

## Frosty ties: On the worsening India-Canada ties

Ordinary people will suffer as India and Canada **cut down** visa services

India and Canada are **headed** for an even frostier season in ties after the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)'s latest move to **pare down** the number of Canadian **diplomats** in India, from 62 to 21. While New Delhi had made its demand to **equalise** the numbers in each other's missions known last month, **in the fiery aftermath** of the Trudeau government's **allegations** that India had a role in the killing of Canadian national and Khalistani activist Hardeep Singh Nijjar, matters were thought to have **cooled down**. It had even been hoped that quiet **diplomacy** was at work to repair ties. However, Canada continues to hold, without **proffering** any further proof, that India must cooperate in its investigations against unnamed Indian officials, while India is **standing** by measures it has taken in **reprisal**: last month, after the **tit-for-tat expulsions** of their respective diplomats from security agencies, the Modi government **suspended** visas for all Canadians, and demanded the **downsizing** of Canadian diplomatic strength. This week, India issued an **ultimatum** for the removal of two thirds of those numbers with a deadline of October 31 — after which India would **unilaterally** withdraw diplomatic **immunity**. **As a result**, Canada's Foreign Ministry **flew out** 41 of its diplomats and their families, calling India's demand a **violation** of international law including the Vienna **Convention**. The MEA has **retorted** that the convention's Article 11.1 does **authorise** India to "require that the size of a mission be kept within limits". Canada has also **conveyed** that with staffing shortages now, **consulate "in-person"** visa services would no longer be provided. The Canadian **Immigration** Minister has added that India's moves would not **deter** Canada's **prosecution** in the Nijjar case.

The developments indicate that if there had been any **diplomatic** efforts to **defuse** the situation in the past month, they have been **fruitless**. Apart from the Modi-Trudeau and National Security Adviser meetings that had discussed the Nijjar case, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar had **reportedly** met Canadian Foreign Minister Mélanie Joly in the U.S. **on the sidelines** of the UN General Assembly. None of those appears to have turned the **trajectory** of events; **attempts** by Canada's "Five Eyes" **Allies** to **mediate** **have** not worked either. While the allies have supported Canada's **claims**, they have also **shored up** their ties with India, with possible visits by the British, U.S. and Australian leaders that will **assure** New Delhi. With diplomatic options **exhausted** for now, it is hoped a period of **reflection** will bring fresh **counsel** on how to break the **logjam**. Till then, students, tourists and businesspersons will suffer.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Frosty** (adjective) – Unfriendly, unsympathetic रूखा
2. **Ties** (noun) – Relationships, bonds, connections, links, associations संबंध
3. **Worsening** (adjective) – Deteriorating, declining, degrading, slipping, regressing बिगड़ता हुआ
4. **Cut down** (phrasal verb) – Reduce, lessen, diminish, curtail, slash कम करना
5. **Head (for)** (verb) – Move towards, proceed towards, make for, aim for की दिशा में बढ़ना
6. **Pare down** (phrasal verb) – Trim, decrease, reduce, diminish, curtail कम करना
7. **Diplomat** (noun) – Envoy, ambassador, consul, representative राजदूत
8. **Equalise** (verb) – Balance, level, match, even out समान करना
9. **In the aftermath** (phrase) – Following, as a result, in the wake of, subsequently परिणामस्वरूप
10. **Fiery** (adjective) – Passionate, intense, fervent, vehement, heated उत्साही
11. **Allegation** (noun) – Accusation, charge, claim, assertion आरोप
12. **Cool down** (phrasal verb) – Calm, settle, relax, pacify शांत होना
13. **Diplomacy** (noun) – Negotiation, mediation, discussion, dialogue कूटनीति
14. **Proffer** (verb) – Offer, extend, present, give, propose प्रस्तुत करना
15. **Stand** (verb) – adopt a particular attitude towards a matter or issue. स्थिर रहना
16. **Reprisal** (noun) – Retaliation, revenge, retribution प्रतिशोध
17. **Tit-for-tat** (noun) – An equivalent retaliation, payback, reciprocation जैसे को तैसा
18. **Expulsion** (noun) – Ousting, removal, ejection निष्कासन
19. **Suspend** (verb) – Halt, stop, cease, discontinue बंद करना, रोक देना
20. **Downsize** (verb) – Reduce, cut back, diminish कम करना
21. **Ultimatum** (noun) – Final demand, final warning, final notice अंतिम चेतावनी
22. **Unilaterally** (adverb) – Individually, single-handedly, independently एकतरफा रूप से
23. **Immunity** (noun) – Exemption, protection, impunity प्रतिरक्षा
24. **As a result** (phrase) – Consequently, therefore, hence परिणामस्वरूप

