

## Focus on the borders: On the stalemate in India-China relations

India and China must end the **lingering unpredictability** across the **Line of Actual Control**

Defence Minister Rajnath Singh's **message** to his **visiting** Chinese **counterpart** General Li Shangfu, that Beijing's **violation** of border agreements had "**eroded** the entire basis of **bilateral** relations", **has** once again served as a **reminder** of how the two **neighbours** remain **far apart** in their **assessments** of what **ails** their relationship, and how to **fix** it. Thursday's **talks, on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation** Defence Ministers Meeting in New Delhi, **saw** both sides **reiterate** their respective **stands** on the border issue but no **meeting of minds**. The Defence Minister **underlined** India's position that the **development** of **ties is premised** on peace on the borders. While India has continued to **convey** a sense of **urgency** to resolve the Line of Actual Control (LAC) crisis, the Chinese Defence Minister, on the other hand, **called on** India to "take a long-term view" and "place the border issue in an appropriate position in bilateral relations", a **divergence** from India's stand that the rest of relations is **predicated** on peace along the LAC. Rajnath Singh conveyed to Beijing that if **normalcy** is to be **restored** in ties, **disengagement** in the two remaining **friction points will** need to be followed by **de-escalation**. This includes the **eventual de-induction** of the estimated one lakh troops from both sides that have remained **deployed** in **forward areas** for close to three years — a situation not seen along the India-China border in more than three **decades**.

The disengagement process has itself been long and **tortuous**. Over the past three years, **buffer zones** have been **established** in some of the five friction areas where the two sides **disengaged**. In two other areas, Demchok and Depsang, Beijing has **dragged its feet**, slowing down the initial **momentum** of the **Corps Commander** meetings. **The 18th round**, held days before the Chinese Defence Minister's arrival and after an **unexplained** four month-delay following the previous round, **did** not **yield** a joint statement, suggesting **stark divergences** remain on how to move forward. **De-escalation, meanwhile, remains a far-off prospect. This new normal** along the LAC, with large **deployments** in close **proximity** as well as an on-going race to build more forward **infrastructure, appears** here to **stay**, leaving the borders in what the Indian Army Chief has described as a "stable but unpredictable" state. **Regardless of** Beijing's wishes to **downplay** the seriousness of the border situation and **relegate** it to an "appropriate" position, managing the LAC should certainly remain the priority for both sides to prevent the **recurrence** of the **clashes** of 2020. India and China cannot restore normalcy in relations **under the shadow of** lingering unpredictability on the borders. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Development** (noun) – event, turn of events, occurrence, happening, circumstance घटनाक्रम

## Vocabulary

1. **Stalemate** (noun) – impasse, standoff, standstill गतिरोध
2. **Lingering** (adjective) – persistent, prolonged, protracted, lasting मंडराता
3. **Unpredictability** (noun) – uncertainty, instability, changeability, capriciousness, inconsistency अनिश्चितता
4. **Line of Actual Control (LAC)** (noun) – a boundary between China and India; de facto border, effective boundary
5. **Visiting** (adjective) – guest, touring, temporary, transient, traveling दौरा करने वाला
6. **Counterpart** (noun) – equivalent, opposite number, peer, समकक्ष
7. **Violation** (noun) – breach, infringement, transgression, defiance, contravention उल्लंघन
8. **Erode** (verb) – wear away, deteriorate, undermine, weaken नष्ट करना
9. **Bilateral** (adjective) – mutual, two-sided, reciprocal, collaborative, cooperative द्विपक्षीय
10. **Reminder** (noun) – notice, prompt, warning, notification, indication स्मरण/ की याद दिलाता है
11. **Neighbour** (noun) – adjacent, adjoining, nearby, close, bordering पड़ोसी
12. **Far apart** (phrase) – divergent, distant, disconnected, disparate, distinct दूर-दूर
13. **Assessment** (noun) – evaluation, appraisal, estimation, judgment, analysis मूल्यांकन
14. **Ail** (verb) – trouble, afflict, distress, bother, burden पीड़ा देना, सताना
15. **Fix** (verb) – resolve, rectify, repair, mend, correct सुधारना
16. **On the sidelines of** (phrase) – the talks were held alongside or during a break in the main event
17. **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)** (noun) – Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is an intergovernmental organization founded in Shanghai on 15 June 2001 that promotes cooperation among countries in the areas of security, trade, and culture
18. **Reiterate** (verb) – repeat, say again, restate, retell, recapitulate दोहराना
19. **Stand** (noun) – stance, viewpoint, position, opinion, attitude दृष्टिकोण
20. **Meeting of minds** (phrase) – a mutual agreement or understanding between two or more parties on a particular issue or topic. किसी विशेष मुद्दे या विषय पर दो या दो से अधिक पक्षों के बीच आपसी समझौता

