

Stability in Maldives: On the election results and India ties

India should not allow Muizzu's win to affect **ties** between the two countries

There are several important messages from the win by Maldives President Mohammad Muizzu's party, the PNC, in this week's parliamentary elections. The PNC's "**super-majority**" — over 70 of 93 Members of Parliament or People's Majlis, including **allies** and independents — also **eases** Mr. Muizzu's path to passing laws and even making constitutional **amendments**. The **opposition** in the Majlis, led by the former **ruling** Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP), that was **perceived** as "pro-India" **won** just 12 seats, while parties **floated** by the former Presidents, Abdullah Yameen and Mohammad Nasheed **drew a blank**. Mr. Muizzu will be **in the spotlight** for how he **wields** the near-absolute power, in a country which has seen **authoritarian** rule for **decades**. The results also indicate **widespread** approval by Maldivians of decisions he has made since he was elected in November 2023 including his international visits to China, Turkey and the UAE, and receiving U.S. senior officials, while keeping a relative distance from India. During his meeting with Prime Minister Narendra Modi in December, he **insisted on** a total **withdrawal** of Indian **troops** maintaining aircraft for **humanitarian** operations in the **archipelago**, which he has now **enforced**. He has also **scrapped** a **hydrography** agreement with India, while **strengthening** ties with China, to "rebalance" and end dependence on any foreign power. **Meanwhile**, Maldivian leaders and **commentators** have expressed concern over **majoritarian** trends in India. **Derogatory comments** about Mr. Modi by Maldivian Ministers **have** added to the **unease** in India. Indian tourist figures have also dropped.

With the Maldivian **results in**, and the Indian election results in June, New Delhi and **Male** have an **occasion** to try and **mend** their **frayed** ties. Relations have been traditionally good, and should not **oscillate** with changes in each government. Unfortunately, this has been the **trajectory** for the past decade. Mr. Muizzu's statement that rather than "pro-India" or "pro-China", he **intends** to build a "pro-Maldives" policy must be tested against his actions while giving him time to prove that none of those actions is **to the detriment of** India's security or regional peace. **Given** Maldives's economic troubles and development needs, its challenges with climate change, and its **geographical allure** for the U.S. and China, it is only a matter of time that the relative **comfort** of stronger ties with India and its policy of **sustainable** financing and support, **becomes apparent** to Male. To be truly successful, a **mutual policy** of "Neighbourhood first" **can** only be **voluntary** and based on mutual trust and interests. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Stability** (noun) – Firmness, constancy, steadiness, durability स्थिरता
2. **Ties** (noun) – Connections, relationships, bonds, linkages संबंध
3. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, supporter, associate, confederate सहयोगी
4. **Amendment** (noun) – Modification, revision, alteration, change संशोधन
5. **Ruling** (adjective) – Governing, dominant, controlling, authoritative सत्तारूढ़
6. **Perceived** (adjective) – Observed, noticed, detected, recognized माना जाता
7. **Float** (verb) – Launch, introduce, propose, put forward प्रस्तुत करना
8. **Draw a blank** (phrase) – Fail to get an answer, achieve no result, come up empty असफल होना
9. **In the spotlight** (phrase) – Under scrutiny, in the public eye, center of attention सुर्खियों में
10. **Wield** (verb) – Exercise, use, handle, operate प्रयोग करना
11. **Authoritarian** (adjective) – Dictatorial, autocratic, oppressive, tyrannical निरंकुश
12. **Decade** (noun) – Period of Ten years दशक
13. **Widespread** (adjective) – Extensive, general, widespread, prevalent व्यापक
14. **Insist on** (phrasal verb) – Demand, stand firm, assert, require जोर देना
15. **Withdrawal** (noun) – Removal, pulling out, retraction, retreat वापसी
16. **Troop** (noun) – Soldiers, forces, military unit, personnel सैनिक
17. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – Compassionate, benevolent, caring, charitable मानवीय
18. **Archipelago** (noun) – Group of islands, island chain, isles द्वीपसमूह
19. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, execute, apply, impose लागू करना
20. **Scrap** (verb) – Discard, abolish, eliminate, get rid of रद्द करना
21. **Hydrography** (noun) – The study of mapping bodies of water, like seas, rivers, and lakes जलमापन
22. **Strengthen** (verb) – Fortify, reinforce, bolster, enhance मजबूत करना
23. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – In the meantime, concurrently, simultaneously इस बीच
24. **Commentator** (noun) – Analyst, observer, pundit, reviewer टिप्पणीकार