25. **Fly out** (phrasal verb) – Depart, leave, exit  
निकलना
26. **Violation** (noun) – Breach, infringement, transgression, contravention, trespass  
उल्लंघन
27. **Convention** (noun) – Agreement, treaty, accord, protocol समझौता
28. **Retort** (verb) – Reply, respond, answer, rebut, counter जवाब देना
29. **Authorise** (verb) – Approve, endorse, sanction, permit, allow अधिकृत करना
30. **Convey** (verb) – Communicate, transmit, impart, relay, pass on कहना
31. **Consulate** (noun) – The premises officially occupied by a consul, an official appointed by a government to live in a foreign city and protect and promote the government's citizens and interests there.  
दूतावास
32. **In-person** (adjective) – Denoting someone's physical presence. व्यक्तिगत रूप से
33. **Immigration** (noun) – The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.  
प्रवास
34. **Deter** (verb) – Discourage, prevent, stop, hinder रोकना
35. **Prosecution** (noun) – Legal proceedings, lawsuit, litigation, legal action मुकदमा
36. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Tactful, strategic, delicate, discreet कूटनीतिक
37. **Defuse** (verb) – De-escalate, calm down, settle, alleviate शांत करना
38. **Fruitless** (adjective) – Unsuccessful, unproductive, futile, vain निष्फल
39. **Reportedly** (adverb) – Allegedly, supposedly, apparently, ostensibly कथित रूप से
40. **On the sidelines of** (phrase) – At the same time or in addition to something else, especially something more important, often referring to a meeting or event that is not the main focus. के मौके पर
41. **Trajectory** (noun) – Path, course, track, route पथ
42. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, colleague, associate, collaborator सहयोगी
43. **Mediate** (verb) – Intervene, intercede, arbitrate, negotiate मध्यस्थता करना
44. **Claim** (noun) – Assertion, declaration, contention, allegation दावा
45. **Shore up** (phrasal verb) – Support, sustain, maintain, bolster सहारा देना

46. **Assure** (verb) – Confirm, affirm, guarantee, ensure आश्वासन देना
47. **Exhaust** (verb) – Deplete, drain, consume, use up समाप्त कर देना
48. **Reflection** (noun) – Consideration, thought, deliberation, contemplation विचार
49. **Counsel** (noun) – Advice, guidance, direction, instruction सलाह
50. **Logjam** (noun) – A situation in which no progress can be made or no advancement is possible due to a disagreement, a deadlock. गतिरोध

