

## Old traditions, new ties: On the importance of the India-Russia partnership

Narendra Modi must try and convince Vladimir Putin to end the Ukraine war

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's **visit** to Moscow on Monday **reaffirms** an old tradition of holding annual summits between India and Russia leaders. With Russia his first choice for a **bilateral** visit in his third **tenure**, he also breaks a tradition that Indian Prime Ministers travel to **neighbouring** countries on their first **stand-alone** visits in a tenure, indicating the importance of the India-Russia partnership. The 22nd India-Russia Annual Summit has another first — the first Modi-Putin meet since the Ukraine war. The 21st summit was in Delhi in December 2021, just before Russian President Vladimir Putin launched “special operations” on Ukraine. Since then, the two leaders have met just once, at the SCO summit in Uzbekistan, where Mr. Modi had **stated** that this was not the “era of war”. Russia's growing **dependence** on China as a result of the war **is** also a concern for India, **given** tensions over the LAC. While there will be a **scheduled** framework of talks on bilateral issues (trade and energy relationships, space cooperation for Gaganyaan, and declining but **substantial** defence supplies), there will also be an opportunity to **take stock of** the war in Ukraine. Apart from its impact and western sanctions on global security, and shortages of food, fuel and fertilizers, India has been worried about its **fallout** on defence deliveries and **spares** from Russia. While an **attempt** to “Make in India” **has made headway** (Russian assault rifles and the India-Russia BrahMos missile), **concerns** over the reliability of supplies and the payments issue **will** need discussion. New Delhi's **concern** over Indian recruitments by the Russian army **is** another issue, officials indicate.

Above all, Mr. Modi's visit sends a **geopolitical** message given the **contrast** to another summit in Washington. On Tuesday, U.S. President Joseph Biden will welcome leaders of **NATO** countries for the **transatlantic** grouping's 75th anniversary. With Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and Indo-Pacific leaders who are part of the western **sanctions** present, it will be a show of strength supposed to **demonstrate** Russia's “**isolation**”. Mr. Modi has attempted a balance with his presence at the G-7 summit **outreach** in Italy last month and meeting Mr. Zelenskyy, and later sending an official **delegation** to the Peace Conference in Switzerland. The government has also shown its **enduring commitment** to traditional ties with Russia that **stem from** the 1971 Soviet Union Peace and Friendship **treaty**, by refusing to **condemn** the war at the UN and other **multilateral** forums, while continuing to engage with Russia **bilaterally** and at groupings such as the SCO, BRICS and the G-20. **All eyes** during Mr. Modi's visit **will** then be on how he uses India's particular **multi-polar, unaligned perch** to **further** the **cause** of “dialogue and **diplomacy**” and help **hasten** an end to the conflict that has divided the world.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Ties** (noun) – Connections, relationships, bonds, links, associations संबंध
2. **Reaffirm** (verb) – Confirm, assert, renew, endorse, reiterate पुनः पुष्टि करना
3. **Bilateral** (adjective) – Mutual, two-sided, reciprocal, joint, respective द्विपक्षीय
4. **Tenure** (noun) – Term, period, incumbency, duration, time कार्यकाल
5. **Neighbouring** (adjective) – Adjacent, nearby, bordering, contiguous, adjoining पड़ोसी
6. **Stand-alone** (adjective) – Independent, self-contained, separate, isolated, autonomous स्वतंत्र
7. **State** (verb) – Declare, express, announce, assert, articulate कहना
8. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, in view of, taking into account, bearing in mind, in light of देखते हुए
9. **Scheduled** (adjective) – Planned, arranged, set, organized, programmed निर्धारित
10. **Substantial** (adjective) – Significant, considerable, important, ample, large महत्वपूर्ण
11. **Take stock of** (phrase) – Review, assess, evaluate, examine, consider समीक्षा करना
12. **Fallout** (noun) – Consequence, result, effect, aftermath, repercussion परिणाम
13. **Spare** (noun) – Replacement part, extra part, backup, reserve, auxiliary अतिरिक्त हिस्सा
14. **Make headway** (phrase) – Progress, advance, proceed, move forward, make progress प्रगति करना
15. **Geopolitical** (adjective) – Related to politics and geography, especially international relations. भू-राजनीतिक
16. **Contrast** (noun) – Difference, disparity, distinction, variance, comparison विपरीतता
17. **NATO** (noun) – North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance of European and North American countries. नाटो
18. **Transatlantic** (adjective) – Crossing or relating to the Atlantic Ocean, especially between Europe and North America. ट्रान्साटलांटिक
19. **Sanction** (noun) – Penalty, punishment, restriction, embargo, prohibition प्रतिबंध
20. **Demonstrate** (verb) – Show, display, exhibit, illustrate, prove दिखाना
21. **Isolation** (noun) – Separation, detachment, seclusion, solitude, quarantine अलगाव

