A final surge: On Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's triumph in Brazil

Lula is the **resistance** to U.S. **imperial ambitions** in South America

At one point, it seemed almost impossible for Brazil's 80-year-old President, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, to **turn the tide** after finishing second to Flávio Bolsonaro in the first round of elections on October 4. In Brazil's history, no candidate who has finished second in the first round has gone on to win the presidential **run-off**. Most of the candidates who **dropped out** after the first round were from the right. Flávio's Liberal Party **cemented** its position in both houses of Congress, while right-wing candidates won several **provincial** elections. But Lula, a former trade unionist and organiser, who lost a finger in an accident as a teenager, was not ready to **give up**. Lula and his Workers' Party identified campaign **weaknesses**, shifted their attention to economic issues, promised growth and welfare, and **persuaded** more voters to **turn out** for Sunday's run-off. Lula won 51.7% of the vote against Flávio's 48.2%, a greater lead than his victory against Jair Bolsonaro, Flavio's father, four years ago. Over the weeks, Lula turned the right-wing's gains in the first round against it, **highlighting** the threats that a Bolsonaro victory could **pose** to democracy and civil rights. Flávio's campaign **pledge** to free his father — he is serving a 27-year **prison sentence** for attempting to **overturn** Lula's 2022 victory, and **impeach** Supreme Court judges — only **heightened** the concerns of voters outside the right wing, who **rallied** behind a familiar face.

Lula **unleashed** a social media campaign to **mobilise** younger voters. A WhatsApp channel called 'Lula's Army' with 11 million followers spread his message of continuity. He also announced plans to expand a cash payout scheme for the poor, a new **debt** relief package and entrepreneur-friendly measures. In the northeast, the Workers' Party's **stronghold**, he gained nearly three million votes and made **considerable** gains in the working-class **neighbourhoods** of big cities, including São Paulo. A relatively **stable** economic record, **marked** by growth and falling unemployment over the past three and a half years, also **lent credibility** to Lula's **appeal**. His victory **bucks** the recent trend in South America, where **Washington-aligned** right-wing and conservative forces have **gained ground**. While Lula offers **predictable** stability and social and economic **inclusiveness**, he could also be, as the President of South America's largest economy, a voice of **resistance** to Donald Trump's imperial ambitions. At the same time, Lula will have to work with a right-wing-controlled Congress to **advance** his **agenda**. He should **seek** to build legislative **consensus** while focusing on **addressing** the economic challenges of Brazil, which remains one of the most unequal major world **economies**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Surge** (noun) - rise, increase, upsurge, boost, escalation वृद्धि
2. **Triumph** (noun) - victory, success, achievement, conquest, win जीत
3. **Resistance** (noun) - opposition, defiance, hindrance, impediment, struggle प्रतिरोध
4. **Imperial ambitions** (noun) - desires or plans to extend a country's power and influence over others साम्राज्यवादी महत्वाकांक्षाएं
5. **Turn the tide** (phrase) - to reverse the course of events or change a situation completely पासा पलटना
6. **Run-off** (noun) - tiebreaker, decisive election, second round, final ballot, decider निर्णायक चुनाव
7. **Drop out** (phrasal verb) - to withdraw from a competition, race, or activity पीछे हटना
8. **Cement** (verb) - strengthen, solidify, consolidate, reinforce, establish मजबूत करना
9. **Provincial** (adjective) - regional, state, territorial, local, district क्षेत्रीय
10. **Give up** (phrasal verb) - to stop trying or to surrender हार मानना
11. **Weakness** (noun) - flaw, defect, vulnerability, shortcoming, frailty कमजोरी
12. **Persuade** (verb) - convince, coax, influence, induce, sway राजी करना
13. **Turn out** (phrasal verb) - to go somewhere in order to vote or attend an event उपस्थित होना
14. **Highlight** (verb) - emphasize, underline, stress, spotlight, accentuate उजागर करना
15. **Pose** (verb) - present, create, cause, produce, generate खड़ा करना (खतरा आदि)
16. **Pledge** (noun) - promise, vow, commitment, assurance, undertaking प्रतिज्ञा
17. **Prison sentence** (noun) - a period of time that someone is legally ordered to spend in jail as a punishment जेल की सजा
18. **Overturn** (verb) - reverse, annul, invalidate, quash, repeal पलटना
19. **Impeach** (verb) - indict, charge, accuse, arraign, prosecute महाभियोग लगाना
20. **Heighten** (verb) - intensify, increase, escalate, amplify, elevate बढ़ाना
21. **Rally** (verb) - unite, assemble, gather, muster, group एकजुट होना
22. **Unleash** (verb) - release, launch, trigger, free, unloose मुक्त करना
23. **Mobilise** (verb) - marshal, rally, organize, assemble, gather लामबंद करना
24. **Debt** (noun) - liability, obligation, due, arrears, deficit कर्ज
25. **Stronghold** (noun) - fortress, bastion, citadel, haven, redoubt गढ़
26. **Considerable** (adjective) - substantial, significant, ample, sizable, appreciable पर्याप्त
27. **Neighbourhood** (noun) - district, area, locality, vicinity, community पड़ोस

