

## Free fall: On the Canada-India diplomatic row and the way out

India must cooperate on the Nijjar case if Canada provides evidence

India and Canada took their diplomatic **row** over the killing of Canadian Khalistani **activist** Hardeep Singh Nijjar into the **rink** at the UN General Assembly this week. External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar warned that the **response** to “terrorism, **extremism** and violence” **should** not be determined by “political **convenience**”, in what seemed to be a reference to India’s concerns over Khalistani extremism in Canada. He added that countries must not “**cherry pick**” when to respect “**territorial integrity** and **non-interference** in internal affairs” — a clear reference to Canada’s **allegations** that Indian “government agents” were responsible for the Nijjar killing in Surrey in June. Canadian UN Ambassador Robert Rae appeared to **double down on** the Canadian allegations, as he spoke about the “**extent** to which democracies are under threat” due to foreign **interference**. **In effect** the statements **reflected** the **impasse** between both countries more than 10 days since Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau made his claims in the Canadian Parliament. After **expelling** each other’s **diplomats**, India and Canada have **curtailed** people-to-people ties. While India has **suspended** all visas to Canadians, Canada has **put** trade talks **on hold**. These actions have been taken even before Canada has made any evidence of its allegations against India public, and New Delhi has **reiterated** that despite two visits by the Canadian National Security Adviser to discuss the Nijjar issue, no **concrete** evidence has been provided. Nor has Canada completed its own investigation or begun any trial. Despite this, there have been calls from Canadian “Five Eyes” allies that India must cooperate, indicating some pressure from Canada.

The only way out is for Canada to take the first step in proving its **allegations**, which, in the absence of verifiable evidence, **seem** to have been **levelled prematurely**. Mr. Jaishankar has **made it clear** that such judicial **inter-state** killings are not the policy of the Indian government. However, it is hard to believe that the **leader** of one of the most developed countries **would** make these claims without sufficient **cause**, and if evidence is shared, the next logical step would be for New Delhi, which has denied the allegations **strenuously**, to cooperate on any information needed to **conclude** the Canadian investigation. India’s **grievances** against Canada for “**soft-peddling**” the issue of Khalistan extremism and providing “**safe havens**” for **wanted** terrorists, as well as Canadian claims of rights **violations** by security forces in Punjab, and Indian intelligence operations in Canada, **date back to** the 1980s, and these were the cause of their high-level **engagements** being **frozen** for **decades**. However, never before have trade, travel and tourism **ties** been cut down so quickly as in the past week. With students, the business community, and the **diaspora feeling the brunt**, it is hoped the two countries move with some **urgency** to **arrest** the free fall in ties. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Free fall** (phrase) – a sudden failure or loss of value that you are unable to stop and which continues to get worse निर्बाध गिरावट
2. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Politic, ambassadorial, consular, embassy, कूटनीतिक
3. **Row** (noun) – disagreement, dispute, quarrel, controversy, argument झगड़ा
4. **Way out** (phrasal verb) – Solution, escape route, exit, path forward, alternative समाधान
5. **Activist** (noun) – Campaigner, advocate, protester, reformer, agitator कार्यकर्ता
6. **Rink** (noun) – An area, often made of ice, where people can skate.
7. **Extremism** (noun) – Radicalism, fanaticism, fundamentalism, zealotry, militancy अतिवाद
8. **Convenience** (noun) – Suitability, comfort, expediency, ease, advantage सुविधा
9. **Cherry pick** (phrase) – Selectively choose, handpick, pick and choose, adopt selectively, single out चुनाव करना
10. **Territorial** (adjective) – Regional, zonal, local, area-based, district प्रदेशिक
11. **Integrity** (noun) – Honesty, morality, uprightness, righteousness, principle अखंडता
12. **Non-interference** (noun) – The policy or practice of not becoming involved in or intervening in the affairs of others. हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना
13. **Allegation** (noun) – Accusation, charge, claim, assertion, indictment आरोप
14. **Double down on something** (phrase) – to continue to do something in an even more determined way than before
15. **Extent** (noun) – Degree, magnitude, level, measure, proportion सीमा
16. **Interference** (noun) – Meddling, intervention, intrusion, encroachment, imposition हस्तक्षेप
17. **In effect** (phrase) – In practice, essentially, effectively, virtually, practically वास्तव में
18. **Reflect** (verb) – Indicate, show, display, demonstrate, express प्रकट करना
19. **Impasse** (noun) – Deadlock, stalemate, standoff, gridlock, halt गतिरोध
20. **Expel** (verb) – Oust, remove, eject, evict, discharge बाहर कर देना
21. **Diplomat** (noun) – Ambassador, envoy, emissary, representative, consul राजदूत
22. **Curtail** (verb) – Reduce, cut, diminish, decrease, trim कम करना
23. **Suspend** (verb) – Halt, stop, cease, interrupt, break off निलंबित करना

