

Intense engagement

India can work with Germany to bring **G-20** partners together for global **unity**

German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock's **visit** to India and **talks** with External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar **have set the stage for** a more updated bilateral relationship. The two sides signed an agreement on **mobility** and **migration** that boosts travel for students, researchers and investors and businesses, and the meeting was **preceded** by Germany's agreement to fund **renewable energy** projects worth a billion Euros. The year 2022 has seen intense high-level engagement, as Prime Minister Narendra Modi made two visits to Germany — for the India-Germany **Inter-Governmental** Consultations with Chancellor Olaf Scholz in Berlin and the **G-7 outreach summit** in Bavaria. The leaders also met at the G-20 summit in Bali. In 2023, Mr. Scholz is expected to be in Delhi, in **spring**, and again in September for the G-20 summit in India. On the **multilateral** stage, **Ms. Baerbock**, a leader of the German **Alliance 90/Green** party, **made countering** climate change an important issue where New Delhi and Berlin can **cooperate** at the G-20 under India's **presidency**. Mr. Jaishankar spoke of the need to keep **pushing** for UN Security Council reform, where India and Germany have been part of the 'G-4' grouping since 2005. Ms. Baerbock also walked back previous **controversial** comments **calling for** the "United Nations track" to **resolve** the Kashmir dispute; she told The Hindu ahead of her visit that she believes Kashmir is a "**bilateral** dispute" to be resolved between India and Pakistan only.

The **substance** of the relationship **will** be tested in continuing **differences** over the war in Ukraine. Mr. Jaishankar's **line** to journalists was that India's imports of Russian oil, a national **interest necessity**, remain a **fraction** of the **fossil fuels** Europe continues to buy. While this may be correct, it is also true that the European Union countries have cut all other links with Moscow, and **falling** fuel imports are likely to drop further once the December 5 launch of the "oil price **cap**" for **seaborne** imports **kicks in**. **On the other hand**, India's imports of Russian oil have **soared** to a **whopping 21-fold** increase, making Russia India's biggest supplier. Writing in the Foreign Affairs Journal, Chancellor Scholz said that the world was facing an "**epochal, tectonic shift**", using the term *Zeitenwende* or "turning point" to describe the **geopolitical transition post** Russia's war in Ukraine, and **accused** Russian President Vladimir Putin of "**shattering**" an international peace **architecture**. For India, which **inherits** the G-20 presidency in the year of this *Zeitenwende*, it will be necessary to work more closely with Germany to **bring all western partners on board** with Mr. Modi's plans to **forge** "global unity", without **letting** the deep **divisions** with Russia **derail consensus** on important tasks such as fighting climate change, **inequality, poverty** and the **digital divide**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Intense** (adjective) – forceful, extreme, passionate, severe तीव्र
2. **Engagement** (noun) – participation, taking part, involvement. सह-भागिता
3. **G-20** (noun) – an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union (EU).
4. **Unity** (noun) – union, accord, solidarity, integrity एकता
5. **Set the stage for** (phrase) – prepare the conditions for (the occurrence or beginning of something). की स्थिति पैदा करना
6. **Mobility** (noun) – the ability to move from one place to another or travel easily एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाने का सामर्थ्य
7. **Migration** (noun) – movement from one part of something to another. स्थानान्तरण
8. **Precede** (verb) – Come before (something) in time. पूर्व में होना
9. **Renewable energy** (noun) – energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power.
10. **Inter-governmental** (adjective) – relating to or conducted between two or more governments.
11. **G-7** (noun) – an informal grouping of seven of the world's advanced economies, including Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as the European Union
12. **Outreach** (noun) – the process of an organization building relationships with people in order to advise them, for example about health or financial problems
13. **Summit** (noun) – conference, meeting शिखर सम्मेलन
14. **Spring** (noun) – the season after winter and before summer
15. **Multilateral** (adjective) – Agreed upon or participated in by three or more parties, especially the governments of different countries. बहुपक्षीय
16. **Alliance** (noun) – association, coalition, union, treaty, pact गठबंधन
17. **Counter** (verb) – oppose, contradict, retort, combat, respond सामना करना
18. **Cooperate** (verb) – work jointly towards the same purpose साथ मिलकर काम करना; सहयोग देना
19. **Presidency** (noun) – the position of being president; premiership अध्यक्षता
20. **Push** (for) (verb) – to take strong action to try to make it happen जोर देना

