

Other than **outrage**: On women, unsafe public spaces

Restrictions on women cannot **be** the answer to unsafe public spaces

There is a **sickening** sense of déjà vu in last month's **headlines** of sexual **assaults** against women and children. In the national capital alone, the gang-rape of a 17-year-old girl in Astha Kunj Park by three men **posing** as police personnel, the gang-rape and murder of a 16-year-old in Swaroop Nagar, and the gang-rape of another 17-year-old on a sleeper bus travelling from Greater Noida to Delhi have each **shocked** the nation briefly before giving way to a **numb** outrage. Little seems to have changed in the 14 years since the candlelight marches and commissions after the Nirbhaya case **unleashed a slew of** new schemes, laws and funds that vowed to protect women and girls from sexual violence, especially in public spaces. The latest **report** of the National Crime Records Bureau **shows** an 80% surge in crimes against women since Nirbhaya, from 2.4 lakh in 2012 to 4.4 lakh in 2024. Some of this can be attributed to higher reporting of crimes, **facilitated** by those new laws and schemes, but that is not sufficient to account for the **vast** number of them. In 2024, more than 50 crimes against women were reported every hour, with the highest rate of such crimes seen in the metro cities of Jaipur, Indore, Lucknow, and Delhi.

The government has listed a slew of initiatives meant to deal with the problem, from the Safe City project to Mission Shakti, from a women's helpline and emergency response support system to one-stop centres for survivors of sexual violence and fast-track courts, many of which have been **financed** through the Nirbhaya Fund. The recent **crimes**, however, **put** a question mark on the implementation of such schemes. A safe city cannot be created simply by installing lighting and CCTV cameras, if they are not functional, monitored, and connected to a response system. Police patrols and emergency numbers matter only if they result in prompt intervention from trained and **sensitised** personnel. It is important to move from scheme-based policing to preventive, and outcome-based policing, with public audits of **vulnerable** locations with deadlines and **accountability** to **rectify deficiencies**. The justice system must **address** the **enormous** backlog of cases; the promise of speedy investigation loses meaning if survivors spend years awaiting **trial**. The authorities must also **resist** the **temptation** to convert women's safety into restrictions on women's freedom. The **answer** to unsafe public spaces cannot **be** that women should avoid parks after dark, return home earlier, travel only with **companions**, or otherwise organise their lives around the possibility of male violence. Most importantly, there is a need to challenge the culture of sexual violence and **toxic masculinity**, enabled by age-old **patriarchal** traditions.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Outrage** (noun) - anger, fury, indignation, wrath, resentment आक्रोश
2. **Sickening** (adjective) - disgusting, nauseating, revolting, appalling, repulsive घृणित
3. **Déjà vu** (noun) - the feeling of having already experienced the present situation पूर्व-अनुभव का अहसास
4. **Headlines** (noun) - news, reports, bulletins, highlights, front-page मुख्य समाचार
5. **Assaults** (noun) - attacks, strikes, onslaughts, invasions, offences हमले
6. **Pose** (verb) - impersonate, pretend, masquerade, feign, posture रूप धरना
7. **Shock** (verb) - appall, astound, stagger, stun, dismay सदमा पहुँचाना
8. **Give way** (phrase) - to be replaced by something else or to yield to something में बदल जाना
9. **Numb** (adjective) - paralyzed, desensitized, unfeeling, apathetic, deadened सुन्न
10. **Unleash** (verb) - release, trigger, unloose, spark, provoke शुरू करना
11. **A slew of** (phrase) - a large number or quantity of something बड़ी संख्या में
12. **Vow** (to) (verb) - to make a determined decision or promise to do something संकल्प लेना
13. **Attribute to** (phrasal verb) - to point to as the cause of something का श्रेय देना
14. **Facilitate** (verb) - ease, assist, expedite, promote, aid आसान बनाना
15. **Account for** (phrasal verb) - to explain the reason for something or be the cause of something कारण बताना
16. **Vast** (adjective) - huge, immense, massive, colossal, extensive विशाल
17. **Deal with** (phrasal verb) - to take action to solve a problem निपटना
18. **Finance** (verb) - fund, sponsor, subsidize, back, capitalize वित्त पोषित करना
19. **Result in** (phrasal verb) - to cause a particular situation to happen का परिणाम होना
20. **Prompt** (adjective) - immediate, swift, rapid, punctual, instantaneous त्वरित
21. **Intervention** (noun) - interference, involvement, mediation, intercession, intrusion हस्तक्षेप
22. **Sensitise** (verb) - educate, familiarize, condition, attune, apprise संवेदनशील बनाना
23. **Vulnerable** (adjective) - susceptible, defenseless, exposed, unprotected, at-risk असुरक्षित
24. **Accountability** (noun) - responsibility, liability, answerability, culpability, transparency जवाबदेही
25. **Rectify** (verb) - correct, amend, remedy, resolve, repair सुधारना
26. **Deficiency** (noun) - flaw, shortcoming, defect, weakness, inadequacy कमी
27. **Address** (verb) - tackle, confront, handle, approach, resolve समाधान करना

28. **Enormous** (adjective) - huge, immense, colossal, massive, gigantic बहुत बड़ा
29. **Trial** (noun) - hearing, litigation, proceeding, tribunal, case मुकदमा
30. **Resist** (verb) - withstand, oppose, defy, combat, repel विरोध करना
31. **Temptation** (noun) - lure, enticement, appeal, urge, inclination प्रलोभन
32. **Companion** (noun) - partner, associate, colleague, escort, mate साथी
33. **Toxic** (adjective) - harmful, virulent, noxious, malignant, pernicious विषैला
34. **Masculinity** (noun) - manliness, machismo, virility, manhood, maleness पुरुषत्व
35. **Patriarchal** (adjective) - (used about a society or system) controlled by men rather than women पितृसत्तात्मक

