

Express view on US-China climate talks: Welcome thaw

The **talks** last week between US climate **envoy** John Kerry and Chinese officials **did** not **yield** any agreement. They ended with Chinese President Xi Jinping **reasserting** that China will reduce **carbon emissions** at its own **pace**. Yet, the **fact** that the two highest **GHG emitters** have gone back to the **negotiating table** **is** a development of **note**. The talks had been **suspended** after the **Speaker** of the US House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi, **visited** Taiwan, over which China **claims sovereignty**, last year. The two sides have indicated that they would continue to **hold talks** over cutting coal and methane use — a big **sticking point** in Sino-American climate **ties**. They have much work to do if **global warming** has to be **contained** with the **Paris Pact**'s target of 1.5 degrees Celsius. China's climate targets are, **by all accounts**, **consistent** with a 3 degrees Celsius **uptick** in global temperatures above pre-industrial levels. The US's climate **ambition** would **lead to** a temperature increase of around 2 degrees Celsius.

US-China **differences** on climate **predate** the tensions over Pelosi's visit. Beijing has traditionally taken the developing country approach that asks rich countries to **own up to** their **historic** responsibility for climate change. Things began to **take a nasty turn** during the Trump years with the then-US President unfairly **villainising** China for the climate crisis. As part of its trade war on China, the US **imposed** high **tariffs** on Chinese clean energy products. **The change of guard** at the White House **hasn't** led to much change. China too has imposed **strictures** on **technology exchanges** with the US. A few days before Kerry's visit, Beijing included gallium and germanium, used in solar cells — as well as in the manufacture of a variety of electronic items — **within the purview of** its Export Control Law. The **strictures** on these rare earth minerals, over which China has market **dominance**, **are slated to come into effect** next month.

While their climate **diplomats resumed** negotiations, large **parts** of the US and China **have** been hit by a record-breaking heat wave. Meteorological reports have indicated the breaching of the 1.5 degrees Celsius target this year — though temporarily. Big power **rivalry** is **holding up** meaningful progress in **mitigating** global warming. In the weeks and months leading to the COP-28 in Dubai, the end of this year, Beijing and Washington must make their climate engagement more meaningful.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Talk** (noun) – Conversation, dialogue, discourse, वार्ता
2. **Thaw** (noun) – an increase in friendliness or cordiality. मित्रतापूर्णता
3. **Envoy** (noun) – Representative, emissary, messenger, diplomat, ambassador राजदूत
4. **Yield** (verb) – Produce, generate, provide, offer, deliver उत्पन्न करना
5. **Reassert** (verb) – Reaffirm, restate, confirm, validate, affirm फिर कहना
6. **Carbon emission** (noun) – The release of carbon (in the form of carbon dioxide) into the atmosphere, typically from human activities such as burning fossil fuels.
7. **Pace** (noun) – Speed, rate, tempo, rhythm, gait गति
8. **GHG** (noun) – Abbreviation for Greenhouse Gases, these are gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat. They let sunlight pass through the atmosphere, but they prevent the heat that the sunlight brings from leaving the atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.
9. **Emitter** (noun) – a thing which emits something. उत्सर्जक
10. **Negotiating table** (noun) – a situation or place in which people formally discuss something in order to reach an agreement
11. **Note** (noun) – importance, or the fact that something deserves attention
12. **Suspend** (verb) – Stop, halt, interrupt, pause स्थगित करना
13. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, declare, maintain, affirm दावा करना
14. **Sovereignty** (noun) – Autonomy, independence, self-governance, self-determination स्वतंत्रता
15. **Hold talk** (phrase) – Conduct or have a discussion or negotiation बातचीत करना
16. **Sticking point** (phrase) – A sticking point in a discussion is a point on which it is not possible to reach an agreement बाधा, गतिरोध
17. **Ties** (noun) – Relations, connections, associations, bonds सम्बन्ध
18. **Global warming** (noun) – A long-term increase in Earth's average temperature, often caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
19. **Contain** (verb) – Control, restrain, check, curb नियंत्रित करना