28. **Stable** (adjective) - steady, firm, secure, steadfast, constant स्थिर
29. **Mark** (verb) - characterize, distinguish, indicate, signify, denote विशेषता होना
30. **Lend credibility** (phrase) - to make something seem more believable or trustworthy विश्वसनीयता प्रदान करना
31. **Appeal** (noun) - attraction, charm, allure, draw, fascination आकर्षण
32. **Buck** (verb) - resist, oppose, defy, withstand, contradict विरोध करना
33. **Washington-aligned** (adjective) - politically supportive of or affiliated with the policies of the united states government अमेरिका समर्थित
34. **Gain ground** (phrase) - to make progress, become more popular, or achieve a stronger position प्रगति करना
35. **Predictable** (adjective) - foreseeable, expected, anticipated, reliable, certain अनुमान लगाने योग्य
36. **Inclusiveness** (noun) - integration, comprehensiveness, diversity, involvement, openness समावेशिता
37. **Resistance** (noun) - opposition, defiance, hindrance, impediment, struggle प्रतिरोध
38. **Advance** (verb) - promote, further, forward, push, progress आगे बढ़ाना
39. **Agenda** (noun) - schedule, program, plan, itinerary, timetable कार्यसूची
40. **Seek** (verb) - pursue, strive, attempt, try, endeavor प्रयास करना
41. **Consensus** (noun) - agreement, harmony, accord, unanimity, concurrence आम सहमति
42. **Address** (verb) - tackle, confront, handle, manage, approach निपटना
43. **Economy** (noun) - financial system, wealth अर्थव्यवस्था

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Historic Turnaround**: Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva achieved a historic victory by winning the presidential run-off after trailing in the first round on October 4.
2. **Precedent Broken**: Prior to this election, no candidate in Brazilian history who finished second in the first round had ever gone on to win the presidential run-off.
3. **Right-Wing Dominance**: Most candidates who dropped out after the first round were right-wing, and Flávio Bolsonaro's Liberal Party solidified its control in both houses of Congress and several provincial seats.
4. **Resilient Leadership**: Despite initial setbacks, the 80-year-old former trade unionist refused to concede and successfully pivoted his campaign strategy.
5. **Campaign Strategy Shift**: Lula and the Workers' Party addressed key campaign weaknesses by refocusing on economic growth, welfare promises, and driving voter turnout for the run-off.
6. **Decisive Margin**: Lula secured 51.7% of the vote against Flávio's 48.2%, marking a larger victory margin than his 2022 win against Jair Bolsonaro.
7. **Framing Democratic Risks**: Lula effectively used the right-wing's first-round gains against them, warning voters of the threats a Bolsonaro victory posed to democracy and civil rights.
8. **Rival's Controversial Pledges**: Flávio's promises to pardon his father—who is serving a 27-year sentence for trying to overturn the 2022 election—and to impeach Supreme Court judges alienated moderate voters.
9. **Digital Youth Mobilization**: Lula leveraged a massive social media drive, including a 11-million-follower WhatsApp channel named "Lula's Army," to engage younger voters.
10. **Economic Welfare Commitments**: Key policy promises included expanding cash payouts for low-income citizens, introducing debt relief packages, and launching entrepreneur-friendly measures.
11. **Regional & Urban Base**: Lula gained nearly three million additional votes in his strongholds in the Northeast and made significant inroads into working-class urban areas like São Paulo.
12. **Track Record Credibility**: A stable economic record featuring steady growth and falling unemployment over the past three and a half years reinforced voter trust in Lula.
13. **Counter-Trend Victory**: Lula's win bucks the recent broader regional shift across South America toward Washington-aligned conservative governments.
14. **Geopolitical Stance**: As leader of South America's largest economy, Lula represents a major voice of regional resistance against US/Donald Trump imperial ambitions.
15. **Future Governing Challenge**: To address Brazil's deep economic inequality, Lula will need to build cross-party consensus to navigate a right-wing dominated Congress.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, what specific strategy did the Workers' Party deploy to mobilize youth demographics?** [Editorial page]
   A. It pledged to eliminate national debt relief programs to fund technological infrastructure across working-class metropolitan districts like São Paulo.
   B. It operated an extensive digital network titled Lula's Army across mobile messaging platforms to disseminate themes of stability.
   C. It replaced regional party leaders throughout northeastern electoral strongholds with younger grassroots organizers from local industrial labor unions.
   D. It organized direct student protests demanding the immediate removal of conservative judges serving on the federal Supreme Court bench.
2. **What does the author convey by noting that "Lula turned the right-wing's gains in the first round against it"?**
   A. Lula persuaded conservative lawmakers to defect from their party organizations and endorse the incumbent's proposed economic welfare expansion.
   B. Lula challenged the legality of preliminary balloting results in provincial districts where right-wing candidates secured substantial legislative majorities.
   C. Lula framed conservative legislative and regional victories as grave structural threats to democratic norms and constitutional protections.
   D. Lula adopted conservative market-deregulation proposals to erode the business community's financial support for the opposing presidential candidate.
3. **In the context of the sentence below, the word "BUCKS" most nearly means:**
   "His victory bucks the recent trend in South America, where Washington-aligned right-wing and conservative forces have gained ground."
   A. Resists
   B. Affirms
   C. Finances
   D. Mirrors
4. **Identify the correct indirect speech transformation of the sentence taken directly from the passage:**
   The correspondent stated, "The Workers' Party identified campaign weaknesses, shifted attention to economic issues, and persuaded more voters to turn out."
   A. The correspondent stated that the Workers' Party identified campaign weaknesses, shifted attention to economic issues, and persuaded more voters to turn out.
   B. The correspondent stated that the Workers' Party has identified campaign weaknesses, shifted attention to economic issues, and persuaded more voters to turn out.
   C. The correspondent stated that the Workers' Party had identified campaign weaknesses, had shifted attention to economic issues, and would persuade more voters to turn out.
   D. The correspondent stated that the Workers' Party had identified campaign weaknesses, shifted attention to economic issues, and persuaded more voters to turn out.
5. **Which of the following statements best captures the central theme of the passage?**
   A. Lula's historic re-election defies right-wing momentum, but governing demands consensus-building amid deep economic inequality.

