

Warming ties: On Bhutan-China relations and India's concerns

India must understand Bhutan's **reasoning** in Thimphu's **talks** with China

This week's **visit** of Bhutan's Foreign Minister Tandi Dorji to China, **was unprecedented** on several levels. Bhutan and China do not maintain **diplomatic** relations. His visit is the first ever by a Bhutanese Foreign Minister. **Moreover**, the main purpose was the holding of boundary talks that have not **taken place** in more than seven years. The talks appeared to **yield substantive** progress, according to a joint statement, with both countries having also signed a cooperation agreement **outlining the functioning** of a new joint technical team for the **delimitation** and **demarcation** of the boundary. In the talks with Dr. Dorji, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Wang Yi, **called for** both sides to soon **establish** diplomatic relations and to **conclude** their boundary **negotiations**. It is true that **India**, **given** its special relationship with Bhutan, **has** been very **wary** about the possibility of the **establishment** of diplomatic relations and the signing of a boundary agreement. But both those **outcomes** increasingly appear **inevitable**. **Indeed**, only this month, **the Bhutanese Prime Minister** in an interview with this paper **said** that the two countries were **inching** towards the completion of a three-step **road map** on boundary **delineation** and demarcation. He **asserted** that no agreement with China would in any way go against India's interests.

Given Bhutan's unique dependence on India, there is little doubt that it will have **taken** New Delhi **on board** in its efforts to **normalise** relations with China, in return guaranteeing India's security interests and **red lines**. One such red line will involve keeping China away from southern Doklam's **ridges** that **overlook** India's "Siliguri corridor", even as Beijing and Thimphu consider a "**swap**" between territories in the valleys of the north, where Bhutan is coming under intense Chinese pressure, and on the Doklam **plateau** in the west. A second line will likely involve Thimphu going slow on normalising ties and opening itself up to a permanent Chinese diplomatic presence, while continuing with border talks. The **question** now facing New Delhi **is** how best to protect its interests. **One lesson** from the crisis that was **thrust** upon Thimphu in 2017, during the India-China Doklam **stand-off**, **is** that India's interests are better served by taking Bhutan on board and **aligning** strategies rather than by expecting **acquiescence** from a sovereign nation that will **understandably pursue** its own. **A border deal** that **addresses** Bhutanese concerns in the north while **preserving** India's red lines in the west **will** not necessarily **undermine** New Delhi's interests. Rather than alarm, India must **approach** the boundary negotiations with a greater understanding of Bhutan's reasoning, and with confidence that India's long-trusted neighbour will **take** both India's interests and its own **into consideration** before any final agreement.

[Practice Exercise]

- **Approach** (verb) – to begin to deal with a problem, a situation, etc
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

Vocabulary

1. **Warming** (adjective) – thawing, tempering, milding, mollifying मधुर होते
2. **Ties** (noun) – Links, bonds, connections, relations, associations संबंध
3. **Reasoning** (noun) – Logic, rationale, argumentation, deduction, inference तर्क
4. **Talks** (noun) – Discussions, negotiations, dialogues, conferences, deliberations वार्ता
5. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – Unique, unparalleled, unmatched, first-time, novel अभूतपूर्व
6. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Tactful, strategic, polite, delicate, courteous कूटनीतिक
7. **Moreover** (adverb) – Additionally, furthermore, besides, also, and इसके अलावा
8. **Take place** (phrase) – Occur, happen, transpire, come about, materialize होना
9. **Yield** (verb) – Produce, generate, provide, deliver, supply पैदा करना
10. **Substantive** (adjective) – Meaningful, significant, solid, essential, real महत्वपूर्ण
11. **Outline** (verb) – Describe, delineate, detail, sketch, draft रूपरेखा बनाना
12. **Functioning** (noun) – Operation, working, performance, action कार्य
13. **Delimitation** (noun) – Definition, demarcation, boundary setting सीमा निर्धारण
14. **Demarcation** (noun) – Separation, distinction, boundary marking सीमा चिह्नित करना
15. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, require, ask for, request मांगना
16. **Establish** (verb) – Set up, found, institute, create स्थापित करना
17. **Conclude** (verb) – End, finish, complete, wrap up समाप्त करना
18. **Negotiation** (noun) – Bargaining, discussion, dialogue, mediation समझौता
19. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, granted देखते हुए
20. **Wary** (adjective) – Cautious, careful, circumspect, watchful सतर्क
21. **Establishment** (noun) – Formation, foundation, institution, organization स्थापना
22. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, effect, aftermath परिणाम
23. **Inevitable** (adjective) – Unavoidable, certain, bound to happen अनिवार्य

