

## Building consensus: On the G-20 summit in Delhi, India's presidency

The **success** of the G-20 summit **hinges** on a **truce** among **fractious** parties

India's big **moment** as **host** of the G-20 Summit **will** arrive this weekend, as world leaders gather in New Delhi for the main event **marking** the year of its presidency. The group is seen as a more **egalitarian** version of the G-7 as it includes the leadership of the developing world, and is now the "**pre-eminent** forum for global economic cooperation". At the start of its presidency last December, it was clear that India would be **hamstrung** by several events. The global economic **headwinds**, **exacerbated** by the COVID-19 pandemic, **meant** a challenging environment for New Delhi in ensuring that all countries were willing to contribute resources for **imperatives** such as climate finance, and investment in health and **poverty alleviation**. The Ukraine conflict and the **sanctions** against Russia were next, practically **splitting** the G-20 **down the middle**. This made **forging** a joint statement even last year difficult. But Indonesian President Joko Widodo was able to ensure a **tenuous** consensus by travelling to Moscow and Kyiv and **enlisting** India's support. India's presidency also came **amidst** continuing **bilateral** tensions with China over its border moves. This has become an additional problem for India's G-20 Sherpa team as China has played **spoiler** at many a meeting. The government's **decision** to hold the G-20 summit two months early, instead of in November, the practice, **has** given officials less time to ensure that the Leaders' declaration is ready; some of the **heavy lifting** on building consensus will now be left to Prime Minister Narendra Modi to handle.

**In the face of** such **odds**, India's **efforts** to ensure the **vitality** of the G-20 process **have** been **valiant** and also a **well-thought-out** one. Mr. Modi made it clear from the beginning that India would not **take sides** in the Ukraine conflict, and instead focused on issues affecting **the global south**, holding a summit of developing countries, putting issues of food, fertilizer and energy security, **multilateral** reform and global **governance** above geopolitical issues. India even hosted the Voice of Global South Summit. Mr. Modi also **championed** the **induction** of the African Union into the G-20, which will be a **feather in India's cap** if it **goes through**. Internally, the Indian G-20 presidency has been marked by a **distinct** effort to "**democratise**" the process by holding 220 meetings across 60 Indian cities, which, though **colossally** expensive, has ensured a **showcasing** of India's **diversity**. India's G-20 moment is already memorable, but the days ahead will be crucial in **cementing** its **legacy**. That legacy hinges on ensuring a truce among its fractious members, that allows for a consensus over the vision of "One Earth, One Family, One Future" in the next few days. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Consensus** (noun) – agreement, accord, unity, concurrence, unanimity सर्वसम्मति
2. **Summit** (noun) – meeting, conference, conclave, symposium, gathering शिखर सम्मेलन
3. **Presidency** (noun) – administration, leadership, tenure, term, regime राष्ट्रपतित्व
4. **Hinge** (on) (verb) – depend, rely, be contingent on, be based on, pivot on निर्भर होना
5. **Truce** (noun) – ceasefire, armistice, suspension of hostilities, peace; an agreement to stop fighting for a period of time युद्धविराम; शांति
6. **Fractious** (adjective) – irritable, peevish, quarrelsome, grouchy, testy झगड़ालू
7. **Host** (noun) – organizer, sponsor, presenter, master of ceremonies, anchorman मेज़बान
8. **Mark** (verb) – Celebrate, observe, recognize, acknowledge मनाना
9. **Egalitarian** (adjective) – equalitarian, equitable, fair, democratic समानतावादी
10. **Pre-eminent** (adjective) – foremost, leading, paramount, supreme, unparalleled प्रमुख
11. **Hamstrung** (adjective) – crippled, disabled, hindered, incapacitated, debilitated; severely restrict the efficiency or effectiveness of असमर्थ; असहाय होना
12. **Headwinds** (noun) – resistance, opposition, challenge, setback प्रतिरोध
13. **Exacerbate** (verb) – aggravate, worsen, inflame, intensify बढ़ाना; बिगाड़ देना
14. **Imperative** (noun) – necessity, essential, requirement, command अनिवार्यता
15. **Poverty** (noun) – destitution, impoverishment, penury, deprivation गरीबी
16. **Alleviation** (noun) – relief, mitigation, reduction, easing हटाना,
17. **Sanction** (noun) – Restriction, ban, penalty, punishment, injunction प्रतिबंध
18. **Split something down the middle** (phrase) – to separate, or to divide something, into two equal parts बराबर में विभाजित करना
19. **Forge** (verb) – form, create, shape, mold, craft तैयार करना; बनाना
20. **Tenuous** (adjective) – weak, insubstantial, fragile, shaky कमजोर
21. **Enlist** (verb) – engage, involve, enroll, bring on board शामिल करना

