

At the high table: On the Raisina Dialogue

The Raisina Dialogue lacked **diversity** in conversations on foreign policy

At the ninth edition of the annual Raisina Dialogue, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar called India a “bridging power”, a country **seeking** common ground through a “**multi-vector**” **policy**, and playing the role of a “Vishwamitra” or friend of the world. Such **lofty ambitions** are why **the conference**, launched by the Ministry of External Affairs, **aims** to engage global leaders on the big issues and challenges in the world. Greek Prime Minister **Kyriakos Mitsotakis**, who **inaugurated** the event, **spoke** about the importance of connectivity projects such as the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor. Global **governance**, the inequality at the top of the UN Security Council and the need for reform were discussed. India’s rightful place at the high table of global decision-making, or as Mr. Jaishankar put it, “to be a player, rather than a playing field”, was referred to repeatedly, as was India’s success in **hosting** the G-20 last year. Due to the **G-20** Foreign Ministers Meeting in Brazil, there was no senior ministerial presence from **the P-5** or the major **G-7** or **BRICS-10** countries. However, the large ministerial **contingent** from Central and Eastern Europe, which included all Ministers of the **Baltic-Nordic forum**, **enabled** a new diplomatic **outreach** for the government that is seeking trade agreements and investment ties with this part of Europe that is **oft-overlooked** but competitive, **economically**.

The greater part of the conversations, however, **focused** on global conflicts, with the heavy presence of the European **dignitaries turning the spotlight on** the Russian war in Ukraine, and panels on military and naval strategy concentrating on the need to handle an aggressive China. Unfortunately, these conversations did not **strive** for balance, as neither Russia nor China was invited. There was **minimal** presence from South East Asia, Latin America, and even South Asia (excepting Nepal and Bhutan); a larger presence may have offered more **variegated** positions and **thrown light on** the pressures they face from these conflicts. **Panels** on democracy understandably **steered clear of** the **vibrant** debates within India on the decline of freedoms, but **the lack** of non-governmental civil society organisations in the **discourse produced** a narrow view of the challenges that democracy faces worldwide. **Notably absent were conversations** focusing on the Israeli war in Gaza. Such **omissions** not only mean a lack of diversity in conversations at India’s premier forum for foreign policy thinking but they also take something away from Mr. Jaishankar’s otherwise **sound** observation that the Raisina Dialogue has become the “Made in India” version of the “**Global Public Square**”. **[Practice Ex.]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.
- **Economically** (adverb) – Financially, monetarily, fiscally, commercially आर्थिक रूप से
- **Notably absent** (adverbial phrase) – something is conspicuously or noticeably missing or lacking
- **Inversion is used here due to adverbial phrase in the beginning.**

Vocabulary

1. **At the high table** (phrase) – In a position of prominence or influence उच्च स्थान पर
2. **Raisina Dialogue** (noun) – A global conference on geopolitics and geoeconomics रायसीना संवाद
3. **Diversity** (noun) – Variety, multiplicity, heterogeneity, assortment, range विविधता
4. **Seek** (verb) – Pursue, search for, aim for, strive for, aspire to प्रयास करना
5. **Multi-vector policy** (noun) – A foreign policy approach that engages with multiple countries or regions simultaneously बहु-दिशात्मक नीति
6. **Lofty** (adjective) – High, elevated, towering, grand, noble उच्च
7. **Ambition** (noun) – Aspiration, goal, aim, objective, purpose महत्वाकांक्षा
8. **Inaugurate** (verb) – Initiate, commence, launch, start, open उद्घाटन करना
9. **Governance** (noun) – Administration, management, control, regulation, supervision शासन
10. **Host** (verb) – Accommodate, entertain, welcome, receive, organize मेज़बानी करना
11. **G-20** (noun) – A group of the world's 20 major economies
12. **P-5** (noun) – The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council
13. **G-7** (noun) – A group of the world's seven largest advanced economies
14. **BRICS-10** (noun) – A group of ten emerging economies, an extension of the BRICS group
15. **Contingent** (noun) – Group, delegation, team, unit, contingent समूह
16. **Baltic-Nordic forum** (noun) – A regional forum involving countries from the Baltic and Nordic regions
17. **Outreach** (noun) – Extension, expansion, reach out, engagement, involvement पहुंच
18. **Oft-overlooked** (adjective) – Frequently neglected or ignored अक्सर उपेक्षित
19. **Dignitary** (noun) – High-ranking official, notable, personage, VIP, luminary महानुभाव
20. **Turn the spotlight on** (phrase) – Highlight, focus on, emphasize, spotlight, feature प्रकाश डालना
21. **Strive** (verb) – Endeavor, try hard, make efforts, struggle, work hard प्रयास करना
22. **Minimal** (adjective) – Least, minimal, smallest, slightest, minimum न्यूनतम
23. **Variegated** (adjective) – Diverse, varied, assorted, mixed, multicolored विविधतापूर्ण