21. **Underline** (verb) – emphasize, stress on, highlight, accentuate, accent, call attention to ज़ोर देना
22. **Ties** (noun) – bonds, connections, relationships, associations, links संबंध
23. **Premise** (on) (verb) – base, found, establish, ground, rest (on) पर आधारित होना
24. **Convey** (verb) – communicate, transmit, relay, impart, express सूचित करना
25. **Urgency** (noun) – immediacy, pressing need, exigency, priority, importance तात्कालिकता
26. **Call on** (phrasal verb) – request, urge, appeal to, ask, entreat अपील करना
27. **Divergence** (noun) – Discrepancy, deviation, difference, disparity, विचलन
28. **Predicated** (on) (adjective) – Based on, founded on, grounded in, dependent on, पर आधारित
29. **Normalcy** (noun) – Regularity, normality, routine, usualness, सामान्य स्थिति
30. **Restore** (verb) – Reinstate, reestablish, return, recover, पुनर्स्थापित करना
31. **Disengagement** (noun) – Withdrawal, detachment, disconnection, separation, अलगवाव/ वापसी
32. **Friction point** (noun) – Area of conflict, point of contention, dispute point, flashpoint, संघर्ष बिंदु
33. **De-escalation** (noun) – (war) a reduction in intensity (of a crisis or a war) तनाव कम करना
34. **Eventual** (adjective) – Ultimate, final, inevitable, consequent, अंतिम
35. **De-induction** (noun) – Withdrawal, removal, retraction, recall, हटाना, पीछे हटना
36. **Deploy** (verb) – Position, station, place, utilize, तैनात करना
37. **Forward area** (noun) – Frontline, advanced position, vanguard, front, सामने का क्षेत्र/ अग्रिम क्षेत्र
38. **Decade** (noun) – A period of 10 years दशक
39. **Tortuous** (adjective) – with many turns and changes of direction पेचीदा
40. **Buffer zone** (noun) – Protective area, safety zone, neutral area, cushion, बफ़र क्षेत्र
41. **Establish** (verb) – Set up, create, institute, form, स्थापित करना
42. **Disengage** (verb) – withdraw, retreat, move back, draw back पीछे हटना