## Summary of the Editorial

1. India and Canada's diplomatic relations are deteriorating following the Indian MEA's decision to reduce Canadian diplomats in India from 62 to 21.
2. The reduction is a response to the Trudeau government's allegations of India's involvement in the killing of a Canadian national and Khalistani activist, Hardeep Singh Nijjar.
3. India had suspended visas for Canadians and demanded the reduction of Canadian diplomats following these allegations.
4. Canada has not provided further proof to support its allegations but insists on India's cooperation in its investigations against unnamed Indian officials.
5. India issued an ultimatum for the removal of two-thirds of Canadian diplomats by October 31, threatening to withdraw diplomatic immunity.
6. Canada's Foreign Ministry complied but declared India's demand a violation of international law, including the Vienna Convention.
7. The Indian MEA responded, citing Article 11.1 of the convention that allows India to require the mission's size to be limited.
8. Due to staffing shortages, Canada's consulate will no longer provide "in-person" visa services.
9. Despite the ongoing diplomatic conflict, Canada remains committed to prosecuting the Nijjar case.
10. Diplomatic efforts, including meetings between Modi-Trudeau and National Security Advisers, have failed to improve the situation.
11. The "Five Eyes" allies' attempts to mediate have also been unsuccessful, though they've maintained their relations with both countries.
12. While supporting Canada's claims, the allies are also strengthening their ties with India, as indicated by possible visits by British, U.S., and Australian leaders.
13. Diplomatic options appear to be exhausted, raising concerns for students, tourists, and businesspersons who will be affected by the strained relations.
14. Ordinary people, especially those reliant on visa services, will suffer the most amidst the escalating diplomatic tensions.
15. A period of reflection and re-evaluation is needed for both nations to consider fresh approaches to resolve the deadlock and restore bilateral relations.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the initial reactions following the Trudeau government's allegations against India?** [Editorial Page]
- (i) India immediately agreed with the allegations.
  - (ii) India and Canada had a brief period of improved relations.
  - (iii) Quiet diplomacy was initiated to try and mend the strained relations.
  - (iv) India did not take any action against Canada after the allegations.
- A. i and iii
  - B. ii and iii
  - C. i and ii
  - D. iii and iv
2. **Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the primary cause of tension between India and Canada?**
- A. The MEA's decision to reduce the number of Canadian diplomats in India without prior intimation.
  - B. The Trudeau government's allegations that India was involved in the death of Hardeep Singh Nijjar, a Canadian national and Khalistani activist.
  - C. India's decision to suspend visas for all Canadians in response to unrelated trade disagreements.
  - D. The violation of the Vienna Convention by Canada through the downsizing of Indian diplomatic strength in Canada.
3. **Which of the following can be inferred about the diplomatic efforts between India and Canada based on the passage?**
- A. The diplomatic efforts between India and Canada over the past month have been fruitful and have resolved the situation.
  - B. Only the Modi-Trudeau meetings discussed the Nijjar case.
  - C. The efforts of Canada's "Five Eyes" Allies to mediate were successful.
  - D. Despite multiple high-level meetings, the trajectory of events between India and Canada has not been positively influenced.
4. **What does the passage imply about the stance of Canada's "Five Eyes" Allies regarding the India-Canada ties?**
- A. The allies have been neutral and have not taken a stance.
  - B. The allies have solely supported Canada's claims without furthering their ties with India.
  - C. While the allies supported Canada's claims, they have also strengthened their ties with India.
  - D. The allies have openly criticized India for the worsening ties.
5. **Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the tone of the author regarding the worsening ties between India and Canada?**
- A. Indifferent
  - B. Optimistic
  - C. Critical
  - D. Encouraging

6. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. To ensure that subsidies by each country do not come in the way of India's semiconductor dreams, as espoused by the much publicised semiconductor policy launched in December 2021
  - Q. The United States Department of Commerce and its Indian counterpart have recently concluded a memorandum of understanding in March 2023
  - R. Sector-specific export control laws in the semiconductor space — which India has agreed to, as in recent media reports
  - S. The U.S. Department of State has also engaged with India to beef up
- A. SRQP      B.QPSR      C.RSPQ      D.SPRQ
7. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Scotland has made history in electing as its First Minister Humza Yousaf, 37, who is, as the son of Pakistani immigrants, the first ever Muslim and person of Asian
  - Q. A career politician who studied politics at university,
  - R. Descent to take up the role, and also the youngest leader in that capacity
  - S. Mr. Yousaf has been a Member of the Scottish Parliament for 12 years and an insider of the Scottish National Party's politics, serving variously as Transport Minister, Justice Secretary and Health Secretary
- A.PSQR      B.PSQR      C.SQPR      D.PRQS
8. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Over the last 14 years, it has been conducting several activities in this direction, the latest being Dikshita Kshetra Darshanam.
  - Q. This project has been conceived by Carnatic vocalist G. Ravi Kiran, who is also the founder and managing trustee of Guruguhaamrta.
  - R. Dikshita Kshetra Darshanam is a project by Guruguhaamrta, which has been working to promote and practice the musical legacy of Dikshitar.
  - S. Along with him is Madhusudhanan Kalaichelvan, who is a storyteller, and history and heritage enthusiast.
- A. RPQS      B.RSPQ      C.QPSR      D.PRQS
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Outer protective layer of a tree.
- A. Bark
  - B. Shrub
  - C. Rind
  - D. Peel
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
The question was raised for discussion before the members during the assembly session.
- A. came up
  - B. came off
  - C. came round
  - D. came out

11. The following sentence has been divided into three segments, A, B, C. One of them may contain a grammatical error. Select the segment that contains the error, from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

He is not rich (A) / so he cannot afford (B) / to buy a expensive car (C).