24. **Put on hold** (phrase) – Delay, postpone, shelve, defer, adjourn रोक देना
25. **Reiterate** (verb) – Repeat, restate, retell, recap, reaffirm दोहराना
26. **Concrete** (adjective) – Solid, firm, substantial, tangible, definitive ठोस
27. **Level** (verb) – Accuse, charge, allege, assert, claim आरोप लगाना
28. **Prematurely** (adverb) – Hastily, early, precipitately, untimely, ahead of time समय से पहले
29. **Make clear** (phrase) – Clarify, explain, elucidate, expound, illuminate स्पष्ट करना
30. **Inter-state** (adjective) – Occurring between, or involving two or more different states. दो या अधिक राज्यों के बीच होने वाला
31. **Cause** (noun) – Reason, basis, justification, grounds कारण
32. **Strenuously** (adverb) – Vigorously, energetically, zealously, vehemently, with effort प्रयासपूर्वक
33. **Conclude** (verb) – Finish, complete, end, finalize, resolve समाप्त करना
34. **Grievance** (noun) – Complaint, grumble, protest, objection शिकायत
35. **Soft-peddle** (verb) – To downplay; to de-emphasize. कम महत्व देना
36. **Safe havens** (noun) – Sanctuaries, refuges, shelters, havens, retreats सुरक्षित स्थल
37. **Wanted** (adjective) – being searched for by the police because of a crime
38. **Violation** (noun) – Breach, infringement, infraction, transgression उल्लंघन
39. **Date back to** (phrase) – Originated, began, started, commenced प्रारंभ होना
40. **Engagement** (noun) – Involvement, participation, interaction, association सह-भागिता
41. **Freeze** (verb) – Halt, stop, suspend, pause रोकना
42. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
43. **Ties** (noun) – Relations, connections, bonds, links संबंध
44. **Diaspora** (noun) – Expatriates, emigrants, expats, immigrants, displaced people. प्रवासी
45. **Feel the brunt** (phrase) – Suffer, endure, bear, experience असर महसूस करना
46. **Urgency** (noun) – Importance, priority, immediacy, exigency अत्यावश्यकता
47. **Arrest** (verb) – Stop, halt, check, curb रोकना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial discusses the ongoing diplomatic row between India and Canada, triggered by the killing of Canadian Khalistani activist Hardeep Singh Nijjar.
2. India's External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar and Canadian UN Ambassador Robert Rae have expressed strong opposing views at the UN General Assembly, reflecting a significant impasse.
3. Jaishankar criticized the selective approach to terrorism, extremism, and violence and accused Canada of ignoring Khalistani extremism while Rae emphasized the threat of foreign interference to democracies.
4. Canada accused Indian "government agents" of being involved in Nijjar's killing; however, no concrete evidence has been provided to support these allegations.
5. Diplomats have been expelled and people-to-people ties curtailed by both nations, with India suspending visas to Canadians and Canada pausing trade talks.
6. The Canadian National Security Adviser had two visits to discuss the issue with India, yet failed to provide concrete evidence to substantiate the allegations.
7. Pressure is mounting on India to cooperate from Canada's "Five Eyes" allies, despite the absence of evidence.
8. The editorial suggests that Canada should take the first step by substantiating its claims with evidence.
9. India's cooperation should follow if credible evidence is presented, given the country's denial of the accusations.
10. Both countries have longstanding grievances, with India accusing Canada of soft-pedaling Khalistani extremism and Canada claiming rights violations by Indian security forces.
11. This diplomatic standoff is unprecedented, with swift and significant cuts to trade, travel, and tourism ties.
12. Students, the business community, and diaspora from both nations are experiencing the impacts of the deteriorating relationship.
13. Canada's premature allegations without verifiable evidence have contributed to the escalated tension.
14. India has maintained that judicial inter-state killings are not its policy and is willing to cooperate if evidence is provided.
15. The editorial underscores the urgency for both nations to resolve the issue to prevent further deterioration of their bilateral relationship.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the second paragraph?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Analytical
  - C. Humorous
  - D. Aggressive
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The history of Khalistan extremism
  - B. The impact of politics on international trade
  - C. The diplomatic row between India and Canada
  - D. The role of the UN in resolving international disputes
3. **Which of the following could be a suitable title for the passage?**
  - A. Khalistan Extremism: A Hidden Threat
  - B. Unraveling Ties: The India-Canada Diplomatic Crisis
  - C. The UN's Role in Mediating International Disputes
  - D. Trade and Politics: An Inseparable Duo
4. **Which of the following statements is correct based on the passage?**
  - A. Canada has provided concrete evidence to support its allegations against India regarding the Nijjar killing.
  - B. The two countries have increased people-to-people ties in light of the recent events.
  - C. India and Canada have expelled each other's diplomats following the diplomatic row.
  - D. Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has dismissed the allegations of Indian government agents being involved in the Nijjar killing.
5. **Which of the following statements is not correct based on the passage?**
  - A. Canada has accused Indian government agents of being involved in the killing of Nijjar.
  - B. Canada has put its trade talks with India on hold following the diplomatic row.
  - C. India has accepted the Canadian allegations about the Nijjar killing.
  - D. India's concerns over Khalistani extremism in Canada were voiced by External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar at the UN General Assembly.
6. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
  - A. Recently, there has been a spate of writing on India's statistical system and the data produced by it.
  - B. While discussions on data and its veracity are welcome, the important point on the usefulness of available data to measure social and economic progress of a transforming economy looms large.
  - C. The debate has also to be seen in the context of the increasing global prominence of the economy and India's election to the highest statistical body of the UN for a four-year term.