22. **Outreach** (noun) – an organization's involvement with or influence in the community, especially in the context of religion or social welfare. संपर्क
23. **Delegation** (noun) – Group of representatives, deputation, mission, committee, envoy प्रतिनिधिमंडल
24. **Enduring** (adjective) – Lasting, persistent, long-lasting, durable, abiding स्थायी
25. **Commitment** (noun) – Dedication, devotion, allegiance, responsibility, obligation प्रतिबद्धता
26. **Stem from** (phrasal verb) – Originate from, arise from, derive from, result from, come from से उत्पन्न होना
27. **Treaty** (noun) – Agreement, pact, accord, convention, compact संधि
28. **Condemn** (verb) – Criticize, denounce, censure, blame, disapprove निंदा करना
29. **Multilateral** (adjective) – Involving multiple countries, international, collective, cooperative, joint बहुपक्षीय
30. **Bilaterally** (adverb) – Involving two parties or countries, mutually, reciprocally, jointly द्विपक्षीय रूप से
31. **Multi-polar** (adjective) – Having multiple centers of power or influence, diversified, polycentric बहुध्रुवीय
32. **Unaligned** (adjective) – Not allied with any side, neutral, independent, nonpartisan, nonaligned गुटनिरपेक्ष
33. **Perch** (noun) – Position, seat, vantage point, place, spot स्थान
34. **Further** (verb) – Promote, advance, support, aid, encourage बढ़ाना
35. **Cause** (noun) – Principle, aim, goal, mission, purpose उद्देश्य
36. **Diplomacy** (noun) – Negotiation, international relations, tact, mediation, foreign policy कूटनीति
37. **Hasten** (verb) – Speed up, accelerate, quicken, rush, expedite शीघ्र करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Moscow reaffirms the tradition of annual summits between India and Russia leaders.
2. Modi's first bilateral visit in his third tenure is to Russia, emphasizing the importance of the India-Russia partnership.
3. This 22nd India-Russia Annual Summit is the first Modi-Putin meet since the Ukraine war began.
4. The last summit was held in Delhi in December 2021, just before Russia launched its "special operations" in Ukraine.
5. Modi and Putin have only met once since the war started, at the SCO summit in Uzbekistan.
6. Modi expressed that this is not the "era of war" at the SCO summit.
7. Russia's growing dependence on China due to the war is a concern for India, given tensions over the LAC.
8. Bilateral talks will include trade, energy relationships, space cooperation for Gaganyaan, and declining but substantial defense supplies.
9. The summit provides an opportunity to discuss the Ukraine war and its impact, including Western sanctions and global shortages.
10. India is worried about the fallout on defense deliveries and spares from Russia due to the war.
11. India's "Make in India" initiative has seen progress with Russian assault rifles and the India-Russia BrahMos missile.
12. Concerns over the reliability of supplies and payment issues need to be addressed during the summit.
13. New Delhi is also concerned about Indian recruitments by the Russian army.
14. Modi's visit sends a geopolitical message, contrasting with the NATO summit in Washington.
15. Modi has balanced his approach by participating in the G-7 summit, meeting Zelenskyy, and sending a delegation to the Peace Conference in Switzerland.
16. The government maintains its commitment to traditional ties with Russia, refusing to condemn the war at the UN and engaging bilaterally.
17. India continues to engage with Russia through groupings like SCO, BRICS, and G-20.
18. Modi's visit aims to use India's multi-polar, unaligned stance to promote "dialogue and diplomacy."
19. The visit seeks to help hasten an end to the Ukraine conflict that has divided the world.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why is Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Russia significant in the context of India-Russia relations?** [Editorial Page]