43. **Drag one's feet** (phrase) – be deliberately slow or reluctant to act. पैर खींचना (किसी काम से)
44. **Momentum** (noun) – Force, impetus, energy, drive, गति
45. **Corps** (noun) – Unit, group, organization, team, दल
46. **Unexplained** (adjective) – Inexplicable, mysterious, enigmatic, unresolved अस्पष्टीकृत
47. **Yield** (verb) – Produce, generate, provide, supply, उत्पन्न करना
48. **Stark** (adjective) – Clear, distinct, evident, obvious, स्पष्ट
49. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – Simultaneously, in the meantime, concurrently, इस बीच में
50. **Far-off** (adverb) – Distant, remote, faraway, removed, बहुत दूर
51. **Prospect** (noun) – Possibility, potential, likelihood, chance, संभावना
52. **New normal** (noun) – a previously unfamiliar or atypical situation that has become standard, usual, or expected.
53. **Deployment** (noun) – Positioning, stationing, arrangement, तैनाती
54. **Proximity** (noun) – Closeness, nearness, adjacency, vicinity, निकटता
55. **Infrastructure** (noun) – facilities, systems, services, installations, structures बुनियादी ढांचा
56. **Stay** (verb) – Remain, continue, persist, बना रहना
57. **Regardless of** (phrase) – in spite of, despite, notwithstanding, without regard to, irrespective of के बावजूद
58. **Downplay** (verb) – Understate, minimize, trivialize, कम महत्व देना
59. **Relegate** (verb) – Demote, downgrade, lower, दर्जा घटाना
60. **Recurrence** (noun) – Reappearance, repetition, return, पुनरावृत्ति
61. **Clash** (noun) – Conflict, skirmish, confrontation, battle, संघर्ष / टकराव
62. **Shadow** (noun) – threat, gloom, gloominess, blight साया
63. **Under the shadow of** (phrase) – there is a prevailing sense of uncertainty, threat, or negative influence. किसी बुरे प्रभाव के छाया में

## Summary of the Editorial

1. India and China must address the stalemate in their relations along the Line of Actual Control (LAC).
2. Defence Minister Rajnath Singh tells Chinese counterpart General Li Shangfu that border violations have undermined bilateral relations.
3. The two sides discussed the border issue during the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Defence Ministers Meeting in New Delhi, but no consensus was reached.
4. India emphasizes that development of ties relies on peace at the borders, while China suggests taking a long-term view and placing the border issue in an appropriate position in bilateral relations.
5. Rajnath Singh insists on disengagement and de-escalation for normalcy in ties, including de-induction of an estimated 100,000 troops from both sides.
6. Disengagement has been a long and tortuous process, with buffer zones established in some friction areas over the past three years.
7. Beijing has delayed progress in Demchok and Depsang, slowing down the momentum of Corps Commander meetings.
8. The 18th round of talks did not yield a joint statement, indicating continued differences in how to move forward.
9. De-escalation remains a distant prospect as large troop deployments and forward infrastructure construction persist along the LAC.
10. Indian Army Chief describes the situation as "stable but unpredictable."
11. Beijing downplays the seriousness of the border situation, but managing the LAC should remain a priority for both countries.
12. The clashes of 2020 serve as a reminder of the importance of addressing border issues.
13. India and China cannot restore normalcy in relations under the current unpredictable border conditions.
14. The two countries have differing perspectives on the severity of the border issue and how to address it.
15. Continued dialogue and cooperation are needed to resolve the stalemate and improve India-China relations.

### Banking Based: Practice Exercise

1. **Which statement best describes the main difference in India and China's approach to resolving the border issue according to the passage?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. India wants an immediate resolution, while China wants to take a long-term view.
  - B. China is focused on de-escalation, while India is focused on disengagement.
  - C. Both India and China want an immediate resolution to the border issue.
  - D. India prioritizes the border issue, while China believes it should be placed in an appropriate position in bilateral relations.
  - E. China wants to completely disregard the border issue in their relationship.
2. **What is the primary challenge in the India-China relations according to the passage?**
  - A. The lack of communication between the two countries
  - B. The slow disengagement process in some friction areas
  - C. The ongoing race to build more forward infrastructure
  - D. The stable but unpredictable state of the borders
  - E. The recurrence of the clashes of 2020
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Pessimistic
  - B. Optimistic
  - C. Critical
  - D. Neutral
  - E. Humorous
4. **Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?**
  - i. India's Defence Minister has communicated that the development of ties with China is based on peace on the borders.
  - ii. China's Defence Minister has called on India to take a long-term view and place the border issue in an appropriate position in bilateral relations.
  - iii. The disengagement process in all friction areas has been successful, and buffer zones have been established.
  - iv. The Indian Army Chief has described the situation along the LAC as "stable but unpredictable."
  - v. Both India and China need to prioritize managing the LAC to prevent the recurrence of the clashes of 2020.
    - A. Only I
    - B. Only ii
    - C. Only iii
    - D. Both I and ii
    - E. I, ii, iii, v
5. **Paragraph is giving the answer of which of the following question mentioned in options?**
  - A. What was the main topic discussed during the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Defence Ministers Meeting?
  - B. What is India's stance on the development of ties with China?