24. **Indeed** (adverb) – Truly, really, certainly, in fact वास्तव में
25. **Inch** (verb) – Move slowly, creep, edge, advance by small degrees धीरे-धीरे बढ़ना
26. **Road map** (noun) – Blueprint, strategy, plan, scheme, guideline योजना
27. **Delineation** (noun) – Description, portrayal, depiction, representation, outline चित्रण/ रूप-रेखा
28. **Assert** (verb) – Declare, state, claim, proclaim, affirm दावा करना
29. **Take someone on board** (phrase) – To consider and include everyone's opinions or feelings; to involve everyone in the decision-making process. सभी की राय और भावनाओं को समझना और शामिल करना.
30. **Normalise** (verb) – Standardize, regularize, stabilize, balance, harmonize सामान्य बनाना
31. **Red lines** (noun) – Boundaries, limits, thresholds, ultimatums, restrictions सीमा
32. **Ridge** (noun) – Crest, peak, summit, elevation, highland चोटी
33. **Overlook** (verb) – Ignore, neglect, disregard, miss, bypass अनदेखा करना
34. **Swap** (noun) – Exchange, trade, barter, substitution, switch अदला-बदली
35. **Plateau** (noun) – Upland, highland, mesa, tableland, elevation पठार
36. **Thrust upon** (phrasal verb) – to force someone to accept or deal with something थोपना
37. **Stand-off** (noun) – Deadlock, stalemate, impasse, deadlock, draw गतिरोध
38. **Align** (verb) – Line up, position, arrange, orient, order संरेखित करना
39. **Acquiescence** (noun) – Consent, agreement, assent, compliance, acceptance सहमति
40. **Understandably** (adverb) – Naturally, expectedly, predictably, justifiably, logically स्वाभाविक रूप से
41. **Pursue** (verb) – Follow, chase, seek, strive for, aim for पालन करना
42. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, handle, confront, approach सुलझाना, निपटाना
43. **Preserve** (verb) – Maintain, keep, uphold, retain, conserve संरक्षित करना
44. **Undermine** (verb) – Weaken, sabotage, disrupt, subvert, erode कमजोर करना
45. **Take into consideration** (phrase) – Factor in, account for, regard, heed, recognize ध्यान में रखना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Bhutan's Foreign Minister Tandi Dorji made an unprecedented visit to China.
2. Bhutan and China do not have established diplomatic relations.
3. This is the first visit of a Bhutanese Foreign Minister to China.
4. The primary purpose was to hold boundary talks, which had been stalled for over seven years.
5. Substantial progress was noted in the joint statement post-talks.
6. A cooperation agreement was signed to form a joint technical team for boundary delimitation and demarcation.
7. Chinese Foreign Minister, Wang Yi, expressed a desire for diplomatic relations and boundary negotiation conclusion with Bhutan.
8. India, because of its unique relationship with Bhutan, is cautious about Bhutan-China's growing ties.
9. The Bhutanese Prime Minister mentioned a three-step roadmap on boundary delineation and demarcation, assuring that no agreement would harm India's interests.
10. Given Bhutan's dependence on India, it's believed that Bhutan would consult New Delhi regarding its moves with China.
11. India's key concerns include preventing China from accessing strategic points like the southern Doklam ridges overlooking the Siliguri corridor.
12. Another concern is about Bhutan establishing a permanent Chinese diplomatic presence.
13. The 2017 India-China Doklam stand-off underlines the importance of India and Bhutan aligning strategies.
14. A border agreement beneficial to Bhutan and respecting India's strategic interests would be in India's favor.
15. India needs to approach Bhutan-China negotiations with understanding and trust in Bhutan's decisions concerning both nations' interests.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What was the primary purpose of Bhutan's Foreign Minister Tandi Dorji's visit to China?**
 - A. To establish immediate diplomatic relations with China.
 - B. To sign a cooperation agreement on boundary demarcation.
 - C. To conduct a customary courtesy visit as the new Foreign Minister of Bhutan.
 - D. To attend an international conference hosted by China.
2. **Which of the following statements is true based on the Bhutanese Prime Minister's recent interview, as referenced in the passage?**
 - A. Bhutan is seeking to maintain its distance from China for the foreseeable future.
 - B. Bhutan and China are making rapid advancements towards concluding their boundary agreement.
 - C. The Bhutanese Prime Minister assured that any agreement with China would compromise India's interests.
 - D. Bhutan and China are progressing towards a three-step road map on boundary delineation and demarcation considering India's concerns
3. **What can be inferred about Bhutan's approach towards its relationship with India and China?**
 - A. Bhutan is leaning more towards establishing stronger ties with China, sidelining India.
 - B. Bhutan intends to balance its relations with both countries by considering their respective security interests.
 - C. Bhutan is more dependent on China for its diplomatic negotiations than on India.
 - D. Bhutan is trying to involve both India and China in a territorial conflict to gain a strategic advantage.
4. **Which of the following statements best captures India's learning from the India-China Doklam stand-off in 2017 regarding Bhutan?**
 - A. India should expect complete submission from Bhutan in all future negotiations.
 - B. India needs to solely prioritize its interests even if it undermines Bhutan's concerns.
 - C. India's interests are better served by aligning strategies with Bhutan and understanding its sovereignty.
 - D. India should distance itself from Bhutan to avoid future conflicts with China.
5. **Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Suspicious
 - B. Alarmist
 - C. Informative
 - D. Condescending
6. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The economic ties between Bhutan and China.
 - B. The importance of the Siliguri corridor in India-China relations.
 - C. The changing dynamics in Bhutan-China relations and its implications for India.
 - D. The significance of diplomatic visits in international politics.
7. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error**