B. Conservative dominance across both houses of Congress has rendered progressive executive governance entirely impossible in contemporary Brazil.
C. The systematic expansion of cash transfer programs represents the sole viable mechanism for dismantling historical wealth disparity.
D. Judicial controversies surrounding former heads of state have permanently discredited conservative political movements across South American nations.

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. Each part contains strictly one sentence, taken verbatim from the text without any alteration or omission. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

S1. It's a very modern phenomenon, the nuisance of people on public transport using their phones for flagrantly loud things – conference calls, TV shows, music – without headphones.
A. And crucially, will the fines work?
B. So why does Andy Burnham's campaign, "Share the carriage, not the noise," introducing fines of up to £100 for miscreants, feel so nostalgic?
C. Burnham is on to something, because it is insufferable.
D. I remember a time when the most annoying thing you could do with a phone was play a game with an irritating beep; a time when having a loud conversation was so verboten that comedians could get whole careers out of it.
S6. I could lose hours debating the finer points of whether it's worse to listen to an episode of Paw Patrol, a crux point in a Pretty Little Liars plot, some really mid-80s disco or a high-level discussion about marketing strategy

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

7. **Direction: Rearrange the following five sentences (A, B, C, D, and E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent paragraph. Each part contains strictly one sentence, taken verbatim from the text without any alteration or omission.**

A. The youngest child of Eliasz (Eduard) Luxemburg and Line Löwenstein, Rosa was born in Zamosc, a small town in Russian-occupied Poland (present-day Poland).
B. After contracting a hip disease at a young age, Rosa was bedridden for close to a year.
C. Born in 1871, this Polish-German revolutionary played a key role in founding the Polish Social Democratic Party.
D. Her mother, who read German and Polish classics aloud, helped her foster a love for literature from a young age.
E. We are talking about Rozalia Luksenburg, aka Rosa Luxemburg, and this is her story.

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

8. **Choose the alternative which gives the correct meaning of the given idiom or phrase.Upset the apple cart**
   A. To knock over a heavy piece of furniture
   B. To change your mind at the last minute
   C. To transport goods in an unstable vehicle
   D. To ruin a carefully planned arrangement
9. **Choose the most appropriate antonym of the underlined word.**
   The military operation was **aborted** due to the sudden change in weather.
   A. Successful
   B. Failed
   C. Vain
   D. Futile
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
    Accumulate
    A. Dissipate
    B. Underscore
    C. Calibrate
    D. Deploy
11. **Select the alternative that can be used as a one-word substitute for the highlighted group of words.**
    The crowd accused the speaker of **speaking disrespectfully about sacred things** online.
    A. Polygamy
    B. Autocracy
    C. Democracy
    D. Blasphemy
12. **Identify the word that is not correctly spelled.**
    A. Aberration
    B. Discrepancy
    C. Survellance
    D. Insurmountable
13. **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
    "They have discussed the issue already."
    A. The issue was discussed by them.
    B. The issue has been discussed already by them.
    C. The issue discusses by them.
    D. The issue had been discussed.
14. **Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Direct Speech.**
    He asked whether the results would be declared before the weekend.
    A. He said, "Would the results be declared before the weekend?"
    B. He said, "Will the results be declared before the weekend?"
    C. He asked, "The results will be declared before the weekend?"
    D. He asked, "If the results will be declared before the weekend?"
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The workers agitated _____ better working conditions.

A. at
B. by
C. for
D. to

16. **Select the correct option:**
Nothing short of a paradigm shift will ___ the entrenched bureaucratic inertia.
A. persuade
B. dislodge
C. dissuasion
D. disillusion

17. **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error.**
Neither Ramesh nor his friends is willing to join.
A. is willing to join
B. No error
C. nor his friends
D. Neither Ramesh

18. **The sentence given below is divided into four segments labelled P, Q, R, and S. Read the sentence carefully to determine which segment contains a grammatical, syntactic, or idiomatic error. Select the letter corresponding to that specific segment as your answer. (Note: Every sentence contains exactly one error. Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)**
(P) Advised by her digital marketing agent not to clap back the toxic comments / (Q) on her streaming channel, the popular gaming influencer / (R) chose instead to ignore the online trolls / (S) and focus entirely on her upcoming charity livestream event.
A. P
B. Q
C. R
D. S

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Sycophant
A. Flatterer
B. Mammoth
C. Killer
D. Psycho

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Abandon
A. Construct
B. Relinquish
C. Cherish
D. Toleration

Directions: Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the options given below.
I wasn't (A)___ Pulitzer winner Colson Whitehead's latest, Cool Machine, is a collection of three novellas. This fact has been mentioned on the back cover, but the font is small and life is

short and I'd proceeded straight (B)___ the text. I read the first novella wondering why things seem to be tying up way too early, given that 200-odd pages remain. Then it (C)___ me. Oh my! Three cookies.

The 'Cool Machine' in Whitehead's book is 1980s New York City. Each novella is centred around a different MacGuffin — the first involves Jesse Owens' "Hitler Olympics" gold medal; the second is a mask, made by the Fang people of Gabon; and the third has the hero's nephew, who's gotten mixed up in a mob killing.

All three stories prominently feature Ray Carney, a furniture dealer with a side business as a (D)___ for stolen goods. Ray has a happy marriage; he is principled, genial, observant, and financially comfortable. But as Kant pointed out, the human (E)___ is fundamentally crooked. Some men drink, others write, and some, like Carney, are drawn to crime. Ray outsources the occasional physical violence to Pepper, an old beat-up and ever stoic associate.

Pepper is more than an associate; he is the lead in the second novella. Pepper is African-American, as are Ray and most of the other key characters. The 'African-American' aspect is important to Whitehead's work. However, though it is put to good use, I don't feel the racial aspect is particularly essential. The stories could be adapted to be about a Jewish furniture dealer or a Russian or an Italian or some other resilient ethnic group, marginal enough to have a grudge and ballsy enough to do something about it.