- A. C  
B. A  
C. No error  
D. B
12. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.  
Treading on thin ice
- A. Playing with a sharp icicle  
B. To be in a dangerous risky position  
C. Skating on ice fallen in a hailstorm  
D. Making a thin ice sculpture
13. 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 other half had been sued at least twice, and Levinson found that just on the basis of those conversations, she could find clear differences between the two groups.  
B. Recently the medical researcher Wendy Levinson recorded hundreds of conversations between a group of physicians and their patients.  
C. The surgeons who had never been sued spent more than three minutes longer with each patient than those who had been sued did.  
D. Roughly half of the doctors had never been sued.
- A. BDAC  
B. CABD  
C. ABCD  
D. BCAD
14. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.  
A wide-ranging effort is being made to safeguard lives and livelihoods by addressing the devastating near-term socio-economic, humanitarian, and human rights aspects of the crisis with attention to those hit the hardest.
- A. flourishing  
B. destructive  
C. emerging  
D. fortunate
15. Select the correct spelling for the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.  
Education plays a crucial role in breaking the cycle of poverty and child labour.
- A. proverty  
B. crucial  
C. braking  
D. education



16. 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. In a study sponsored by World Health Organisation and carried out by Harvard School of Public Health, the global burden and injury indicated that stress diseases and accidents are going to be the killers in 2020.

B. Road traffic accidents are going to be the third largest killers.

C. These accidents are also an indicator of psycho-social stress in a fast-moving society.

D. The heart disease and depression - both stress diseases - are going to rank first and second in 2020.

A. BCDA

B. CBAD

C. DACB

D. ADBC

17. Select the **synonym** of the word 'reproduce' from the sentence.

Many scientific researches have proved that DNA replicates itself in the human body and is an enzyme based catalyst reaction.

A. Replicates

B. Reaction

C. Proved

D. Researches

18. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a female horse.

A. vixen

B. doe

C. mare

D. rooster

19. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.

We compelled the teacher to finish the class sooner.

A. The teacher was compelled to finish the class sooner.

B. The teacher finished the class compelled by us.

C. Finishing the class sooner was what the teacher was compelled to do.

D. The teacher compelled us to finish the class sooner

20. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

I don't like to work with people who are not flexible.

A. Capable

B. Malleable

C. Open-ended

D. Rigid

**Comprehension:**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The challenge in Madras high court to the Emergency-era shifting of education from state list to concurrent list (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a futile exercise in turning back the clock. Forty-six years have passed (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the 42 Constitution Amendment Act. In this period, the education sector has seen far too many changes, and most can't be (3) \_\_\_\_\_. For instance, a common national medical test now allows students the ease of appearing for just one examination instead of multiple ones conducted by each state. States still enjoy (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to operate their own universities, schools and education syllabus. Private sector is also flourishing in education. And the policy tinkering at all levels goes on. UGC is restructuring UG, PG and doctoral programmes. States are trying out clustering of schools, closing down smaller schools. Instruction in English seems to have lost favour at the Centre, even though society is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ headed in the opposite direction. But the moot point is no one entity can claim complete control. It is a diverse ecosystem. Far more important issues than locating education in the Constitution are at stake.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. have
- B. were
- C. had
- D. is

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2**

- A. from
- B. for
- C. as
- D. since

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. turned
- B. backed
- C. returned
- D. reversed

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. flexible
- B. flexibility
- C. suitable
- D. suitability

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. irrevocably
- B. irrevocable
- C. irrelevant
- D. suddenly