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial argues that **restricting women's freedom cannot be the solution** to unsafe public spaces.
2. Recent cases of sexual assault against women and children in Delhi have created a disturbing sense of **déjà vu**, followed by temporary public outrage.
3. Major incidents included the gang-rape of a 17-year-old in **Astha Kunj Park**, the gang-rape and murder of a 16-year-old in **Swaroop Nagar**, and the gang-rape of another 17-year-old on a sleeper bus.
4. These incidents show that despite the reforms introduced after the **Nirbhaya case**, women continue to face serious risks in public spaces.
5. NCRB data shows that reported crimes against women increased by **80%**, from about **2.4 lakh in 2012 to 4.4 lakh in 2024**.
6. Although better reporting due to stronger laws and support systems may explain part of this increase, it cannot fully explain the **vast number of crimes**.
7. In 2024, more than **50 crimes against women were reported every hour**, with high crime rates in cities such as Jaipur, Indore, Lucknow and Delhi.
8. The government has introduced several initiatives, including the **Safe City project, Mission Shakti, women's helplines, emergency response systems, one-stop centres and fast-track courts**.
9. Many of these programmes are funded through the **Nirbhaya Fund**, but recent crimes raise serious questions about their **effective implementation**.
10. Simply installing **CCTV cameras and streetlights** cannot make a city safe unless these systems are functional, properly monitored and connected to an effective emergency response mechanism.
11. Police patrols and emergency helplines are meaningful only when **trained and sensitised personnel respond promptly** to complaints and emergencies.
12. The editorial calls for a shift from **scheme-based policing to preventive and outcome-based policing**, including regular audits of vulnerable locations and clear accountability for correcting deficiencies.
13. The justice system must also reduce the **backlog of cases**, because speedy investigation has little meaning if survivors have to wait for years for their trials.
14. Authorities should not respond to unsafe spaces by restricting women's freedom — women should not be told to **avoid parks at night, return home early, or travel only with companions**.
15. Ultimately, lasting safety requires confronting the deeper culture of **sexual violence, toxic masculinity and patriarchal traditions**, rather than placing the burden of safety on women themselves.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following statements best captures the central critique the author presents in the passage?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Rising crime data stems predominantly from administrative reporting reforms under modern statutes.
 - B. Proliferating state schemes have failed to ensure public safety due to poor systemic execution.
 - C. Judicial delays in trial courts represent the sole barrier preventing effective crime reduction.
 - D. Municipal surveillance technologies are fundamentally unsuited for managing urban crime rates.
2. **What does the phrase "numb outrage" imply regarding the societal reaction following recent violent incidents?**
 - A. Public shock has become transient, quickly giving way to a weary and desensitized acceptance.
 - B. Civic resistance has compelled administrative bodies to complete safety reviews.
 - C. Mass mobilization has shifted from public marches to targeted legal proceedings.
 - D. Collective anger remains intensely focused on rectifying infrastructural municipal lapses.
3. **Select the grammatically correct and syntactically precise indirect speech conversion of the statement below:**

The author asserted, "The authorities must resist the temptation to convert women's safety into restrictions on women's freedom, and the justice system must address the backlog of cases."

 - A. The author asserted that the authorities must resist the temptation to convert women's safety into restrictions on women's freedom, and the justice system must address the backlog of cases.
 - B. The author asserted that the authorities had to resist the temptation to convert women's safety into restrictions on women's freedom, and the justice system had to address the backlog of cases.
 - C. The author asserted that the authorities should have resisted the temptation to convert women's safety into restrictions, and the justice system should have addressed the backlog of cases.
 - D. The author asserted that whether the authorities must resist the temptation to convert women's safety into restrictions, and that the justice system must address the backlog of cases.
4. **According to the passage, why does the formal promise of prompt investigation lose practical utility?**
 - A. Municipal authorities fail to conduct time-bound public security audits across vulnerable places.
 - B. Emergency contact helplines fail to route reported distress signals to local municipal centers.
 - C. Structural backlogs in the legal system leave survivors waiting years for court trials to conclude.
 - D. Institutional funding is distributed across fragmented welfare initiatives rather than trials.

5. **What does the phrase "organise their lives around the possibility of male violence" most directly critique?**
- A. The failure of municipal authorities to connect installed lighting and CCTV networks to quick emergency teams.
 - B. The chronic procedural backlogs within fast-track courts that force survivors to endure years awaiting trial.
 - C. The reliance on unmonitored emergency helplines that fail to dispatch trained and sensitised police patrols.
 - D. The administrative default of imposing curtailments on female mobility rather than securing civic infrastructure.
6. **Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into active voice?**
- Which type of books are read by you?
- A. Which type of books did you read?
 - B. Which type of books do you read?
 - C. Which type of books are you read?
 - D. Which type of books have you read?
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- The _____ weapons which are easily available in the market are a big threat to the security of some nations.
- A. heated
 - B. deadly
 - C. casual
 - D. valuable
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- The yellow dress purchased by you is not much different than the one I have brought.
- A. different then the one
 - B. different as the one
 - C. different from the one
 - D. different above the one
9. **Direction: Rearrange the following four sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph.**
- 1. The rain stops as the boat leaves the harbour, the views open along Chesil Beach to low-lying Portland to the east, and west to Lyme Regis; on the far horizon, we can see Start Point on the Devon coast.
 - 2. Many favour a circular walk, but you can give a linear one new shape with the addition of a novel form of transport.
 - 3. Our skipper, Nick, is highly knowledgeable and takes time to stop and point out the history of the shoreline and the treacherous waters of Lyme Bay.
 - 4. My wife Helen, our friend Tom Cox and I take the water taxi – a rigid inflatable boat (Rib) – from West Bay on Dorset's coast to Lyme Regis, with a plan to walk back to our starting point.
- A. 2-4-1-3