24. **Throw light on** (phrase) – Illuminate, clarify, elucidate, explain, reveal प्रकाश डालना

25. **Steer clear of** (phrase) – Avoid, evade, shun, dodge, keep away from दूर रहना

26. **Vibrant** (adjective) – Lively, energetic, dynamic, spirited, vivacious जीवंत

27. **Discourse** (noun) – Discussion, conversation, dialogue, talk, communication वार्तालाप

28. **Notably** (adverb) – Particularly, especially, significantly, remarkably, notably विशेष रूप से

29. **Omission** (noun) – Exclusion, neglect, oversight, disregard, omission चूक

30. **Sound** (adjective) – Valid, solid, reliable, sensible, robust जायज़

31. **Global Public Square** (noun) – A platform for global dialogue and discussion

Summary of the Editorial

1. The ninth edition of the Raisina Dialogue aimed to engage global leaders on key global issues and challenges.
2. External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar described India as a "bridging power" with a "multi-vector" policy and a "Vishwamitra" or friend of the world.
3. Greek Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis highlighted the importance of connectivity projects like the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor.
4. Discussions included global governance, the need for reform in the UN Security Council, and India's rightful place in global decision-making.
5. India's successful hosting of the G-20 last year was mentioned as an example of its growing influence.
6. The absence of senior ministers from the P-5, G-7, or BRICS-10 countries was noted, due to a concurrent G-20 meeting in Brazil.
7. A large contingent of ministers from Central and Eastern Europe attended, enabling new diplomatic outreach for India.
8. Conversations largely focused on global conflicts, particularly the Russian war in Ukraine and strategies to handle an aggressive China.
9. The lack of representation from Russia, China, South East Asia, Latin America, and South Asia (except Nepal and Bhutan) led to a lack of diversity in perspectives.
10. Panels on democracy avoided discussions on the decline of freedoms within India and lacked participation from non-governmental civil society organizations.
11. The Israeli war in Gaza was notably absent from the discussions.
12. The lack of diversity in conversations and omissions of certain topics detracted from the forum's goal of being a "Global Public Square."
13. The Raisina Dialogue's focus on European perspectives highlighted the need for a more balanced and inclusive approach.
14. The absence of diverse voices and perspectives may limit the dialogue's effectiveness in addressing global challenges.
15. Despite these shortcomings, the Raisina Dialogue remains an important platform for foreign policy discussions in India.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage regarding the Raisina Dialogue?**
 - Optimistic
 - Critical
 - Neutral
 - Enthusiastic
- What was one of the key themes discussed at the ninth edition of the Raisina Dialogue as mentioned in the passage?**
 - The role of artificial intelligence in global politics
 - The importance of connectivity projects such as the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor
 - The impact of climate change on international relations
 - The challenges of cybersecurity in the digital age
- According to the passage, what was one of the reasons for the lack of senior ministerial presence from the P-5 or major G-7 or BRICS-10 countries at the Raisina Dialogue?**
 - The conference was not considered important by these countries
 - There were scheduling conflicts with other international events
 - The conference focused primarily on regional issues
 - The countries were not invited to the conference
- According to the passage, why was there a lack of diversity in conversations at the Raisina Dialogue?**
 - Because the conversations were limited to military and naval strategies.
 - Because there was a heavy presence of European dignitaries focusing on the Russian war in Ukraine.
 - Because there was minimal presence from South East Asia, Latin America, and South Asia, except Nepal and Bhutan.
 - Because the conversations were solely focused on the Israeli war in Gaza.
- What was one of the criticisms of the Raisina Dialogue mentioned in the passage?**
 - The dialogue was too focused on the decline of freedoms within India.
 - The dialogue included too many non-governmental civil society organisations.
 - The dialogue did not invite representatives from Russia and China.
 - The dialogue extensively covered the Israeli war in Gaza.
- Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**

There are a bit nice shops in the town centre.