20. **Paris pact** (noun) – A global agreement adopted in 2015 by nearly every nation to address climate change and its impacts. It aims to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.
21. **By all accounts** (phrase) – According to what everyone says, according to available information सभी की राय के अनुसार
22. **Consistent** (with) (adjective) – Steady, stable, regular, unchanging अनुकूल होना
23. **Uptick** (noun) – Increase, rise, growth, surge इजाफा
24. **Ambition** (noun) – Goal, aspiration, target, aim महत्वाकांक्षा
25. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, give rise to वजह बनना
26. **Differences** (noun) – Disagreements, disputes, conflicts, debates मतभेद
27. **Predate** (verb) – to have existed or happened before another thing
28. **Own up to** (phrase) – Admit, acknowledge, accept, confess; to admit that you have done something wrong मानना
29. **Historic** (adjective) – Significant, important, notable, consequential महत्वपूर्ण/ ऐतिहासिक
30. **Take a turn** (phrase) – Change direction, change course, shift, alter दिशा बदलना
31. **Nasty** (adjective) – Unpleasant, disagreeable, horrible, terrible बुरा
32. **Villainise** (verb) – To portray as a villain, to make out to be evil or morally wrong खलनायक बनाना
33. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, apply, levy, exact, foist लगाना
34. **Tariff** (noun) – Duty, tax, levy, charge शुल्क
35. **The change of guard** (phrase) – Change of leadership
36. **Stricture** (noun) – Restriction, limitation, bound, restraint रोक
37. **Technology exchange** (noun) – The process of sharing or transferring technology between different organizations or nations.
38. **Within the purview of** (phrase) – Within the range of authority, responsibility, concern, or intention के दायरे में
39. **Dominance** (noun) – Supremacy, ascendancy, domination, power, authority प्रभुत्व
40. **Slated** (adjective) – Scheduled, planned, arranged, intended निर्धारित

41. **Come into effect** (phrase) – Start to produce results, become operative प्रभावी होना
42. **Diplomat** (noun) – Envoy, ambassador, emissary, representative राजदूत
43. **Resume** (verb) – Restart, continue, return to, recommence पुनः आरंभ करना
44. **Rivalry** (noun) – Competition, contention, conflict, opposition प्रतिस्पर्धा
45. **Hold up** (phrasal verb) – Delay, hinder, hamper, obstruct बाधा डालना
46. **Mitigate** (verb) – Reduce, lessen, decrease, diminish कम करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. US climate envoy John Kerry recently held talks with Chinese officials without reaching any agreement.
2. Chinese President Xi Jinping emphasized that China will decide the pace of its carbon emissions reduction.
3. Despite no agreement, the return of both countries to the negotiating table is significant.
4. The previous suspension of talks was due to US Speaker Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan, which China claims sovereignty over.
5. The focus of ongoing discussions will be on reducing coal and methane usage, a major issue between the two countries.
6. To meet the Paris Pact's target of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, both nations have significant work ahead.
7. China's current climate targets are consistent with a global temperature rise of 3 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
8. The US's targets align with a temperature increase of around 2 degrees Celsius.
9. The US-China climate disagreements aren't new and predate Pelosi's visit to Taiwan.
10. Beijing believes that developed countries should accept their historic responsibility for climate change.
11. Tensions escalated during Trump's presidency, where he criticized China for the climate crisis and imposed tariffs on Chinese clean energy products.
12. Despite leadership changes in the US, bilateral tensions persist. China has restricted technology exchanges and added controls on certain exports.
13. Just before Kerry's visit, China placed gallium and germanium (used in solar cells) under its Export Control Law, affecting the solar industry.
14. Both the US and China have recently experienced record-breaking heatwaves, underscoring the urgency of addressing climate change.
15. Ahead of the COP-28 in Dubai, it's crucial for both nations to foster more meaningful climate engagement.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which of the following statements best summarizes the recent development in US-China climate talks?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The talks resulted in a comprehensive agreement between the US and China.
 - B. Despite no agreement, the resumption of talks between the two major GHG emitters is significant.
 - C. The talks were suspended primarily due to differences over climate targets.
 - D. China has agreed to align its climate targets with the Paris Pact's 1.5 degrees Celsius target.
2. **According to the passage, which of the following are/is true about the US-China climate talks**
 - i. The talks did not result in any agreement.
 - ii. China claims sovereignty over Taiwan.
 - iii. The US's climate ambition would lead to a temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius.
 - iv. The two sides plan to continue talks regarding the reduction of coal and methane use.
 - A. Both (i) and (ii)
 - B. Only (ii)
 - C. (i), (ii), (iv)
 - D. Only iv
3. **Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage about the US-China relationship in the context of climate change?**
 - A. Both the US and China have historically been in agreement on climate issues.
 - B. US-China tensions on climate issues began only during Trump's presidency.
 - C. Beijing and Washington's political differences are impacting meaningful progress in mitigating global warming.
 - D. The US has never imposed tariffs or restrictions on Chinese products.
4. **From the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following are true about the US-China relationship concerning climate change EXCEPT that:**
 - A. China has blamed rich countries for their historic role in climate change.
 - B. The US imposed tariffs on Chinese clean energy products during the trade war.
 - C. The US and China have agreed on sharing all technologies related to climate mitigation.
 - D. Both the US and China have experienced record-breaking heat waves recently.
5. **Based on the passage, what tone does the author adopt regarding the US-China climate talks?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Pessimistic
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Critical
6. **What is the main theme of the passage?**