25. **Majoritarian** (adjective) – Relating to a majority rule, not necessarily just or democratic बहुमत संबंधी
26. **Derogatory** (adjective) – Disparaging, degrading, demeaning, insulting अपमानजनक
27. **Unease** (noun) – Discomfort, anxiety, uneasiness, disquiet बेचैनी
28. **Result in** (phrasal verb) – Lead to, cause, produce, bring about परिणाम होना
29. **Male** (noun) – Capital city of the Maldives
30. **Occasion** (noun) – Opportunity, event, moment, time अवसर
31. **Mend** (verb) – Repair, fix, restore, improve सुधारना
32. **Frayed** (adjective) – used to describe someone's mood when they are feeling worried, upset, or annoyed अस्तव्यस्त, चिंतित
33. **Oscillate** (verb) – Swing, sway, vacillate, fluctuate डगमगाना
34. **Trajectory** (noun) – Path, course, route, track प्रक्षेपवक्र
35. **Intend** (verb) – Plan, aim, propose, design इरादा करना
36. **To the detriment of** (phrase) – Harmful to, damaging to, prejudicial to, to the disadvantage of के नुकसान में
37. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, in view of देखते हुए
38. **Geographical** (adjective) – Spatial, physical, topographical भौगोलिक
39. **Allure** (noun) – Attraction, appeal, charm, fascination आकर्षण/ ललचाना
40. **Sustainable** (adjective) – Environmentally friendly, renewable, maintainable, viable टिकाऊ
41. **Apparent** (adjective) – Obvious, clear, evident, manifest स्पष्ट
42. **Mutual** (adjective) – Reciprocal, shared, joint, common आपसी
43. **Neighbourhood** (noun) – Area, district, locality, region पड़ोस
44. **Voluntary** (adjective) – Optional, discretionary, elective, unforced स्वैच्छिक

