) and containers (mobile units) — so this is mentioned in the passage.

Option B — (it IS mentioned). passage: "Nevertheless, Indian sports authorities expect around 100 medals, which may noticeably improve the athlete-to-medal ratio." This clearly gives a medal target (around 100 medals) set by Indian sports authorities — so this is mentioned in the passage.

Option D — (it IS mentioned). passage: "Some attention will also be devoted to Indian men's and women's hockey teams, which will aim to win gold medals and secure berths at the 2028 Los Angeles Olympics." This clearly says hockey teams need to do well here to qualify for the next Olympics — so this is mentioned in the passage.

6. D) **Author** (noun) – a person who writes books लेखक
 - **Publisher** (noun) – a person or company that prints and distributes books प्रकाशक
 - **Editor** (noun) – a person who prepares and corrects text for publication संपादक
 - **Orator** (noun) – a person who delivers speeches वक्ता
7. A) **BACD**
We every week play cricket
8. B) 'effect' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ वाक्य का अर्थ है — "सरकार ने सीमा पर अतिरिक्त सैनिकों को तैनात किया ताकि संभावित खतरों के लिए एक त्वरित और सुरक्षित प्रतिक्रिया सुनिश्चित की जा सके / उत्पन्न की जा सके।" 'Effect' (verb) का अर्थ होता है "to cause something to happen" यानी "किसी परिणाम को उत्पन्न करना या लाना।" जबकि 'affect' का अर्थ होता है "to influence," जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।
 - 'Effect' should be used because the sentence means — "The government deployed additional troops along the border to bring about / ensure a swift and secure response to potential threats." The verb 'effect' means "to cause something to happen," which perfectly fits the context, unlike 'affect,' which means "to influence."
9. A) 'has scored' के स्थान पर '**have scored**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "one of those + plural noun + who" में Relative Clause का verb plural noun (players) के अनुसार आता है; जैसे— He is one of those students who have passed the exam.
 - 'have scored' will be used instead of 'has scored' because in the structure "one of those + plural noun + who", the verb in the relative clause agrees with the plural noun (players); Like— He is one of those students who have passed the exam.
10. A) Even a worm will turn (proverb) – Even the most patient person will resist if pushed too far. यह कहावत बताती है कि सबसे शांत या सहनशील व्यक्ति भी यदि बार-बार अपमानित या सताया जाए, तो अंततः विरोध करेगा।
11. B) 'between' के स्थान पर '**among**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'between' दो व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जबकि तीन या उससे अधिक के लिए 'among' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— He distributed gifts among all the students.
 - 'among' will be used instead of 'between' because 'between' is used for two persons/things, whereas 'among' is used for more than two; Like— He distributed gifts among all the students.
12. A) **To leave no stone unturned** (idiom) – Search thoroughly पूरी तरह खोज करना
13. C) **They had demolished all the structures built in that area due to encroachment.**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Agent (कर्ता) Active वाक्य का Subject बनता है और Verb को उसी Tense में Active रूप में बदला जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में Tense Past Perfect Passive है — “had been demolished।” Passive वाक्य में “All the structures built in that area” Subject है और Agent उल्लेखित नहीं है। Active में बदलते समय सामान्य Subject “They” लिया जाता है और Verb को had demolished (Past Perfect Active) में बदला जाता है, जबकि बाकी structure वही रहता है।

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the implied agent becomes the subject, and the verb is converted into its active form while maintaining the same tense. Here, the sentence is in the Past Perfect tense. “All the structures built in that area” is the subject, and “had been demolished” is the passive verb. In the active form, “They” becomes the subject and the verb changes to “had demolished.”

