

Change and continuity: On the Mexico mandate

Mexico's first woman President must **crack down** on organised crime

When **Andrés Manuel López Obrador**, the **leftist nationalist** and leader of the Movement of National Rejuvenation (Morena), **became** the President of Mexico in 2018, many warned that the Latin American country was on the path to become another Venezuela. But Mr. Obrador proved his **critics** wrong using **populism** with **fiscal** responsibility and pushing Mexico's **polity**, which was **dominated** by the **pro-** American, centre-right Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) for over seven **decades**, towards the Left. The Morena's **surge** helped Claudia Sheinbaum, the 61-year-old climate scientist who was **endorsed** by Mr. Obrador, make history last week as she was elected the first woman President of Mexico. The **former** Mexico City **Mayor**, known for her tough measures in tackling violent crimes, **won** 58.6% votes, while her **rival**, Xóchitl Gálvez, the joint candidate of three opposition parties, **secured** 28.4%. Morena also won a two-thirds majority in Parliament, which makes Ms. Sheinbaum the first leader in over 30 years who can **push** constitutional changes — a **long-standing** promise of Mr. Obrador — through Congress without the opposition's support. **Ms. Sheinbaum**, who **campaign**ed on the promise of **wealth distribution**, tackling crime and building a stronger economy, **said** she will **stay true** to Mr. Obrador's **legacy**.

Mr. Obrador's victory in 2018 **marked a paradigm shift** in Mexico's politics. He promised to end **widespread** corruption and launch a **massive** public spending programme. But **unlike** several other **populists** in the region, he adopted a **pragmatic** approach **seeking** to bring in **gradual** changes. He **rolled out** cash **handouts** of about \$350 for the elderly and monthly scholarships of about \$50 for students, besides launching **reforestation grants** in rural areas, without **jeopardising** the country's economic **stability**. The Mexican **peso** rose to its strongest levels in almost a decade and investments **flowed in**. While economic **expansion** averaged at about 1%, unemployment fell to 2.8%, one of the country's all-time lows. Mr. Obrador remained largely popular despite criticisms of his failing to tackle violent crime and his **intolerance** towards **dissent**. Ms. Sheinbaum should **be mindful of** the **criticisms** her **predecessor** faced. There are concerns that the Morena's supermajority would **lead to** constitutional **amendments**, **doing away with** some **checks and balances** on **executive power**. The new President should **bring the fiscal deficit**, which **ballooned** in Mr. Obrador's last year in office, **under check** while continuing his **social security** measures. A bigger challenge would be to crack down on gangs that control drug **trafficking** to the U.S. Ms. Sheinbaum **should** use her strong mandate to offer a social contract that improves on Mr. Obrador's **welfarism** with a stronger emphasis on the Morena's social democracy. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Mandate** (noun) – the authority to carry out a policy, regarded as given by the electorate to a party or candidate that wins an election. जनादेश
2. **Crack down on** (phrasal verb) – Enforce strict measures against, clamp down on, suppress, curb, tackle सख्ती से रोकना
3. **Leftist** (adjective) – Progressive, liberal, socialist, radical, left-wing वामपंथी
4. **Nationalist** (noun) – Patriot, loyalist, supporter of national interests, countryman राष्ट्रवादी
5. **Critics** (noun) – Detractors, commentators, reviewers, analysts, evaluators आलोचक
6. **Populism** (noun) – Political approach aiming to appeal to ordinary people, mass appeal politics, demagoguery जनवादी
7. **Fiscal** (adjective) – Financial, economic, monetary, budgetary वित्तीय
8. **Polity** (noun) – Government, political system, administration, regime राजनीतिक व्यवस्था
9. **Dominate** (verb) – Control, govern, lead, influence, rule हावी होना
10. **Pro-** (prefix) – Supporting, in favor of, advocating, promoting समर्थक
11. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
12. **Surge** (noun) – Increase, rise, growth, escalation, upsurge उछाल
13. **Endorse** (verb) – Support, approve, back, advocate, sanction समर्थन करना
14. **Former** (adjective) – Previous, earlier, prior, preceding, ex पूर्व
15. **Rival** (noun) – Competitor, opponent, challenger, adversary प्रतिद्वंद्वी
16. **Secure** (verb) – Obtain, acquire, gain, achieve, ensure सुरक्षित करना
17. **Push** (verb) – Drive, propel, promote, advance, encourage प्रेरित करना
18. **Long-standing** (adjective) – Long-term, enduring, persistent, lasting, established दीर्घकालिक
19. **Campaign** (verb) – Advocate, promote, run, canvass, lobby प्रचार करना
20. **Wealth distribution** (noun) – Allocation of wealth, redistribution of income, economic equality धन वितरण
21. **Stay true to** (phrase) – Remain faithful to, be loyal to, uphold, maintain वफादार रहना
22. **Legacy** (noun) – Heritage, inheritance, tradition, endowment, bequest विरासत
23. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, denote, symbolize, highlight इंगित करना