- A. The significance of Nancy Pelosi’s visit to Taiwan.
B. The market dominance of China over rare earth minerals.
C. The challenges and complexities in US-China climate negotiations.
D. The breaching of the 1.5 degrees Celsius target by meteorological reports.
7. Which word from the passage can be used as a synonym for "**Stricture**"?
A. Constraint
B. Ambition
C. Methane
D. Emission
8. Which of the following can be an antonym for "**Slated**" based on the context from the passage?
A. Planned
B. Implemented
C. Cancelled
D. Developed
9. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. What’s worse, it might take a few years to thrash out the details of the fund, even though the alarming pace of global warming warrants immediate action.
Q. However, what tempers the euphoria is the lack of clarity over the nitty-gritty in terms of eligibility of recipients and donors and the rules for disbursing and using the money.
R. Rich nations have agreed to set up a fund to provide payouts to developing countries that suffer ‘loss and damage’ from climate-induced storms, floods, droughts, wildfires and other extreme weather events.
S. The two-week-long COP27, held in the Egyptian resort of Sharm el-Sheikh, ended with what is being touted as a ‘big breakthrough’.
A. SRQP B.QPSR C.RSPQ D.SPRQ
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error**
“Mrs. Pooja is / very busy at / the moment.” / “All right. I had been waiting.”
A. the moment.”
B. “Mrs. Pooja is
C. “All right. I had been waiting.”
D. very busy at
11. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
P. The Digital Personal Data Protection Bill 2022 proposes the right of a user to know exactly what data is being collected, how it is managed and also processed.
Q. Cutting down the text gives a positive resonance of clarity and decisiveness. An elaborate list of dos and don’ts on how to treat personal data has been chalked out for data fiduciaries, or the entities which collect and manage it.