22. **Amidst** (preposition) – among, between, in the midst of, surrounded by के बीच
23. **Bilateral** (adjective) – mutual, reciprocal, two-sided द्विपक्षीय
24. **Spoiler** (noun) – disrupter, saboteur, wrecker, troublemaker वह व्यक्ति या वस्तु जो किसी चीज़ को बिगाड़ दे।
25. **Heavy lifting** (noun) – the major or most difficult part of an endeavor मुख्य या कठिन कार्य
26. **In the face of** (phrase) – despite, in spite of, notwithstanding, even with, regardless of के बावजूद
27. **Odds** (noun) – challenges, difficulties, obstacles, hindrances, impediments बाधाओं
28. **Vitality** (noun) – energy, vigor, liveliness, robustness, dynamism जीवंतता
29. **Valiant** (adjective) – brave, courageous, heroic, gallant, dauntless वीर/ बहादुर
30. **Well-thought-out** (adjective) – planned, deliberate, premeditated, carefully considered सुविचारित
31. **Take sides** (phrase) – to support a particular person or group in an argument or disagreement किसी विचार या समूह का समर्थन करना
32. **The global south** (noun) – the poor developing countries (of Asia, Africa, South America, amongst others). विकासशील देश
33. **Multilateral** (adjective) – involving many different countries, multiple-sided, many-sided बहुपक्षीय
34. **Governance** (noun) – administration, management, supervision, direction प्रशासन
35. **Champion** (verb) – support, promote, advocate, defend समर्थन करना
36. **Induction** (noun) – introduction, initiation, incorporation, प्रवेश
37. **Feather in one's cap** (phrase) – an achievement to be proud of, accolade, honor गर्व की बात
38. **Go through** (phrasal verb) – (of a proposal or contract) be officially approved or completed. संपन्न करना
39. **Distinct** (adjective) – separate, different, distinguishable अलग
40. **Democratise** (verb) – make democratic, popularize, universalize लोकतांत्रिक बनाना
41. **Colossally** (adverb) – hugely, immensely, tremendously, vastly भारी मात्रा में
42. **Showcasing** (noun) – display, presentation, exhibition प्रदर्शन

43. **Diversity** (noun) – variety, assortment,  
mix, range विविधता

45. **Legacy** (noun) – inheritance, heritage,  
bequest, endowment विरासत

44. **Cement** (verb) – solidify, strengthen,  
consolidate मज़बूती देना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The G-20 summit is taking place in New Delhi, marking the highlight of India's presidency year.
2. G-20 is viewed as a more equal alternative to the G-7 since it includes leadership from the developing world.
3. It is now recognized as the primary forum for global economic cooperation.
4. India's presidency faced challenges right from the start, including global economic challenges magnified by the COVID-19 pandemic.
5. Securing resources for climate finance, health, and poverty alleviation in such an environment was difficult.
6. The Ukraine conflict and sanctions against Russia created divisions within the G-20.
7. Indonesia's President Joko Widodo and India played crucial roles in achieving a delicate consensus on the Ukraine issue.
8. India's ongoing border tensions with China have further complicated the G-20 dynamics.
9. The decision to hold the G-20 summit earlier than the usual November schedule put additional pressure on India.
10. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's approach was neutral regarding the Ukraine conflict and was centered on issues significant to the global south.
11. Modi initiated the inclusion of the African Union into the G-20.
12. India took steps to democratize the G-20 process by organizing 220 meetings in 60 cities, showcasing India's diverse culture.
13. The efforts, though costly, made India's G-20 presidency memorable.
14. The success of the summit depends on achieving consensus among its members.
15. India's goal is to foster unity and promote the vision of "One Earth, One Family, One Future."