- B. 2-1-4-3
C. 4-2-1-3
D. 2-4-3-1
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Zealously
A. Apathetically
B. Mindfully
C. Apparently
D. Ultimately
11. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**
ACCOLADE
A. Reproach
B. Honour
C. Criticism
D. Penalty
12. **Identify the idiom that best expresses the meaning of the underlined group of words.**
"She was in a state where she did not know what to do next."
A. A man of straw
B. At one's wits end
C. Bee-line
D. Get along
13. **Select the option that best describes the meaning of the phrasal verb "Hinge on."**
A. to form a particular amount or part of something
B. to be the beginning of something new
C. to depend on a particular factor or event
D. to be the opposite of what is true or factual
14. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**
COALESCE
A. Disperse
B. Separate
C. Merge
D. Divide
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
One has to be persistent in studies if he/she wants to get his/her dream job. Success will remain unattainable if one studies _____.
A. by fits and starts
B. the three R's
C. root and branch
D. in ups and downs
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Revive."**
A. Resuscitate
B. Strengthen
C. Shrink
D. Invigorate

17. **Direction: Rearrange the following four sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph.**

1. Covered porticos will convince you you're in northern Italy, gothic churches will remind you you're in Mitteleuropa and the buns from Zeit für Brot will insist you're in heaven.
 2. Nature-lovers can take in the Botanical Gardens and relax by the Münstersche Aa river.
 3. Those of a historical bent can peek into the room where the Treaty of Westphalia was signed in 1648 and mull the report card of nation states in the nearly 400 years since.
 4. In an often overlooked corner of Germany, near the Dutch border, Münster is an absolute gem.
- A. 4-1-2-3
 - B. 4-2-1-3
 - C. 1-4-2-3
 - D. 4-1-3-2

18. **Select the most appropriate word which means the same as the group of words given.**

Something that is given to counter the effect of poison

- A. Antidote
- B. Antibiotic
- C. Medicine
- D. Artichoke

19. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**

Please speare me from extra work today.

- A. spair
- B. spare
- C. speare
- D. spaire

20. **Select the sentence which does NOT have a spelling error.**

- A. The university provided temporary accommadation for all the visiting scholars.
- B. The university provided temporary accommodation for all the visiting scholars.
- C. The university provided temporary acommodation for all the visiting scholars.
- D. The university provided temporary accommodetiOn for all the visiting scholars.

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

Aparadha Kshamapanam involves (1)___ to Bhagavan to forgive the mistakes and offences we have committed. Swami Desikan (2)___ this idea in his work Nyasa Dasakam. He asks the Lord who will remove the sufferings of those who surrender to Him, to grant forgiveness for all the sins and offences we have committed, said Navalpakkam Sri Vasudevachariar in a discourse. In the same way, Swami Ramanuja sets out the idea of Aparadha Kshamapanam in his work Saranagati Gadyam. The main point of the Saranagati Gadyam is closely linked to the meaning of the Dvaya Mantra. In order for the jivatma to achieve (3)___ with the paramatma, all of its defects, sins, and karmic obstacles must be eliminated by the Lord's grace; it is for this reason that in the Saranagati Gadyam, Swami Ramanuja repeatedly asks for forgiveness from Bhagavan for the various offences which the soul has committed. There are various types of aparadhas or offences. These include: Akrtiya karanam — doing things that should not be done; Krtiya akaranam — not fulfilling the duties which one (4)___ fulfil; Bhagavad apacharam

— committing offences against Bhagavan; Bhagavata apacharam — the act of committing offences against the devotees of Bhagavan. Asahya apacharam refers to the offences regarded as extremely serious and very difficult to (5)___ or make amends for. The Varaha Purana likewise describes the kinds of offences and sinful acts one should avoid; similarly, Swami Desikan sets out various forms of offences, including a traditional list of 32 apacharas one should not commit when visiting a temple.

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

- A. To pray
- B. praying
- C. pray
- D. prayed

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

- A. set aside
- B. sets off
- C. set about
- D. sets out

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

- A. union
- B. parity
- C. alliance
- D. estrangement

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

- A. used to
- B. might
- C. ought to
- D. would

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

- A. excuse
- B. commit
- C. forgiven
- D. aggravate

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **Proliferating state schemes have failed to ensure public safety due to poor systemic execution.**

passage: "The government has listed a slew of initiatives meant to deal with the problem... many of which have been financed through the Nirbhaya Fund. The recent crimes, however, put a question mark on the implementation of such schemes. A safe city cannot be created simply by installing lighting and CCTV cameras, if they are not functional, monitored, and connected to a response system." ---The passage lists many government schemes (Safe City, Mission Shakti, helplines, fast-track courts) but then clearly says these schemes are not working well because of poor execution — cameras not working, patrols not leading to action, and so on. The author's main complaint throughout the passage is that there are plenty of schemes, but they are badly implemented, which matches option B exactly.

Option A — Incorrect. The passage does say higher reporting is "some" of the reason for rising numbers, but it clearly adds "that is not sufficient to account for the vast number of them" — meaning this is only a small, partial reason, not the main point of the passage's critique.