- D. The ensuing debate has witnessed active participation from within and outside the government
- A. ACBD
  - B. ADBC
  - C. DBCA
  - D. DBAC
7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. The Grameen Vitrak Yojana, launched in 2009, has helped grow the rural distributor base from 18% to 60% of the total LPG distributor base today.
  - B. The ambitious Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has provided more than 9.5 crore new households with LPG connections since 2016. With near-universal coverage of LPG, this is nothing short of an administrative and operational miracle.
  - C. Over the last 15 years, the Government of India has attempted to replicate the success that liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) adoption has seen in urban households, in poorer and rural households.
  - D. However, for the first time, LPG consumption in Indian households saw an absolute reduction in FY23 (minus 0.5% versus FY22) after years of steady growth.
- A. BCDA
  - B. DBCA
  - C. DABC
  - D. CABD
8. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A. More unhappy as the fourth sense of taste too diminishes as it is so well enmeshed with smell.
  - B. When we talk of the senses, the first to come to mind is sight, followed by hearing
  - C. It disappears — meaning, cough, cold, fever, and COVID-19 that numbs the sense, suddenly making us unhappy
  - D. Smell, though important, does not stand out until
- A. ACDB
  - B. BCDA
  - C. BDCA
  - D. BADC
9. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph**
- A. Only the skeletal structure of the hall remained, bearing witness to the moment when our beliefs about weapons and wars changed
  - B. The 15kt uranium bomb exploded 600 metres above
  - C. The Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall, instantly flattening everything and everyone below

- D. The morning of August 6, 1945, dawned clear and sunny as the Enola Gay wheeled over Hiroshima and dropped its payload on the city centre
- A. BCAD
  - B. DBCA
  - C. DBAC
  - D. ABCD
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
After I complete my training program / I will have been joining a team of astronauts / and preparing to / embark on a mission to Mars.
- A. I will have been joining a team of astronauts
  - B. embark on a mission to Mars
  - C. and preparing to
  - D. After I complete my training program
11. **The given sentence contains an error. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**  
Earlier, he was feeling better, but things took a turn for the bad.
- A. Earlier, he was feeling better, but things took a turn for the worst.
  - B. Earlier, he was feeling good, but things took a turn for the bad.
  - C. Earlier, he was feeling well, but things took a turn for the ill.
  - D. Earlier, he was feeling better, but things took a turn for the ill.
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Blessing in disguise
- A. Something that seems good but is harmful for you
  - B. Something that seems bad but provides some benefit
  - C. Something that cannot be hidden from anyone
  - D. Something that remains hidden from everyone
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Break
- A. Divide
  - B. Mend
  - C. Split
  - D. Breach
14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A place of burial
- A. Building
  - B. Laboratory
  - C. Cemetery
  - D. Observatory
15. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Forthcoming
- A. Large
  - B. Extensive