21. **Controversial** (adjective) – contentious, disputed, contended, at issue, moot
विवादित
22. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – demand, require, request, ask for, मांग करना
23. **Resolve** (verb) – Solve settle, come to a decision समाधान करना
24. **Bilateral** (adjective) – Involving two parties, especially countries. द्विपक्षीय
25. **Substance** (noun) – the most important or essential part of something महत्वपूर्ण भाग/ अंश
26. **Differences** (noun) – a disagreement, quarrel, or dispute. मतभेद
27. **Line** (noun) – an agreed approach; a policy
28. **Interest** (noun) – The advantage or benefit of a person or group हित
29. **Necessity** (noun) – Need, requirement, inevitability, stipulation, compulsion, obligation आवश्यकता
30. **Fraction** (noun) – a small part of something, or a small amount छोटा सा हिस्सा
31. **Fossil fuel** (noun) – a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
जीवाश्म ईंधन
32. **Fall** (verb) – Decrease, reduce, sink, come down कम होना
33. **Cap** (noun) – Limit सीमा
34. **Seaborne** (adjective) – transported or travelling by sea. समुद्र तल पर लाया हुआ
35. **Kick in** (phrasal verb) – Come into effect or operation. लागू होना
36. **On the other hand** (phrase) – Used to introduce a contrasting point of view, fact, or situation. वहीं दूसरी ओर
37. **Soar** (verb) – Rise rapidly बहुत वृद्धि होना
38. **Whopping** (adjective) – very large. चौंकाने वाला/ भारी
39. **21-fold** (adjective) – 21 times 21-गुना
40. **Epochal** (adjective) – used to refer to times or events that are very important because they involve new developments and great change महत्वपूर्ण
41. **Tectonic** (adjective) – (of a change or development) very significant or considerable. बहुत महत्वपूर्ण
42. **Accuse** (verb) – Charge with, indict for, arraign for, take to court for आरोप लगाना
43. **Shatter** (verb) – destroy, wreck, ruin, dash, crush, devastate टुकड़े टुकड़े होना/करना

44. **Architecture** (noun) – structure, construction, form, formation, shape, composition ढांचा
45. **Inherit** (verb) – receive, succeed, be bequeathed, be left, obtain उत्तराधिकार के रूप में प्राप्त करना
46. **Bring on board** (phrase) – to decide to accept or deal with (something, such as a suggestion or idea)
47. **Forge** (verb) – build up, construct, form, create, establish बनाना
48. **Unity** (noun) – union, accord, solidarity, integrity एकता
49. **Let** (verb) – allow, permit, give permission to होने देना
50. **Division** (noun) – Split, rift, disagreement, discord, break, rupture, gulf, divide मतभेद, अलगाव
51. **Derail** (verb) – obstruct, impede, interfere with, hinder, बाधा डालना
52. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement; accord; consent सर्वसम्मति
53. **Inequality** (noun) – (a) difference between groups in society because one has more money, advantages, etc. than the other असमानता
54. **Poverty** (noun) – the state of being extremely poor. गरीबी
55. **Digital divide** (noun) – the gap between people who have access to affordable, reliable internet service (and the skills and gadgets necessary to take advantage of that access) and those who lack it.