Option C — Incorrect. The passage does mention court backlogs as one problem, but it also talks about lighting, CCTV, policing, and challenging toxic masculinity — meaning judicial delay is just one of several issues raised, not the "sole" barrier as this option claims.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage says CCTV cameras can work if they are "functional, monitored, and connected to a response system" — this means the technology itself is not blamed as "fundamentally unsuited"; the problem is poor maintenance and monitoring, not the technology being wrong for the job.

2. A) **Public shock has become transient, quickly giving way to a weary and desensitized acceptance.**

passage: "Have each shocked the nation briefly before giving way to a numb outrage." ----The passage says people get shocked only briefly ("briefly"), and then this shock turns into "numb" outrage — meaning the anger becomes tired, dulled, and not really active anymore. This shows that people's reactions do not last and fade into a kind of exhausted acceptance rather than real sustained action. This matches option A.

Option B — Incorrect. The passage does not say public anger forced the government to complete any safety reviews. In fact, it criticizes the government for poor implementation of existing schemes — there's no mention of public pressure leading to completed reviews.

Option C — Incorrect. The passage does mention "candlelight marches" after the Nirbhaya case as a past reaction, but it never says mobilization has "shifted" from marches to legal action.

Option D — Incorrect. The phrase "numb outrage" means the anger has become dulled and tired, not that it remains "intensely focused." This option says the opposite of what "numb" means — numbness is about reduced feeling, not sharp, continued intensity.

3. A) **The author asserted that the authorities must resist the temptation to convert women's safety into restrictions on women's freedom, and the justice system must address the backlog of cases.**

When converting direct speech to indirect speech with a reporting verb in the past tense (e.g., "asserted"), the modal verb "must" follows specific rules: If "must" expresses a permanent rule, a moral obligation, or a general principle, it remains "must" in indirect speech. In this statement, the author is asserting general principles and moral imperatives regarding governance and justice. Therefore, retaining "must" is the most precise way to convey a continuing principle.

Option B — Incorrect. This changes "must" to "had to." "Had to" means something that was needed only in the past. But the sentence is talking about an ongoing duty, so this change is wrong.

Option C — Incorrect. This changes "must" to "should have," which means something that should have happened but didn't. That changes the meaning completely, because the original sentence is not about regret over the past; it's about what needs to happen now.

Option D — Incorrect. This adds "whether" before the sentence, which is only used when reporting a question. But the original line is a statement, not a question, so adding "whether" is wrong.

4. C) **Structural backlogs in the legal system leave survivors waiting years for court trials to conclude.**

passage: "The justice system must address the enormous backlog of cases; the promise of speedy investigation loses meaning if survivors spend years awaiting trial."---The passage says that if survivors have to wait years for their trial, then the promise of a "fast" investigation means nothing. This is because of the huge pending case backlog in courts. This matches option C exactly.

Option A— Incorrect. The passage does talk about public audits, but that point is about fixing unsafe locations, not about why speedy investigation loses meaning. These are two separate ideas in the passage.

Option B — Incorrect. The passage mentions helplines as one of the safety schemes, but it never says helplines fail to pass on distress signals. This detail is not in the passage.

Option D — Incorrect. The passage does not say funding is spread across many schemes instead of trials. It only says many schemes are "financed through the Nirbhaya Fund" — there is no comparison made between funding schemes versus funding trials.

5. D) **The administrative default of imposing curtailments on female mobility rather than securing civic infrastructure.**

passage: "The authorities must also resist the temptation to convert women's safety into restrictions on women's freedom. The answer to unsafe public spaces cannot be that women should avoid parks after dark, return home earlier, travel only with companions, or otherwise organise their lives around the possibility of male violence."---This line criticizes the common approach where women are told to change their own habits (avoid parks, go home early, travel with someone) because public spaces are unsafe. Instead of actually making public places safe, the burden is put on women to limit their own movement and freedom. This matches option D — restricting women's movement instead of fixing the real infrastructure/safety problem.

Option A — Incorrect. CCTV and lighting not being connected to emergency response is a separate point made earlier in the passage, about how safety schemes fail technically. This phrase, however, is specifically about women changing their own behavior, not about camera systems.

Option B — Incorrect. Court backlogs and survivors waiting years for trial is a different point made elsewhere in the passage, about the justice system's delays. This phrase is not about court delays; it is about women restricting their own daily lives.

Option C — Incorrect. Helplines and police patrols not working well is also a separate point made earlier in the passage. This specific phrase is only about women changing their behavior, not about helplines or patrol dispatch.

6. B) **Which type of books do you read?**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject (agent) Active वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Passive का Subject Active का Object बन जाता है। Interrogative sentence में helping verb पहले आता है और tense वही रखा जाता है। दिए गए वाक्य में "Which type of books" Passive Subject है, "are read" Verb (Simple Present Passive) है और "by you" agent है। Active में बदलने पर "you" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "do read" (Simple Present Interrogative) में बदला गया है और "which type of books" Object के रूप में प्रयोग हुआ है। इसलिए सही वाक्य होगा — "Which type of books do you read?"

To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the agent becomes the subject and the passive subject becomes the object, while maintaining the same tense and interrogative structure. Here, "Which type of books" (Passive Subject), "are read" (Simple Present Passive), and "by you" (agent) are transformed into "you" (Subject), "do read" (Active Verb in Simple Present Interrogative), and "which type of books" (Object). Therefore, the correct sentence is — "Which type of books do you read?"