- Neither of the two children/said their prayer/before going to bed.
- A. said their prayer
B. Neither of the two children
C. before going to bed
D. No Error
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error**
I sat down opposite him/and produced/the packet of cigarettes
- A. I sat down opposite him
B. and produced
C. the packet of cigarettes
D. No error
9. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Selective
- A. Stimulating
B. Careless
C. Doubtful
D. Planned
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Burial ground consisting of graves.
- A. Courtyard
B. Cemetery
C. Sanctuary
D. Auditorium
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
The heavy medications and strong drugs at the sanatorium will surely turn a patient **completely lifeless and unresponsive.**
- A. tombic
B. cadaverous
C. zonic
D. wasted
12. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the following sentence.**
I really don't want **to pour cold water on** your theory but it cannot be applied to real life situations.
- A. To destroy someone's written piece of work
B. To take revenge on someone by destroying their lives' work under the pretext of bad quality
C. To be critical or doubtful of a plan that someone is excited about
D. To give goosebumps by showing a prospect
13. Select the most appropriate synonym of the **italicised** word in the given sentence.
In most organisations there are ***predators*** who take advantage over the meek ones.

- A. supporters
B. philanthropists
C. benefactors
D. exploiters
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error**
This happened/just exactly/five years ago
A. This happened
B. just exactly
C. five years ago
D. No error
15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
They are hitting the ball.
A. The ball has been hit by them.
B. The ball is being hitten by them.
C. The ball is hit by them.
D. The ball is being hit by them.
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
The crowd gave an exultant cheer to the football team when they were exiting the airport.
A. rejoicing
B. disconsolate
C. jubilant
D. elated
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The group of travellers were wonderstruck by the _____ of the coin.
A. wait
B. white
C. weight
D. wide
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Fragile
A. Delicate
B. Firm
C. Composed
D. Fanatic
19. **Identify the option that rectifies the error in the given sentence.**
In 2023, she will has been working in the company for three years.
A. By 2023
B. in company
C. she will have been
D. since three years
20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

Filled with fear or dread

- A. Prudent
- B. Tremulous
- C. Corpulent
- D. Hysterical

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.

Can we see (1) _____ the earth is a globe? Yes, we can, when we watch a ship that sails out to sea, if we watch closely, we see that the ship begins to (2) _____. The bottom of the ship disappears first, and then the ship seems to sink lower and lower, (3) _____ we can only see the top of the ship, and then we see nothing at all. What is hiding the ship from us? It is the earth. Stick a pin most of the way into an orange, and (4) _____ turn the orange away from you. You will see the pin disappear, (5) _____ a ship does on the earth.