- C. What was the outcome of the talks between Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and his Chinese counterpart General Li Shangfu?
- D. How long have the estimated one lakh troops from both sides been deployed in forward areas?
- E. What are the two remaining friction points that need to be resolved for normalcy in ties?

**Directions (Q6 – Q9): Five sentences P, Q, R, S, and T are given below, you need to rearrange the sentences so that the five sentences can together form a meaningful paragraph.**

- P. However, during this period, exports of electronic goods and mobile phones have seen a significant jump.
  - Q. First, after registering robust growth in 2021-22, the country's merchandise exports slumped in the second half of 2022-23.
  - R. Second, over the same period, services exports grew at a robust pace, even as the fourth quarter results of major IT firms suggest a subdued near-term outlook.
  - S. Recent trade data points to consequential shifts in India's export basket.
  - T. Three broad trends emerge.
6. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
  - B. (Q)
  - C. (R)
  - D. (S)
  - E. (T)
7. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
  - B. (Q)
  - C. (R)
  - D. (S)
  - E. (T)
8. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
  - B. (Q)
  - C. (R)
  - D. (S)
  - E. (T)
9. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
  - B. (Q)
  - C. (R)
  - D. (S)
  - E. (T)

10. **Direction:** Two statements are given below, which are jumbled in any random order. These statements will form a coherent and meaningful paragraph, when arranged in the correct sequence. Arrange the sentences in the right order and answer the questions that follow.

- i. unless a cash influx comes to its rescue(D)/ food containers – may be going out of business,(E)/ office lunch dabbas and essentially plastic(F)/ The Tupperware brand – synonymous with tiffin boxes, storage containers,(G)/
- ii. It entered the Indian market in 1996,(A)/ still wary of using plastic containers(B)/ at a time when most households were(C)/

- A. CBA, FDGE
- B. GFED, ACB
- C. ACB, FDEG
- D. GEFD, CBA
- E. None of the above

**Direction (Q11 – Q12):** Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them

11. The distinguished visitor said that he had great pleasure to be with us for some time (A)/ and that the pleasure was all the greater (B)/ because his visit afforded him an opportunity to study the working (C)/ of an institution of such eminence as ours. (D)/No Error(E)
12. Please convey (A)/ my best wishes (B)/ back to (C)/your parents. (D)/ No Error(E)

**Direction (Q13- Q19):** Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

**(The Hindu Editorial: Sudan's tragedy – April 19, 2023)**

For 30 years, Omar al-Bashir, a former military officer, ruled Sudan with an iron hand and indiscriminate violence. When he was \_\_\_\_\_(a)\_\_\_\_\_ in April 2019 in a mass uprising, many hoped that the resource-rich country in the Horn of Africa would finally get a chance to move towards a freer society with a representative and responsive administration. But the tragedy of Sudan is that the monstrous regime that Mr. Bashir built outlasted his reign. Within two years of his fall, the military was back, and now, a power struggle between the top two generals has pushed Sudan to the \_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_ of a civil war. Dozens of civilians have already been killed in fighting that broke \_\_\_\_ (c) \_\_\_\_ on Saturday in Khartoum and other parts of the country between the military and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), a \_\_\_\_\_ (d) \_\_\_\_\_ paramilitary group. Despite international calls for truce, Lt.Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, **(A)**/ the military chief as well as the head of the Sovereignty Council, **(B)**/ the transitional administration, and his deputy, Lt.Gen. Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, **(C)**/ who commands the RSF, has refused to negotiate, blaming each other for the attacks. **(D)**/ Mr. Dagalo, who has close **ties(A)** with Russia's Wagner private military company and Saudi Arabia, **claims(B)** that the RSF has taken control of the presidential palace and has **dismissed(C)** to bring Gen. Burhan to justice, while the military has **vowed(D)** such claims and launched air strikes against RSF sites.