7. B) **'deadly'** का use होगा क्योंकि "deadly" का अर्थ होता है घातक या जानलेवा। Sentence में बताया गया है कि बाजार में आसानी से उपलब्ध weapons किसी देश की सुरक्षा के लिए बड़ा खतरा हैं, इसलिए 'deadly' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Heated' का मतलब गर्म या उत्तेजित होता है, 'Casual' का मतलब सामान्य या अनौपचारिक होता है, और 'Valuable' का मतलब कीमती होता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते

- 'deadly' should be used because it means capable of causing death. The sentence is referring to weapons easily available in the market posing a great threat to the security of some nations, thus 'deadly' is the most fitting option. 'Heated' suggests being hot or passionate, 'Casual' means not formal or serious, and 'Valuable' means having a lot of monetary worth, none of which align with the context of the threat to security.

8. C) Different than the one' के बदले 'different from the one' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'different' के बाद 'from' का प्रयोग किया जाता है जब दो वस्तुओं के बीच अंतर को दर्शाना हो; जैसे— My book is different from yours.
different from the one' will be used instead of 'different than the one' because 'from' is used after 'different' when indicating a difference between two things; Like— My book is different from yours.

9. A) **2-4-1-3**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 2 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी previous context के सामान्य विचार प्रस्तुत करता है कि कई लोग circular walk पसंद करते हैं, लेकिन एक नए परिवहन साधन को जोड़कर linear walk को भी नया रूप दिया जा सकता है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 2 को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 2 के सामान्य विचार का व्यक्तिगत उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करता है कि लेखक, उनकी पत्नी हेलेन और मित्र टॉम कॉक्स ने Dorset तट पर West Bay से Lyme Regis जाने के लिए water taxi (Rib) ली और पैदल वापस लौटने की योजना बनाई।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह water taxi यात्रा की शुरुआत का वर्णन करता है—नाव के बंदरगाह से निकलते ही बारिश रुक जाना और Chesil Beach, Portland तथा Start Point के दृश्य खुलना।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा और paragraph का conclusion बनेगा। यह नाव यात्रा के दौरान skipper Nick की जानकारी और तटरेखा के इतिहास तथा Lyme Bay के जोखिम भरे पानी का विवरण देकर sequence को पूरा करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 functions as the standalone introductory sentence, presenting the overarching premise that introducing a novel mode of transport can revitalize a conventional linear walk.
 - Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 directly by grounding that concept in a personal excursion, detailing how the author, his wife Helen, and friend Tom Cox boarded a water taxi from West Bay to Lyme Regis with the intention of walking back.
 - Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 chronologically by describing the departure of the vessel, noting the cessation of rain and panoramic vistas stretching past Chesil Beach toward Portland and Start Point.
 - Sentence 3 follows Sentence 1 as the natural conclusion, highlighting skipper Nick's commentary on the local coastal heritage and navigational hazards across Lyme Bay.
10. A) **Zealously** (adverb) – enthusiastically, passionately, fervently, ardently, eagerly. (उत्साहपूर्वक / तल्लीनता से)
- Antonym: **Apathetically** (adverb) – showing or feeling no interest, enthusiasm, or concern; indifferently. (उदासीनतापूर्वक / बिना किसी रुचि के)
- **Mindfully** (adverb) – in a conscious, deliberately attentive manner. (सजगता से)
 - **Apparently** (adverb) – as far as one knows or can see; seemingly. (ज़ाहिरा तौर पर)
 - **Ultimately** (adverb) – finally, in the end, or at the most basic level. (अंततः)
11. B) **Accolade** (noun) – An award or privilege granted as a special honour or in recognition of merit. सम्मान, पुरस्कार।
- Synonym: **Honour** (noun) – High respect, esteem, or recognition given to someone. सम्मान, प्रतिष्ठा।
- **Reproach** (noun) – The expression of disapproval or disappointment; criticism. निंदा, भर्त्सना (antonym of accolade)।
 - **Criticism** (noun) – The expression of disapproval based on perceived faults. आलोचना (antonym of accolade)।