24. **A paradigm shift** (noun) – Fundamental change, transformation, major change, overhaul, revolution मूलभूत परिवर्तन
25. **Widespread** (adjective) – Extensive, prevalent, common, pervasive, far-reaching व्यापक
26. **Massive** (adjective) – Huge, enormous, gigantic, immense, substantial विशाल
27. **Unlike** (preposition) – Different from, dissimilar to, contrasting with, in contrast to इसके विपरीत
28. **Populist** (noun) – Leader appealing to the masses, demagogue, popular leader जनवादी नेता
29. **Pragmatic** (adjective) – Practical, realistic, sensible, down-to-earth, rational व्यावहारिक
30. **Seek** (verb) – Pursue, aim for, strive for, endeavor to, search for प्रयास करना
31. **Gradual** (adjective) – Slow, progressive, step-by-step, incremental, steady क्रमिक
32. **Roll out** (phrasal verb) – Implement, launch, introduce, initiate, put into operation शुरू करना
33. **Handout** (noun) – Financial aid, subsidy, support, donation, assistance आर्थिक सहायता
34. **Reforestation** (noun) – Replanting of forests, afforestation, forest regeneration वनीकरण
35. **Grant** (noun) – Subsidy, allowance, aid, financial support अनुदान
36. **Jeopardise** (verb) – Endanger, threaten, risk, put in danger, imperil खतरे में डालना
37. **Stability** (noun) – Steadiness, security, firmness, balance, constancy स्थिरता
38. **Peso** (noun) – The currency of Mexico पेसो (मेक्सिको की मुद्रा)
39. **Flow in** (phrasal verb) – Come in, arrive, pour in, move in, enter आना
40. **Expansion** (noun) – Growth, increase, enlargement, extension, development विस्तार
41. **Intolerance** (noun) – Unwillingness to accept, lack of tolerance, prejudice, bigotry असहिष्णुता
42. **Dissent** (noun) – Disagreement, opposition, protest, discord, conflict विरोध
43. (be) **mindful of** (phrase) – Be aware of, be conscious of, take into account, consider, heed ध्यान रखना
44. **Criticism** (noun) – Disapproval, censure, condemnation, critique, reproach आलोचना

45. **Predecessor** (noun) – Former occupant, antecedent, forerunner, precursor पूर्ववर्ती
46. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, contribute to, produce कारण बनना
47. **Amendment** (noun) – Change, modification, alteration, revision, correction संशोधन
48. **Do away with** (phrase) – Abolish, eliminate, remove, get rid of, terminate समाप्त करना
49. **Checks and balances** (noun) – Under this system, no one branch of government can make laws without the guidance and approval of the other
50. **Executive power** (noun) – Authority of the government, administrative power, governing authority, official power कार्यकारी शक्ति
51. **Bring something under check** (phrase) – Control, regulate, keep in check, manage, restrain नियंत्रण में रखना
52. **Fiscal deficit** (noun) – The difference between the government's total expenditure and its total revenue. राजकोषीय घाटा
53. **Balloon** (verb) – Expand rapidly, swell, increase dramatically, rise quickly, grow quickly तेजी से बढ़ना
54. **Social security** (noun) – Welfare programs, public assistance, social insurance, support system सामाजिक सुरक्षा
55. **Trafficking** (noun) – Illegal trade, smuggling, illicit trading, black market activity तस्करी
56. **Welfarism** (noun) – Policy of welfare, social welfare approach, public welfare, state support जनकल्याण