21. **Choose the grammatically correct option to fill in the blank (A).**
    A. unaware
    B. awareness
    C. aware
    D. aware
22. **Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank (B).**
    A. from
    B. against
    C. to
    D. on
23. **Fill in the blank (C) with the correct word to complete the idiomatic expression.**
    A. strikes
    B. occurs
    C. dawns
    D. eludes
24. **Fill in the blank (D) with the word that means "a person who deals in stolen goods."**
    A. custodian
    B. pawnbroker
    C. fence
    D. informant
25. **Fill in the blank (E) with the word that completes Kant's well-known metaphor about human nature**
    A. fibre
    B. timber
    C. mettle
    D. clay

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **It operated an extensive digital network titled Lula's Army across mobile messaging platforms to disseminate themes of stability**.
   passage: "Lula unleashed a social media campaign to mobilise younger voters. A WhatsApp channel called 'Lula's Army' with 11 million followers spread his message of continuity."---
   "Mobilise" means to get people active and ready to vote. The passage says Lula used a social media campaign to reach younger voters, mainly through a WhatsApp channel called "Lula's Army" with 11 million followers. This channel spread his message of continuity, which means stability. Option B says the same thing, so it is correct.
   - Option A: Incorrect. The option says the party pledged to eliminate debt relief programmes to fund technology in working-class districts, but the passage says Lula "announced... a new debt relief package," so he added debt relief and did not remove it, hence incorrect.
   - Option C: Incorrect. The option says the party replaced regional leaders in the northeast with younger union organisers, but the passage says the northeast is the party's stronghold where Lula gained nearly three million votes, and it never mentions replacing any leaders, hence incorrect.
   - Option D: Incorrect. The option says the party organised student protests to remove conservative Supreme Court judges, but the passage says it was Flávio's campaign that pledged to impeach Supreme Court judges, and it never mentions student protests by the Workers' Party, hence incorrect.
2. C) **Lula framed conservative legislative and regional victories as grave structural threats to democratic norms and constitutional protections**.
   passage: "Over the weeks, Lula turned the right-wing's gains in the first round against it, highlighting the threats that a Bolsonaro victory could pose to democracy and civil rights."---
   The right-wing did well in round one, winning seats in Congress and in provincial elections. Lula used this success against them. He told voters that if the right won everything, democracy and civil rights could be in danger. This made voters outside the right wing come out and support him. Option C says the same thing, so it is correct.
   - Option A: Incorrect. The option says Lula persuaded conservative lawmakers to leave their parties and support his welfare plans, but the passage says he warned voters about the threats to democracy and civil rights, and it never mentions any lawmakers defecting, hence incorrect.
   - Option B: Incorrect. The option says Lula challenged the legality of the first-round results in provinces, but the passage says he turned the right's gains against it by highlighting threats to democracy, and it never mentions any legal challenge, hence incorrect.
   - Option D: Incorrect. The option says Lula adopted conservative market-deregulation ideas to weaken business support for his rival, but the passage says he shifted to

economic issues, promising growth, welfare, debt relief and entrepreneur-friendly measures, and it never mentions deregulation or taking away business support, hence incorrect.

3. A) **Resists**
   passage: “His victory bucks the recent trend in South America, where Washington-aligned right-wing and conservative forces have gained ground.”--“Bucks” here means goes against or refuses to follow. The trend in South America is that right-wing forces are gaining ground, but Lula’s victory goes the other way. So his win resists the trend. “Resists” means the same, so it is correct.
   - Option B: Incorrect. The option says “affirms,” meaning supports or confirms, but the passage says Lula’s victory goes against the right-wing trend, so it does not support it, hence incorrect.
   - Option C: Incorrect. The option says “finances,” meaning provides money for, but the passage says nothing about Lula’s victory paying for the trend. “Bucks” is used here as a verb meaning to go against, hence incorrect.
   - Option D: Incorrect. The option says “mirrors,” meaning copies or reflects, but the passage says Lula’s win is different from the right-wing trend, so it does not copy it, hence incorrect.
4. D) **The correspondent stated that the Workers' Party had identified campaign weaknesses, shifted attention to economic issues, and persuaded more voters to turn out.**
   To transform a sentence from direct to indirect speech when the reporting verb is in the past tense (in this case, "stated"), we follow the rule of tense backshifting:
   Identify the original tense: The verbs in the direct speech ("identified," "shifted," "persuaded") are all in the Past Simple tense.
   Apply the backshift rule: In indirect speech, the Past Simple typically shifts to the Past Perfect (had + past participle). "identified" becomes "had identified" "shifted" becomes "had shifted" (or simply "shifted" if governed by the initial "had") "persuaded" becomes "had persuaded"
   - Option D correctly changes the first verb to the past perfect ("had identified"), which sets the tense for the rest of the actions in that sequence.
   - Option A: The option says the verbs stay in simple past (“identified, shifted, persuaded”), but the reporting verb “stated” is past, so the verbs must move back to past perfect, hence incorrect.
   - Option B: It uses the Present Perfect ("has identified"), which is incorrect when the reporting verb is in the past.
   - Option C: It introduces "would persuade," which changes the meaning. "Would" is the past form of "will," but the original sentence used the past tense "persuaded" (meaning the action already happened), not a future intention.
5. A) **Lula's historic re-election defies right-wing momentum, but governing demands consensus-building amid deep economic inequality**.
   passage: “His victory bucks the recent trend in South America, where Washington-aligned right-wing and conservative forces have gained ground... At the same time, Lula will have to work with a right-wing-controlled Congress to advance his agenda. He should seek to build legislative consensus while focusing on addressing the economic challenges of Brazil, which remains one of the most unequal major world economies.”---The passage first explains how

Lula came back from second place in round one and won the run-off, going against the right-wing trend in South America. It then ends with a warning: he must work with a Congress controlled by the right and fix Brazil's deep inequality. The first option says exactly these two things, so it is correct.