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. B) The passage mentions that after the Trudeau government's allegations about India's role in the killing, matters were thought to have cooled down and it was hoped that quiet diplomacy was working to repair ties. This suggests ii and iii as the correct inferences.
2. **B) The Trudeau government's allegations that India was involved in the death of Hardeep Singh Nijjar, a Canadian national and Khalistani activist.**  
 The passage highlights that the tensions between India and Canada intensified following the Trudeau government's allegations against India regarding Hardeep Singh Nijjar's killing. While there were other points of contention mentioned, such as the number of diplomats and the suspension of visas, the main trigger for the worsening of ties was the mentioned allegation. The other options either misrepresent the information given or mention events that are reactions to the primary cause of tension, rather than the cause itself.
3. D) The passage states, "if there had been any diplomatic efforts to defuse the situation in the past month, they have been fruitless." Additionally, "None of those appears to have turned the trajectory of events." This suggests that the efforts did not have a positive outcome.
4. C) The passage mentions, "While the allies have supported Canada's claims, they have also shored up their ties with India..." which indicates that they have a balanced stance, supporting Canada but also engaging with India.
5. **C) Critical**  
 The author portrays the situation between India and Canada in a negative light, highlighting the consequences of the strained relationship and the fruitlessness of diplomatic efforts. Phrases like "frostier season in ties", "fiery aftermath", "matters were thought to have cooled down", and "if there had been any diplomatic efforts to defuse the situation in the past month, they have been fruitless" suggest a critical tone towards the situation. The emphasis on the impact on ordinary people, students, tourists, and businesspersons further underscores the author's critical stance on the matter.
6. **B) QPSR**  
**Q:** It introduces a recent event (the signing of a memorandum in March 2023) which serves as the foundation for the rest of the information.  
**P:** The use of "To ensure" at the beginning of this sentence suggests it's elaborating on the purpose or reason for something. Given Q is about a memorandum between the US and India, it seems like P is giving the reason for this memorandum.  
**S:** The use of "also" suggests that this is another action or initiative related to the previous one

(the memorandum of understanding).

**R:** The specifics of "what" the US and India are trying to beef up (in S) are given in R.

7. **D) PRQS**

**P:** P introduces us to the main theme: Scotland's election of Humza Yousaf. It's the opening statement which presents the context for the other sentences.

**R:** R is a continuation of the information provided in P. The term "Descent" in R refers back to "the son of Pakistani immigrants" in P, hence they should be connected.

**Q:** Q provides a description about Humza Yousaf's background. "A career politician" serves as a general description of Humza after we've been introduced to him.

**S:** S gives more detailed information about Humza's political career, building upon the general statement made in Q.

8. **A)RPQS**

**R:** This sentence introduces the project 'Dikshita Kshetra Darshanam' and the organization 'Guruguhaamrta'.

**P:** The pronoun 'it' in the beginning refers to 'Guruguhaamrta' from sentence R. This sentence also connects the timeline of the organization's activities to the project, 'Dikshita Kshetra Darshanam'.

**Q:** This project' refers to 'Dikshita Kshetra Darshanam' from the previous sentences. This sentence introduces the person behind the project and connects it back to the organization 'Guruguhaamrta'.

**S:** 'Along with him' refers to G. Ravi Kiran from sentence Q. This sentence introduces another person associated with the project.

9. **A) Bark** (noun) – The protective outer sheath of the trunk, branches, twigs, and twigs of trees and woody shrubs. छाल

- **Shrub** (noun) – A small to medium-sized woody plant, with multiple stems and generally lower than a tree. झाड़ी
- **Rind** (noun) – The thick and firm outer layer or skin of some fruits and vegetables. छिलका
- **Peel** (noun) – The outer covering of a fruit, which can be removed. छिलका

10. **A) 'Came up'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "came up" का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय को चर्चा के लिए उठाना। जबकि 'Came off' का अर्थ है सफलता प्राप्त करना या घटित होना, 'Came round' का अर्थ है अपनी राय बदलना या सहमत होना, और 'Came out' का अर्थ है प्रकाश में आना या प्रकट होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Came up' should be used because it means to bring up a topic for discussion. Whereas, 'Came off' means to succeed or occur, 'Came round' implies changing one's opinion or

agreeing, and 'Came out' means to reveal or become known, which don't fit in this context.

11. A) 'a expensive' के बदले 'an expensive' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'expensive' शब्द consonant sound से नहीं, बल्की स्वर ध्वनि से आरंभ होता है, और इसलिए 'an' का प्रयोग होगा है; जैसे— He cannot afford to buy an expensive car.

- 'an expensive' will be used instead of 'a expensive' because the word 'expensive' begins with a vowel sound, and thus 'an' is used before it; Like— He cannot afford to buy an expensive car.

12. B) **Treading on thin ice** (idiom) – To be in a dangerous risky position संकटपूर्ण स्थिति में होना

13. A) **BDAC**

Recently the medical researcher Wendy Levinson recorded hundreds of conversations between a group of physicians and their patients. Roughly half of the doctors had never been sued. The other half had been sued at least twice, and Levinson found that just on the basis of those conversations, she could find clear differences between the two groups. The surgeons who had never been sued spent more than three minutes longer with each patient than those who had been sued did.