- **Penalty** (noun) – A punishment imposed for breaking a rule or law. दंड, जुर्माना (antonym of accolade)।
12. B) **At one's wits end** (phrase) – in a state of distress and not knowing what to do next. कुछ न सूझना, अक्ल काम न करना
- **A man of straw** (noun) – a person of no substance or integrity, often one whose positions are easily overcome. वह व्यक्ति जिसका चरित्र कमजोर हो
 - **Bee-line** (noun) – the most direct route between two places. सीधी रेखा
 - **Get along** (verb) – to have a good relationship with someone; to manage or fare. साथ में रहना
13. C) **Hinge on** (phrasal verb) – to depend on something. (पर निर्भर होना)
to depend on a particular factor or event
14. C) **Coalesce** (verb) – To come together and form one mass or whole; to unite or fuse. संगठित होना, एक होना। Synonym: **Merge** (verb) – To combine or cause to combine to form a single entity. विलय करना, एकत्र होना।
- **Disperse** (verb) – To distribute or spread over a wide area; to scatter. बिखेरना (antonym of coalesce)।
 - **Separate** (verb) – To cause to move apart; to divide or disconnect. अलग करना (antonym of coalesce)।
 - **Divide** (verb) – To separate into parts, groups, or sections. विभाजित करना (antonym of coalesce)।
15. A) 'By fits and starts' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका मतलब होता है अनियमित या बार-बार रुकावट के साथ। sentence कहता है कि अगर कोई अपनी मनचाही नौकरी पाना चाहता है तो उसे अध्ययन में निरंतर रहना होगा। इसलिए अगर अध्ययन अनियमित होगा, तो सफलता अप्राप्त रहेगी। 'The three R's' का अर्थ होता है पढ़ना, लिखना और अंकगणित, 'Root and branch' का अर्थ होता है पूरी तरह से, और 'in ups and downs' का प्रयोग उतार-चढ़ाव के लिए होता है, जो यहाँ मौजूदा संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठते।
- By fits and starts' should be used because it means in an irregular or intermittent way. The sentence suggests that one needs to be consistent in studies to achieve their dream job. Therefore, if one studies in an irregular manner, success will not be attainable. 'The three R's' refers to basic education skills, 'Root and branch' means completely or thoroughly, and 'in ups and downs' indicates variability, none of which are appropriate in this context.
16. C) **Revive** (verb) – restore, resurrect, renew, revitalize, restart. (पुनर्जीवित करना)
Antonym: **Shrink** (verb) – to become or make smaller in size or amount; to decline (rather than renew). (कम होना / सिकुड़ना)
- **Resuscitate** (verb) – to revive someone from unconsciousness or apparent death. (पुनर्जीवित करना - Synonym)
 - **Strengthen** (verb) – to make or become stronger. (मजबूत करना)
 - **Invigorate** (verb) – to give strength or energy to. (स्फूर्तिदायक बनाना)
17. A) **4-1-2-3**
Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 4 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है। यह बिना किसी previous context के मुख्य स्थान—जर्मनी में डच सीमा के पास स्थित शहर Münster—को introduce करता है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 4 को follow करेगा क्योंकि यह सीधे Münster के प्राथमिक दृश्य और संवेदी आकर्षणों (covered porticos, gothic churches, और Zeit für Brot के buns) का विवरण देकर शहर के अनूठे माहौल को स्पष्ट करता है।
- Sentence 2 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह शहर के सामान्य आकर्षणों से आगे बढ़कर विशिष्ट रुचियों वाले यात्रियों में प्रकृति प्रेमियों (Botanical Gardens, Münstersche Aa river) के लिए उपलब्ध आकर्षणों को प्रस्तुत करता है।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा और paragraph का conclusion बनेगा। यह प्रकृति प्रेमियों के बाद इतिहास में रुचि रखने वालों (Treaty of Westphalia का कमरा) के आकर्षण का उल्लेख करके sequence को पूरा करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 4 functions as the standalone introductory sentence, introducing the subject by identifying Münster near the Dutch border as an overlooked German gem.
- Sentence 1 follows Sentence 4 directly by detailing the sensory and architectural character of Münster, citing its northern Italian porticos, Central European churches, and local bakeries.
- Sentence 2 follows Sentence 1 by transitioning to specific visitor activities, highlighting destinations for nature-lovers at the Botanical Gardens and along the Münstersche Aa river.
- Sentence 3 follows Sentence 2 as the natural conclusion, presenting the parallel itinerary for history enthusiasts at the site of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia to complete the sequence.

18. A) **Antidote** (noun) – Something that is given to counter the effect of poison विषविरोधी

- **Antibiotic** (noun) – a medicine (such as penicillin or its derivatives) that inhibits the growth of or destroys microorganisms. जीवाणुरोधी
- **Medicine** (noun) – any substance or substances used in treating disease or illness; medicament; remedy. औषधि
- **Artichoke** (noun) – a European plant of the daisy family, cultivated for its edible globular flower heads. हाथी चक

19. B) The correct spelling of 'speare' is 'spare' which means "save, exempt, relieve, free, release" – बचाना / बख्शना।

20. B) **Accommodation** (noun) – lodging, housing, residence, shelter, quarters (रहने की व्यवस्था).

21. B) **praying**

Blank (1) needs a gerund after "involves," since "involve" is always followed by the -ing form of a verb, and that verb must carry a request, because "to Bhagavan to forgive the mistakes" names whom the request is made to and what He is asked to do. a) To pray: is an infinitive, violating the requirement since "involves" never takes "to + verb" — English says "involves praying," not "involves to pray." b) praying: is a gerund, matching both the "involves + -ing" rule and the pattern "pray to someone to do something," exactly how one asks Bhagavan to

forgive. c) pray: is the base form, violating the requirement since a bare verb cannot stand as the object of "involves"; "involves pray" leaves out the -ing the structure needs. d) prayed: is the past tense or past participle, violating the requirement since "involves" must be followed by an -ing form, so "involves prayed" is ungrammatical, and the sentence describes an ongoing practice, not a finished past act.

Hindi:

- Blank (1) में "involves" के बाद gerund चाहिए, क्योंकि "involve" के बाद हमेशा verb का -ing form आता है, और वो verb request का meaning दे, क्योंकि "to Bhagavan to forgive the mistakes" बताता है कि request किससे की जा रही है और उनसे क्या करने को कहा जा रहा है। a) To pray: यह infinitive है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "involves" के बाद कभी "to + verb" नहीं आता — English में "involves praying" कहते हैं, "involves to pray" नहीं। b) praying: यह gerund है, जो "involves + -ing" वाले rule और "pray to someone to do something" वाले pattern, दोनों से match करता है, ठीक वैसे ही जैसे Bhagavan से forgive करने की request की जाती है। c) pray: यह base form है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "involves" के object के तौर पर अकेला base verb नहीं आ सकता; "involves pray" में वो -ing ही नहीं है जो इस structure को चाहिए। d) prayed: यह past tense या past participle है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "involves" के बाद -ing form चाहिए, इसलिए "involves prayed" grammar के हिसाब से गलत है, और sentence एक चलती रहने वाली practice बताता है, कोई बीता हुआ काम नहीं।