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following inferences can be made about the G-20 summit under India's presidency?** [Editorial page]
  - A. The G-20 summit under India's presidency was conducted with ease due to the lack of any global challenges.
  - B. India's relationship with China was smooth and contributed positively to the G-20 meetings.
  - C. The early scheduling of the G-20 summit gave officials ample time to prepare for the Leaders' declaration.
  - D. The success of the G-20 summit in Delhi relied heavily on India's ability to bridge divides and facilitate consensus among the member nations
2. **Considering the passage, which factor contributed to Indonesia being able to achieve a consensus amidst the G-20 tensions?**
  - A. India's decision to hold the G-20 summit two months early.
  - B. The global economic challenges intensified by the COVID-19 pandemic.
  - C. Indonesian President Joko Widodo's trips to Moscow and Kyiv and securing India's backing.
  - D. The fact that the G-20 is seen as a more egalitarian version of the G-7.
3. **Which of the following statements about the G-20 summit in Delhi under India's presidency is INCORRECT?**
  - A. The G-20 is seen as a more egalitarian version of the G-7.
  - B. Indonesian President Joko Widodo traveled to Moscow and Kyiv to create a consensus without India's support.
  - C. The Ukraine conflict and sanctions against Russia caused divisions within the G-20 members.
  - D. The government decided to hold the G-20 summit two months earlier than the usual practice in November.
4. **According to the passage, which of the following best represents India's approach during its G-20 presidency?**
  - A. India sided with specific countries on geopolitical conflicts.
  - B. India focused predominantly on the Ukraine conflict and its implications.
  - C. India emphasized issues that largely affect developing countries and global unity.
  - D. India reduced the number of meetings to minimize the costs associated with the G-20 summit.
5. **Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage regarding India's role in the G-20 summit?**
  - A. Critical
  - B. Ambivalent
  - C. Appreciative
  - D. Pessimistic
6. **What was a significant effort made internally by India during its G-20 presidency to promote inclusivity?**

- A. By solely hosting meetings in Delhi to maintain a centralized approach.  
B. By limiting the discussions only to economic matters and sidelining other issues.  
C. By hosting 220 meetings across 60 Indian cities to showcase India's diversity.  
D. By excluding the African Union from participating in the G-20 discussions.
7. **What is the main theme of the passage?**  
A. The economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on global economies.  
B. The challenges and accomplishments of India's presidency during the G-20 summit.  
C. The rising tensions between India and China.  
D. The role of the African Union in global affairs.
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
The commanders entered by force into terrorists' camp.  
A. broke down  
B. broke with  
C. broke into  
D. broke off
9. **Sentences with spelling errors are given. Select the sentence with No error.**  
A. Making healthcare more affordable is something I would do as Prescident.  
B. Making healthcare more afordable is something I would do as President.  
C. Making healthcare more affordable is something I would do as President.  
D. Making healthcare more afordable is something I would do as Prescident.
10. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.  
A. Receipt  
B. Technically  
C. Harrasment  
D. Vaccinate
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Yesterday, I ate only a \_\_\_\_\_ of apples for my dinner.  
A. pier  
B. pear  
C. pare  
D. pair
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom**  
After the financial discrepancies were found in the audit, the CFO was on the mat with the board of directors.  
A. To be praised  
B. To be under scrutiny or criticism  
C. To be relaxing  
D. To be promoted

**Comprehension**

The crash-landing of Luna-25, the Russian spacecraft that was scheduled to reach the moon a couple of days ahead of India's Chandrayaan-3, is a \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ reminder of the

uncertainties involved in making a landing on extra-terrestrial surfaces. In the last four years, spacecraft from four different countries have tried to land on the moon, and failed. For each one of these countries — Israel, India, Japan and Russia — it was the first attempt to land on the moon. Each one of them failed in the last stage, just ahead of, or during, the process of landing. It may have sounded alarmist then, but former ISRO chairman K Sivan’s “15 minutes of terror” remark in the context of the Chandrayaan-2 mission was a realistic description of the final stages of a moon landing. In a sense, the name Luna-25 was misleading. It would be \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ to think that this particular mission was a continuation of the Luna series of moon probes launched by the then Soviet Union in the 1960s and 1970s. The current round of moon missions are \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ different from those that were sent off half a century ago. The technology and materials are new, the fuel is new, and even the purpose and motivation is very different. It is no surprise, then, that when countries resumed their interest in going to the moon in this century, they began almost from \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_, with the Orbiter missions.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

- A. Grim
- B. Planned
- C. Lamentable
- D. Outward

14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

- A. Intense
- B. Crucial
- C. Challenging
- D. Erroneous

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

- A. Ultimately
- B. Drastically
- C. Pleasantry
- D. Insidiously

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

- A. Emerging
- B. Scratch
- C. Chronicle
- D. In the end

17. **Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

1. **The oceans hold untrammelled opportunities for the prosperity of our planet.**

- A. The oceans are reservoirs of global biodiversity, critical regulators of the global weather and climate, and support the economic well-being of billions of people in coastal areas.