- A. It continues the tradition of annual summits between India and Russia leaders.
- B. It signifies India's support for Russia's actions in Ukraine.
- C. It marks the first visit of an Indian Prime Minister to Russia in the last decade.
- D. It highlights the increasing dependence of India on Russian defense supplies.

2. **What concern does India have regarding Russia's growing dependence on China?**

- A. It might lead to a reduction in Russia's defense supplies to India.
- B. It increases tensions over the Line of Actual Control (LAC).
- C. It impacts India's energy trade agreements with Russia.
- D. It affects India's space cooperation projects with Russia.

3. **Which of the following best describes the geopolitical significance of Mr. Modi's visit to Russia, as discussed in the passage?**

- A. To demonstrate India's support for the Russian military in the Ukraine conflict.
- B. To balance India's relations with both Western and Eastern blocs amidst global tensions.
- C. To express India's dissatisfaction with the NATO summit and its leaders.
- D. To negotiate a new trade agreement exclusively focused on military supplies.

4. **According to the passage, how has India shown its commitment to its traditional ties with Russia?**

- A. By openly supporting Russia's actions in the Ukraine conflict.
- B. By refusing to participate in NATO and Western sanctions against Russia.
- C. By engaging with Russia at bilateral and multilateral levels while maintaining a balanced diplomatic stance.
- D. By condemning the war at the UN and other multilateral forums.

5. **Select the synonym of the word "reaffirms" as used in the passage:**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Moscow on Monday reaffirms an old tradition of holding annual summits between India and Russia leaders.

- (i) Negates
  - (ii) Confirms
  - (iii) Questions
  - (iv) Disrupts
- A. i and ii
  - B. ii and iii
  - C. iii and iv
  - D. ii only

#### 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.**

It is a \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ irony that the Kashmir Valley, long known as the Rishivaer or Garden of Rishis, has been in the throes of terrorist violence for so long, now. Though the Valley has \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a turbulent history of internal strife and foreign invasion, it was also the home

of holy men and women who advocated a humane belief in the uniform treatment of people belonging to different faiths, and a \_\_\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_\_\_ that there was a single God beyond sectarian divisions. True mystics as they \_\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_\_, their sayings, mostly in verse, emphasise ecumenical thinking. It was in the Valley that Muslim ascetics established the Rishi order, \_\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the concept of a rishi is alien to Islam. On the other hand, Hindu saints did not shy away from associating with Muslim sages. The common goal of both was the realisation of Self.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. Unpleasant
  - B. Slant
  - C. Significant
  - D. Poignant
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
  - A. Have
  - B. Had
  - C. Have been
  - D. Been
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. Conviction
  - B. Disruption
  - C. Implication
  - D. Intuition
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
  - A. Is
  - B. Was
  - C. Were
  - D. Are
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
  - A. Related to
  - B. Further
  - C. Often
  - D. Notwithstanding
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

One of them who were hidings at the back of a rock fired at the villagers

  - A. one of them who were hiding behind a rock
  - B. one of them who was hide behind a rock
  - C. one of them who hiding behind a rock
  - D. one of them who was hiding behind a rock
12. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the given sentence.**

I can't believe that I am doing this ordinary and dull task.