- C. Adventurous  
D. Past
16. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**  
I will celebrating New Year at my old residence as usual.  
A. I  
B. will celebrating  
C. New Year  
D. at my old residence as usual
17. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**  
Why don't / you throw this / paper on the dust bin?  
A. paper on the dust bin  
B. No error  
C. you throw this  
D. Why don't
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Beat around the bush  
A. To be persistent in pursuing a goal  
B. To be impatient and short-tempered  
C. To be direct and formal  
D. To avoid addressing a topic correctly
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Her stories paid \_\_\_\_\_ to her mother, whom she regarded as the goddess of bravery  
A. frustration  
B. sainthood  
C. absoluteness  
D. Homage
20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Amicable  
A. Friendly  
B. Proud  
C. Generous  
D. Harsh

**Comprehension:**

**In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.**

Once, there was a boy who became bored when he watched over the village sheep (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on the hillside. To entertain himself, he sang out, "Wolf! Wolf! The wolf is chasing the sheep!" When the villagers heard the cry, they came (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the hill to drive the wolf away. But, when they arrived, they saw no wolf. The boy was amused when seeing their angry



faces. "Don't scream wolf, boy," warned the villagers, "when there is no wolf!" They angrily went back down the hill. Later, the shepherd boy cried out once again, "Wolf! Wolf! The wolf is chasing the sheep!" When the villagers came, they saw there was no wolf, they said strictly, "Save your (3) \_\_\_\_\_ cry for when there is really a wolf! Don't cry 'wolf' when there is no wolf!" Later, the boy saw a real wolf sneaking around his flock. Alarmed, he jumped on his feet and cried out as loud as he could, "Wolf! Wolf!" But the villagers thought he was (4) \_\_\_\_\_ them again, and so they didn't come to help. At sunset, the villagers went looking for the boy who hadn't returned with their sheep. When they went up the hill, they found him (5) \_\_\_\_\_ as all the sheep were dead.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. laughing
  - B. receiving
  - C. assisting
  - D. Grazing
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
  - A. driving
  - B. walking down
  - C. running down
  - D. running up
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. frightened
  - B. laughable
  - C. funny
  - D. Muffled
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
  - A. fooling
  - B. questioning
  - C. fighting
  - D. Seeing
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
  - A. singing
  - B. happy
  - C. dancing
  - D. weeping

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanation

1. B) The tone of the second paragraph is analytical. It examines the steps Canada should take to prove its allegations and considers the possible outcomes if evidence is provided. It also analyzes the historical context of the grievances between India and Canada, reflecting on their diplomatic relations, issues, and impacts on trade, travel, and tourism.
2. C) The passage primarily focuses on the ongoing diplomatic dispute between India and Canada following the killing of a Canadian Khalistani activist. It discusses the allegations, responses from both countries, and the impacts on their bilateral relationships, including trade and travel restrictions.
3. B) Option B is the most suitable title as the passage is focused on the deteriorating diplomatic relations between India and Canada due to allegations and counter-allegations following the killing of a Khalistani activist. The title encapsulates the essence of the passage, highlighting the crisis and strained relations between the two countries.
4. C) Statement C is correct as per the passage which mentions, "After expelling each other's diplomats, India and Canada have curtailed people-to-people ties." Statement A is incorrect because the passage states that Canada has not made any evidence of its allegations against India public. Statement B is incorrect as the passage indicates that people-to-people ties have been curtailed, not increased. Statement D is incorrect as it was Justin Trudeau who made the claims against India in the Canadian Parliament.
5. C) Statement C is not correct. The passage indicates that New Delhi has strenuously denied the allegations made by Canada. Statement A is correct as per the information in the passage that Canada has alleged that Indian "government agents" were responsible for the Nijjar killing. Statement B is also correct, as mentioned in the passage, "Canada has put trade talks on hold." Statement D is inferred to be correct since S. Jaishankar's warning about terrorism and extremism appears to be a reference to India's concerns over Khalistani extremism in Canada.
6. B) **ADBC**  
**A:** Sentence A introduces the main subject of the discussion, the recent writing and debates on India's statistical system  
**D:** Sentence D naturally follows A, as it describes the participation in the debate mentioned in A. Sentence D refers to "The ensuing debate," a reference that clearly builds on the idea introduced in Sentence A. So, A and D are connected.  
**B:** B shifts the focus from the general discussion about the data to the specific point about the usefulness of data in measuring progress. Since D talks about the debate, B's detailed content can follow D, giving more depth to the ensuing discussion