- R. Companies can use the data only for the precise purpose they obtained it. They also cannot store the data perpetually by default. It has to be deleted when firms no longer need to hold that data.
- S. The revised data protection Bill, which is open for public consultation till December 17, has 30 clauses compared to over 90 of the earlier version that was withdrawn three months back following objections.
- A. PSQR B.PSRQ C.SQPR D.PRQS
12. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Accommodate
B. Insistance
C. Surveillance
D. Embarrassment
13. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The emphasis on millets led to 27 per cent growth in their production in 2021-22 in India compared to 16 million metric tonnes produced the previous year.
- Q. With the aim of alleviating malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency among the poor, the Government of India had introduced millets in its Poshan Abhiyan after notifying them as nutri-cereals in 2018.
- R. In fact, after having harvested success in 2018, its national year of millets, it was India that proposed the IYoM to the UN.
- S. Being the granary of millets, with an estimated share of around 41 per cent in global production, it is but natural that India should be taking the lead in promoting worldwide the use of millets in 2023 — that has been declared the International Year of Millets (IYoM) by the United Nations General Assembly.
- A. RPQS B.RSPQ C.SRQP D.SPRQ
14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**
- He said that he would be taking a leave of absence for two weeks as there had been a death in his family.
- A. He said "I am going to take a leave for two weeks as there had been a death in my family".
- B. He said, "I would be taking a leave of absence for 2 weeks as there been a death in my family
- C. He said "I will be taking a leave of absence for two week as there is a death in my family".
- D. He said, "I will be taking a leave of absence for two weeks as there has been a death in my family".
15. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. In a sharp reaction, India's Ministry of External Affairs had termed Zardari's comments an 'uncivilised outburst' and a 'new low' for Pakistan.

- Q. India has sent invitations to all members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), including Pakistan and China, for the foreign ministers' meeting to be held in Goa in May.
- R. It was only last month that Zardari had made adverse remarks against Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the sidelines of the UN Security Council meeting, shortly after Foreign Minister S Jaishankar aptly described Pakistan as the epicentre of terrorism.
- S. The invite to Pakistan Foreign Minister Bilawal Bhutto Zardari and his Chinese counterpart Qin Gang signals India's intent to reach out to two neighbours with whom its relations have remained strained in recent years.
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
16. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
The teacher's explanation was succinct and easy to understand.
- A. Elaborate
B. Coherent
C. Concise
D. Lucid

Comprehension

The just concluded state visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the United States is undoubtedly a new gambit by both sides to _____1_____ their strategic cooperation to an unprecedented level, while turning treaty allies. The announcement for _____2_____ joint manufacture of General Electric (GE) Aerospace's F414 engines in India by GE and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited to power India's indigenous Light Combat Aircraft MK2 and the twin-engine Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft MK1 as well as the purchase of 31 high-altitude, long-endurance Predator-MQ-9B armed unmanned aerial vehicles take the defence ties between the countries to a new high. Military cooperation between the two nations has been deepening in the recent past. India has bought from the U.S. the C-130 and C-17 Globemaster transport aircraft, AH-64E Apache attack helicopters as well as CH-47 Chinook and MH-60R multi-role helicopters, P-8I maritime patrol aircraft and M777 ultra light howitzers, among others. The U.S. has been aggressively pitching its fighter jets, the F-16 and F/A-18, for the Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy. India and the U.S. had tried and _____3_____ an earlier engine development effort under the Defence Technology and Trade Initiative some years ago. But now, the new jet engine deal is an investment in each other to address the shared security concerns, while continuing to _____4_____ the disagreements.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**
- A. Turmoil
B. Dispel
C. Propel
D. Potent
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

- A. Potential
- B. Substantially
- C. Spatial
- D. Prevail

19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**

- A. Resolved
- B. Shelved
- C. Restore
- D. Promote

20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**

- A. Ensured
- B. Commence
- C. Exercised
- D. Navigate

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **B. Despite no agreement, the resumption of talks between the two major GHG emitters is significant.**

The passage states that while there was no agreement reached during the talks between US climate envoy John Kerry and Chinese officials, the significant development was that the two nations have resumed discussions. This is crucial because both nations are the highest GHG emitters. The talks had previously been suspended after an unrelated political event, but both sides have shown interest in continuing discussions over certain environmental issues, making option B the most accurate summary of the passage.

2. **C.) (i), (ii), (iv) are true**

(iii) is not true, the passage mentions that the US's climate ambition would lead to a temperature increase of around 2 degrees Celsius, not 1.5 degrees Celsius.