Practice Exercise

Direction: (Q1 – Q5): Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow [Answers]

In digital environments, social media means interaction between individuals in which they generate, communicate and transfer thoughts and knowledge. Being social has become a fundamental need, demonstrating the effectiveness of humans. People who were unheard are now able to access information and have a voice because of the magnificent advancements in communication systems. The present generation has the privilege of witnessing some of the most incredible technological advancements in the history of mankind.

1. **Identify a suitable title for the passage.**
 - A. Media and Voices
 - B. Utility of Social Media
 - C. Use of Social Media
 - D. Media and Communication
2. **Identify the tone of the passage.**
 - A. Rational
 - B. Assertive
 - C. Satirical
 - D. Scientific
3. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Privilege
 - A. Prerogative
 - B. Disadvantage
 - C. Loss
 - D. Disabled
4. **What does the word 'social' illustrate in the passage?**
 - A. The subjectivity of humans
 - B. The effectiveness of humans
 - C. The growth of humans
 - D. The lack of humans
5. **Identify the central theme of the passage.**
 - A. Media and technology
 - B. Media and narration
 - C. Facts and advantages of media
 - D. Media and voice of the voiceless

Directions (Q6–Q7): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

6.
 - A. Mobillity
 - B. Mobilty
 - C. Mobilite
 - D. Mobility
7.
 - A. Precede

- B. Precede
- C. Precede
- D. Precede

Directions (Q8–Q9): In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences/ parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

8. 1. When a light passenger plane flew off course some time ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.
 P. Snow lay thick on the ground.
 Q. It was the middle of winter.
 R. The woman knew that nearest village was miles away.
 S. The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt.
 6. When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find.
- A. PQRS B. QPRS C. SQPR D. RSPQ
9. 1. The lead story
 P. at 4 AM
 Q. in tonight's news
 R. concerns the fire
 S. which engulfed the Columbia College
 6. this morning.
- A. RSPQ B. QRSP C. QRPS D. RPSQ

Directions (Q10-Q12): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

10. **People speak English all over the world.**
 A. English is spoken all over the world.
 B. English was spoken all over the world.
 C. English was spoken by people.
 D. English is spoken by people.
11. **Who gave you permission to enter?**
 A. By whom were you given per- mission to enter?
 B. By whom was you given per- mission to enter?
 C. By you were given per- mission to enter?
 D. By whom given you permission to enter?
12. **The Principal has granted him a scholarship.**
 A. A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal.
 B. He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.
 C. He has granted a scholarship by the Principal.
 D. A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal.

Directions (13-14): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

13. **One not concerned with right or wrong**
A. moral
B. amoral
C. immoral
D. immortal
14. **A person who opposes war or use of military force**
A. fascist
B. pacifist
C. narcissist
D. fatalist

Directions (15 – 16): Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

15. The working of the factory was disrupted on account of a token strike by the workers.
A. total strike
B. carefully planned strike
C. short strike held as a warning
D. sudden call of strike
16. By opposing his proposal he fell foul of him.
A. quarrel with
B. felt annoyed with
C. agreed with
D. got into trouble with

Directions (17-18): choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

17. **SOAR**
A. Flagrant
B. Plummet
C. Complicity
D. Coalesce
18. **WHOPPING**
A. Intractable
B. Edify
C. Congenial
D. Tiny

Direction: (19-20): In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

19. **FORGE**
A. Construct
B. Provincial
C. Condone
D. Hedonism
20. **DERAIL**

- A. Plebian
- B. Frenetic
- C. Obstruct
- D. Austere

Directions (21 – 22): In the following questions, some part of the sentence is underlined. Which of the options given below the sentence should replace the part underlined to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is given then choose option D 'No Correction required' as the answer.