- Option B: Incorrect. The option says conservative control of Congress makes progressive governance entirely impossible, but the passage says Lula "will have to work with" this Congress and "should seek to build legislative consensus," which means governing is difficult, not impossible, hence incorrect.
- Option C: Incorrect. The option says expanding cash transfers is the only workable way to end wealth inequality, but the passage mentions the cash payout scheme only as one campaign promise, and it never calls it the sole solution, hence incorrect.
- Option 4: Incorrect. The option says court controversies around former leaders have permanently discredited conservative movements, but the passage says the right cemented its position in Congress and won provincial elections, and Flávio still won 48.2% of the vote, so the right is not discredited, hence incorrect.

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

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence D S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा और S1-D का सीधा कंट्रास्ट पेयर बनाएगा। S1 में आधुनिक समय में बिना हेडफ़ोन के सार्वजनिक परिवहन में लाउड फ़ोन इस्तेमाल करने की समस्या बताई गई है; Sentence D अतीत की याद दिलाते हुए तुलना करता है कि एक समय फ़ोन पर सबसे परेशान करने वाली चीज़ केवल बीप की आवाज़ वाला गेम हुआ करती थी।
- Sentence B Sentence D को फॉलो करेगा। अतीत की इस याद के बाद Sentence B कनेक्टर "So" और शब्द "nostalgic" के ज़रिए सीधे जुड़ता है और एंडी बर्नहैम के अभियान ("Share the carriage, not the noise") और £100 तक के जुर्माने का उल्लेख करता है।
- Sentence A Sentence B के ठीक बाद आएगा और B-A का mandatory pair बनाएगा। Sentence B में पूछे गए पहले सवाल के बाद Sentence A कंजंक्शन "And" के साथ दूसरा अहम सवाल जोड़ता है—"And crucially, will the fines work?"
- Sentence C Sentence A के बाद आएगा। पूछे गए सवालों के बाद लेखक अपना व्यक्तिगत दृष्टिकोण रखता है—"Burnham is on to something, because it is insufferable." इसके बाद S6 ("I could lose hours debating...") उसी "insufferable" पहलू को आगे बढ़ाते हुए विभिन्न असहनीय ध्वनियों (Paw Patrol, 80s disco, marketing strategy) की तुलना के साथ गद्यांश को पूरा करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence D directly follows S1, providing a sharp chronological contrast to the "modern phenomenon" by recalling an era when the worst mobile disturbance was merely a beeping game or a frowned-upon voice call.

- Sentence B follows Sentence D logically, using the connective transition "So" and picking up the theme of nostalgia ("feel so nostalgic?") to introduce Andy Burnham's anti-noise campaign and the proposed £100 fines.
- Sentence A forms an essential question pair with Sentence B (B-A), employing the coordinating conjunction "And" to raise a second, pragmatic question about whether these fines will actually prove effective.
- Sentence C directly follows Sentence A, responding to the preceding rhetorical questions with the author's own emphatic affirmation—acknowledging that Burnham is tackling a genuinely insufferable issue. Finally, S6 expands on that intolerable nature by detailing the absurd variety of inescapable public audio intrusions.

7. C) **C-E-A-D-B**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence C पैराग्राफ की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह एक परिचयात्मक हुक प्रस्तुत करता है—1871 में जन्मी पोलिश-जर्मन क्रांतिकारी जिसने पोलिश सोशल डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी की स्थापना में अहम भूमिका निभाई।
- Sentence E Sentence C के ठीक बाद आएगा और C-E का सीधा संबंध बनाएगा। Sentence C में जिस अनाम क्रांतिकारी का ज़िक्र हुआ था, Sentence E उसका नाम उजागर करता है—"We are talking about Rozalia Luksenburg, aka Rosa Luxemburg, and this is her story."
- Sentence A Sentence E को फॉलो करेगा। नाम और जीवन-कहानी की शुरुआत के बाद Sentence A उनके जन्म और परिवार का विवरण देता है—माता-पिता के नाम और रूसी-कब्जे वाले पोलैंड के ज़ामोस शहर में उनका जन्म।
- Sentence D Sentence A के ठीक बाद आएगा और A-D का पेयर बनाएगा। परिवार के परिचय के बाद Sentence D उनकी माँ द्वारा जर्मन और पोलिश क्लासिक्स पढ़कर सुनाने और उनमें साहित्य के प्रति प्रेम जगाने की बात करता है।
- Sentence B Sentence D के बाद आकर बचपन के अगले पड़ाव का वर्णन करता है कि कम उम्र में कूल्हे की बीमारी के कारण वे लगभग एक साल तक बिस्तर पर रहीं।

English Explanation:

- Sentence C acts as the opening topic sentence, framing a compelling biographical hook about a 1871-born Polish-German revolutionary instrumental in founding the Polish Social Democratic Party.
- Sentence E directly follows Sentence C to resolve the introductory subject (C-E), formally naming her as Rozalia Luksenburg (Rosa Luxemburg) and declaring the start of her life story.
- Sentence A follows Sentence E, moving chronologically to her origin—identifying her parents and her birthplace in Zamosc, Russian-occupied Poland.
- Sentence D forms an essential link with Sentence A (A-D), expanding on her domestic upbringing by highlighting her mother's influence in reading classics aloud to cultivate an early love for literature.