- C:** C fits at the end, as it provides context on a global level and connects the debate with India's election to a UN body, broadening the scope and concluding the paragraph.
7. D) **CABD**
- C:** C serves as the introduction, discussing the Government of India's 15-year effort to replicate the success of LPG in urban areas to rural ones
- A:** Sentence A talks about the Grameen Vitrak Yojana, launched in 2009, which aligns with the efforts mentioned in sentence C.
- B:** B continues the chronological development, discussing another initiative (Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana) that has provided more LPG connections since 2016, expanding on the efforts mentioned in C and A
- D:** D provides the latest information about a recent change in LPG consumption in FY23.
8. C) **BDCA**
- B:** This sentence introduces the topic and lists the senses in order of importance or recognition, so it should come first.
- D:** The next logical sentence is D, as it introduces smell and contrasts it with the other senses mentioned in B.
- C:** Sentence C refers to smell and the effect of certain ailments (including COVID-19) on it. The reference to "numbs the sense" ties back to smell, so this should follow D.
- A:** Finally, sentence A concludes the paragraph by expanding on the diminishing of the fourth sense of taste, referring to the sense previously discussed in C.
9. B) **DBCA**
- D:** Sentence D sets the time and place of the event, clearly providing the starting point for the story. Thus, D should be the first sentence
- B:** Sentence B contains the word "it" referring to the payload mentioned in D, thus connecting D to B. Since D has to be first, B logically follows.
- C:** Sentence C starts with "The Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall," which clearly relates to the payload drop and explosion in sentences D and B. Also, the phrasing in sentence C, "instantly flattening everything and everyone below," is directly connected to the explosion described in sentence B
- A:** Finally, A follows as it describes the aftermath of the event, tying back to the changes brought by the explosion.
10. A) **I will have been joining'** के बदले 'I will join' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां पर future tense का सही रूप है "will + base form of the verb." "I will have been joining" गलत है क्योंकि यह continuous future perfect tense में है, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है; जैसे— After I complete my training program, I will join a team of astronauts
- 'I will join' will be used instead of 'I will have been joining' because the correct form of future tense is "will + base form of the verb." "I will have been joining" is incorrect because

it is in the continuous future perfect tense, which is not appropriate in this context; Like—  
After I complete my training program, I will join a team of astronauts.

11. A) Earlier, he was feeling better, but things took a turn for the worst.

12. B) **Blessing in disguise** (idiom) – Something that seems bad but provides some benefit दुःख के भेस में सुख

13. B) **Break** (verb) – To separate into parts, often violently, cause to disintegrate, snap. तोड़ना

Antonym: **Mend** (verb) – To repair, fix, put right, restore. मरम्मत करना

- **Divide** (verb) – To separate or be separated into parts. विभाजित करना
- **Split** (verb) – To break or cause to break forcibly into parts. विभाजन करना
- **reach** (noun/verb) – An act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct. उल्लंघन/तोड़ना

14. C) **Cemetery** (noun) – A place set aside for graves, tombs, or funeral urns, especially one that is not a churchyard; place of burial. कब्रिस्तान

- **Building** (noun) – A structure with a roof and walls, such as a house, school, store, or factory. इमारत
- **Laboratory** (noun) – A room or building equipped for scientific experiments, research, or teaching, or for the manufacture of drugs or chemicals. प्रयोगशाला
- **Observatory** (noun) – A building or structure providing an elevated place for observing astronomical events, weather, or the natural environment. वेधशाला

15. D) **Forthcoming** (adjective) – About to happen, upcoming, imminent, soon to be. आगामी

Antonym: **Past** (adjective) – Having happened or existed before the present time, earlier, bygone. भूतकाल

- **Large** (adjective) – Of considerable size, big, substantial, significant. बड़ा
- **Extensive** (adjective) – Covering a large area; broad, widespread, wide-ranging. व्यापक
- **Adventurous** (adjective) – Willing to take risks or to try out new methods, ideas, or experiences, bold, daring. साहसिक

16. B) 'will celebrating' के बदले 'will be celebrating' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'will' के बाद हमेशा verb की first form (base form) आती है या 'be + verb-ing' form आता है; जैसे— I will celebrate, or I will be celebrating.