Just two years ago, the two generals stood hand in hand when they ousted a civilian transition government and took over the reins of the country. Faced with international isolation and domestic pressure, they agreed to transfer power back to the civilians. But differences emerged on who should control the post-transition military. Gen. Burhan supports the integration of the



RSF into the regular military and transition to civilian government to take place in two years, while Gen. Dagalo, who fears that he would lose his **clout**, wants to delay it by 10 years.

**Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words**

13. When he was \_\_\_\_\_(a)\_\_\_\_\_ in April 2019 in a mass uprising, many hoped that the resource-rich country in the Horn of Africa would finally get a chance to move towards a freer society with a representative and responsive administration

**Fill the most appropriate option in (a)**

- i. Struggle
- ii. Settle
- iii. Toppled
- iv. Assemble

A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iii) D. Both (ii) and (iv) E. None of the above

14. Within two years of his fall, the military was back, and now, a power struggle between the top two generals has pushed Sudan to the \_\_\_\_\_(b)\_\_\_\_\_ of a civil war.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (b)**

- i. Peak
- ii. Erosion
- iii. Pack
- iv. Brink

A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iv) D. Both (ii) and (iv) E. None of the above

15. Dozens of civilians have already been killed in fighting that broke \_\_\_\_\_(c)\_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday in Khartoum

**Fill the most appropriate option in (c)**

- i. In
- ii. Off
- iii. Out
- iv. Into

A. Only (i) B. Only (ii) C. Only (iii) D. Both (i) and (ii) E. None of the above

16. Other parts of the country between the military and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), a \_\_\_\_\_(d)\_\_\_\_\_ paramilitary group

**Fill the most appropriate option in (d)**

- i. Notorious
- ii. Obvious
- iii. Precarious
- iv. ill-famed

A. Only (i) B. Only (iv) C. Only (iii) D. Both (iii) and (ii) E. (i) & (iv)

17. **The following sentence may or may not contain an error in one of its parts. Identify the part containing the error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error' as your answers.**

Abdel Fattah al-Burhan,(A)/ the military chief as well as the head of the Sovereignty Council,(B)/ the transitional administration, and his deputy, Lt.Gen. Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo,(C)/ who commands the RSF, has refused to negotiate, blaming each other for the attacks.(D)/

- A. (A)
- B. (B)
- C. (C)
- D. (D)
- E. No Error

18. Given below is a word, followed by three sentence that consist of that word. Identify the sentence (S) that best express (es) the meaning of the word. Choose option 5 'None of the above' if the word is not suitable in any of the sentence

**CLOUT**

- (i) An unusual degree of **clout** for such choral styles.
- (ii) A prosperous family who showed no signs of **clout**.
- (iii) I knew she carried a lot of **clout**.

- A. Only (i)
  - B. Only (ii)
  - C. Only (iii)
  - D. (i), (ii)
  - E. None of the above
19. In the following question, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). These words may or may not be placed in the correct order. Four options with different arrangements of these have been provided. Mark the option with the correct arrangement as the answer. If no rearrangement is required, mark option (5) as your answer.

Mr. Dagalo, who has close **ties(A)** with Russia's Wagner private military company and Saudi Arabia, **claims(B)** that the RSF has taken control of the presidential palace and has **dismissed(C)** to bring Gen. Burhan to justice, while the military has **vowed(D)** such claims and launched air strikes against RSF sites.