22. D) sets out

Blank (2) needs a singular present-tense phrasal verb agreeing with "Swami Desikan," meaning to present or explain an idea in a written work; the passage stays in the present when describing these works ("He asks the Lord," "Swami Ramanuja sets out"), and "In the same way, Swami Ramanuja sets out the idea" tells us Desikan did the same thing. a) set aside: fails on form either way — as a base form it lacks the "-s" needed for the singular "Swami Desikan," and as a past form ("set" is also past tense) it breaks the present tense of "He asks the Lord" right after — and it violates the meaning too, since "set aside" means putting something away or ignoring it, while Desikan is presenting the idea. b) sets off: has the right form but violates the requirement on meaning, since it means starting a journey or triggering something, like an alarm, and neither sense describes explaining an idea in a book. c) set about: has the same form problem as (a), and violates the meaning as well, since "set about" means beginning work on a task and needs a task as its object ("set about the work"), not an idea presented in a book. d) sets out: is the singular present form meaning presenting or explaining something clearly and in order, matching both the subject and the idea presented in Nyasa Dasakam, confirmed by "In the same way, Swami Ramanuja sets out the idea."

Hindi:

- Blank (2) में "Swami Desikan" से agree करने वाला singular present-tense phrasal verb चाहिए, जिसका meaning हो किसी written work में किसी idea को पेश करना या समझाना; passage इन works की बात करते वक्त present tense में ही रहता है ("He asks the Lord," "Swami Ramanuja sets out"), और "In the same way, Swami Ramanuja sets out the idea" बताता है कि Desikan ने भी यही काम किया। a) set aside: यह form में दोनों तरह से fail होता है — base form मानें तो singular "Swami Desikan" के लिए ज़रूरी "-s" नहीं है, और past form मानें ("set" past tense भी होता है) तो यह ठीक बाद वाले "He asks the Lord" के present

tense को तोड़ता है — और meaning में भी violate करता है, क्योंकि "set aside" का मतलब है किसी चीज़ को अलग रख देना या ignore करना, जबकि Desikan idea को पेश कर रहे हैं। b) sets off: इसका form सही है, पर meaning में violate करता है, क्योंकि इसका meaning है सफ़र शुरू करना या कुछ trigger करना, जैसे alarm, और इनमें से कोई भी meaning किताब में idea समझाने को नहीं बताता। c) set about: इसमें (a) जैसी ही form की problem है, और meaning में भी violate करता है, क्योंकि "set about" का मतलब है किसी काम में जुट जाना और इसके object में कोई काम चाहिए ("set about the work"), किताब में पेश किया गया idea नहीं। d) sets out: यह singular present form है जिसका meaning है किसी बात को साफ और क्रम से पेश करना, जो subject और Nyasa Dasakam में पेश किए गए idea, दोनों से match करता है, और "In the same way, Swami Ramanuja sets out the idea" इसे पक्का करता है।

23. A) union

Blank (3) needs a noun completing "achieve ____ with the paramatma," for the soul coming together with the Supreme, the goal for which every obstacle must be removed by the Lord's grace. a) union: means joining together as one, matching the standard phrase "achieve union with," used for the jivatma reaching the paramatma once every obstacle is removed by grace. b) parity: means equality of status or level, as in "pay parity," violating the requirement since a soul that depends on the Lord's grace and "repeatedly asks for forgiveness" is not seeking equal rank with Him. c) alliance: means a formal agreement between independent parties, such as countries, for mutual benefit, violating the requirement since it describes a pact between separate sides, not a soul being joined to the Supreme through grace, and English forms or forges an alliance rather than achieving one. d) estrangement: means becoming separated from someone one was once close to, violating the requirement since it is the opposite of the goal — the obstacles are removed so the soul can come close, not drift away. Hindi:

- Blank (3) में "achieve ____ with the paramatma" को पूरा करने वाला noun चाहिए, जो आत्मा के परमात्मा से जुड़ने को बताए, जिस goal के लिए Lord की grace से हर रुकावट हटनी ज़रूरी है। a) union: इसका meaning है एक होकर जुड़ जाना, जो "achieve union with" वाले standard phrase से match करता है, जो grace से हर रुकावट हटने के बाद jivatma के paramatma तक पहुँचने के लिए use होता है। b) parity: इसका meaning है status या level में बराबरी, जैसे "pay parity," जो violate करता है क्योंकि जो आत्मा Lord की grace पर depend करती है और "repeatedly asks for forgiveness," वो उनके बराबर का दर्जा नहीं चाह रही। c) alliance: इसका meaning है countries जैसे अलग-अलग पक्षों के बीच आपसी फायदे के लिए formal agreement, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह अलग-अलग sides के बीच का pact बताता है, grace के ज़रिए आत्मा का परमात्मा से जुड़ना नहीं, और English में alliance "form" या "forge" किया जाता है, "achieve" नहीं। d) estrangement: इसका meaning है किसी करीबी से दूर या अलग हो जाना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह goal का उल्टा है — रुकावटें इसलिए हटाई जाती हैं कि आत्मा पास आ सके, दूर ना जाए।

24. C) ought to

Blank (4) needs a modal expressing duty, followed by the base verb "fulfil," since this definition mirrors the one just before it: Akrtiya karanam is "doing things that should not be done," so Krtiya akaranam must be not doing things that should be done. a) used to: expresses a past habit, something done regularly before but not now, violating the requirement since the

mirror definition is about duties one is obliged to perform, not duties one happened to perform in the past. b) might: is a modal of possibility, as in "it might rain," violating the requirement since "duties which one might fulfil" means duties one may or may not perform, a matter of chance, whereas the mirror definition is built on obligation — what should be done. c) ought to: is a modal of moral duty followed by the base verb, matching "duties which one ought to fulfil" and mirroring "things that should not be done" in the definition right before. d) would: expresses willingness or a condition, as in "I would help if I could," violating the requirement since "duties which one would fulfil" describes what someone is willing or likely to do, not what one is obliged to do.