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

- A. that
- B. clearly
- C. If
- D. Where

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

- A. being disappeared
- B. disappear
- C. have disappeared
- D. having disappeared

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

- A. until
- B. after
- C. up to
- D. since

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

- A. accidentally
- B. reluctantly
- C. accordingly
- D. Slowly

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

- A. the same
- B. alike
- C. unlike
- D. just as

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **B) To sign a cooperation agreement on boundary demarcation.**

The passage mentions that the main purpose of Bhutan's Foreign Minister Tandi Dorji's visit was the holding of boundary talks and that both countries subsequently signed a cooperation agreement on the functioning of a new joint technical team for the delimitation and demarcation of the boundary.

2. **D) Bhutan and China are progressing towards a three-step road map on boundary delineation and demarcation considering India's concerns.**

The Bhutanese Prime Minister, in his interview, mentioned that the two countries were inching towards the completion of a three-step road map on boundary delineation and demarcation. He also asserted that no agreement with China would go against India's interests, implying that India's concerns are being taken into consideration.

3. B) The passage suggests that while Bhutan is making efforts to normalise relations with China, it is also keeping in mind India's security interests. This implies a balancing act where Bhutan is attempting to maintain good relations with both countries without jeopardizing its ties with either.

4. C) The passage mentions that one lesson India learned from the 2017 crisis is that its interests are better served by aligning with Bhutan's strategies and understanding that Bhutan, as a sovereign nation, will pursue its own interests. This means recognizing Bhutan's sovereignty while maintaining a collaborative approach

5. **C) Informative**

The tone of the passage is mainly informative. It presents details on Bhutan's relationship with China, its historical context, and how it relates to India's interests. There isn't any evident suspicion, alarm, or condescension in the text. Instead, it offers a straightforward presentation of events, facts, and analysis.

6. **C) The changing dynamics in Bhutan-China relations and its implications for India.**

The passage primarily focuses on the evolving relationship between Bhutan and China, particularly in light of the Foreign Minister's visit and the boundary talks. It also addresses India's concerns and its special relationship with Bhutan in this context, making option C the most encompassing theme of the given passage.

7. (A) 'their' के बदले 'his' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'each, either, neither' के लिए possessive सामान्यतः 'his' होता है; जैसे -

(i) Neither of the boys has done his homework.

(ii) Each of them has done his homework. किन्तु,

- (iii) Neither of the two sisters has done her work.
- (A) 'his' will be used instead of 'their' because the possessive for 'each, either, neither' is generally 'his'; like -
 - (i) Neither of the boys has done his homework.
 - (ii) Each of them has done his homework. but,
 - (iii) Neither of the two sisters has done her work.
8. B) 'produced' के बदले 'offered him' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'produce' का सामान्यतः अर्थ होता है 'पैदा करना, उत्पन्न करना, प्रस्तुत करना' जबकि 'offer' का अर्थ होता है 'अर्पित करना' A प्रश्न में 'सिगरेट का पैकेट बढ़ाया' का भाव है; अर्थात् 'offer' किया का भाव है।
- 'offered him' will be used instead of 'produced' because 'produce' usually means 'to produce, produce, present' whereas 'offer' means 'to offer' The question has the meaning of 'offered cigarette packet'.
9. B) **Selective** (adjective) – Careful in choosing, discriminating, discerning, fastidious. चयनशील
Antonym: Careless (adjective) – Not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors, neglectful, heedless, unthinking. लापरवाह
- **Stimulating** (adjective) – Encouraging or arousing interest or enthusiasm, invigorating, refreshing, exhilarating. उत्तेजक
 - **Doubtful** (adjective) – Feeling uncertain about something, dubious, uncertain, hesitant. संदेहपूर्ण
 - **Planned** (adjective) – Decided or arranged in advance, premeditated, deliberate, intentional. नियोजित
10. B) **Cemetery** (noun) – A burial ground consisting of graves. कब्रिस्तान
- **Courtyard** (noun) – An unroofed area that is completely or partially enclosed by walls or buildings, typically one forming part of a castle or large house. आंगन
 - **Sanctuary** (noun) – A place of refuge or safety; a nature reserve. अभयारण्य
 - **Auditorium** (noun) – A large building or room for public meetings or performances. सभागार
11. B) **Cadaverous** (adjective) – completely lifeless and unresponsive शव का, मुर्दे-सा
12. C) **Pour cold water on** (phrase) – To be critical or doubtful of a plan that someone is excited about पर पानी फेर देना
13. D) **Predators** (noun) – Organisms or individuals that hunt, exploit, or take advantage of others, particularly the weak or vulnerable. शोषक/ परभक्षी