 - a bit nicer
 - far more nicer
 - No improvement required
 - far nicer
- Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

Would you have been so kind as to close the window?

- A. No substitution required
B. Would you be
C. Would you being
D. Will you been
8. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain a grammatical 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.**
Mrs. Verma refused / the second helping / of ice cream.
A. Mrs. Verma refused
B. of ice cream
C. No error
D. the second helping
9. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**
She said to me, "I saw this old man long ago."
A. She said to me that she had seen that old man long ago.
B. She told me that she had seen that old man long before.
C. She said me that she had seen this old man long ago.
D. She told to me that she had seen that old man long before.
10. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
PRIMARY
A. Secondary
B. Effective
C. Active
D. Applicable
11. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them contains an error.**
Select the part that contains the error from the given options.
Handicrafts are / export from India / to several / European countries
A. export from India
B. to several
C. Handicrafts are
D. European countries
12. **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.
Get up from your place / slow, and / turn around
A. slow and
B. turn around
C. No error
D. Get up from your place
13. **Arrange the statements in the correct order to make a meaningful paragraph.**
A. Impressed with Jane's patience with animals, he chose her for the mission to understand chimpanzees.

- B. In 1957, she went to Kenya where she met the British paleoanthropologist, Louis Leakey.
- C. As a child she would wait for hours to observe a chicken laying an egg.
- D. Jane Goodall grew up in the English town of Bournemouth
- A. DCBA
B. DBAC
C. CDBA
D. ABCD
14. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom** in the given sentence.
It was a lavish birthday party and I could see my friend eat like a horse.
- A. eating excessively
B. eating what horses eat
C. eating differently
D. hardly eating
15. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Adventure
B. Benefit
C. Acquire
D. Pathatic
16. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A room or large cupboard for storing food
- A. Almirah
B. Larder
C. Bakery
D. Wardrobe
17. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
Pay heed to
- A. Repay old debts honestly
B. Listen carefully with attention
C. Give back money with interest
D. Disburse without partiality
18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The coloured clothes should not be washed with the whites.
- A. You should not wash the coloured clothes with the whites.
B. Do not be washing the coloured clothes with the whites.
C. Do not washed the coloured clothes with the whites.
D. You should not have washed the coloured clothes with the whites
19. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Bare
- A. Earthly
B. Hidden
C. Holy

D. Basic

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

The booking will have been closed when you reach the theatre.

- A. They had closed the booking when you reached the theatre.
- B. They will close the booking when you reach the theatre.
- C. They would have closed the booking when you reach the theatre.
- D. They will have closed the booking when you reach the theatre.

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.

One day, a few hunters came into the forest and took the lion with them. They tied him up (1) _____ a tree. The lion was (2) _____ to get away and started to whimper. (3) _____, a mouse walked past and noticed the lion in trouble. He quickly ran and (4) _____ on the ropes to set the lion free. Both of them then (5) _____ into the jungle.

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

- A. along
- B. over
- C. above
- D. Against

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

- A. struggle
- B. struggles
- C. struggling
- D. Struggled

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

- A. Nevertheless
- B. Soon
- C. Although
- D. But

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

- A. chews
- B. gnawed
- C. nibble
- D. Bitten

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**

- A. sped off
- B. speed away
- C. speds out
- D. speed up

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Critical

The passage presents a critical tone towards the Raisina Dialogue, highlighting the lack of diversity in conversations on foreign policy. It points out the absence of balance in discussions, the limited presence of certain regions, and the narrow view of challenges due to the lack of non-governmental civil society organisations. The criticism is evident in the observation that the dialogue did not strive for balance and had a minimal presence from various regions, which detracted from the forum's potential to offer a comprehensive perspective on global issues.

2. B) The importance of connectivity projects such as the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor

The passage mentions that Greek Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis, who inaugurated the event, spoke about the importance of connectivity projects such as the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor. This indicates that connectivity projects were a key theme discussed at the conference.