3. **C) Beijing and Washington's political differences are impacting meaningful progress in mitigating global warming.**

The passage provides details about the differences and tensions between the US and China on climate issues. It mentions that there were differences even before recent events, such as "US-China differences on climate predate the tensions over Pelosi's visit." The Trump years saw an escalation of these tensions, but they did not start there. This is evidenced by the statement, "Things began to take a nasty turn during the Trump years." It further emphasizes that the change in leadership in the US did not bring significant positive change in their climate relationship. The tensions between the two nations have affected trade, technology exchanges, and even the global supply of certain minerals. Furthermore, the ending of the passage indicates that these political rivalries between the two countries are obstructing progress in mitigating global warming. The mention of the record-breaking heatwave and the upcoming COP-28 event stresses the importance of both nations to make their climate engagement more meaningful.

4. **C) The US and China have agreed on sharing all technologies related to climate mitigation.**

The passage mentions that Beijing has traditionally asked rich countries to acknowledge their historic responsibility for climate change, which supports option A. It also mentions the US imposing high tariffs on Chinese clean energy products, confirming option B. The statement about China imposing strictures on technology exchanges with the US contradicts option C. Lastly, the passage states that both the US and China have been affected by record-breaking heat waves, supporting option D.

5. **D. Critical**

The author portrays a critical viewpoint of the US-China climate talks. Although the talks are acknowledged as a "development of note", there is an emphasis on the lack of an agreement, past tensions, and the reality of climate targets not aligning with the Paris Pact. The usage of terms like "unfairly villainising", "hasn't led to much change", and "big power rivalry is holding up meaningful progress" further solidify the critical tone.

6. **C. The challenges and complexities in US-China climate negotiations.**

The central theme of the passage revolves around the difficulties and intricacies of the US-China climate talks. It touches upon the historical context, the impacts of political actions, the differences in climate targets, and the need for a more meaningful climate engagement between the two countries. Although other topics are mentioned, they all support the central theme of the challenges in the climate negotiations.

7. A) The term "**strictures**" in the passage refers to restrictions or constraints, particularly in the context of China imposing them on technology exchanges.

Stricture (noun) – Restriction, limitation, bound, restraint रोक

8. C) In the passage, the term "**slated**" means scheduled or planned. An opposite action would be to cancel or withdraw the plan.

Slated (adjective) – Scheduled, planned, arranged, intended निर्धारित

9. **A) SRQP**

S: Here, an event (COP27) is introduced, which was held for two weeks and ended with some major outcome. This sentence should be the starting point as it sets the context of what happened in COP27.

R: This seems like the next logical step. After introducing COP27 and mentioning a "big breakthrough", this sentence details what that breakthrough was - an agreement to set up a fund.

Q: This sentence starts with "However", indicating a contrast to the positive news in the previous sentence. After hearing about the agreement, the next logical step is to discuss any issues or concerns with it. The word "euphoria" refers back to the "big breakthrough", making a noun-pronoun connection with the earlier content.

P: The phrase "What's worse" suggests a further elaboration on the concerns raised in the previous sentence. This continues the tone of discussing problems with the agreement.

10. C) "I had been waiting" के बदले 'I am waiting' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अगर वाक्य में presently, at present, at the moment, now या still लगा हो तो वाक्य का verb 'present continuous form' में होता है!

- Still the bulk of Indian women lives below poverty line. (X)
- Still the bulk of Indian women is living below poverty line. (✓)
- Don't disturb him, he has been studying at the moment. (X)
- Don't disturb him, he is studying at the moment. (✓)

11. C) SQPR

S: This sentence introduces a "revised data protection Bill" and contrasts it with the "earlier version".

Q: This sentence builds on the idea presented in sentence S about the revision of the bill. "Cutting down the text" refers to the reduction in clauses mentioned in sentence S. It also introduces the concept of "data fiduciaries" which connects well to the detailed handling of personal data in the subsequent sentences.