Synonym: Exploiters (noun) – Those who make use of something, especially unethically or unjustly, for one's own advantage. शोषक

- **Supporters** (noun) – Those who give approval, comfort, or encouragement. समर्थक
- **Philanthropists** (noun) – Individuals who seek to promote the welfare of others, often through generous donations of money or time. परोपकारी
- **Benefactors** (noun) – Those who give money or other help to a person or cause. उपकारी

14. (B) 'just' तथा 'exactly' का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है क्योंकि दोनों का अर्थ 'ठीक' होता है और दोनों में से किसी एक का प्रयोग ही किया जाता है; जैसे-

- He came here just two years ago.
- He came here exactly two years ago.

- 'just' and 'exactly' are not used together because both mean 'right' and either of them is used; like-

- He came here just two years ago.
- (He came here exactly two years ago.

15. D) The ball is being hit by them.

16. B) **Exultant** (adjective) – Triumphantly happy, elated, joyful, ecstatic. उत्साहित/ प्रसन्न

Antonym: Disconsolate (adjective) – Without consolation or comfort; unhappy, dejected, despondent. निराश

- **Rejoicing** (adjective) – Showing great joy, happiness, or delight. हर्षित
- **Jubilant** (adjective) – Feeling or expressing great happiness and triumph. जयान्वित
- **Elated** (adjective) – Marked by high spirits; jubilant. उत्साहित

17. C) '**Weight**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence यात्री के समूह द्वारा सिक्के की विशेषता पर आश्चर्य होने की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "of the coin" के माध्यम से उसकी एक विशेषता को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जो सबसे संभावित रूप से उसका वजन हो सकता है। इसलिए, "weight" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**Weight**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the astonishment of the group of travellers at a particular characteristic of the coin. Here, through the " of the coin", it portrays that specific attribute, which is most likely its weight. Thus, "weight" would be the most appropriate choice

18. A) **Fragile** (adjective) – Easily broken or damaged, delicate, brittle, breakable. नाज़ुक

Synonym: **Delicate** (adjective) – Fine in texture, quality, or workmanship, easily broken or damaged. नाज़ुक

- **Firm** (adjective) – Solid, hard, rigid, compact. मजबूत
- **Composed** (adjective) – Calm, self-possessed, self-controlled, serene. संतुलित
- **Fanatic** (adjective) – Filled with excessive and single-minded zeal, obsessive, frenzied. कट्टर

19. C) 'will' के बाद 'has been' का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि Modal verb (जैसे may, might, will, would, shall, should, must आदि) के साथ verb का base form प्रयोग होता है। 'Has/have/had' का base form 'have' है। इसलिए, सही वाक्य होगा: "In 2023, she will have been working in the company for three years."

- Using 'has been' after 'will' is incorrect because the base form of the verb is used with Modal verbs (like may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, etc). The base form of 'Has/have/had' is 'Have'. Therefore, the correct sentence would be: "In 2023, she will have been working in the company for three years."

20. D) **Hysterical** (noun) – Overwhelmed by emotion, especially fear or panic. भयभीत/ उन्माद

- **Prudent** (adjective) – Acting with or showing care and thought for the future. विवेकी/ सावधान
- **Sensible** (adjective) – Chosen in accordance with wisdom or prudence; likely to be of benefit. समझदार
- **Corpulent** (adjective) – Fat; having a large, bulky body. मोटा

21. A) '**That**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "that" का अर्थ होता है इस संदर्भ में विशेष तथ्य या जानकारी को सूचित करना। जबकि 'Clearly' का अर्थ है स्पष्टता से, 'If' का अर्थ है यदि, और 'Where' का अर्थ है जहां, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं

- **That** should be used because it means to indicate a specific fact or information in this context. Whereas, 'Clearly' means with clarity, 'If' means if, and 'Where' means where, which don't fit in this context.