- B. The term 'blue economy' includes not only ocean-dependent economic development, but also inclusive social development and environmental and ecological security.
- C. The G20 countries together account for around 45% of the world's coastlines and over 21% of the exclusive economic zones (EEZs).
- D. It is therefore not surprising that the most prosperous cities and countries are endowed with a coast.
- 2. Recognising the contribution of the ocean economy for sustainable development, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said, "To me, the blue chakra in India's flag represents the potential of the... ocean economy."**
- A. DCAB                      B. CDAB                      C. CDBA                      D. DABC
- 18. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The modern cities of today have sky-touching flats and apartments as part of their housing system
- Q. The traditional house with only a ground floor, verandas and cow-dung-painted
- R. Our ancestors used to live in such houses
- S. Outer walls is now history
- A. PQSR                      B. PRSQ                      C. SRQP                      D. QSRP
- 19. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The adage, "No one is perfect," fits us, the mortals, to a 'T'
- Q. We all are born with certain qualities: positive (studious, religious) and negative (greedy, selfish)
- R. Which cannot be branded as either positive or negative
- S. There are, of course, certain qualities
- A. SPRQ                      B. PRQS                      C. SRPQ                      D. PQSR
- 20. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. I am not sure how many of us are aware of the discreet, invisible and slender demarcation line that exists in any relationship
- Q. But I personally feel that most of the people give a damn to this and act as they wish or like
- R. This; yes, it is a never-ending process one has to live with
- S. I have experienced and still experiencing and am still learning
- A. QSPR                      B. PSRQ                      C. QSRP                      D. PQSR

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. **D) The success of the G-20 summit in Delhi relied heavily on India's ability to bridge divides and facilitate consensus among the member nations.**

The passage indicates that the G-20 summit faced several challenges under India's presidency. These challenges included the global economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukraine conflict and sanctions against Russia, as well as India's own bilateral tensions with China. Given these challenges, and the mention that "some of the heavy lifting on building consensus will now be left to Prime Minister Narendra Modi to handle", it can be inferred that the success of the summit was heavily dependent on India's ability to mediate and facilitate a consensus among the various parties

2. **C) Indonesian President Joko Widodo's trips to Moscow and Kyiv and securing India's backing.**

The passage mentions that despite the Ukraine conflict and the resulting tensions within the G-20, President Joko Widodo of Indonesia was able to ensure a tenuous consensus by traveling to both Moscow and Kyiv and by gaining India's support. This indicates that his efforts were significant in achieving this consensus.

3. **B) Indonesian President Joko Widodo traveled to Moscow and Kyiv to create a consensus without India's support.**

The passage mentions that Indonesian President Joko Widodo was able to ensure a tenuous consensus by traveling to Moscow and Kyiv and enlisting India's support. This means he did seek India's support, so option B is incorrect.

4. **C) The passage mentions that India did not take sides in the Ukraine conflict and instead prioritized issues affecting the global south. Moreover, the text highlights various initiatives, like the summit of developing countries and the focus on food, fertilizer, energy security, and global governance. This emphasis on broader global issues and unity aligns with the described vision of "One Earth, One Family, One Future."**

5. **C) Appreciative**

Throughout the passage, the tone is appreciative of India's efforts despite numerous challenges. Words and phrases such as "India's efforts to ensure the vitality of the G-20 process have been valiant," "a well-thought-out one," and "India's G-20 moment is already memorable" suggest a positive and admiring tone towards India's role and initiatives.

6. **C) The passage states that "Internally, the Indian G-20 presidency has been marked by a distinct effort to "democratise" the process by holding 220 meetings across 60 Indian cities," emphasizing India's intent to promote inclusivity and showcase its diverse culture and heritage.**

7. **B) The challenges and accomplishments of India's presidency during the G-20 summit.**

The central focus of the passage is on India's presidency during the G-20 summit, its challenges, such as the global economic headwinds due to the pandemic, tensions between nations, and India's proactive measures, such as the induction of the African Union, efforts to build consensus, and holding multiple meetings across its cities. All these points showcase the theme of India's journey during its G-20 presidency.