14. B) **Devastating** (adjective) – Causing severe damage or destruction, catastrophic, disastrous, ruinous. विनाशक

**Synonym: Destructive** (adjective) – Causing harm or damage, ruinous, harmful, damaging. विनाशकारी

- **Flourishing** (adjective) – Developing rapidly and successfully, thriving, prospering, growing. फलता-फूलता
- **Emerging** (adjective) – Coming into prominence, arising, coming forth, surfacing. उभरते हुए
- **Fortunate** (adjective) – Favored by or involving good luck, lucky, blessed, auspicious. भाग्यशाली

15. B) 'crucial' के बदले '**crucial**' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'crucial' सही spelling है। 'Crucial' का अर्थ होता है महत्वपूर्ण या निर्णायक।

- 'crucial' will be used instead of '**crucial**' because 'crucial' is the correct spelling. 'Crucial' means of great importance or decisive.

16. D) **ADBC**

In a study sponsored by World Health Organisation and carried out by Harvard School of Public Health, the global burden and injury indicated that stress diseases and accidents are going to be the killers in 2020. The heart disease and depression - both stress diseases - are going to

rank first and second in 2020. Road traffic accidents are going to be the third largest killers. These accidents are also an indicator of psycho-social stress in a fast-moving society.

17. A) **Reproduce** (verb) – To make a copy of something, to produce again, to replicate. प्रजनन करना, पैदा करना

**Synonym: Replicates** (verb) – To make an exact copy of something; to reproduce. पुनः उत्पन्न करना

- **Reaction** (noun) – A response to some treatment, situation, or stimulus. प्रतिक्रिया
- **Proved** (verb) – Demonstrated the truth or existence of something through evidence or argument. सिद्ध करना
- **Researches** (noun) – Systematic investigation into a subject in order to discover facts, to establish or revise a theory, or to develop a plan of action based on the facts discovered. अनुसंधान

18. C) **Mare**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence महिला घोड़ी को वर्णन कर रहा है।

'Mare' शब्द महिला घोड़ी को दर्शाने वाला शब्द है, जबकि 'Vixen' महिला लोमड़ी को, 'Doe' महिला हिरण को, और 'Rooster' मुर्गा को दर्शाने वाले शब्द हैं। इसलिए, "mare" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- **'Mare'** should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is describing a female horse. The word 'mare' denotes a female horse, while 'vixen' denotes a female fox, 'doe' denotes a female deer, and 'rooster' denotes a male chicken. Thus, "mare" would be the most appropriate choice.

19. A) The teacher was compelled to finish the class sooner.

20. D) **Flexible** (adjective) – Capable of bending easily without breaking, willing to change or to try different things, adaptable, pliable. लचीला

**Synonym: Rigid** (adjective) – Unable to bend or be forced out of shape; not flexible, strict and unable to be changed or adapted. कठोर

- **Capable** (adjective) – Having the ability, fitness, or quality necessary to achieve a specified thing. सक्षम
- **Malleable** (adjective) – Easily influenced; pliable or adaptable, able to be hammered or pressed into shape without breaking or cracking. लचीला
- **Open-ended** (adjective) – Not having fixed limits; unrestricted; allowing for future changes, revisions, or additions. अनिश्चित/ खुला

21. D) "is" should be used because in the given blank we require a singular verb which perform as main verb as well. so the only available option is D.

22. D) 'Since' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "since" का अर्थ होता है एक निश्चित समय बिंदु से लेकर वर्तमान समय तक की अवधि को दर्शाने के लिए। इस संदर्भ में, "Forty-six years have passed" के बाद "since" इसे व्यापक रूप से समझाने में मदद करता है कि 42nd Constitution Amendment Act के पास होने के बाद यह 46 वर्ष हो गए हैं। जबकि 'From' का अर्थ होता है किसी बिंदु से शुरू होना, 'For' का अर्थ होता है किसी निश्चित अवधि के लिए, और 'As' का अर्थ होता है किसी कारण या तरीके के रूप में, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Since' should be used because it means to indicate the period of time from a certain point to the present. In this context, following "Forty-six years have passed," 'since' helps to clarify extensively that it has been 46 years since the passing of the 42nd Constitution Amendment Act. Whereas, 'From' means starting from a point, 'For' means for a certain duration, and 'As' means in the role or manner of, which don't fit in this context.