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Election Outcome:** Maldives President Mohammad Muizzu's party, the PNC, achieved a significant victory in recent parliamentary elections, securing a super-majority with over 70 of 93 seats.
2. **Legislative Power:** This majority will facilitate the passage of laws and possibly constitutional amendments, given the diminished opposition.
3. **Opposition's Decline:** The pro-India Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) won only 12 seats, indicating a shift in political preferences.
4. **Absence of Former Leaders:** Parties established by former Presidents Abdullah Yameen and Mohammad Nasheed failed to secure any seats.
5. **Authoritarian Concerns:** The comprehensive power held by Muizzu raises concerns about potential authoritarian governance in Maldives.
6. **Foreign Relations Shift:** Since his election, Muizzu has realigned Maldives' foreign relations, moving away from India towards countries like China, Turkey, and the UAE.
7. **Indian Military Presence:** Muizzu insisted on and achieved the withdrawal of Indian troops previously stationed in Maldives for humanitarian operations.
8. **Cancellation of Agreements:** A hydrography agreement with India was terminated as part of Muizzu's strategy to decrease foreign dependency.
9. **China Relations:** Strengthened ties with China are seen as an effort by Muizzu to rebalance Maldives' international relations.
10. **Domestic Critique of India:** Maldivian leaders have expressed concerns over majoritarian trends in India, and derogatory remarks about Indian leaders have surfaced.
11. **Tourism Impact:** The number of Indian tourists visiting Maldives has decreased, possibly reflecting strained bilateral relations.
12. **Upcoming Indian Elections:** With Indian elections approaching in June, there is an opportunity for both nations to mend relations.
13. **Non-Alignment Policy:** Muizzu has advocated for a "pro-Maldives" policy, distancing from being specifically pro-India or pro-China.
14. **Economic and Environmental Challenges:** Maldives faces significant economic issues and threats from climate change, necessitating international cooperation.
15. **Future of Bilateral Ties:** The editorial suggests that the sustainability of mutual benefits could lead to a restoration of strong relations between India and Maldives, based on trust and mutual interests.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage discussing the political landscape in the Maldives and its relations with India?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Analytical
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Pessimistic
 - D. Indifferent
2. **What is the main theme of the passage discussing the Maldives' political dynamics and its diplomatic interactions with India?**
 - A. The rise of authoritarianism in the Maldives
 - B. The fluctuating diplomatic relations between the Maldives and India
 - C. The impact of international tourism on Maldivian economy
 - D. Environmental challenges faced by the Maldives
3. **What was the main outcome of the recent parliamentary elections in the Maldives regarding the distribution of seats in the People's Majlis?**
 - A. The former ruling Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) gained a majority of seats, highlighting a strong pro-India sentiment.
 - B. The PNC and its allies achieved a "super-majority" with over 70 out of 93 seats, strengthening President Muizzu's position.
 - C. Parties led by former Presidents Abdullah Yameen and Mohammad Nasheed secured the majority of seats, signaling a shift in political power.
 - D. Independent candidates won the majority of the seats, indicating a move towards a non-partisan approach in the Majlis.
4. **What recent foreign policy shift did President Muizzu enforce following his election that significantly affects Maldives-India relations?**
 - A. He insisted on the continuation of the hydrography agreement with India to strengthen maritime cooperation.
 - B. He negotiated increased economic aid from China, while completely severing diplomatic ties with India.
 - C. He enhanced military cooperation with the United States, replacing India as the primary security partner.
 - D. He enforced the withdrawal of Indian troops involved in humanitarian operations in the Maldives.
5. **According to the passage, all of the following are true about the future prospects of Maldives-India relations EXCEPT that:**
 - A. Stronger ties with India will become more appealing to the Maldives due to India's policy of sustainable financing.
 - B. The Maldives should not adjust its foreign policies to align more closely with either India or China but rather focus on a "pro-Maldives" policy.
 - C. The Maldives faces economic challenges and developmental needs that could benefit from continued cooperation with India.

- D. Immediate economic and military interventions by India are necessary to secure its position in the Maldives.
6. **Which one of the following statements best summarizes the author's position on India's response to the election results in the Maldives?**
- A. India should critically reassess its diplomatic and economic strategies towards the Maldives to reflect the shifting political landscapes.
- B. Despite the election of Mr. Muizzu, India should maintain a steady relationship with the Maldives, focusing on mutual trust and long-standing ties.
- C. India must immediately enhance its military presence around the Maldives to counter any potential threats arising from a change in administration.
- D. The election results require India to completely overhaul its foreign policy towards the Maldives and adopt an aggressive stance.
7. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. In a long-awaited judgment in Supriyo, on October 17, the Supreme Court held
- Q. That same-sex couples do not have the right to marry under the Special Marriage Act
- R. A fundamentally wrong interpretation of the Constitution but also overlooked its own precedents
- S. In doing so, the court not only laid down
- A. QSPR B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
8. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. When and where the "second shoe" will drop and how big a crater
- Q. The Israel-Hamas war is now in its sixth week
- R. It would cause on regional and global geopolitics and the economy
- S. Like the proverbial landlord, West Asians and much of the world, are currently in suspended animation wondering
- A. QSPR B.RQSP C.RPQS D.QPRS
9. **Identify the correct spelling of the underlined word.**
- Medical termnalogy is difficult to understand.
- A. tarmnalogy
- B. tarminology
- C. terminology
- D. Terminiology
10. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
- A person who loves and collects books
- A. Bibliophile
- B. Philanthropist
- C. Geologist
- D. Sommelier
11. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
- Amateur