Hindi:

- Blank (4) में duty बताने वाला ऐसा modal चाहिए जिसके बाद base verb "fulfil" आए, क्योंकि यह definition ठीक पहले वाली definition का mirror है: Akrtiya karanam है "doing things that should not be done," इसलिए Krtiya akaranam होना चाहिए वो चीज़ें ना करना जो करनी चाहिए। a) used to: यह past habit बताता है, यानी कोई काम जो पहले regularly होता था पर अब नहीं, जो violate करता है क्योंकि mirror definition उन duties की बात करती है जिन्हें करना ज़रूरी है, उनकी नहीं जो पहले कभी की जाती थीं। b) might: यह possibility बताने वाला modal है, जैसे "it might rain," जो violate करता है क्योंकि "duties which one might fulfil" का मतलब होगा वो duties जो कोई शायद करे या ना करे, यानी chance की बात, जबकि mirror definition obligation पर बनी है — जो करना चाहिए। c) ought to: यह moral duty बताने वाला modal है जिसके बाद base verb आता है, जो "duties which one ought to fulfil" से match करता है और ठीक पहले वाली definition के "things that should not be done" का mirror बनता है। d) would: यह willingness या कोई condition बताता है, जैसे "I would help if I could," जो violate करता है क्योंकि "duties which one would fulfil" बताएगा कि कोई क्या करने को तैयार है या क्या कर सकता है, ना कि उसे क्या करना ज़रूरी है।

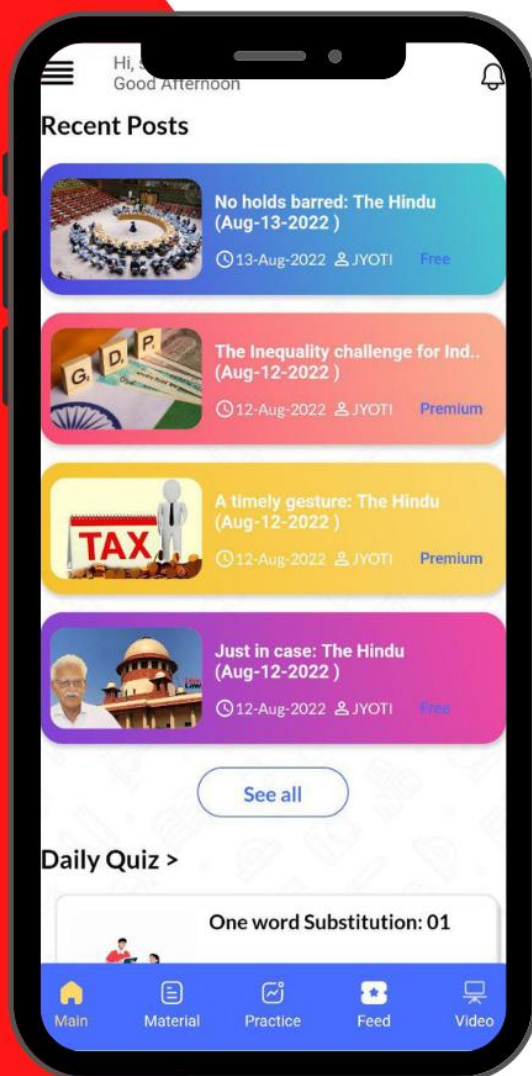
25. A) excuse

Blank (5) needs a base verb after "to," paired with "make amends for," naming a way of dealing with an offence after it has been committed. a) excuse: means to forgive or pardon an offence, matching the pairing with "make amends for," since these are the two ways an offence is settled afterwards — being forgiven by the one wronged, or the offender making up for it. b) commit: means to carry out a wrong act, violating the requirement since the pairing with "make amends for" shows the difficulty lies after the offence, in dealing with it, not in how hard the offence is to carry out. c) forgiven: is a past participle, close in meaning, but violating the requirement since "to" must be followed by a base verb ("to forgive"), and "difficult to forgiven" is ungrammatical. d) aggravate: means to make a bad situation worse, violating the requirement since the blank is paired with "make amends for," a verb of repairing, so it must also be a verb of resolving the offence, not worsening it.

Hindi:

- Blank (5) में "to" के बाद ऐसा base verb चाहिए जो "make amends for" के साथ जुड़कर किसी offence के हो जाने के बाद उससे निपटने का एक तरीका बताए। a) excuse: इसका meaning है किसी offence को forgive या pardon करना, जो "make amends for" वाले pair से match करता है, क्योंकि offence के बाद उसे settle करने के यही दो तरीके हैं — जिसके साथ गलत हुआ वो forgive करे, या गलती करने वाला उसकी भरपाई करे। b) commit: इसका meaning है कोई

गलत काम करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "make amends for" वाला pair दिखाता है कि मुश्किल offence के बाद उससे निपटने में है, offence को करने में नहीं। c) forgiven: यह past participle है, meaning करीब है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि "to" के बाद base verb चाहिए ("to forgive"), और "difficult to forgiven" grammar के हिसाब से गलत है। d) aggravate: इसका meaning है किसी बुरी स्थिति को और बिगाड़ देना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि blank "make amends for" के साथ जुड़ा है, जो सुधारने वाला verb है, इसलिए यहाँ भी offence को सुलझाने वाला verb चाहिए, उसे बिगाड़ने वाला नहीं।



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