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Historic Election:** Claudia Sheinbaum, endorsed by Andrés Manuel López Obrador, became Mexico's first woman President.
2. **Background:** Obrador's 2018 presidency marked a shift from the long-standing dominance of the pro-American PRI towards a leftist direction.
3. **Populism and Responsibility:** Obrador balanced populist policies with fiscal responsibility, defying critics who compared Mexico to Venezuela.
4. **Election Results:** Sheinbaum secured 58.6% of the votes, while her opponent, Xóchitl Gálvez, garnered 28.4%.
5. **Legislative Majority:** Morena's two-thirds majority in Parliament enables Sheinbaum to push constitutional changes without opposition support.
6. **Policy Promises:** Sheinbaum campaigned on wealth distribution, tackling crime, and economic strengthening.
7. **Obrador's Legacy:** Sheinbaum pledged to uphold Obrador's legacy and policies.
8. **Economic Stability:** Obrador implemented social programs like cash handouts for the elderly and scholarships for students without compromising economic stability.
9. **Economic Indicators:** The Mexican peso reached a decade-high, unemployment fell to 2.8%, but economic growth was modest at around 1%.
10. **Popularity and Criticism:** Obrador remained popular despite failing to tackle violent crime and showing intolerance towards dissent.
11. **Fiscal Concerns:** Sheinbaum needs to address the fiscal deficit that increased during Obrador's last year.
12. **Organized Crime:** A significant challenge for Sheinbaum is to crack down on drug trafficking gangs.
13. **Checks and Balances:** Concerns exist that Morena's supermajority might lead to reduced checks and balances on executive power.
14. **Social Security:** Sheinbaum should continue social security measures while managing the fiscal deficit.
15. **Future Outlook:** Sheinbaum's strong mandate provides an opportunity to enhance welfarism with a focus on social democracy and economic stability.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

- Based on the passage, what is the most significant advantage Claudia Sheinbaum has as the newly elected President of Mexico?** [Editorial page]
 - Her experience as a climate scientist
 - The endorsement from Mr. Obrador
 - Her tough measures in tackling violent crimes
 - Morena's two-thirds majority in Parliament
- Which of the following best explains why Andrés Manuel López Obrador's leadership was initially seen with skepticism but later proven successful?**
 - His pro-American stance
 - His ability to use populism responsibly
 - His focus on wealth distribution
 - His opposition to the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)
- Which of the following can be inferred about Mr. Obrador's administration from the passage?**
 - Mr. Obrador's pragmatic approach led to significant economic instability.
 - The implementation of social welfare programs had no impact on unemployment rates.
 - Despite criticisms, Mr. Obrador's administration saw some economic and social improvements.
 - Mr. Obrador's administration failed to make any significant changes in Mexico's economic policies.
- Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the challenges Ms. Sheinbaum will face as Mexico's first woman President?**
 - She will not need to address any economic issues due to Mr. Obrador's successful policies.
 - The primary focus will be on continuing the exact policies of Mr. Obrador without any modifications.
 - She will need to address the fiscal deficit and tackle organized crime while maintaining social welfare programs.
 - The main challenge will be dealing with international trade issues and foreign policy concerns.
- What is the tone of the passage?**
 - Cautionary
 - Sarcastic
 - Celebratory
 - Indifferent

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

Ayesha was waiting for dinner. Today Ammi was making her favourite food – puri and spicy potatoes. Ayesha watched as her mother rolled out the puri and put it in the hot oil. She saw that at first the puri ____ 1 ____ to the bottom of the pan. As it ____ 2 ____, the puri came

up and started floating on the oil. One puri did not puff up and did not float like the others. On seeing this, Ayesha took some dough and rolled it into a ball. She _____3_____ it and put it in a bowl of water. Alas! it sank to the bottom and stayed there. In the evening Ayesha went for a bath. She had just come out when her mother called, "Ayesha, you have dropped the soap in the water again. Take it out and put it in the soap case." Ayesha was in a hurry and the soap case fell out of her hands. It started _____4_____ on water. Ayesha _____5_____ put the soap in the soap case. She saw that the case continued to float, even with the soap in it. Have you seen that some thing float on water while others sink? Think how this happens!