- A. Hobbyist
B. Devotee
C. Layman
D. Professional
12. Select the most appropriate **idiom** for the underlined words in the given sentence.
The candidate blamed the persistent traffic jam as reason of his being late and the interviewer **believed him though he was not convinced.**
- A. gave the benefit of doubt
B. changed his tune
C. thought err is human and to forgive is divine
D. did not judge the book by its cover
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
Caves like Ajanta lie in **perpetual** darkness.
- A. Permanent
B. Extreme
C. Brief
D. Huge
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Comply
- A. Deny
B. Engage
C. Assist
D. Expect
15. **The following sentence has been divided into four parts. One of them contains an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options.**
The sun / revolves / around / a earth.
- A. The sun
B. revolves
C. a earth
D. Around
16. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- (A) between the two countries
(B) will inevitably count
(C) the recent political incident
(D) against the peace process
- A. CDBA
B. CDAB
C. CBAD

- D. CABD
17. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. or brave man to make
 - B. money the chief object of his thoughts
 - C. for a well-educated, intellectual
 - D. it is physically impossible
- A. ABCD
B. DCAB
C. CDAB
D. CABD
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
- Mahesh's attitude annoyed me and I blew into.
- A. annoyed me and I blew over
 - B. annoyed me and I blew off
 - C. annoyed me and I blew down of
 - D. annoyed me and I blew up
19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Pervasive' from the given sentence.**
- The scientist's hypothesis was substantiated by extensive research and experimentation.
- A. Extensive
 - B. Substantiated
 - C. Experimentation
 - D. Hypothesis
20. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**
- The dog took a _____ during his walk and lifted his _____ to indicate that he was tired.
- A. pause; pours
 - B. pours; pores
 - C. paws; pause
 - D. pause; paws

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.

I have few deliberations for you. Don't leave your hard work to ____1____. If you have gone to the effort to complete a dialogue, ____2____ fritter away all the meaning you created by trusting your memories. Write down the ____3____ of conclusions, decisions and assignments. Remember to record ____4____ does what by when. Revisit your notes at key times and ____5____ assignments.

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

- A. diary
 - B. notes
 - C. memory
 - D. Someone
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
- A. does not
 - B. did not
 - C. do not
 - D. had not
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
- A. titles
 - B. failures
 - C. details
 - D. short cuts
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
- A. which
 - B. who
 - C. that
 - D. Whom
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**
- A. obliterate
 - B. introspect
 - C. speculate
 - D. review

Answers

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

[\[Practice exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Analytical

A. Analytical is correct as the passage methodically examines the election results in the Maldives, the actions of President Muizzu, and the impact on relations with India, offering a clear, detailed breakdown of the current political situation without overt emotional content.

B. Optimistic is incorrect because the passage does not primarily focus on hopeful outcomes or positive expectations; instead, it provides a detailed analysis of political events and their implications.

C. Pessimistic is incorrect because the tone is not predominantly negative or gloomy; rather, it presents facts and developments in a neutral, reasoned manner.

D. Indifferent is incorrect because the passage shows a focused discussion on the subject, indicating engagement and consideration rather than a lack of interest.

2. B) The fluctuating diplomatic relations between the Maldives and India

A is incorrect because, although the passage mentions past authoritarian rule, it focuses more on recent political changes and their implications for international relations rather than the rise of authoritarianism itself.

B is correct as the passage outlines the changes in leadership and policy in the Maldives and how these have impacted its relationship with India, highlighting shifts in alliance and policy approaches towards India and other nations.

C incorrect because, while there is a brief mention of tourism (specifically Indian tourist figures dropping), it is not the central focus of the passage.

D incorrect because environmental issues are mentioned only briefly in the context of broader economic and geopolitical challenges, and are not the main theme of the discussion.

3. B) The PNC and its allies achieved a "super-majority" with over 70 out of 93 seats, strengthening President Muizzu's position.

The correct answer is B because the passage indicates that President Muizzu's party, the PNC, along with its allies and independents, secured a super-majority in the People's Majlis. This significantly eases the path for President Muizzu to enact laws and possibly amend the constitution due to the robust support in parliament.

A is incorrect because the passage specifically mentions that the MDP won only 12 seats, far from a majority.

C is incorrect as the passage states that the parties floated by former Presidents Yameen and Nasheed did not win any seats.

D is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that independent candidates won a majority; instead, it groups them with allies of the PNC in achieving a super-majority.