8. C) '**entered by force into**' के बदले '**broke into**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस context में वह शब्द सबसे उपयुक्त होता है जो बलपूर्वक किसी स्थान में प्रवेश करने का अर्थ देता है; जैसे— The thieves broke into the house.
- '**broke into**' will be used instead of '**entered by force into**' because in this context, it is the most appropriate phrase that means to forcibly enter a place; Like— The thieves broke into the house.
9. C) Making healthcare more affordable is something I would do as President.
10. C) The INCORRECTLY spelt word is '**Harrasment**'. The correct spelling is 'Harassment' which means "aggressive pressure or intimidation" उत्पीड़न, सताना.
11. D) '**Pair**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence सेव की मात्रा की चर्चा कर रहा है।
- '**Pair**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the quantity of apples.
12. B) **On the mat** (phrase) – To be under scrutiny or criticism आलोचना में होना/किसी अधिकारी द्वारा डांटा जाना।
13. A) '**Grim**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "grim" का अर्थ होता है कठिन या गंभीर यहाँ sentence में Luna-25 के crash-landing को दर्शाया गया है जैसे कि यह एक चेतावनी है कि बाहरी ग्रह पर उतरने में कितनी अनिश्चितता होती है। इसलिए, '**Grim**' इस context में सबसे उपयुक्त है। '**Planned**' का अर्थ है योजित, '**Lamentable**' का अर्थ है दुःखद, और '**Outward**' का अर्थ है बाहरी, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- '**Grim**' should be used because it indicates something that is severe or not good. The sentence is pointing to the crash-landing of Luna-25 as a caution of how uncertain it is to land on extraterrestrial surfaces, making 'grim' the most apt here. Whereas, 'Planned' implies something intentional, 'Lamentable' means regrettable, and 'Outward' means external, which don't fit in this context.
14. D) '**Erroneous**' का अर्थ होता है गलत या भ्रान्तिपूर्ण। Sentence में बताया गया है कि Luna-25 का नाम मिसलीडिंग था क्योंकि लोग सोच सकते थे कि यह वही Luna सीरीज़ का हिस्सा है जो 1960s और 1970s में शुरू हुई थी। इसलिए, '**Erroneous**' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि ऐसा सोचना गलत था। जबकि '**Intense**' का अर्थ होता है तीव्र, '**Crucial**' का अर्थ होता है महत्वपूर्ण, और '**Challenging**' का अर्थ होता है चुनौतीपूर्ण, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- '**Erroneous**' should be used because it means incorrect or misleading. The sentence implies that thinking Luna-25 was a continuation of the old Luna series from the 1960s and 1970s

would be a misconception, making 'erroneous' apt. On the other hand, 'Intense' means strong or severe, 'Crucial' implies crucial importance, and 'Challenging' means requiring effort or skill, which don't align with the context.

15. B) 'Drastically' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "'Drastically' " का अर्थ होता है बहुत अधिक बदलाव। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि आधुनिक चाँद पर जाने वाले मिशन पुराने मिशनों से कितना अलग हैं, इसलिए 'Drastically' यहाँ सही है। 'Ultimately' का अर्थ है अंत में, 'Pleasantry' का अर्थ है सजीवता या मजेदार ढंग से, और 'Insidiously' का अर्थ है धीरे धीरे और धोखा देने वाले तरीके से, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Drastically' should be used because it implies a significant change or difference. The sentence highlights how modern moon missions are vastly different from the older ones, making 'drastically' appropriate. On the other hand, 'Ultimately' means in the end, 'Pleasantry' means in a light or humorous manner, and 'Insidiously' implies in a gradual and deceitful way, which don't fit in this context.

16. B) 'Scratch' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "scratch" का अर्थ होता है शुरुआत से। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि जब देशों ने इस शताब्दी में चाँद पर जाने में फिर से रुचि जताई, तो वे शुरुआत से ही प्रारंभ करें। इसलिए 'Scratch' यहाँ सही है। 'Emerging' का अर्थ है उभरता हुआ, 'Chronicle' का अर्थ है इतिहास, और 'In the end' का अर्थ है अंत में, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Scratch' should be used because it means starting from the very beginning. The sentence mentions that when countries resumed their interest in going to the moon in this century, they started almost from the beginning, making 'scratch' fitting here. Whereas, 'Emerging' means coming out, 'Chronicle' implies a record of events, and 'In the end' means finally, which don't fit in this context

17. A) DCAB

**D:** "It is therefore" implies this sentence is a continuation or conclusion based on a previously stated fact. Since Sentence 1 mentions the oceans and their prosperity, D logically follows it as it speaks about the prosperity of coastal regions.

**C:** This sentence provides a statistic specifically related to countries (which were mentioned in D) and their coastlines, making it the logical next step after D.

Following Sentence C, we expect more details on why these coastlines and their associated economies are so important.