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

- A. Sank
- B. Sink
- C. sunk
- D. sonk

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

- A. puffy
- B. puff up
- C. puffed
- D. puffed up

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

- A. Flatten
- B. Flattened
- C. Flatter
- D. Flattering

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

- A. Floating
- B. Flout
- C. Flouting
- D. flaut

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

- A. Slightly
- B. Certainly
- C. Gently
- D. Scarcely

11. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. Business
- B. Buisnesc
- C. Buisness
- D. Busines

12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the word 'Keen' from the given sentence.

I am eager and happy to visit the beautiful city of Darjeeling next month with my family.

- A. beautiful
- B. visit

- C. eager
D. Happy
13. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** for 'scarcity' in the given sentence.
In spite of having ice glaciers across the globe, people don't have excess of fresh drinking water.
- A. Excess
B. Water
C. Glaciers
D. Fresh
14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
A sudden noise frightened the horse.
- A. The horse has been frightened by a sudden noise.
B. The horse was frightened by a sudden noise.
C. The horse had frightened by a sudden noise.
D. The horse got frightened by a sudden noise.
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
In today's world, technology must be used for feed the changing forces in society.
- A. must had been used to feed
B. must have been used to feed
C. must used to feed
D. must be used to feed
16. **Select the option with the correct spellings to replace the underlined words in the given sentence.**
The enchanteng scenary of the beautiful lake was mesmerising.
- A. enchanting; scenery
B. encanting; scenery
C. enchenting; seenary
D. enchantine; senery
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
The matches are being shown live on Sports TV.
- A. Sports TV is showing the matches live.
B. Sports TV may be showing the matches live.
C. Sports TV will be showing the matches live.
D. Sports TV can be showing the matches live.
18. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. we need to understand where we are and,
B. that will require significant investment
C. where we are headed, and
D. in our data and information infrastructure

- E. to stay ahead of these crises
- A. EACBD
 - B. CEDAB
 - C. BACDE
 - D. BAEDC
19. **Select the most appropriate homophones to fill in the blanks.**
Kindly accept my _____ on your new haircut. It _____ your personality.
- A. compliment; complaints
 - B. compliment; complements
 - C. compliment; compliments
 - D. complement; complements
20. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**
- A. embarrassment and difficulty for them and himself
 - B. the great gods Odin and Thor, helping them with
 - C. his clever plans but sometimes causing
 - D. Loki was represented as the companion of
- A. D, B, C, A
 - B. C, D, A, B
 - C. B, D, C, A
 - D. A, B, D, C
21. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.
Since she had never travelled abroad, she was both _____ (CALM) and nervous for her upcoming trip.
- A. Hyped
 - B. Apathetic
 - C. Excited
 - D. Hopeful
22. Select the most appropriate **synonym** for the underlined word in the given sentence.
The guest was heckled by the spectators.
- A. Calmed
 - B. Aided
 - C. Taunted
 - D. Helped
23. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The vehicle which carries dead bodies
- A. Coffin
 - B. Hearse
 - C. Ambulance
 - D. Corpse

24. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.

The principal posted all the staff rules in black and white.

- A. on chart
- B. on board
- C. in writing
- D. in coloured print

25. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.

Support

- A. Oppose
- B. Stay
- C. Bear
- D. Stand

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **D) Morena's two-thirds majority in Parliament**

A. This is significant, but it is not highlighted as the most significant advantage in the passage.

B. While this helped her win, the passage suggests that her major advantage is the political power she now holds.

C. This is important for her campaign and leadership but is not stated as her most significant advantage in the passage.

D. Correct. This gives her the ability to push constitutional changes without opposition, which is a significant advantage.

2. **B) His ability to use populism responsibly**

A. This is incorrect as the passage does not describe Mr. Obrador as pro-American; rather, it focuses on his leftist nationalist approach.

B. Correct. The passage highlights how Mr. Obrador proved critics wrong by combining populism with fiscal responsibility.

C. While this is part of his platform, it is not highlighted as the key reason he was seen as successful despite initial skepticism.

D. This is part of the political shift he led, but the passage credits his success to his responsible use of populism.

3. **C) Despite criticisms, Mr. Obrador's administration saw some economic and social improvements.**

A. The passage states that Mr. Obrador's pragmatic approach did not jeopardize the country's economic stability, indicating there was no significant economic instability.