- A. A – D
  - B. B – A
  - C. C – D
  - D. A – C
  - E. No arrangement
20. Fill the appropriate preposition in the given blanks
- A word of praise or an encouraging smile provide rewards for conformity \_\_\_\_\_ social norms.
- A. Of
  - B. In
  - C. Upon
  - D. To
  - E. None of the above

## Answers

1. D    2.D    3.A    4.C    5.C    6. D    7. E    8.B    9.A    10. B    11. C  
12. C    13.C    14. C    15. C    16. E    17. D    18. C    19. C    20.D    **[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

1. **Explanation:**

The passage highlights the differing viewpoints of India and China regarding the resolution of the border issue. India is focused on resolving the Line of Actual Control (LAC) crisis and emphasizes the importance of peace on the borders for the development of bilateral ties. In contrast, China calls on India to "take a long-term view" and "place the border issue in an appropriate position in bilateral relations." Therefore, option D best describes the main difference in their approach.

2. **Answer: D. The stable but unpredictable state of the borders**

Explanation: The passage focuses on the challenges faced by India and China in managing the Line of Actual Control (LAC). It highlights that the borders are in a "stable but unpredictable" state, which is the primary challenge to restoring normalcy in the relations between the two countries. The other options (A, B, C, and E) are related issues but not the main challenge emphasized in the passage.

3. **Answer: A) Pessimistic**

Explanation: The passage highlights the stalemate in India-China relations and the lack of progress in resolving the border issues. It discusses the difficulty in reaching an agreement, the long and tortuous disengagement process, and the lingering unpredictability along the border. This indicates a pessimistic tone, as it does not show optimism about the situation improving.

4. **Answer: C) The disengagement process in all friction areas has been successful, and buffer zones have been established.**

Explanation: The passage states that buffer zones have been established in some of the five friction areas where the two sides disengaged. However, in two other areas, Demchok and Depsang, Beijing has slowed down the process, indicating that the disengagement process has not been successful in all friction areas.

5. **Answer: C) What was the outcome of the talks between Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and his Chinese counterpart General Li Shangfu?**

Explanation: The paragraph 1 highlights the talks between Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and his visiting Chinese counterpart General Li Shangfu, stating that they reiterated their respective stands on the border issue but no meeting of minds occurred. This shows that the talks did not result in any significant progress, which answers option C.

6. S) Recent trade data points to consequential shifts in India's export basket.

7. T) Three broad trends emerge.

8. Q) First, after registering robust growth in 2021-22, the country's merchandise exports slumped in the second half of 2022-23.

9. P) However, during this period, exports of electronic goods and mobile phones have seen a significant jump.

### STQPR

Recent trade data points to consequential shifts in India's export basket. Three broad trends emerge. First, after registering robust growth in 2021-22, the country's merchandise exports slumped in the second half of 2022-23. However, during this period, exports of electronic goods and mobile phones have seen a significant jump. Second, over the same period, services exports grew at a robust pace, even as the fourth quarter results of major IT firms suggest a subdued near-term outlook.

### 10. B.) GFED, ACB

The Tupperware brand — synonymous with tiffin boxes, storage containers, office lunch dabbas and essentially plastic food containers — may be going out of business, unless a cash influx comes to its rescue. It entered the Indian market in 1996, at a time when most households were still wary of using plastic containers

11. (C) 'afford' के बदले 'offered' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'afford' का अर्थ है 'have money or time to be able to buy or to do something' अर्थात् 'कोई चीज खरीदने या करने में सक्षम होना' जबकि 'offer' का अर्थ है 'provide the opportunity for something' अर्थात् 'किसी चीज के लिए अवसर प्रदान करना'; जैसे-

- i. He cannot afford a new car.
- ii. I offered him a job.
- iii. This job does not offer any prospects for promotion.

12. (C) 'back' का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि 'convey something (to somebody)' का प्रयोग होता है। देखें-

- i. Please convey my apologies to your wife.