**A:** This sentence elaborates on the significance of the oceans, providing reasons that align with the theme established by Sentences 1, D, and C. Additionally, the mention of "economic well-being" connects well with the economic zones mentioned in C

**B:** This sentence defines the term 'blue economy', which serves as a direct link to the economic and environmental themes discussed in A. Moreover, the mention of the 'blue economy' connects smoothly to the final sentence about the "blue chakra" representing the "ocean economy."

**18. A) PQSR**

**P:** Sentence P introduces the topic about modern cities and their current housing system.

**Q-S:** Sentence Q seems to be a continuation from a previous thought about housing (which P provides) since it contrasts "modern cities" with the description of a "traditional house." The incomplete thought in Q ("The traditional house with only a ground floor, verandas, and cow-dung-painted") is completed by S ("Outer walls is now history"). This connection is vital in understanding the flow of ideas, making it clear that Q should be followed by S.

**R:** Sentence R mentions "such houses," which is referring to the traditional houses described in Q. This reference necessitates Q to come before R.

**19. D) PQSR**

**P:** The sentence "The adage, 'No one is perfect,' fits us, the mortals, to a 'T'" introduces a general statement about imperfection in humans.

**Q:** After introducing the idea of imperfection in humans (P), the sentence "We all are born)" provides specifics, giving examples of both positive and negative qualities that humans may possess. This directly relates to the idea introduced in P, hence making Q a logical follow-up.

**S:** After discussing specific positive and negative qualities in Q, the sentence "There are, of course, certain qualities" naturally leads the reader to consider other kinds of qualities not yet mentioned.

**R:** This sentence "Which .." provides the specifics for the introductory statement made in S. The use of the word "Which" at the beginning of R is a strong clue, as it typically refers back to something previously mentioned (in this case, the "certain qualities" from S).

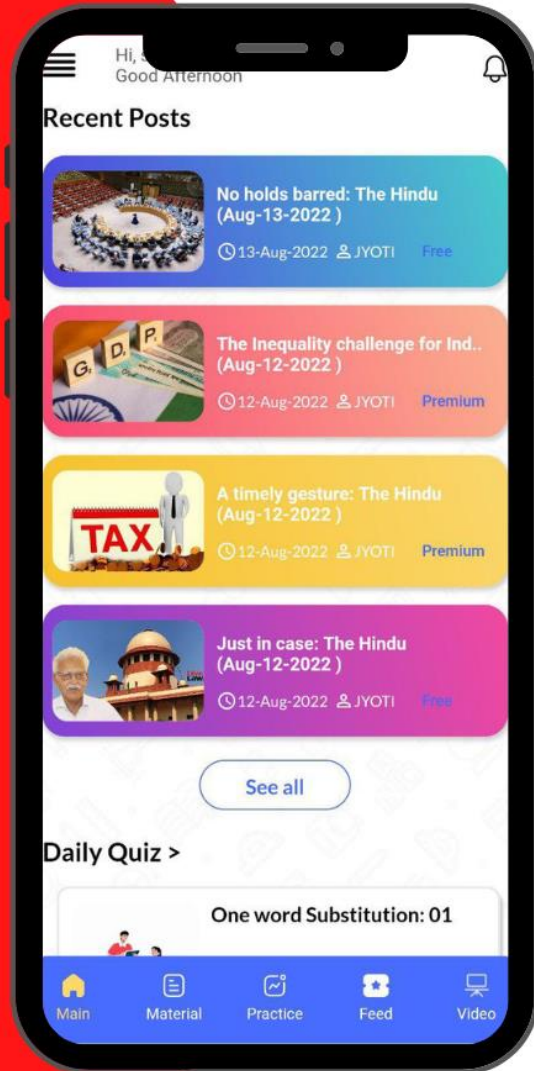
**20. B) PSRQ**

**P:** The sentence starts with "I am not sure how many of us are aware", which is an introduction to a topic.

**S:** "I have experienced and still experiencing and am still learning" is a continuation of the personal context mentioned in P ("I am not sure..."). The use of "experienced" and "learning" indicates the author's personal journey with the topic introduced in P.

**R:** The word "This" in R is a demonstrative pronoun, which typically refers to something previously mentioned. In this case, "This" refers to the experience or learning the author mentions in S.

**Q:** The sentence Q starts with "But", a contrastive conjunction. It's used to introduce an idea that contrasts with a previously stated idea. Q contrasts the personal experience of the author (mentioned in S and R) with the behavior of "most people". The reference "this" in Q logically connects back to the "never-ending process" mentioned in R.



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