B. The passage indicates that unemployment fell to an all-time low, suggesting that the implementation of social welfare programs did have an impact.

C. The passage mentions the strengthening of the Mexican peso, increased investments, and decreased unemployment, indicating some economic and social improvements despite criticisms.

D. The passage outlines various changes, such as social welfare programs and economic stabilization measures, indicating that significant changes were made.

4. **C) She will need to address the fiscal deficit and tackle organized crime while maintaining social welfare programs.**

A. The passage mentions the need to bring the fiscal deficit under check, indicating that economic issues still need to be addressed.

B. The passage suggests that Ms. Sheinbaum should improve on Mr. Obrador's welfarism and focus on social democracy, implying that modifications to his policies will be necessary.

C. The passage specifically states that Ms. Sheinbaum should manage the fiscal deficit, continue social security measures, and crack down on drug trafficking gangs.

D. The passage does not highlight international trade issues or foreign policy as her main challenges but focuses on domestic issues like crime and economic stability.

5. A) **Cautionary**

A. Cautionary: Correct. The passage acknowledges the achievements but also warns about potential challenges and concerns for the new President.

B Sarcastic: Incorrect. The passage does not use irony or sarcasm; it presents the information seriously.

C. Celebratory: Incorrect. While there is recognition of achievements, the overall tone is not celebratory; it is more measured and cautious.

D. Indifferent: Incorrect. The passage is clearly engaged with the subject matter and discusses it with a sense of importance and urgency.

6. A) 'Sank' का use होगा क्योंकि "sank" का अर्थ होता है डूबना, और sentence में mention किया गया है कि पहली बार में पूरी पैन के नीचे डूब गई। इसलिए 'sank' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Sink' का अर्थ है डूबना, लेकिन यह present tense में है, 'Sunk' का प्रयोग the present perfect tense में है, और 'Sonk' कोई शब्द नहीं है।

'Sank' will be used because it means to go down below the surface, and the sentence mentions that the puri went to the bottom of the pan initially. Therefore, 'sank' is correct here. Whereas 'Sink' means to go down, but it is used in present tense, 'Sunk' is used in the present perfect tense, and 'Sonk' is not a word.

7. D) 'Puffed up' का use होगा क्योंकि "puffed up" एक past participle है, जो कि perfect tense में प्रयोग किया जाता है और passive voice में भी। sentence में पुरी का तलने के दौरान फूलना एक complete action है, इसलिए 'puffed up' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'puffy' एक adjective है, 'puff up' base form है, और 'puffied' गलत misspelling है।

'Puffed up' will be used because it is a past participle, which is used in perfect tenses and passive voice. In the sentence, the puri's action of puffing up during frying is a completed action, making 'puffed up' appropriate here. Whereas, 'puffy' is an adjective, 'puff up' is the base form of the verb, and 'puffied' is a misspelling.

8. B) 'Flattened' का use होगा क्योंकि "flattened" एक past tense है, जो sentence में complete action को दर्शाता है कि आयशा ने आटे को चपटा किया। sentence में यह action पहले ही हो चुका है, इसलिए 'flattened' सही है। जबकि 'Flatten' base form है, 'Flatter' का अर्थ है चापलूसी करना और 'Flattering' उसका continuous form है।

'Flattened' will be used because it is the past tense, indicating a completed action that Ayesha flattened the dough. In the sentence, this action has already happened, making 'flattened' appropriate. Whereas, 'Flatten' is the base form, 'Flatter' means to praise insincerely, and 'Flattering' is the continuous form of the verb.