14. C) C-B-A-D

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence C S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में सगाई समारोह (engagement ceremony) का अवसर बताया गया है। Sentence C सीधे उस समारोह में मौजूद दूल्हे के बड़े भाई की तीन साल की बेटी और उसकी बुआ के बीच की बातचीत की पृष्ठभूमि प्रस्तुत करता है।
- Sentence B Sentence C को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें नन्ही बच्ची द्वारा अपनी बुआ को दी गई वास्तविक सलाह और संवाद (“Bua, now that my chachi is coming, you have to move over.”) उद्धृत है।
- Sentence A Sentence B के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह बच्ची के कथन पर लेखक की प्रतिक्रिया प्रस्तुत करता है—पुरानी पीढ़ियों (Gen X, Y, Z) को परे हटने और नई Gen Alpha का स्वागत करने का आह्वान।
- Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आएगा और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह वर्तमान पीढ़ी की इस घटना से 70 साल पहले के अतीत की ओर एक बड़ा बदलाव लाता है, जहाँ लेखक अपने पिता द्वारा शेविंग के लिए साबुन के इस्तेमाल को याद करते हैं। अंत में, S6 लेखक की अपनी शेविंग की उम्र आने तक उस साबुन के शेविंग क्रीम से बदल जाने के साथ अनुक्रम को तार्किक रूप से पूर्ण करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence C follows S1 directly because S1 defines the setting (an engagement ceremony), and Sentence C introduces the specific narrative interaction—a three-year-old niece advising her grand-aunt (bua).
- Sentence B follows Sentence C by delivering the direct quote spoken by the child: “Bua, now that my chachi is coming, you have to move over.”
- Sentence A follows Sentence B as the author's editorial commentary on the child's cheeky attitude, signaling a generational changing of the guard (“Move over Gen X, Y, Z. Welcome on board Gen Alpha”).
- Sentence D follows Sentence A and links directly before S6 by pivoting into historical reminiscence (“More than 70 years ago...”), recounting the narrator's father using a soap cake in a branded case. Finally, S6 concludes the sequence by describing the subsequent transition from the shaving cake to shaving cream.

15. B) **better** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ दो व्यक्तियों (He और I) के बीच तुलना की जा रही है। Comparative degree का प्रयोग "than" के साथ किया जाता है, और "good" का comparative form "better" होता है। इसलिए, "better" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'better' should be used because the sentence shows a comparison between two people (He and I). Comparative degree is used with "than", and the comparative form of "good" is "better". Thus, "better" would be the most appropriate choice.
16. A) **The weather forecast mentioned a change in meterological patterns.**
The correct spelling of 'Meterological' is 'Meteorological' which means "relating to the science of weather and atmospheric conditions" मौसम विज्ञान से संबंधित.
17. A) **Lax** (adjective) – Careless, loose, negligent, inattentive, slack लापरवाह / ढीला
Antonym: **Reliable** (adjective) – Dependable, trustworthy, responsible, consistent विश्वसनीय
- **Stack** (noun/verb) – Pile, heap, arrange in layers ढेर
 - **Careless** (adjective) – Negligent, inattentive, reckless लापरवाह
 - **Loose** (adjective) – Not tight, slack, free ढीला
18. B) **Perfunctory** (adjective) – Superficial, careless, cursory, indifferent, mechanical औपचारिक / बिना रुचि के किया गया
Synonym: **Careless** (adjective) – Not giving sufficient attention, negligent, inattentive लापरवाह
- **Diligent** (adjective) – Hardworking, attentive, industrious परिश्रमी
 - **Painstaking** (adjective) – Done with great care, thorough, meticulous मेहनती और सावधानी से किया गया
 - **Detailed** (adjective) – Thorough, elaborate, specific विस्तारपूर्वक
19. D) **He said that he had completed the task.**
Direct से Indirect Speech में बदलते समय Pronoun और Tense में परिवर्तन किया जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में "said" Reporting Verb Past Tense में है। Direct Speech में "I have completed the task" Present Perfect Tense में है, जिसे Indirect Speech में Past Perfect (had completed) में बदला जाता है। Pronoun "I" Reporting Subject के अनुसार "he" बन जाता है और "that" का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- To change a sentence from Direct to Indirect Speech, the tense is backshifted according to the reporting verb, and pronouns are adjusted accordingly. In this case, "have completed" (Present Perfect) changes to "had completed" (Past Perfect), and "I" becomes "he," forming the correct indirect structure.
20. B) **C-D-B-A**
Explanation:
Hindi Explanation:
- Sentence C S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में डॉक्टरों को विश्वास, निश्चितता और उपचार के प्रतीक के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। Sentence C स्वाभाविक रूप से बताता है कि मरीज डॉक्टरों से अपने रोग ठीक करने और कष्ट दूर करने की उम्मीद करते हैं ("Naturally, patients expect doctors to cure their diseases...")।
 - Sentence D Sentence C को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें प्रयुक्त पदबंध "the same expectation too" सीधे Sentence C में वर्णित मरीजों की अपेक्षा को संदर्भित करता है और स्पष्ट करता है कि डॉक्टर भी स्वयं से यही उम्मीद रखते हैं।