23. D) 'Reversed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "reversed" का अर्थ होता है उलटा करना या वापस लौटाना, जो इस संदर्भ में इस बात को दर्शाता है कि शिक्षा क्षेत्र में हुए अनेक परिवर्तन अब वापस नहीं किए जा सकते। जबकि 'Turned' का अर्थ है मोड़ना, 'Backed' का अर्थ है समर्थन करना, और 'Returned' का अर्थ है वापस आना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Reversed' should be used because it means to change something to its opposite or to cause it to return to an earlier condition, which in this context indicates that the numerous changes that have occurred in the education sector can't be undone. Whereas, 'Turned' means to change direction, 'Backed' means to support, and 'Returned' means to come back, which don't fit in this context.

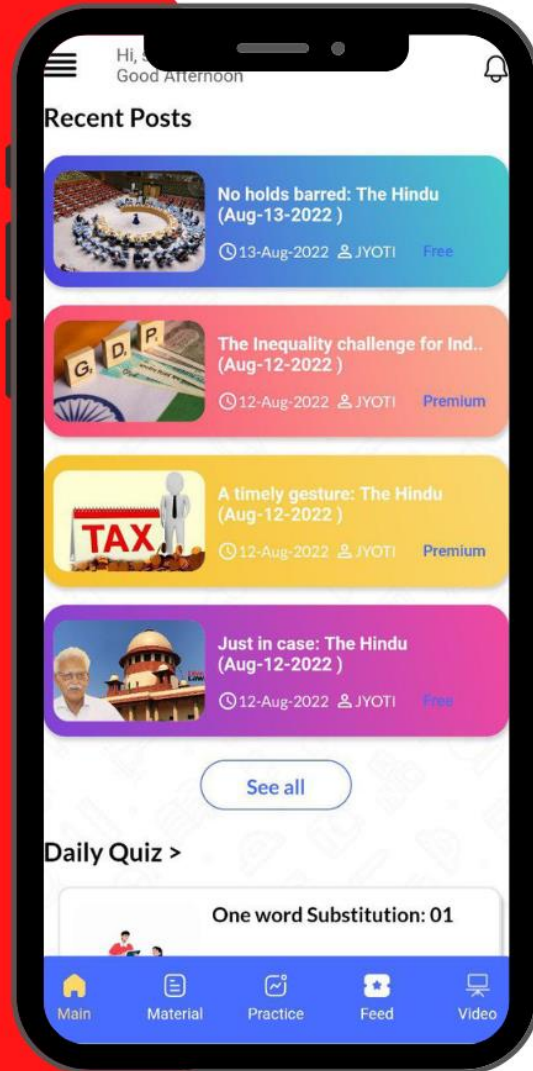
24. B) 'Flexibility' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "flexibility" का अर्थ होता है लचीलापन या समर्थ्य, जो इस संदर्भ में राज्यों के पास उनके स्वतंत्र: के विश्वविद्यालयों, स्कूलों और शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम को संचालित करने की क्षमता को दर्शाता है। जबकि 'Flexible' का अर्थ है लचीला होना, 'Suitable' का अर्थ होता है उपयुक्त होना, और 'Suitability' का अर्थ होता है उपयुक्तता, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Flexibility' should be used because it means the quality of being adaptable or variable, which in this context reflects the ability of the states to operate their own universities, schools, and education syllabus. Whereas, 'Flexible' means capable of bending easily, 'Suitable' means appropriate, and 'Suitability' means appropriateness, which don't fit in this context.

25. A) **Irrevocably**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "irrevocably" का अर्थ होता है ऐसे तरीके से जो बदला नहीं जा सकता। इस संदर्भ में, समाज विपरीत दिशा में अपने कदम बढ़ा रहा है, और यह परिवर्तन स्थायी प्रकृति का प्रतीत होता है। 'Irrevocable' का अर्थ होता है जो बदला नहीं जा सकता, 'Irrelevant' का अर्थ होता है असंबंधित, और 'Suddenly' का अर्थ होता है अचानक, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Irrevocably'** should be used because it means in a way that cannot be changed. In this context, society is moving in the opposite direction in a manner that seems permanent. Whereas, 'Irrevocable' means that which cannot be changed, 'Irrelevant' means not related or pertinent, and 'Suddenly' implies abruptly, which don't fit in this context.





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