9. A) 'Floating' का use होगा क्योंकि "floating" का अर्थ है तैरना और यह continuous form में है जो describe करता है कि soap case पानी पर तैरने लगा। sentence में ongoing action को दिखाने के लिए 'floating' सही है। जबकि 'Flout' का अर्थ है अवज्ञा करना, 'Flouting' उसका continuous form है, और 'Flaut' गलत misspelling है।
'Floating' will be used because it means to float and is in the continuous form, describing that the soap case started floating on the water. In the sentence, 'floating' correctly shows the ongoing action. Whereas, 'Flout' means to disregard, 'Flouting' is its continuous form, and 'Flaut' is a misspelling.
10. C) 'Gently' का use होगा क्योंकि "gently" का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे और यह adverb है, जो describe करता है कि आयशा ने सावधानीपूर्वक साबुन को साबुन के केस में रखा। sentence में इस प्रकार की action को दर्शाने के लिए 'gently' सही है। जबकि 'Slightly' का अर्थ है थोड़ा सा, 'Certainly' का अर्थ है निश्चित रूप से, और 'Scarcely' का अर्थ है मुश्किल से, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
'Gently' will be used because it means softly or carefully and is an adverb, describing that Ayesha carefully put the soap in the soap case. In the sentence, 'gently' is appropriate for showing this type of action. Whereas, 'Slightly' means a little, 'Certainly' means surely, and 'Scarcely' means hardly, which do not fit in this context.
11. A) The correct spelling is 'Business' which means "the practice of making one's living by engaging in commerce" **व्यापार, कारोबार**.
12. C) **Keen** (adjective) – Having a sharp edge or point; enthusiastic, eager, fervent. **उत्सुक**
Synonym: **Eager** (adjective) – Wanting to do or have something very much; full of excited interest. **उत्सुक**
- **Beautiful** (adjective) – Pleasing the senses or mind aesthetically; of a very high standard; wonderful. **सुंदर**
 - **Visit** (verb) – Go to see and spend time with (someone) socially. **मिलना**
 - **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment; fortunate and convenient. **प्रसन्न**
13. A) **Scarcity** (noun) – Shortage, lack, deficiency, insufficiency. **कमी**
Antonym: **Excess** (noun) – Surplus, overabundance, superfluity, glut. **अधिकता**
- **Water** (noun) – A colorless, transparent, odorless liquid that forms seas, lakes, rivers, and rain. **पानी**
 - **Glaciers** (noun) – A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow. **हिमनद**
 - **Fresh** (adjective) – Not previously known or used; new or different. **ताजा**

14. B) The horse was frightened by a sudden noise

15. D) 'must be used for feed' के बदले 'must be used to feed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'to' के साथ infinitive form (to + verb) का प्रयोग सही रहता है। जैसे— He used to play.

- The construction "to + [base form of verb]" (or "to + V1") is called an infinitive. The infinitive is often used to express purpose or intention, indicating why something is done.
- For instance, in the phrase "must be used to feed," the "to feed" expresses the purpose of the technology's use, which is to cater to or accommodate the changing forces in society. Some more examples:
 - I use this tool to fix my bike.
 - She takes the bus to save money.
 - They bought the land to build a new house.
- 'must be used to feed' will be used instead of 'must be used for feed' because the correct usage is with 'to' forming the infinitive (to + verb). Like— He used to play.

16. A) **enchanteng** के बदले 'enchanting' और 'scenary' के बदले 'scenery' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ये शब्द सही spelling हैं।

- 'enchanting' will be used instead of 'enchanteng' and 'scenery' will be used instead of 'scenary' because these are the correct spellings.

17. A) Sports TV is showing the matches live.

18. A) **EACBD**

To stay ahead of these crises we need to understand where we are and, in our data and information infrastructure that will require significant investment in our data and information infrastructure

19. B) '**compliment**' और '**complements**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, पहले रिक्त स्थल पर किसी की तारीफ का अभिप्राय है और दूसरे रिक्त स्थल पर किसी चीज को और अधिक अकर्षक बनाने वाली चीज का संदर्भ है। "Kindly accept my _____ on your new haircut" में तारीफ की बात हो रही है, जबकि "It _____ your personality" में बाल कटवाने से व्यक्तित्व में सुधार होने का संदर्भ है। इसलिए, 'compliment' और 'complements' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

- '**compliment**' and '**complements**' should be used because in the entire context, the first blank implies praising something while the second blank refers to something enhancing another thing. "Kindly accept my _____ on your new haircut" is about praising, whereas "It _____ your personality" refers to how the haircut has enhanced the personality. Thus, 'compliment' and 'complements' would be the most appropriate choice.