- A. immoral  
B. tenacious  
C. mundane  
D. Destitute
13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in superlative degree of comparison.**  
It was probably the happy afternoon of her life.  
A. This afternoon of her life was the happy.  
B. It was an happier afternoon in their life before that.  
C. No change needed  
D. It was probably the happiest afternoon of her life.
14. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
P. but results in widespread hunger, death and social unrest  
Q. some of the causes of famine in that region  
R. drought, floods, war and economic instability are  
S. which not only causes severe shortage of food  
A. RQSP  
B. RSQP  
C. QRSP  
D. QPSR
15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
The \_\_\_\_\_ age for retirement is 65 years in India.  
A. mendatory  
B. mendatory  
C. mendatory  
D. Mandatory
16. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**  
The news is very good to be true.  
A. to be true  
B. very good  
C. The news  
D. Is
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a spelling error.**  
They need to / wave the participation / fees for people / with disabilities.  
A. wave the participation  
B. with disabilities.  
C. fees for people  
D. They need to
18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment.**

The child was not guilty of any wrongdoing and lacked knowledge or awareness of wrongdoing

- A. ignorant
- B. inexperienced
- C. innocent
- D. Cruel

19. **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. Looks first to his own profit
- B. And then to the king's,
- C. Or destroys the king's gain altogether
- D. The chief collector of revenue

- A. B, D, A, C
- B. D, A, B, C
- C. D, C, A, B
- D. A, B, C, D

20. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of '**potential**' in the given sentence.

I have seen Radhya growing in the last few years; she now has the capability to fight worse situations.

- A. Worse
- B. Situations
- C. Growing
- D. Capability

21. Select the most appropriate **synonym** for the given word.

Strength

- A. Recluse
- B. Weakness
- C. Power
- D. Disability

22. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.

Feasibility

- A. Sustainability
- B. Impropriety
- C. Heavy
- D. Probability

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

Would pizza or burger rather be eaten by you?

- A. Would you rather eat pizza or burger?
- B. Would you rather eaten pizza or burger?
- C. Would you rather ate pizza or burger?
- D. Would you eat pizza or burger?



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

She's been beating around the bush all afternoon - I just wish she would come out and tell us what she really thinks.

- A. avoiding to talk directly about a topic or issue
- B. trying to be overprotective
- C. denying to have her head in the clouds
- D. there to give the cold shoulder

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

Elaborate

- A. Easy
- B. Complex
- C. Simple
- D. Plain

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

- A) It continues the tradition of annual summits between India and Russia leaders.**  
 A: The passage explicitly mentions that Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit reaffirms the tradition of holding annual summits between Indian and Russian leaders.  
 B: The passage does not indicate that Modi's visit signifies support for Russia's actions in Ukraine. Instead, it mentions the concern over the Ukraine war and Modi's statement against it.  
 C: The passage states that the 21st summit was in December 2021, which shows regular interactions, thus making this option incorrect.  
 D: Although the passage mentions concerns about defense supplies, it is not highlighted as the primary significance of Modi's visit.
- B) It increases tensions over the Line of Actual Control (LAC).**  
 A: The passage does mention concerns about defense deliveries, but it does not directly link it to Russia's dependence on China.  
 B: The passage specifically mentions that Russia's growing dependence on China is a concern for India, given tensions over the LAC.  
 C: Energy trade agreements are mentioned in the passage, but the specific concern related to China's dependence is about LAC tensions.  
 D: Space cooperation projects are discussed as part of bilateral issues, but not as a concern related to China.
- B) The passage indicates that Mr. Modi's visit sends a geopolitical message of balancing relations with both the Western bloc and Russia amidst global tensions.**  
 A: Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that Mr. Modi's visit is to support the Russian military in the Ukraine conflict. Instead, it highlights India's balanced approach in global diplomacy.  
 C: Incorrect. The passage does not mention any dissatisfaction with the NATO summit; rather, it discusses the geopolitical balancing act by India.  
 D: Incorrect. Although military supplies are mentioned, the visit's broader geopolitical significance is emphasized, not just a trade agreement.
- C) The passage states that India has maintained its traditional ties with Russia by engaging with it bilaterally and in groupings like SCO, BRICS, and G-20, while also balancing relations with the West.**  
 A: Incorrect. The passage explicitly states that India has not condemned the war but does not imply open support for Russia's actions.  
 B: Incorrect. The passage mentions India's refusal to condemn the war, not refusal to participate in NATO or sanctions.  
 D: Incorrect. The passage explicitly states that India has not condemned the war at the UN and other multilateral forums.
- D) ii only**  
 ii: The "reaffirms" means to state again as a fact; to confirm or endorse.  
 i: This means to deny or nullify, which is the opposite of reaffirm.  
 iii: This means to doubt or inquire, which doesn't align with the meaning of reaffirm.  
 iv: This means to interrupt or cause disorder, which is not related to reaffirm.