4. D) He enforced the withdrawal of Indian troops involved in humanitarian operations in the Maldives.

The correct answer is D because, according to the passage, President Muizzu, during his meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, insisted on a total withdrawal of Indian troops that were maintaining aircraft for humanitarian operations in the Maldives, which he subsequently enforced.

A is incorrect as the passage indicates that President Muizzu scrapped the hydrography agreement with India, not continued it.

C is incorrect because there is no mention in the passage of the U.S. replacing India as the primary security partner, only of U.S. officials visiting.

B is incorrect as the passage does not state that diplomatic ties with India were completely severed, nor that economic aid from China was increased as part of a new negotiation.

5. **D) Immediate economic and military interventions by India are necessary to secure its position in the Maldives.**

The passage discusses the importance of a balanced and voluntary "Neighbourhood first" policy, emphasizing sustainable support and mutual trust, without suggesting any need for immediate or forceful interventions.

A is correct as it mentions that the Maldives will eventually find the ties with India more appealing due to sustainable policies.

B is correct because it aligns with Mr. Muizzu's stated goal of a "pro-Maldives" policy rather than leaning towards major powers.

C is correct as it reflects the passage's note on Maldives's developmental needs benefiting from relations with India.

6. **B) Despite the election of Mr. Muizzu, India should maintain a steady relationship with the Maldives, focusing on mutual trust and long-standing ties.**

The passage emphasizes the importance of India maintaining stable ties with the Maldives despite the change in government. It highlights the need for a consistent policy that does not waver with political changes, aiming for a mutual trust-based relationship.

A is incorrect because the passage does not suggest a critical reassessment but rather stability in the existing approach.

C is incorrect as there is no mention of military strategies or threats needing immediate military response.

D is incorrect because the passage advocates for maintaining steady relations rather than overhauling policies aggressively.

7. **D) PQSR**

P: Sentence P is an ideal starting sentence because it introduces the context - a judgment by the Supreme Court.

Q: After P, Q logically follows because it completes the statement started in P. P sets up the expectation of what the Supreme Court's judgment was, and Q fulfills it by specifying the content of that judgment: "That same-sex couples do not have the right to marry under the Special Marriage Act". Without Q, the information in P remains incomplete.

S: Sentence S follows Q smoothly as it comments on the judgment mentioned in Q. The phrase "In doing so, the court not only laid down" in S directly refers to the action described in Q (the judgment by the Supreme Court).

R: Finally, R logically concludes the paragraph. It expands upon the analysis started in S by specifying how the court's judgment was "A fundamentally wrong interpretation of the Constitution but also overlooked its own precedents".

8. **A) QSPR**

Q: Sentence Q ("The Israel-Hamas war is now in its sixth week") establishes the main subject of the paragraph – the ongoing conflict.

S: Sentence S ("Like the proverbial landlord, West Asians and much of the world, are currently in suspended animation wondering") logically follows the introduction of the conflict in sentence Q

P: Sentence P ("When and where the "second shoe" will drop and how big a crater") continues the thought introduced in S.

R: Sentence R ("It would cause on regional and global geopolitics and the economy") concludes the thought process. The "it" in this sentence refers back to the "second shoe" mentioned in P, indicating the consequences or impacts of the event.

9. C) The correct spelling of the underlined word '**termnalogy**' is 'terminology'. 'Terminology' means "the system of terms belonging or peculiar to a science, art, or specialized subject" विज्ञान, कला, या विशेष विषय के लिए विशिष्ट पदों का प्रणाली।

10. A) **Bibliophile** (noun) – A person who loves and collects books पुस्तक प्रेमी

- **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes. परोपकारी
- **Geologist** (noun) – A scientist who studies the solid, liquid, and gaseous matter that constitutes the Earth and other terrestrial planets. भूविज्ञानी
- **Sommelier** (noun) – A wine steward; a trained and knowledgeable wine professional who specialises in all facets of wine service. शराब विशेषज्ञ

11. D) **Amateur** (noun) – A person who engages in a pursuit, especially a sport, on an unpaid basis; someone who is not professional in a particular field. शौकीन