20. A) **D, B, C, A**

Loki was represented as the companion of the great gods Odin and Thor, helping them with his clever plans but sometimes causing embarrassment and difficulty for them and himself

21. C) **Calm** (adjective) – Not showing or feeling nervousness, anger, or other strong emotions; tranquil, composed, cool. शांत

Antonym: **Excited** (adjective) – Very enthusiastic and eager; thrilled, stimulated, aroused.

उत्तेजित

- **Hyped** (adjective) – Excessively publicized; made to seem more important than it actually is. अत्यधिक प्रचारित
- **Apathetic** (adjective) – Showing or feeling no interest, enthusiasm, or concern; indifferent, disinterested. उदासीन
- **Hopeful** (adjective) – Optimistic, confident, positive, but not necessarily the opposite of 'calm.' आशावादी

22. C) **Heckled** (verb) – Interrupt or harass (someone) with persistent and aggressive comments or abuse. परेशान करना

Synonym: **Taunted** (verb) – To mock or ridicule, provoke, jeer, scorn. ताना मारना

- **Calmed** (verb) – Made peaceful, soothed, quieted. शांत किया
- **Aided** (verb) – Assisted, helped, supported. सहायता की
- **Helped** (verb) – Assisted, facilitated. मदद की

23. B) **Hearse** (noun) – A vehicle for conveying the coffin at a funeral. शव वाहन

- **Coffin** (noun) – A long, narrow box in which a dead body is buried or cremated. शव पेटी
- **Ambulance** (noun) – A vehicle specially equipped for taking sick or injured people to and from the hospital. एम्बुलेंस
- **Corpse** (noun) – A dead body, especially of a human being. शव

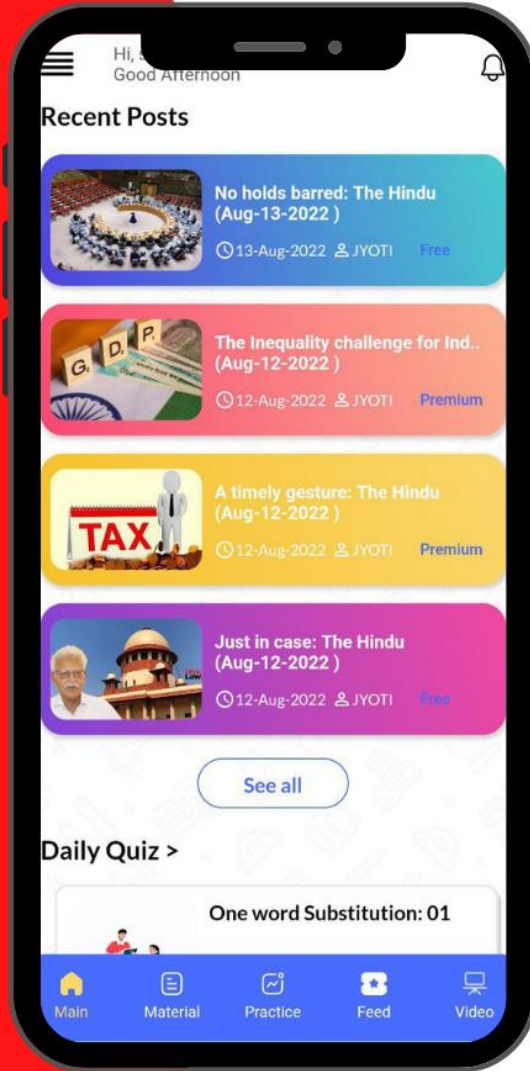
24. C) 'in black and white' के बदले 'in writing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in black and white' का मतलब होता है किसी चीज को लिखित रूप में प्रस्तुत करना; जैसे— He gave me the agreement in black and white.

- 'in writing' will be used instead of 'in black and white' because 'in black and white' means to present something in written form; Like— He gave me the agreement in black and white.

25. A) **Support** (verb) – To give assistance, back up, uphold, endorse. समर्थन करना

Antonym: **Oppose** (verb) – To be against, resist, contest, confront. विरोध करना

- **Stay** (verb) – To remain, pause, halt, stop. रुकना
- **Bear** (verb) – To endure, tolerate, withstand, carry. सहना
- **Stand** (verb) – To be upright, to be in a specified state or condition, to take a position. खड़ा होना



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