6. D) 'Poignant' का use होगा क्योंकि "poignant" का अर्थ होता है गहराई से दुखद या संवेदनशील। passage में बताया गया है कि कश्मीर घाटी, जिसे लंबे समय से ऋषिवर या ऋषियों का बगीचा कहा जाता है, अब आतंकवादी हिंसा की चपेट में है, इसलिए 'poignant' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Unpleasant' का अर्थ है अप्रिय, 'Slant' का अर्थ है ढलान या झुकाव, और 'Significant' का अर्थ है महत्वपूर्ण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Poignant' will be used because it means deeply affecting, touching, or sorrowful. The passage mentions that the Kashmir Valley, known for its association with holy men, is now in the throes of terrorist violence, making 'poignant' fitting here. Whereas, 'Unpleasant' means disagreeable, 'Slant' means slope or bias, and 'Significant' means important, which don't fit in this context.

7. B) 'Had' का use होगा क्योंकि "had" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का पहले से होना। इस sentence में, "Though the Valley has \_\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_\_ a turbulent history of internal strife and foreign invasion," घटना या स्थिति अतीत में घटित हुई है और इसका प्रभाव भी समाप्त हो चुका है। इसलिए, past perfect tense ('had') सही है। जबकि 'Have' present tense में उपयोग होता है, 'Have been' present perfect continuous tense को दर्शाता है, और 'Been' सही नहीं है।

'Had' will be used because it indicates possession or experience of something in the past. In the sentence, "Though the Valley has \_\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_\_ a turbulent history of internal strife and foreign invasion," the event or situation occurred in the past and has been completed. Therefore, the past perfect tense ('had') is appropriate. Whereas, 'Have' is used in the present tense, 'Have been' indicates present perfect continuous tense, and 'Been' is not correct in this context.

8. A) 'Conviction' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "conviction" का अर्थ होता है एक दृढ़ विश्वास या धारणा। इस संदर्भ में, घाटी में रहने वाले पवित्र पुरुष और महिलाएँ एक मानवीय विश्वास का समर्थन करते थे कि विभिन्न धर्मों के लोगों को समान रूप से व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए, और एक दृढ़ विश्वास कि संप्रदायिक विभाजनों से परे एक ही ईश्वर है। जबकि 'Disruption' का अर्थ होता है विघटन, 'Implication' का अर्थ होता है निहितार्थ, और 'Intuition' का अर्थ होता है अंतर्ज्ञान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Conviction' will be used because it means a firm belief or opinion. The sentence states that the holy men and women of the valley advocated a humane belief in the uniform treatment of people of different faiths, and a firm belief that there was a single God beyond sectarian divisions. Whereas, 'Disruption' means disturbance, 'Implication' means a likely consequence, and 'Intuition' means the ability to understand something instinctively, which don't fit in this context.