22. B) Disappear

It is because of 'To + V¹' is used, in the case of infinitive.

23. A) '**until**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "until" का अर्थ होता है किसी निश्चित समय तक या जब तक कि कुछ हो नहीं जाता। इस संदर्भ में, जहाज का शीर्ष ही दिखाई देने तक की स्थिति को व्याप्त

करता है। जबकि 'after' का अर्थ है किसी घटना के बाद, 'up to' का अर्थ है एक निश्चित सीमा तक, और 'since' का अर्थ है किसी निश्चित समय से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

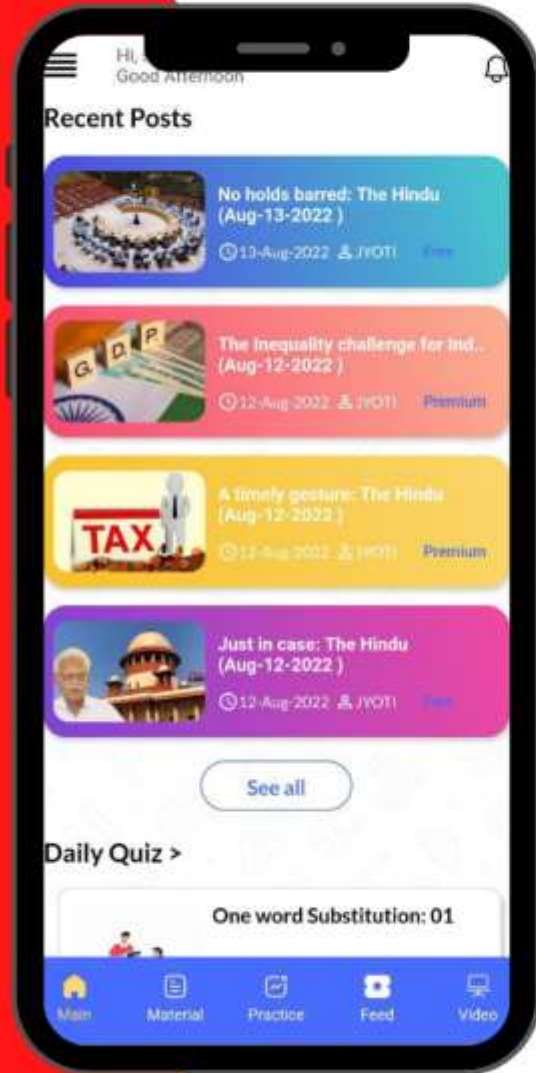
- '**until**' should be used because it means up to the point in time or the event mentioned. In this context, it covers the situation until only the top of the ship is visible. Whereas, 'after' means following in time, 'up to' means as far as or as much as, and 'since' means from a particular time in the past, which don't fit in this context.

24. D) '**Slowly**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "slowly" का अर्थ होता है धीरे-धीरे गति से चीज को घुमाना या बदलना। जो कि इस संदर्भ में नारंगी को आपसे दूर घुमाने के लिए सही होता है। जबकि 'Accidentally' का अर्थ है अनजाने में, 'Reluctantly' का अर्थ है अनिच्छा से, और 'Accordingly' का अर्थ है तदनुसार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Slowly**' should be used because it means to turn or change something at a gentle pace, which is appropriate for turning the orange away from you in this context. Whereas, 'Accidentally' means unintentionally, 'Reluctantly' means unwillingly, and 'Accordingly' implies in accordance, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) '**Just as**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "just as" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष समानता को दर्शाना। इस संदर्भ में, पिन और जहाज के दृश्य को तुलना कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इसे दर्शाने के लिए "just as" का प्रयोग होगा। जबकि 'The same' का अर्थ होता है समान, 'Alike' का अर्थ है समान रूप से, और 'Unlike' का अर्थ है असमान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Just as**' should be used because it means to indicate a particular similarity. In this context, we are comparing the view of the pin and the ship, and "just as" would be used to show this. Whereas, 'The same' means identical, 'Alike' means in a similar way, and 'Unlike' means dissimilar, which don't fit in this context. Therefore, the correct option to fill in blank no. 5 is D. 'just as'.



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