- Sentence B Sentence D के बाद आया क्योंकि यह Sentence C और D दोनों की साझा अपेक्षा का विस्तार करता है कि हर परामर्श, नैदानिक प्रक्रिया, दवा और सर्जरी इसी एक उम्मीद के साथ शुरू होती है कि यह व्यक्ति के जीवन को बेहतर बनाएगी।
- Sentence A Sentence B के बाद आया और S6 से ठीक पहले जुड़ेगा। यह इस आदर्शवादी उम्मीद के विपरीत कंट्रास्ट मार्कर ("Yet...") के साथ वास्तविकता प्रस्तुत करता है कि विज्ञान के किसी अन्य क्षेत्र की तरह आधुनिक चिकित्सा भी एक त्रुटिहीन व्यवस्था नहीं है। अंत में, S6 में प्रयुक्त सर्वनाम "It" सीधे Sentence A की "modern medicine" को संदर्भित करता है और स्पष्ट करता है कि यह लगातार खुद का मूल्यांकन करती है, सुधार का प्रयास करती है और कभी-कभी लड़खड़ा जाती है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence C follows S1 directly because S1 frames doctors as icons of certainty and healing, and Sentence C captures the natural patient perspective—expecting physicians to cure ailments and mitigate pain.
- Sentence D follows Sentence C because the phrase "the same expectation too" creates an immediate syntactic link to the patient expectations articulated in C, affirming that medical practitioners internalize this exact demand.
- Sentence B follows Sentence D by summarizing the universal mission behind this mutual expectation: every clinical intervention, diagnostic test, prescription, and procedure is anchored in the baseline hope of bettering human life.
- Sentence A follows Sentence B and links directly before S6 by introducing the reality check via the contrast marker "Yet," acknowledging that modern medicine is far from an infallible science. Finally, S6 logically completes the thought, with the pronoun "It" referring directly to "modern medicine" from Sentence A, explaining how it continually self-evaluates, adapts, and occasionally falters.

21. A) **conspicuously**

The passage describes the photograph of Lord Vishwakarma hanging in a clear, noticeable, and eye-catching position on the wall (hanging prominently on the wall). The question asks for the word closest in meaning to "prominently" (meaning in a manner that stands out or catches attention). a) conspicuously: means clearly visible or attracting notice, serving as the direct synonym for "prominently." b) obscurely: means unclearly or in an unnoticeable way (antonym). c) secretly: means without being seen or revealed. d) dimly: means faintly or poorly lit.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence दीवार पर भगवान विश्वकर्मा की तस्वीर के स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देने वाले प्रमुख स्थान पर टंगे होने ("hanging prominently") को describe करता है। Question में "prominently" (प्रमुखता से/स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शनीय) का सबसे सटीक synonym पूछा गया है। a) conspicuously: इसका meaning 'स्पष्ट रूप से, प्रत्यक्ष या ध्यान आकर्षित करने वाले तरीके से' होता है, जो "prominently" के अर्थ से perfectly match करता है। b) obscurely: इसका meaning अस्पष्ट रूप से (antonym) होता है। c) secretly: इसका meaning गुप्त रूप से होता है। d) dimly: इसका meaning धुंधले रूप से होता है।

22. B) **deliberately**

The passage refers to the cobbler showing deep respect naturally, unthinkingly, and by ingrained habit without planned calculation (following a practice of reverence almost

instinctively). The question asks for the antonym of "instinctively" (meaning by natural reaction or unprompted intuition rather than conscious thought). a) spontaneously: means without pre-planning (synonym). b) deliberately: means done consciously and intentionally with premeditation, serving as the direct antonym of "instinctively." c) impulsively: means acting on sudden urge (synonym). d) naturally: means by innate characteristic (synonym).

In Hindi:

- यह sentence मोची द्वारा बिना सोचे-समझे स्वाभाविक आदत और अंतःप्रेरणा से श्रद्धा व्यक्त करने ("instinctively") को describe करता है। Question में "instinctively" (स्वाभाविक रूप से/सहज प्रेरणा से) का direct antonym पूछा गया है। a) spontaneously: इसका meaning स्वाभाविक/बिना योजना के (synonym) होता है। b) deliberately: इसका meaning 'जानबूझकर या सोच-समझकर' (intentionally/with conscious planning) होता है, जो "instinctively" का direct antonym है। c) impulsively: इसका meaning बिना सोचे-समझे (synonym) होता है। d) naturally: इसका meaning स्वाभाविक रूप से (synonym) होता है।

23. B) was

The sentence uses an inverted sentence structure starting with the adverb "Here" to describe a scene observed in the past narrative (Here _____ a man... following a practice). In this inverted structure (Here + verb + subject), the true subject is the singular noun phrase "a man", and the narrative timeframe is strictly in the simple past tense. a) is: is a present tense verb, violating the past narrative context established throughout (was, seemed, captured). b) was: is the third-person singular past auxiliary verb that agrees with the singular subject "a man" in the inverted construction (Here was a man). c) were: is a plural verb, violating subject-verb agreement with singular "a man." d) been: is a past participle that cannot function as a standalone finite verb.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence "Here" से शुरू होने वाली उल्टी वाक्य संरचना (inverted structure: Here + verb + subject) में बीते समय की स्थिति को describe करता है। Actual subject "a man" (singular) है और narrative past tense में है, जिसके अनुसार singular past auxiliary verb की आवश्यकता है। a) is: यह present tense है जो past narrative के साथ गलत है। b) was: यह singular past verb है जो inverted वाक्य संरचना "Here was a man..." में subject-verb agreement के नियमानुसार perfectly fit होता है। c) were: यह plural verb है। d) been: यह participle है जो बिना auxiliary के finite verb नहीं बन सकता।