- Sentence B logically completes this five-part biographical sequence by detailing a pivotal early-life hardship—contracting a hip ailment that left her bedridden for nearly a year.

8. D) **Upset the apple cart** (idiom) – To ruin a carefully planned arrangement बनी-बनाई योजना बिगाड़ देना
9. A) **Aborted** (adjective) – ended or cancelled before completion. अधूरा छोड़ा गया/रद्द
   Antonym: **Successful** (adjective) – achieving the desired aim, completed. सफल
   - **Failed** (adjective) – unsuccessful. असफल
   - **Vain** (adjective) – producing no result. व्यर्थ
   - **Futile** (adjective) – pointless, useless. निरर्थक
10. A) **Accumulate** (verb) – gather, collect, amass, hoard, compile. (संचित करना / जमा करना)
    Antonym: **Dissipate** (verb) – to waste or squander (money, energy, or resources). (गँवाना / नष्ट करना / बिखेर देना)
    - **Underscore** (verb) – to emphasize or highlight. (रेखांकित करना)
    - **Calibrate** (verb) – to adjust or tune precisely. (मापना / समायोजित करना)
    - **Deploy** (verb) – to move troops or resources into position for military action. (तैनात करना)
11. D) **Blasphemy** (noun) – The act of speaking disrespectfully about God or sacred things. ईशनिंदा
    - **Polygamy** (noun) – The practice of having more than one wife or husband at the same time. बहुविवाह
    - **Autocracy** (noun) – A system of government by one person with absolute power. निरंकुश शासन
    - **Democracy** (noun) – A system of government by the whole population through elected representatives. लोकतंत्र
12. C) The correct spelling is '**Surveillance'** which means "close observation, especially of a suspected person or group" निगरानी, पर्यवेक्षण.
13. B) **The issue has been discussed already by them.**
    Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए Active sentence का Object, Passive sentence का Subject बन जाता है। यहाँ "the issue" Object है, जो Passive में Subject बन गया। Verb "have discussed" Present Perfect Tense में है, इसलिए Passive Voice में यह "has been discussed" बनेगा। साथ ही "already" का प्रयोग sentence में यथावत रहेगा। अतः सही उत्तर होगा — "The issue has been discussed already by them."
    - To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. Here, "the issue" is the object, which becomes the subject in Passive Voice. The verb "have discussed" is in the Present Perfect Tense, so it changes into "has been discussed" in Passive Voice. The word "already" remains unchanged in the sentence. Therefore, the correct answer is — "The issue has been discussed already by them."

14. B) Indirect Speech के 'asked whether' को Direct Speech में बदलते समय 'whether' हटाकर वाक्य को प्रश्नवाचक (helping verb से शुरू) बनाया जाता है। 'would be declared' → 'will be declared' हो जाता है। सही उत्तर: He said, "Will the results be declared before the weekend?" Option A में 'would' नहीं बदला, C साधारण कथन है और D में 'If' गलत है।
    - To change 'asked whether' into direct speech, 'whether' is removed and the sentence becomes a question beginning with the helping verb. 'would be declared' → 'will be declared'. Hence: He said, "Will the results be declared before the weekend?" Option A keeps 'would', C is a statement, and D wrongly keeps 'If'.
15. C) **'For'** का use होगा क्योंकि "agitate for" एक correct phrasal expression है, जिसका अर्थ होता है किसी मांग या उद्देश्य के समर्थन में आंदोलन करना या जोर देना। Sentence में workers बेहतर working conditions की मांग कर रहे हैं, इसलिए 'for' यहाँ सही preposition है। जबकि 'At', 'By', और 'To' का प्रयोग "agitated" के साथ इस context में grammatical और meaningful नहीं है।
    - 'For' will be used because "agitate for" is a correct expression meaning to strongly demand or campaign in support of something. In the sentence, the workers are demanding better working conditions, so 'for' fits perfectly. Whereas, 'At', 'By', and 'To' are not grammatically or contextually suitable with "agitated" here.
16. B) **Dislodge'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence उस गहराई से जमी हुई नौकरशाही की जड़ता (bureaucratic inertia) को हटाने की बात कर रहा है। "Nothing short of a paradigm shift will dislodge the entrenched bureaucratic inertia" का अर्थ है कि केवल एक बड़े परिवर्तन से ही यह जड़ता हटाई जा सकती है। इसलिए, "dislodge" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।
    'Dislodge' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is referring to removing the deeply rooted bureaucratic inertia. The phrase "Nothing short of a paradigm shift will dislodge the entrenched bureaucratic inertia" means that only a major change can shake off this inertia. Thus, "dislodge" would be the most appropriate choice.
17. A) 'is willing to join' के बदले **'are willing to join'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Neither...nor' construction में verb उस subject से agree करती है जो 'nor' के बाद आता है। यहाँ 'his friends' (plural) 'nor' के बाद है, इसलिए plural verb 'are' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे —
    Neither Ramesh nor his friends are willing to join.
    - 'are willing to join' should be used because in 'Neither...nor' constructions, the verb agrees with the subject closer to it (proximity rule). Since 'his friends' (plural) comes after 'nor', the verb must be plural: 'are'.
18. A) Part (P): 'clap back the toxic comments' के बदले 'clap back at the toxic comments' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि phrasal verb 'clap back' (किसी आलोचना का तीखा जवाब देना) के साथ preposition 'at' आता है; जैसे —
    She clapped back at the trolls with a witty reply.
    - 'clap back at' will be used instead of 'clap back' because the phrasal verb 'clap back' (to respond sharply to criticism) is followed by the preposition 'at'. Parts Q, R and S are grammatically correct.
19. A) **Sycophant** (noun) – A person who acts obsequiously toward someone important in order to gain advantage, often referred to as a "yes-man", bootlicker, or brown-noser. चापलूस