P: This sentence provides a specific detail about the revised bill. The year "2022" establishes a time sequence and continuity. The term "Digital Personal Data Protection Bill 2022" is the official name for this bill and its details are expanded upon in this sentence. The mention of data management in Q and its elaboration in P also establishes a connection.

R: This sentence continues the discussion on the specifics of how data is to be managed and processed, following from sentence P.

12. B. **Insistance** (Correct spelling: **Insistence**)

13. D) SRQP

S: Sentence S introduces 2023 as the International Year of Millets (IYoM) declared by the UN and mentions India's significant share in global millet production.

R: Sentence R refers back to "IYoM" and explains that after India's success in 2018 (its national year of millets), India proposed the idea of IYoM to the UN.

Q: Sentence Q talks about how India began emphasizing millets in its Poshan Abhiyan in 2018 to counter malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency. This connects with the 2018 reference in Sentence R through the time sequence hint.

P: Sentence P mentions the growth in millet production in India during 2021-22. This is a continuation in the time sequence.

14. D) He said, "I will be taking a leave of absence for two weeks as there has been a death in my family".

15. C) QSRP

Q: This sentence introduces the main topic: that India has sent out invitations for a foreign ministers' meeting.

S: This sentence builds upon the information in Q by explaining the significance of the invitations, especially to Pakistan and China.

R: This sentence provides context for the strained relations between India and Pakistan, especially focusing on recent events and statements made by Zardari and Jaishankar.

P: This sentence builds on the information in R, describing India's reaction to Zardari's remarks.