24. C) touched

The sentence describes two sequential completed actions performed by the cobbler in the past (He simply _____ the photograph and got on with his work). The coordinating conjunction "and" links two parallel past actions, requiring the simple past form (V2) to match the parallel past verb "got on". a) touch: is a base present verb, breaking narrative tense harmony. b) touching: is a participle that cannot function as a standalone finite predicate. c) touched: is the simple past tense verb (V2) that maintains strict parallel structure with got on (touched... and got on). d) touches: is a third-person singular present verb.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence मोची द्वारा तस्वीर को छूने और फिर अपना काम शुरू करने की पिछली समानांतर क्रियाओं को describe करता है। Conjunction "and" के बाद "got on" (simple past - V2) होने के कारण grammatical parallelism बनाए रखने के लिए पहले भाग में भी simple past verb (V2)

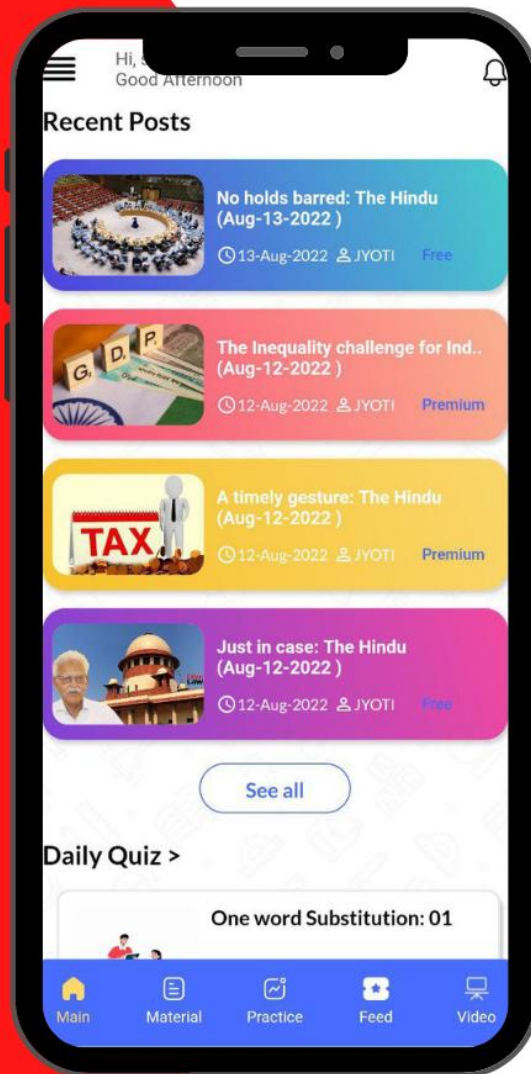
की आवश्यकता है। a) touch: यह base present form है। b) touching: यह participle है जो बिना helping verb के finite main verb नहीं बन सकता। c) touched: यह verb 'touch' का past form (V2) है जो "got on" के साथ मिलकर (touched the photograph and got on) parallelism के नियम से perfectly fit होता है। d) touches: यह present tense verb है।

25. A) **with**

The sentence describes the respectful manner and emotional disposition with which the man touched the sacred photograph (touched the photograph... _____ reverence). Blank (5) requires the standard preposition used before abstract nouns of emotion/attitude to form an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner. a) with: is the standard preposition that pairs with abstract attitudes to express manner ("with reverence", meaning respectfully). b) at: denotes location, target, or point in time. c) over: denotes above or concerning. d) against: denotes opposition or physical contact.

In Hindi:

- यह sentence मोची द्वारा अत्यंत आदर और श्रद्धा के भाव से तस्वीर को स्पर्श करने के तरीके को describe करता है। किसी भाव या मनोदशा के साथ कार्य करने का तरीका (manner) दर्शाने के लिए abstract noun (reverence) के पहले standard preposition "with" का use किया जाता है। a) with: यह निश्चित अभिव्यक्ति "with reverence" (श्रद्धापूर्वक/आदर के साथ) बनाता है, जो context में perfectly fit होता है। b) at: यह बिंदु या लक्ष्य दर्शाता है। c) over: यह ऊपर दर्शाता है। d) against: यह विरोध या स्पर्श दर्शाता है।



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