Flatterer (noun) – Someone who praises others (often insincerely) to gain their favor or advantage. चापलूस **Mammoth** (noun) – A large extinct elephant, often also used to describe something very large in size. विशाल

a. **Killer** (noun) – A person or thing that kills, particularly a person who has killed another. हत्यारा
b. **Psycho** (noun) – Short for psychopath; a person suffering from chronic mental disorder with abnormal or violent social behavior.मनोरोगी

20. B) **Abandon** (verb) – To give up completely, to desert or leave without intending to return, forsake. त्यागना

Synonym: Relinquish (verb) – To voluntarily cease to keep or claim; to give up. त्यागना

a. Construct (verb) – To build or make by putting together parts, formulate. बनाना
b. **Cherish** (verb) – To hold or treat as dear; to feel love for; to care for tenderly. प्यार करना; पालना
c. **Toleration** (noun) – The act of allowing something that is not actually approved; forbearance. सहिष्णुता

21. D) **aware**

Blank (A) needs a word that can follow "wasn't" and take the whole clause that comes next — "Colson Whitehead's latest… is a collection of three novellas" — with "that" left out. a) unaware: is grammatical, but violates the requirement since "I wasn't unaware" means "I knew," while the writer clearly did not — the realisation only comes later: "Oh my! Three cookies." b) awareness: is a noun, violating the requirement since "I wasn't awareness" is ungrammatical; the slot after "wasn't" needs an adjective. c) aware of: is followed by a noun or an -ing form ("aware of the back cover"), violating the requirement since a full clause with its own verb, "is a collection," cannot follow "of." d) aware: means knowing about something and can take a clause directly, matching "I wasn't aware (that) … Cool Machine is a collection of three novellas."

Hindi:

Blank (A) में ऐसा word चाहिए जो "wasn't" के बाद आए और आगे के पूरे clause — "Colson Whitehead's latest… is a collection of three novellas" — को सीधे ले सके, जहाँ "that" हटा दिया गया है। a) unaware: यह grammatical है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि "I wasn't unaware" का मतलब है "मुझे पता था," जबकि लेखक को साफ-साफ पता नहीं था — समझ तो बाद में आती है: "Oh my! Three cookies।" b) awareness: यह noun है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "I wasn't awareness" grammar के हिसाब से गलत है; "wasn't" के बाद adjective चाहिए। c) aware of: इसके बाद noun या -ing form आता है ("aware of the back cover"), जो violate करता है क्योंकि "of" के बाद "is a collection" जैसे अपने verb वाला पूरा clause नहीं आ सकता। d) aware: इसका meaning है किसी बात की जानकारी होना, और यह clause को सीधे ले सकता है, जो "I wasn't aware (that) … Cool Machine is a collection of three novellas" से match करता है।

22. C) **to**

Blank (B) needs the preposition that pairs with "proceed" to mean "move on to," since the writer skipped the back cover and went "straight" to the main text. a) from: forms "proceed

from," meaning start from or arise out of something, violating the requirement since it points the opposite way — away from the text rather than to it. b) against: forms "proceed against," meaning take legal action against someone, violating the requirement since the writer is reading a book, not suing it. c) to: forms "proceed to," meaning go on to a place or the next stage, matching the writer heading straight to the novellas. d) on: appears in phrases like "proceed on foot" or "proceed on the assumption," violating the requirement since "proceeded straight on the text" names no movement towards the text.

Hindi:

Blank (B) में वो preposition चाहिए जो "proceed" के साथ मिलकर "आगे बढ़कर किसी चीज़ तक जाना" का meaning दे, क्योंकि लेखक back cover छोड़कर "straight" main text पर पहुँच गया। a) from: यह "proceed from" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है किसी चीज़ से शुरू होना या निकलना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह उल्टी direction बताता है — text से दूर, text की ओर नहीं। b) against: यह "proceed against" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है किसी के against legal action लेना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि लेखक book पढ़ रहा है, उस पर case नहीं कर रहा। c) to: यह "proceed to" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है किसी जगह या अगले stage तक जाना, जो सीधे novellas पढ़ने लगे लेखक से match करता है। d) on: यह "proceed on foot" या "proceed on the assumption" जैसे phrases में आता है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "proceeded straight on the text" text की ओर जाने को नहीं बताता।

23. A) **strikes**

Blank (C) needs the verb that completes "Then it ___ me," an expression meaning "I suddenly realise," since the writer abruptly understands that the book holds three separate stories — "Oh my! Three cookies." a) strikes: forms "it strikes me," meaning a thought suddenly comes to one's mind, matching the writer's sudden realisation. b) occurs: has the right meaning, but violates the requirement since it needs "to," as in "Then it occurs to me." c) dawns: also has the right meaning, but violates the requirement since it needs "on," as in "Then it dawns on me." d) eludes: means escapes one's understanding or memory, violating the requirement since it is the opposite of the realisation that follows.

Hindi:

Blank (C) में ऐसा verb चाहिए जो "Then it ___ me" को पूरा करे, जिसका meaning है "अचानक समझ आना," क्योंकि लेखक को अचानक समझ आता है कि book में तीन अलग कहानियाँ हैं — "Oh my! Three cookies।" a) strikes: यह "it strikes me" बनाता है, जिसका meaning है कोई बात अचानक mind में आना, जो लेखक की अचानक हुई realisation से match करता है। b) occurs: इसका meaning सही है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि इसके साथ "to" चाहिए, जैसे "Then it occurs to me।" c) dawns: इसका meaning भी सही है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि इसके साथ "on" चाहिए, जैसे "Then it dawns on me।" d) eludes: इसका meaning है समझ या याद से बच निकलना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह आगे आने वाली realisation का उल्टा है।

24. C) **fence**

Blank (D) needs a noun meaning "a person who deals in stolen goods," since Ray Carney's side business is "as a ___ for stolen goods." a) custodian: means a person who guards or looks after property, violating the requirement since a guardian protects goods instead of selling stolen ones. b) pawnbroker: means someone who lends money against items left as security, which sounds close to dealing in goods, but violates the requirement since it is a lawful trade, not the handling of stolen property. c) fence: in crime slang, means a person who buys stolen goods and sells them on, matching Ray's shady side business. d) informant: means someone who gives information to the police, violating the requirement since it is the opposite side of crime – an informant exposes criminals rather than trading with them.