Antonym: Professional (noun/adjective) – Relating to or belonging to a profession; a person engaged or qualified in a profession, especially when regarded in terms of their competence. पेशेवर

- **Hobbyist** (noun) – A person who pursues a particular hobby, especially out of interest rather than as a profession. शौकीन
- **Devotee** (noun) – A person who is very interested in and enthusiastic about someone or something; a strong follower or admirer. भक्त
- **Layman** (noun) – A non-professional; someone who is not expert in or does not have detailed knowledge of a particular subject. आम आदमी

12. A) **Give the benefit of doubt** (phrase) – to believe someone's statement, despite suspicions that it may be untrue. संदेह का लाभ दिया

- **Change his tune** (idiom) – to change one's opinion or attitude suddenly. अपनी राय बदलना
- **Think err is human and to forgive is divine** (idiom) – It means it is human nature to make mistakes and it is godly to forgive. However, this idiom doesn't fit the context perfectly.
- **Not judge the book by its cover** (idiom) – to not judge someone or something based solely on appearance.

13. A) **Perpetual** (adjective) – Never ending or changing, continuous, unceasing. निरंतर

Synonym: Permanent (adjective) – Lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely. स्थायी

- **Extreme** (adjective) – Reaching a high or the highest degree, very severe or serious. अत्यधिक
- **Brief** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short period of time. संक्षिप्त
- **Huge** (adjective) – Extremely large, enormous, vast. विशाल

14. A) **Comply** (verb) – To act in accordance with a wish, command, law, guideline, etc. का पालन करना

Antonym: Deny (verb) – To refuse to accept or admit; to declare untrue. नकारना

- **Engage** (verb) – To participate or become involved in; to occupy or attract. भाग लेना
- **Assist** (verb) – To help or aid. सहायता करना
- **Expect** (verb) – To regard as likely or due to happen. उम्मीद करना

15. C) 'a earth' के बदले 'the earth' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'earth' विशिष्ट प्रथ्वी को सूचित करता है और 'a' का प्रयोग 'earth' के साथ अशुद्ध है।

- 'the earth' will be used instead of 'a earth' because 'earth' specifies the particular planet and the use of 'a' with 'earth' is incorrect.

16. D) **CABD**

The recent political incident between the two countries will inevitably count against the peace process

17. B) **DCAB**

It is physically impossible for a well-educated, intellectual or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts

18. D) 'blew into' के बदले 'blew up' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी के कारण अचानक गुस्सा हो जाते हैं तो हम 'blew up' शब्द का उपयोग करते हैं।

- 'blew up' will be used instead of 'blew into' because when we get suddenly angry due to someone's action, we use the term 'blew up'.

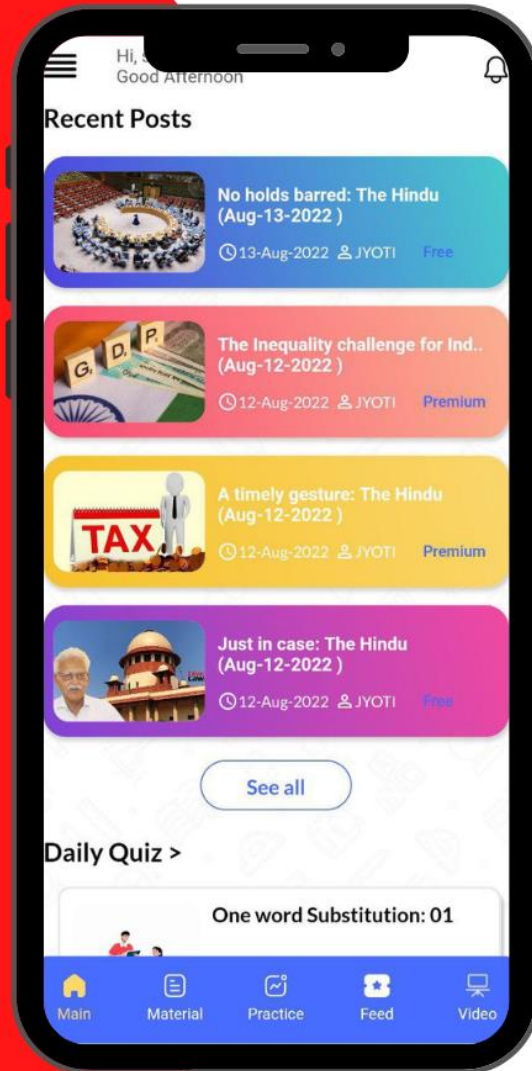
19. A) **Pervasive** (adjective) – Spreading widely throughout an area or a group of people, omnipresent, prevalent, widespread. व्यापक