- will be celebrating' will be used instead of 'will celebrating' because after 'will,' we always use the first form (base form) of the verb or the 'be + verb-ing' form; Like— I will celebrate, or I will be celebrating.

17. A) **paper on the dust bin** में त्रुटि है। 'on' के स्थान पर 'in' होना चाहिए जैसे की हम कहते हैं "dustbin में"। इसलिए सही वाक्य होगा "Why don't you throw this paper in the dust bin?"

- The error is in 'paper on the dust bin'. The correct preposition to use here is 'in' rather than 'on'. So, the correct sentence should be "Why don't you throw this paper in the dust bin?"
18. D) **Beat around the bush** (idiom) – To avoid addressing a topic correctly घुमा-फिराकर बात करना
19. D) '**Homage**' को चुनना चाहिए क्योंकि "homage" का अर्थ होता है किसी की सम्मान या आदर में दी जाने वाली श्रद्धांजलि। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि उसकी कहानियाँ उसकी माँ को सम्मान देती थीं, जिसे वह साहस की देवी मानती थी, इसलिए 'Homage' यहाँ पर सही है। जबकि 'Frustration' का अर्थ है आसंतोष या निराशा, 'Sainthood' का अर्थ है संतता और 'Absoluteness' का अर्थ है पूर्णता, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- Homage**' should be chosen because it means a special honor or respect shown publicly. The sentence indicates that her stories paid respect to her mother, whom she saw as a goddess of bravery, making 'Homage' appropriate here. On the other hand, 'Frustration' means dissatisfaction or upset, 'Sainthood' refers to the state of being a saint, and 'Absoluteness' means completeness, which don't fit in this context.
20. A) **Amicable** (adjective) – Characterized by friendliness and absence of discord, cordial, warm, harmonious. **मैत्रीपूर्ण**
- Synonym: Friendly** (adjective) – Kind, warm-hearted, affable, amiable. **मित्रवत**
- Proud** (adjective) – Having a high opinion of oneself, arrogant, haughty. **अभिमानी**
  - Generous** (adjective) – Showing kindness towards others, magnanimous, liberal, charitable. **उदार**
  - Harsh** (adjective) – Unpleasantly rough or jarring, severe, stern. **कठोर**
21. D) **Grazing**' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "grazing" का अर्थ होता है घास चरना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि लड़का गाँव की भेड़ों की देखभाल करता था जो पहाड़ी पर थीं। भेड़ें घास चरती हैं, इसलिए 'Grazing' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Laughing' का अर्थ होता है हंसना, 'Receiving' का अर्थ है प्राप्त करना, और 'Assisting' का अर्थ है सहायता करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- Grazing**' should be used because it means to feed on growing grass. The sentence mentions that the boy watched over the village sheep which were on the hillside. Sheep eat grass, making 'grazing' the correct term here. Whereas, 'Laughing' means to express mirth, 'Receiving' means to get or take, and 'Assisting' means to give support, which don't fit in this context.
22. D) '**running up**' का use होगा क्योंकि जब लड़का ने "Wolf! Wolf!" चिल्लाया, तो गांववाले तेजी से पहाड़ी की ओर दौड़े ताकि वे भेड़ों को बचा सकें। इसलिए 'running up' सबसे सही विकल्प है जो वे तेजी से पहाड़ी की ओर दौड़ते हुए आए थे। 'driving' का अर्थ होता है गाड़ी चलाना,

'walking down' का अर्थ होता है धीरे-धीरे नीचे जाना, और 'running down' का अर्थ है तेजी से नीचे जाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'running up'** should be used because when the boy cried out "Wolf! Wolf!", the villagers would have quickly rushed towards the hill to save the sheep. Thus, 'running up' is the most appropriate option suggesting they came hurrying up the hill. 'driving' implies operating a vehicle, 'walking down' suggests a slow descent, and 'running down' indicates moving rapidly downwards, which don't fit in this context.