Hindi:

Blank (D) में ऐसा noun चाहिए जिसका meaning हो "चोरी की चीज़ें खरीदने-बेचने वाला," क्योंकि Ray Carney का side business है "as a ___ for stolen goods।" a) custodian: इसका meaning है property की रखवाली या देखभाल करने वाला, जो violate करता है क्योंकि रखवाला चीज़ों को बचाता है, चोरी की चीज़ें बेचता नहीं। b) pawnbroker: इसका meaning है ऐसा व्यक्ति जो गिरवी रखी चीज़ों के बदले पैसे उधार देता है, जो goods के लेन-देन जैसा लगता है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि यह legal काम है, चोरी की चीज़ों का धंधा नहीं। c) fence: crime की slang में इसका meaning है चोरी की चीज़ें खरीदकर आगे बेचने वाला, जो Ray के छिपे हुए side business से match करता है। d) informant: इसका meaning है police को जानकारी देने वाला, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह crime का उल्टा पक्ष है – informant criminals को पकड़वाता है, उनके साथ trade नहीं करता।

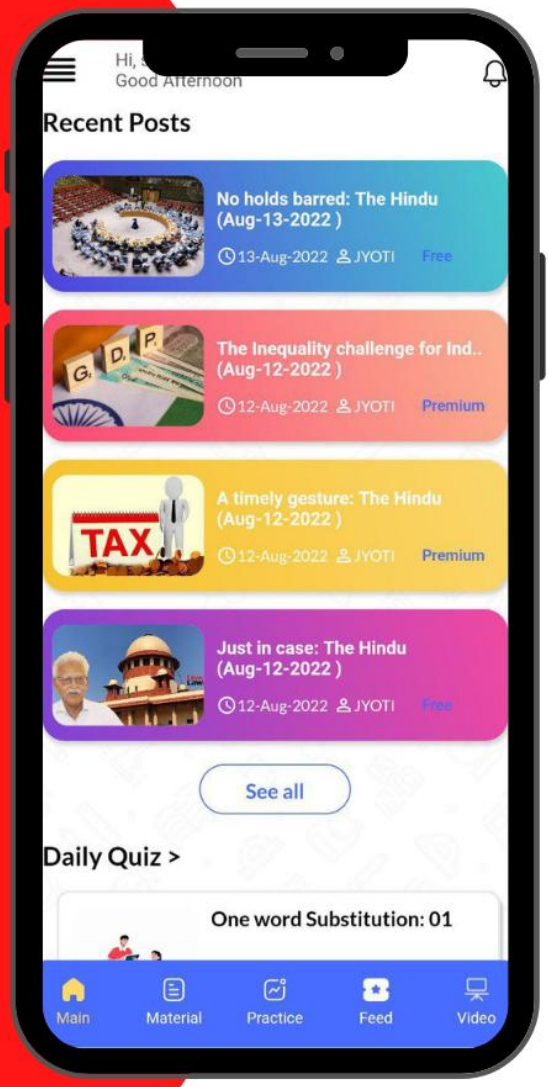
25. B) **timber**

Blank (E) needs the word from Kant's famous image of human nature — "out of the crooked timber of humanity, no straight thing was ever made" — which the writer echoes to explain why a decent man like Ray is drawn to crime. a) fibre: suggests "moral fibre," meaning strength of character, but violates the requirement since it describes inner strength, not a crooked shape, and does not complete Kant's metaphor. b) timber: means wood used for building, which can grow crooked, matching Kant's metaphor that people, like warped wood, are never perfectly straight. c) mettle: means courage and strength of spirit, as in "test one's mettle," which concerns character, but violates the requirement since it is not Kant's image, and courage is not something described as "crooked." d) clay: recalls the idea of humans shaped from clay, and "feet of clay," but violates the requirement since clay is shapeless until moulded and is not Kant's word.

Hindi:

Blank (E) में Kant के human nature वाले famous image का word चाहिए — "out of the crooked timber of humanity, no straight thing was ever made" — जिसे लेखक यह समझाने के लिए use करता है कि Ray जैसा अच्छा person भी crime की ओर क्यों खिंचता है। a) fibre: यह "moral fibre" यानी character की strength की याद दिलाता है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि यह अंदर की strength बताता है, टेढ़ी shape नहीं, और Kant का metaphor पूरा नहीं करता। b) timber: इसका meaning है building में लगने वाली लकड़ी, जो टेढ़ी उग सकती है, जो Kant के उस metaphor से match करता है कि लोग टेढ़ी लकड़ी की तरह कभी पूरी तरह सीधे नहीं होते। c)

mettle: इसका meaning है courage और मन की strength, जैसे "test one's mettle," जो character से जुड़ा है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि यह Kant का image नहीं है, और courage को "crooked" नहीं कहा जाता। d) clay: यह humans के मिट्टी से बनने और "feet of clay" वाले idea की याद दिलाता है, पर violate करता है क्योंकि मिट्टी shape दिए जाने तक shapeless होती है और यह Kant का word नहीं है।



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