### 13. Topple (verb) – Overthrow, oust, unseat, bring down गिराना, बेदखल करना

- **Struggle** (verb) – Grapple, battle, wrestle, strive, contend संघर्ष करना
- **Settle** (verb) – stabilize, level out, become stable, reach a steady state स्थायी होना
- **Assemble** (verb) – Put together, construct, build, manufacture संगठित करना

### 14. Brink (noun) – Edge, verge, threshold, precipice कगार पर

- **Peak** (noun) – pinnacle, apex, summit, zenith चरम
- **Erosion** (noun) – Decline, degradation, deterioration, attrition. क्षय
- **Pack** (noun) – Group, horde, gang, crowd, assembly समूह

### 15. Break out (phrasal verb) – Erupt, begin suddenly, flare up, burst forth अचानक शुरू होना

16. **Notorious** (adjective) – Infamous, disreputable, **ill-famed**, scandalous कुख्यात

- **Obvious** (adjective) – Evident, clear, apparent, noticeable स्पष्ट
- **Precarious** (adjective) – Uncertain, unstable, insecure, risky, perilous अनिश्चित

17. 'has' के बदले 'have' का प्रयोग होगा

In the sentence, "has" should be replaced by "have" because the subject is plural. The subject refers to both Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and his deputy, Lt. Gen. Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo. Since there are two individuals involved, a plural verb form is required.

18. **Clout** (noun) – Influence, power, sway, authority, leverage प्रभाव

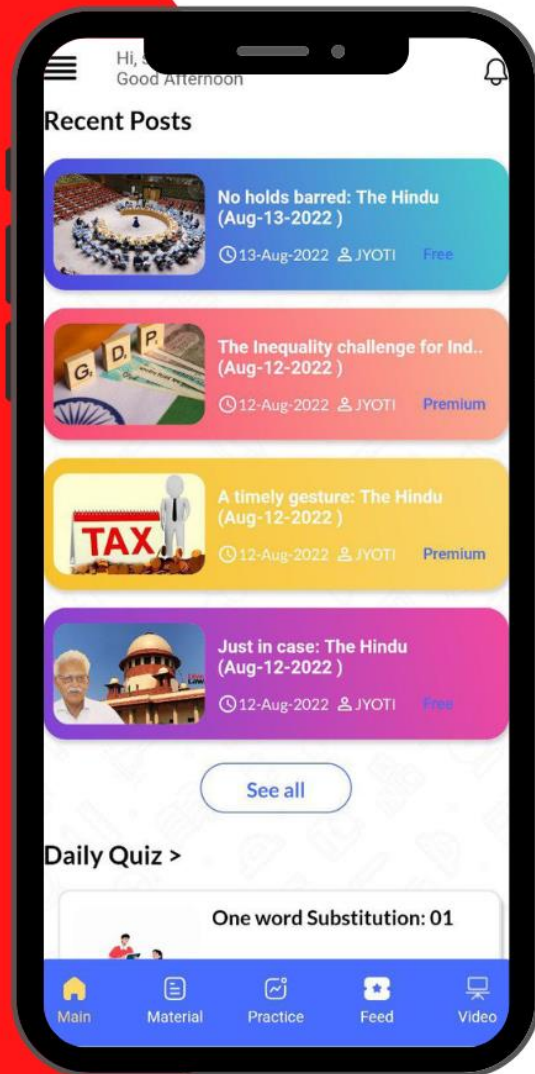
According to the given options only (iii) is contextually correct.

Because the (i) and (ii) sentence are not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like

A prosperous family who showed no signs of **discord**

An unusual degree of **dissonance** for such choral styles

19. Mr. Dagalo, who has close ties with Russia's Wagner private military company and Saudi Arabia, claims that the RSF has taken control of the presidential palace and has vowed to bring Gen. Burhan to justice, while the military has dismissed such claims and launched air strikes against RSF sites.



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