9. C) 'Were' का use होगा क्योंकि "were" का अर्थ होता है past में किसी स्थिति या अवस्था को दर्शाना। इस context में, पवित्र पुरुष और महिलाएँ सच्चे रहस्यवादी थे, और उनकी बातें, जो ज्यादातर कविता में होती थीं, समन्वयकारी सोच पर जोर देती थीं। यहाँ "mystics" plural है और यह past की बात कर रहा है, इसलिए 'were' सही है। जबकि 'Is' और 'Are' present tense दर्शाते हैं और 'Was' singular past tense है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

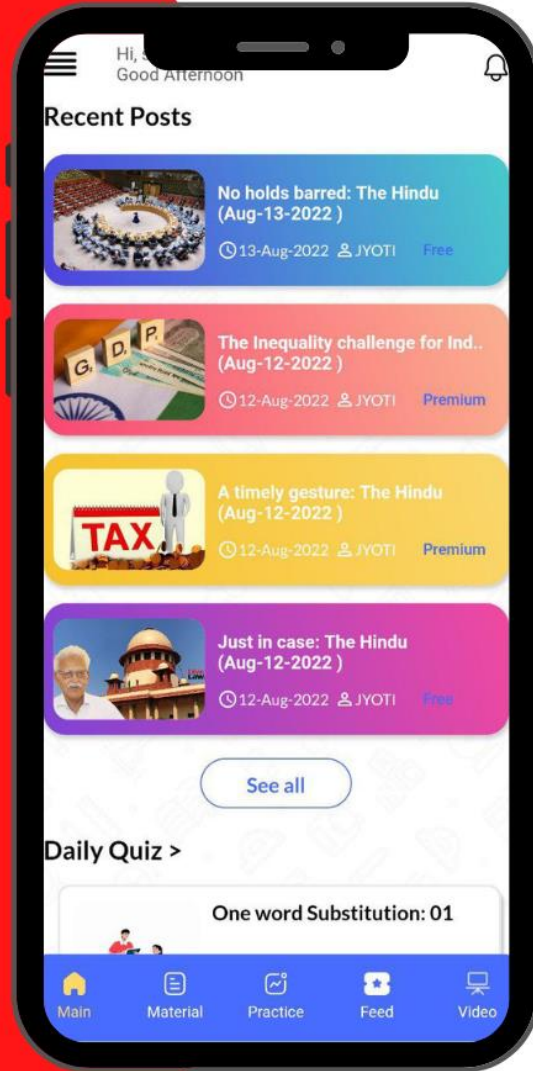
'Were' will be used because it refers to a past state or condition. The sentence mentions that these holy men and women were true mystics, and their sayings, mostly in verse, emphasized ecumenical thinking. Here, "mystics" is plural and it is talking about the past, so 'were' is correct. Whereas, 'Is' and 'Are' denote present tense and 'Was' is singular past tense, which don't fit in this context.

10. D) 'Notwithstanding' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "notwithstanding" का अर्थ होता है 'इसके बावजूद'। इस संदर्भ में, sentence में मुस्लिम तपस्वियों ने रिषि आदेश स्थापित किया, इसके बावजूद कि रिषि की अवधारणा इस्लाम में विदेशी है। जबकि 'Related to' का अर्थ होता है संबंधित होना, 'Further' का अर्थ होता है आगे, और 'Often' का अर्थ होता है अक्सर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Notwithstanding' will be used because it means 'despite'. The sentence states that Muslim ascetics established the Rishi order despite the fact that the concept of a rishi is alien to Islam. Whereas, 'Related to' means associated with, 'Further' means to advance, and 'Often' means frequently, which don't fit in this context.
11. D) 'who were hiding' के बदले 'who was hiding' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'One of them' singular antecedent है, जिससे singular Verb 'was' और 'hiding' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— One of the boys who was playing in the ground.
- 'who was hiding' will be used instead of 'who were hiding' because 'One of them' refers to a singular antecedent, so the singular Verb 'was' and 'hiding' will be used; Like— One of the boys who was playing in the ground.
12. C) **Mundane** (noun) – ordinary and dull **सामान्य**
- **Immoral** (adjective) – not conforming to accepted standards of morality **अनैतिक**
  - **Tenacious** (adjective) – tending to keep a firm hold of something; clinging or adhering closely. **दृढ़निश्चयी**
  - **Destitute** (adjective) – without the basic necessities of life; extremely poor. **दरिद्र**
13. D) It was probably the **happiest** afternoon of her life.
14. A) **RQSP**  
Drought, floods, war and economic instability are some of the causes of famine in that region which not only causes severe shortage of food but results in widespread hunger, death and social unrest
15. D) **Mandatory** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वह सही spelling वाला शब्द है जो "अनिवार्य" या "आवश्यक" का अर्थ देता है। options में, केवल 'Mandatory' ही सही तरह से spelling वाला शब्द है।
- '**Mandatory**' should be used because it is the correctly spelled word that means "required" or "compulsory". Among the given options, only 'Mandatory' is spelled correctly.
16. B) 'very good' के बदले 'too good' होना चाहिए। English में "too + adjective + infinitive" construction का उपयोग इस तरह की परिस्थितियों को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है जब कुछ इतना अधिक होता है कि एक निश्चित परिणाम या स्थिति असंभव होती है।
- 'too good to be true' should be used instead of 'to be true'. In English, the structure "too + adjective + infinitive" is used to describe situations where something is so excessive that a certain result or condition becomes impossible.
17. A) '**wave**' के बदले 'waive' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर शुल्क को माफ करने का अर्थ है, जो कि 'waive' से होता है।
- 'waive' will be used instead of 'wave' because here the meaning is to forego the fee, which is conveyed by 'waive'.