23. A) **'Frightened'** का use होगा क्योंकि "frightened" का अर्थ होता है डरा हुआ। पूरे context में बार-बार लोमड़ी के आने की चिल्लाने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए boy की चिल्लाने वाली आवाज 'frightened' हो सकती है। इसलिए 'Frightened' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Muffled' का अर्थ है धीमा या आवाज को कम कर देना, 'laughable' और 'funny' का अर्थ है हंसी आने वाला, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

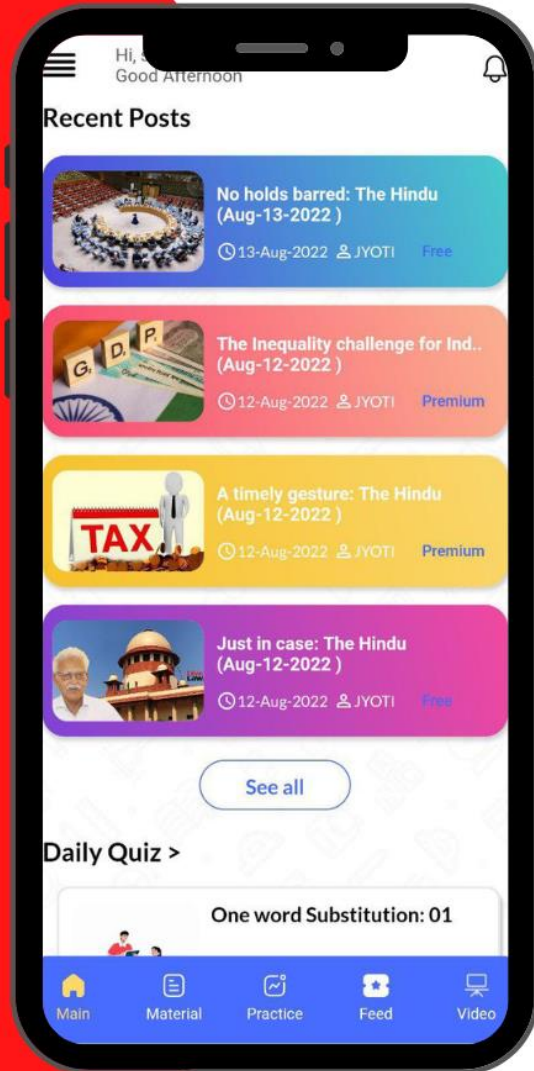
- **'Frightened'** should be used because it means scared or fearful. Given the context where the boy keeps crying out about the wolf, his shout can be described as 'frightened'. Thus, 'Frightened' is the correct choice here. Whereas 'Muffled' implies a sound that is muted or softened, 'laughable' and 'funny' mean something that can cause laughter, which aren't fitting in this context.

24. A) **'Fooling'** का use होगा क्योंकि लड़के ने पहले गांव वालों को धोखा दिया था जब वह झूठा चिल्ला रहा था कि भेड़िया आ रहा है। इसलिए, जब लड़का फिर से चिल्ला रहा था, गांव वाले सोच रहे थे कि वह उन्हें फिर से धोखा दे रहा है। इस context में 'fooling' अर्थात् धोखा देना सही है। 'Questioning' का अर्थ है प्रश्न करना, 'Fighting' का अर्थ है लड़ाई करना, और 'Seeing' का अर्थ है देखना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Fooling'** should be used because the boy had deceived the villagers earlier by falsely crying out about the presence of a wolf. Therefore, when the boy cried out again, the villagers believed he was trying to deceive or 'fool' them once more. In this context, 'fooling' meaning deceiving is appropriate. Whereas, 'Questioning' means to ask, 'Fighting' means to combat, and 'Seeing' means to observe, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) **'Weeping'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'weeping' का अर्थ होता है रोना। जब बाकी सभी भेड़ मर गई थीं, तो लड़का उदास हो सकता है और उसे दुःख हो सकता है। इसलिए, यहाँ 'weeping' सही है। 'Singing' का अर्थ है गाना गाना, 'Happy' का अर्थ है खुश होना और 'Dancing' का अर्थ है नाचना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Weeping'** should be used because it means crying. Given all the sheep were dead, the boy might be sad and distressed. Therefore, 'weeping' is the correct choice here. 'Singing' means to sing, 'Happy' means being joyful, and 'Dancing' means to dance, which don't fit in this context.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

Download