Synonym: Extensive (adjective) – Covering or affecting a large area, broad, wide-ranging, comprehensive. व्यापक

- **Substantiated** (verb) – Provide evidence to support or prove the truth of, confirm, verify, validate. पुष्टि
- **Experimentation** (noun) – The act of trying out new ideas or methods, testing, trial, investigation. प्रयोग
- **Hypothesis** (noun) – A supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation, theory, postulation. परिकल्पना

20. D) 'pause; paws' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, पहले रिक्त स्थान के लिए "ठहराव" या "विराम" का अर्थ होता है, और दूसरे रिक्त स्थान के लिए कुत्ते के पैर की अंगुलियों का संदर्भ है। इसलिए, 'pause; paws' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'pause; paws' should be used because in the entire context, the first blank requires a meaning of "stop" or "break", and the second blank refers to the toes of a dog's foot. Thus, 'pause; paws' would be the most appropriate choice.
21. C) 'memory' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस संदर्भ में उल्लेख हो रहा है कि किसी का कठिनाई में डाला हुआ प्रयास स्मृति पर आधारित नहीं होना चाहिए। 'Diary' का अर्थ है डायरी, 'Notes' का अर्थ है नोट्स, और 'Someone' का अर्थ है कोई व्यक्ति, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'memory' should be used because the context suggests that one's effort shouldn't be left to reliance on memory. Whereas, 'Diary' means a daily record, 'Notes' implies brief written records, and 'Someone' means an individual, which don't fit in this context.
22. C) 'Do not' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में simple present tense का प्रयोग हो रहा है और 'you' के साथ वाक्य में 'do not' का सही प्रयोग होता है। 'Does not' तीसरे व्यक्ति singular के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है, 'Did not' past tense के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, और 'Had not' past perfect tense के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Do not' should be used because the sentence is in the simple present tense and with 'you', 'do not' is the correct usage. 'Does not' is used with third person singular, 'Did not' is for past tense, and 'Had not' is for past perfect tense, which don't fit in this context.
23. C) 'Details' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "details" का अर्थ होता है विस्तार से जानकारी या तथ्य। जबकि 'Titles' का अर्थ है शीर्षक, 'Failures' का अर्थ है असफलता, और 'Short cuts' का अर्थ है छोटा मार्ग या त्वरित तरीका, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Details' should be used because it means specific pieces of information or facts. Whereas, 'Titles' means headings, 'Failures' refers to lack of success, and 'Short cuts' imply a quicker route or method, which don't fit in this context.
24. B) 'Who' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर हम किसी व्यक्ति की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, और 'who' व्यक्ति के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होता है। 'Which' और 'that' विशेषण संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, और 'whom' व्यक्ति के object form के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Who' should be used because we are referring to a person, and 'who' is used in the context of a person. 'Which' and 'that' are used in the context of describing objects, and 'whom' is the object form of 'who', which doesn't fit in this context.
25. D) 'Review' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "review" का अर्थ होता है पुनः मूल्यांकन करना या समीक्षा करना। जबकि 'Obliterate' का अर्थ है मिटाना या नष्ट कर देना, 'Introspect' का अर्थ है आत्म-अवलोकन करना, और 'Speculate' का अर्थ है अनुमान लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **'Review'** should be used because it means to evaluate or assess something again. Whereas, 'Obliterate' means to erase or destroy, 'Introspect' means to self-examine, and 'Speculate' implies to form a theory without firm evidence, which don't fit in this context.



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