21. If you want to save money you must get rid of shopping.
- A. cut down on
 - B. get on with
 - C. put up with
 - D. No improvement
22. The loud and incessant chatter worries your father who is trying to concentrate.
- A. aggravates
 - B. annoys
 - C. irritates
 - D. No improvement

Directions (Q23– Q25): Find out the error, if any –

23. John's parents knew (A)/ that he was addicted to gamble (B)/ but they could not do anything to reform him. (C)/ No Error. (D)
24. Had I realized (A)/ how deeply you were committed to completing this work by today, (B)/ I would not interrupt you so often. (C)/ No Error. (D)
25. The manager insisted on (A)/ that his employees should not (B)/ arrive late for work. (C)/ No Error. (D)

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. Utility of Social Media

2. Rational

3. Privilege – Advantage, right, benefit, prerogative, entitlement विशेषाधिकार

Antonym: Disadvantage – an unfavourable circumstance or condition that reduces the chances of success or effectiveness. नुकसान

Prerogative – a right or privilege exclusive to a particular individual or class. विशेषाधिकार

4. The effectiveness of humans

‘Being social has become a fundamental need, demonstrating the effectiveness of humans.’

5. Media and voice of the voiceless

6. Mobility (noun) – the ability to move from one place to another or travel easily एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाने का सामर्थ्य

7. Precede (verb) – Come before (something) in time. पूर्व में होना

8. SQPR

When a light passenger plane flew off course some time ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed. The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt. It was the middle of winter. Snow lay thick on the ground. The woman knew that nearest village was miles away. When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find.

9. QRSP

The lead story in tonight's news concerns the fire which engulfed the Columbia College at 4 AM this morning.

10. English is spoken all over the world.

11. By whom were you given per- mission to enter?

12. He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.

13. Amoral- One not concerned with right or wrong नीतिहीन, नीतिभ्रष्ट

- **Moral** – concerned with principal of rights and wrong behaviour नैतिक
- **Immoral** – not considered to be good or honest by most people अनैतिक
- **Immortal** – that lives or lasts forever अमर

14. Pacifist- A person who opposes war or use of military force शांतिवादी

- **Fascist** – a person who supports an attitude which is in favour of strong central government and which does not allow any opposition तानाशाही का समर्थक
 - **Narcissist**- a person who has the habit of admiring himself too much आत्ममुग्ध
 - **Fatalist**- a person who be lives in fate दैववादी
15. **Token strike** (phrase) – short strike held as a warning सांकेतिक हड़ताल
16. **Fell foul of** (phrase) – got into trouble with मुसीबत में पड़ना
17. **Soar** (verb) – Rise rapidly बहुत वृद्धि होना
- **Flagrant** (adjective) – Glaringly bad; notorious; scandalous निन्दनीय, धोर
 - **Complicity** (noun) – Participation in wrongdoing; the act of being an accomplice सहापराध, सहभागिता
 - **Coalesce** (verb) – To come together as one; to fuse; to unite संगठित होना
18. **Whopping** (adjective) – very large. चौंकाने वाला/ भारी
- **Intractable** (adjective) – Uncontrollable; stubborn; disobedient असभ्य
 - **Edify** (Verb) – To enlighten; instruct, especially in moral or religious matter उपदेश देना
 - **Congenial** (adjective) – Agreeably suitable; pleasant अनुकूल, सौहार्दपूर्ण
19. **Forge** (verb) – build up, construct, form, create, establish बनाना
- **Provincial** (adjective) – Limited in outlook to one's own small corner of the world; narrow प्रांतीय
 - **Condone** (verb) – To overlook; to permit to happen माफ करना, छोड़ देना, ध्यान न देना
 - **Hedonism** (noun) – The pursuit of pleasure as way of life सुखवाद, प्रेमवाद
20. **Derail** (verb) – obstruct, impede, interfere with, hinder, बाधा डालना
- **Plebeian** (adjective) – Common; vulgar; low class; bourgeois अशिष्ट
 - **Frenetic** (adjective) – Frantic; frenzied उत्तेजित, क्रोधित
 - **Austere** (adjective) – Unadorned; Stern; Forbidding; without excess कठोर, कट्टर, कठिन, सीधा-सादा
21. **Cut down on**
- Cut down on** (Phrasal verb) – to reduce कटौती करना
- Get rid of** (Phrasal verb) – to make yourself free of something that is annoying or that you do not want or do not want to do छुटकारा पाना

22. Irritates

Irritates (verb) – to annoy somebody, especially by something you continuously do Or by something that continuously happens परेशान करना

23. (B) 'gamble' के बदले 'gambling' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि addicted to, accustomed to आदि के बाद Gerund का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे - (i) He is **addicted to smoking**.