3. B) There were scheduling conflicts with other international events

The passage states that due to the G-20 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Brazil, there was no senior ministerial presence from the P-5 or the major G-7 or BRICS-10 countries. This suggests that the lack of their presence was due to scheduling conflicts with another important international event, rather than any other reason.

4. C) Because there was minimal presence from South East Asia, Latin America, and South Asia, except Nepal and Bhutan.

The passage mentions that the lack of diversity in conversations was due to the minimal presence of representatives from South East Asia, Latin America, and South Asia (excepting Nepal and Bhutan). This limited representation resulted in a lack of varied positions and perspectives on the global conflicts discussed.

5. C) The dialogue did not invite representatives from Russia and China.

The passage criticizes the Raisina Dialogue for not striving for balance in its conversations, particularly because neither Russia nor China was invited. This exclusion was seen as a limitation, especially in discussions about global conflicts and the need to handle an aggressive China.

6. D) 'a bit nicer' के बदले 'far nicer' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'a bit' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब हम किसी चीज़ की मात्रा या डिग्री को थोड़ा बढ़ाना चाहते हों, परंतु यहाँ यह दिखाने के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है कि दुकानें बहुत अच्छी हैं। 'Far nicer' का प्रयोग करके, हम दुकानों की तुलना में

अधिक सकारात्मक विशेषता दिखा रहे हैं। जैसे— The products sold here are far nicer than the ones available online.

- 'far nicer' will be used instead of 'a bit nice' because 'a bit' is used when we want to slightly increase the amount or degree of something, but here it is used to indicate that the shops are very good. By using 'far nicer', we are indicating a more positive attribute compared to other shops. Like— The products sold here are far nicer than the ones available online.

7. B) **Would you have been'** के बदले 'Would you be' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का अर्थ वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक निवेदन या अनुरोध व्यक्त कर रहा है। 'Would you have been' का प्रयोग past tense के hypothetical या काल्पनिक situation के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहाँ वर्तमान समय में किसी से खिड़की बंद करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। अतः, सही विकल्प 'Would you be' होगा; जैसे— Would you be kind enough to close the window?

- 'Would you be' will be used instead of 'Would you have been' because the sentence expresses a request or suggestion in the present context. 'Would you have been' is used for hypothetical or conditional situations in the past, but here the request is to close the window in the present. Therefore, the correct option is 'Would you be'; Like— Would you be kind enough to close the window?

8. C) No error

9. B) She told me that she had seen that old man long before

10. A) **PRIMARY** (adjective) - Main, most important, basic, fundamental. **प्राथमिक**

Antonym: **Secondary** (adjective) – Less important than primary, not primary, subsidiary, ancillary. **द्वितीयक**

- **Effective** (adjective) – Successful in producing a desired or intended result, efficient, operative. **प्रभावी**
- **Active** (adjective) – Engaging or ready to engage in physically energetic pursuits, lively, busy. **सक्रिय**
- **Applicable** (adjective) – Relevant or appropriate, able to be applied, pertinent. **लागू करने योग्य**

11. A) '**export from India**' के बदले 'exported from India' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Sentence में Passive Voice का उपयोग हो रहा है और Passive Voice में Verb Past Participle का होना आवश्यक है; जैसे— Goods are exported from India to many countries.

- 'exported from India' will be used instead of 'export from India' because the sentence is in Passive Voice and in Passive Voice the verb should be in Past Participle form; Like— Goods are exported from India to many countries