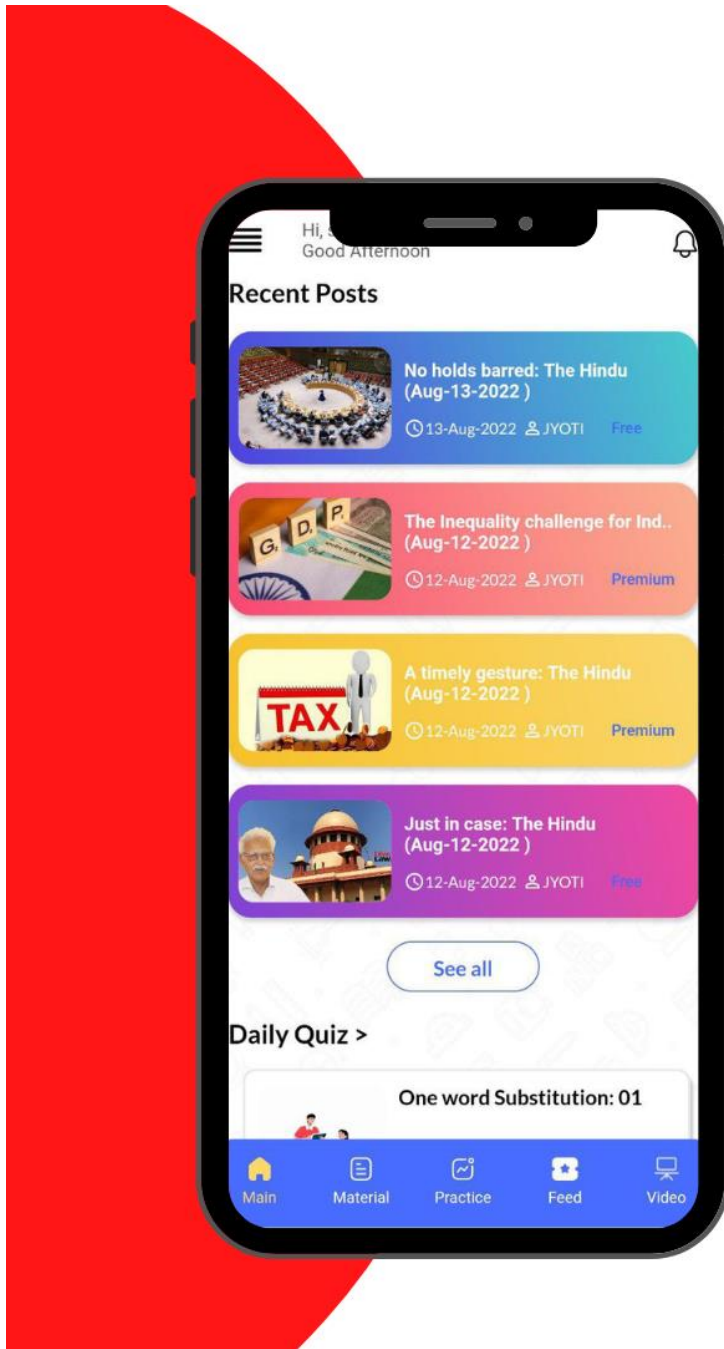
16. A) **Elaborate**

A. **Elaborate** (adjective) – Complex, intricate, detailed, ornate, involved विस्तृत

- B. **Coherent** (adjective) – Logical, clear, lucid, intelligible, articulate सुसंगत
- C. **Concise** (adjective) – Succinct, brief, terse, to the point, compact संक्षिप्त
- D. **Lucid** (adjective) – Clear, transparent, understandable, unambiguous, intelligible स्पष्ट
17. C) **Propel** (verb) – drive, push, move forward, advance. आगे बढ़ाना
 'Propel' का use होगा क्योंकि "propel" का अर्थ होता है 'आगे बढ़ाना' या 'बढ़ावा देना।' दिए गए sentence में, इसका context है कि दोनों sides अपने साझा सहयोग को एक अभूतपूर्व स्तर तक ले जाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए 'propel' यहाँ सही शब्द होगा।
- 'Propel' should be used because the meaning of "propel" is 'to push or drive forward.' In the given context, it refers to both sides wanting to take their mutual cooperation to an unprecedented level, thus 'propel' is the correct word here.
18. A) **Potential** (adjective) – possible, probable, likely, prospective. संभाव्य
 'Potential' का अर्थ होता है possible या likely जैसा कि sentence में बताया गया है, कि GE और Hindustan Aeronautics Limited मिलकर GE Aerospace's F414 engines का निर्माण करेंगे। इसलिए, 'Potential' शब्द इस संदर्भ में सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त है।
- 'Potential' means possible or likely. As indicated in the sentence, where the announcement is made regarding the joint manufacture of General Electric (GE) Aerospace's F414 engines, 'Potential' is the most apt word in this context.
19. B) **Shelve** (verb) – postpone, put aside, put off, defer. टालना
 'Shelved' is the most appropriate word to fill in blank 3. The context of the paragraph discusses an earlier engine development effort by India and the U.S. which was not pursued further, implying it was set aside or discontinued. 'Shelved' means to decide not to proceed with (a project or plan), either temporarily or permanently. Grammatically, it fits in the past tense form of the sentence.
- 'Shelved' word सबसे उपयुक्त है। paragraph का context India और U.S. द्वारा एक पहले इंजन विकास प्रयास को चर्चा करता है, जिसे आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया, इसका मतलब है कि यह अलग किया गया था या temporarily or permanently से रद्द किया गया था।
20. D) **Navigate** (verb) – manage, negotiate, maneuver, guide. संचालित करना
 'Navigate' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "navigate" का अर्थ होता है किसी समस्या या स्थिति को सावधानीपूर्वक पार करना। वाक्य में mention किया गया है कि दोनों देश अपनी सुरक्षा चिंताओं का सामना करते हुए असहमतियों को पार करते हैं, इसलिए 'navigate' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Ensured' का

अर्थ है सुनिश्चित करना, 'Commence' का अर्थ है आरंभ करना, और 'Exercised' का अर्थ है प्रयास या अभ्यास करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Navigate' should be used because it means to carefully deal with a situation or problem. The sentence mentions that both countries address their shared security concerns while continuing to navigate through disagreements, making 'navigate' fitting here. Whereas, 'Ensured' means to make certain, 'Commence' means to begin, and 'Exercised' implies effort or practice, which don't fit in this context.



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