↓
Gerund

(ii) She is **accustomed to working** hard.

↓
Gerund

'Gambling' will be used instead of 'gamble' because after **addicted to, accustomed to** etc. **Gerund** is used.

Eg. - (i) He is addicted to **smoking**.



Gerund

(ii) She is accustomed to **working** hard.



Gerund

24. (C) 'would not interrupt' के बदले 'would not have interrupted' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि past के unfulfilled wish, condition, desire के लिए If + Subject + had + V³, Subject + would + have + V³ या Had + Subject + V³, Subject + would + have + V³ का प्रयोग होता है।

(C) '**would not have interrupted**' will be used instead of '**would not have interrupted**' because for past unfulfilled wish, condition, desire If + Subject + had + V³, Subject + would + have + V³ or Had + Subject + V³, Subject + would + have + V³ is used.

25. (A) 'insisted' के बाद 'on' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'Insist on something' का प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन 'insist + that+...' वाला construction में 'insist' तथा that के बीच 'on' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

जैसे –

.(i) He **insisted on** his demands.



Object

(ii) He **insisted** that his demands should be fulfilled.



(that-Clause)

(A) **'on'** is not used after **'insisted'** because **'Insist on something'** is used, but **'on'** is not used between **'insist'** and that in constructions with **'insist + that+...'**.

Eg. - (i) He **insisted on** his demands.

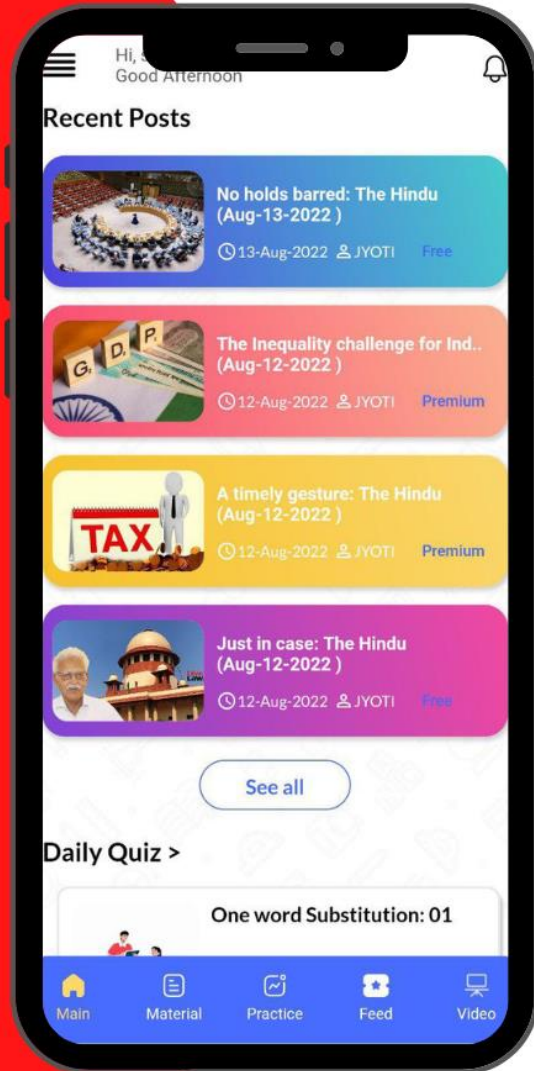


Object

(ii) He **insisted** that his demands should be fulfilled.



(that-Clause)



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