12. A) **slow**' के बदले 'slowly' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि हमें Adverb की आवश्यकता है जो Verb 'turn around' की action verb को describe करे; जैसे— He walked slowly to the door.
- 'slowly' will be used instead of 'slow' because we need an Adverb to describe the action of the Verb 'turn around'; Like— He walked slowly to the door.
13. A) **DCBA**
Jane Goodall grew up in the English town of Bournemouth As a child she would wait for hours to observe a chicken laying an egg. In 1957, she went to Kenya where she met the British paleoanthropologist, Louis Leakey. Impressed with Jane's patience with animals, he chose her for the mission to understand chimpanzees.
14. A) **Eat like a horse** (idiom) – eating excessively **अत्यधिक खाना**
15. D) The correct spelling for the word 'Pathatic' is 'Pathetic', **दयनीय, खेदजनक**
16. B) **Larder** (noun) – A room or large cupboard for storing food **भंडार**
- **Almirah** (noun) – A freestanding cupboard or wardrobe, often made of wood; a cabinet for storage. **अलमारी**
 - **Bakery** (noun) – A place where bread, pastries, cakes, and other baked goods are made or sold. **बेकरी**
 - **Wardrobe** (noun) – A large, tall cabinet in which clothes may be hung or stored. **वस्त्रागार**
17. B) **Pay heed to** (idiom) – Listen carefully with attention **ध्यान से सुनना**
18. A) You should not wash the coloured clothes with the whites.
19. D) **Bare** (adjective) – Uncovered, plain, simple, without addition or adornment, fundamental. **सादा**
Synonym: **Basic** (adjective) – Forming an essential foundation or starting point; fundamental. **बुनियादी**
- **Earthly** (adjective) – Related to the earth or human life on earth, worldly as opposed to heavenly. **पृथ्वी से संबंधित**
 - **Hidden** (adjective) – Kept out of sight; concealed, not visible or known. **छिपा हुआ**
 - **Basic** (adjective) – Forming an essential foundation or starting point; fundamental. **बुनियादी**
20. D) They will have closed the booking when you reach the theatre.
21. D) **Against**' का use होगा क्योंकि "against" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के संपर्क में या के विपरीत। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि शिकारियों ने शेर को पेड़ के साथ बांध दिया, जो कि 'against' का सही प्रयोग है क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि शेर को पेड़ की तरफ या पेड़ के खिलाफ बांधा गया था। 'Along' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के साथ-साथ चलना, 'Over' का

मतलब होता है ऊपर से या अधिक, और 'Above' का मतलब होता है ऊपर या अधिकतर, जो इस context में सही नहीं बैठते।

- **Against** should be used because it refers to being in contact with something or in opposition to it. The sentence implies that the hunters tied the lion up against a tree, which correctly suggests that the lion was restrained by being placed in contact with the tree. 'Along' implies a position next to or moving horizontally beside something, 'Over' implies a position above or covering, and 'Above' means at a higher level, none of which correctly describe the position of the lion relative to the tree in this context.

22. C) **'Struggling'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहां continuous tense का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। Blank number 2 के पहले और बाद के sentences में past continuous tense का context बन रहा है, जैसे 'took the lion' और 'started to whimper' से पता चलता है कि क्रियाएँ उस समय चल रही थीं। 'Struggling' past continuous tense को दर्शाता है जब एक action एक विशेष समय पर चल रहा था, इसलिए C सही विकल्प है। 'Struggle' और 'struggles' present tense के लिए होते हैं, और 'struggled' simple past के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Struggling** should be used because the context suggests a past continuous tense. The narrative, with phrases like 'took the lion' and 'started to whimper,' indicates actions that were in progress at the time. 'Struggling' conveys that the action was ongoing at a specific moment, thus option C is correct. 'Struggle' and 'struggles' are for the present tense, and 'struggled' is for simple past, which do not fit the context here.

23. B) **Soon** का use होगा क्योंकि यह यहाँ पर समय के संदर्भ को दर्शाता है। Sentence में पहले लायन के बंधे होने की बात हो रही है, और 'Soon' का इस्तेमाल यह बताने के लिए है कि उसके तुरंत बाद माउस वहाँ आया। 'Nevertheless' का अर्थ है 'फिर भी' और इसे विपरीत परिस्थितियों में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, 'Although' का अर्थ है 'यद्यपि' जो कि किसी विपरीत या अपेक्षित स्थिति की शुरुआत करता है, और 'But' भी एक विपरीत संज्ञा के रूप में काम करता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Soon** should be used because it indicates a sequence of events in time. The sentence first discusses the lion being tied up, and 'Soon' is used to convey that shortly thereafter the mouse arrived. 'Nevertheless' means 'in spite of', used to show contrast, 'Although' means 'even though' and introduces a contrast or unexpected situation, and 'But' also introduces contrast, which are not suitable in this context.

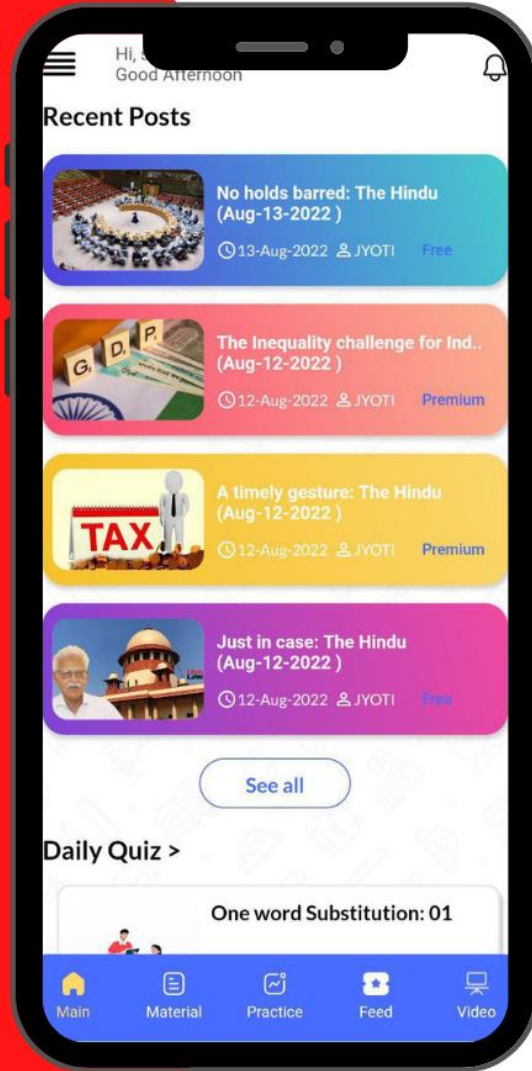
24. B) **Gnawed** यहाँ use होगा क्योंकि "gnawed" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को धीरे-धीरे दांतों से काटना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि चूहा दौड़ा और शेर को आजाद करने के लिए रस्सियों पर (4) ____। यहाँ 'gnawed' इसलिए सही है क्योंकि चूहे अक्सर दांतों से रस्सियों को काटते हैं। 'Chews' का मतलब तो चबाना होता है, लेकिन यह धीमी गति या लगातार काटने की भावना नहीं दर्शाता। 'Nibble' का अर्थ है थोड़ा थोड़ा और बार-बार काटना, जो जल्दी आजाद करने की

स्थिति के लिए ठीक नहीं बैठता। 'Bitten' पूर्ण भूतकाल है और इस context में फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यहाँ क्रिया की निरंतरता की जरूरत है।

- **Gnawed** should be used because "gnawed" refers to biting off something persistently with the teeth. The sentence suggests that a mouse hurried and (4) _____ on the ropes to free the lion. 'Gnawed' is correct here as mice often gnaw to cut through things like ropes. 'Chews' means to bite and crush with the teeth but doesn't necessarily convey the sense of cutting through something. 'Nibble' implies eating something with small quick bites, which doesn't quite fit the urgency of freeing someone. 'Bitten' is the past participle and does not fit the context as it does not convey ongoing action required here.

25. A) '**Sped off**' का चयन किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि यह भूतकाल का रूप है और इस context में यह दर्शाता है कि चूहा और शेर दोनों ने मिलकर जल्दी से वहाँ से प्रस्थान किया। 'Speed away' गलत है क्योंकि यह एक इन्फिनिटिव फॉर्म है और यहाँ पर भूतकाल में कार्य के पूरा होने की जरूरत है। 'Speds out' ग्रामैटिकली गलत है क्योंकि 'speds' एक मान्य शब्द नहीं है। 'Speed up' का अर्थ होता है गति बढ़ाना, लेकिन यहाँ उसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

- '**Sped off**' should be selected as it is the past tense form that fits the context, indicating that both the mouse and the lion quickly departed from the place together. 'Speed away' is incorrect because it is an infinitive form and a completed action in the past is needed here. 'Speds out' is grammatically incorrect as 'speds' is not a valid word. 'Speed up' means to increase speed, but it is not needed in this context.



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