18. C) **Innocent** (noun) – Not guilty of any wrongdoing and lacking knowledge or awareness of wrongdoing  
निर्दोष
- **Ignorant** (adjective) – Lacking knowledge, understanding, or awareness about something  
अज्ञानी
  - **Inexperienced** (adjective) – Lacking practical experience or knowledge; novice अनुभवहीन
  - **Cruel** (adjective) – Causing pain or suffering; merciless क्रूर
19. B) **D, A, B, C**  
The chief collector of revenue Looks first to his own profit and then to the king's, Or destroys the king's gain altogether
20. D) **Potential** (noun) – Capability, ability, capacity, possibility क्षमता  
**Synonym: Capability** (noun) – The power or ability to do something, capacity, ability, proficiency.  
सामर्थ्य
- **Worse** (adjective) – Of a more severe or serious nature, bad, poorer, inferior. खराब
  - **Situations** (noun) – A set of circumstances in which one finds oneself, position, scenario. स्थिति
  - **Growing** (verb) – Become larger or greater over a period of time, develop, expand, increase.  
बढ़ता हुआ
21. C) **Strength** (noun) – The quality or state of being strong, power, might, force. शक्ति  
**Synonym: Power** (noun) – Ability to do or act, capability, potential, might. शक्ति
- **Recluse** (noun) – A person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people. सन्यासी
  - **Weakness** (noun) – The state or condition of lacking strength, frailty, vulnerability. कमजोरी
  - **Disability** (noun) – A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities. अक्षमता
22. D) **Feasibility** (noun) – The state or degree of being easily or conveniently done, practicable, **possible**.  
व्यवहार्यता, संभाव्यता  
**Synonym: Probability** (noun) – Likelihood or chance of a particular event happening, likelihood, feasibility. संभाव्यता
- **Sustainability** (noun) – The ability to maintain or continue over the long term without causing harm or depletion. सततता
  - **Impropriety** (noun) – Lack of proper manners or behavior, inappropriateness, unsuitableness.  
अनुचितता
  - **Heavy** (adjective) – Weighing a lot; having great weight or density. भारी
23. A) Would you rather eat pizza or burger?
24. A) **Beating around the bush** (phrase) – avoiding to talk directly about a topic or issue घुमा-फिराकर बात करना
25. B) **Elaborate** (adjective) – Detailed, intricate, complicated, involved. विस्तृत

**Synonym: Complex** (adjective) – Consisting of many different and connected parts, intricate, involved.  
जटिल

- **Easy** (adjective) – Not difficult or requiring a lot of effort, simple, uncomplicated. सहज
- **Simple** (adjective) – Easily understood or done, straightforward, uninvolved. साधारण
- **Plain** (adjective) – Not decorated or elaborate, simple or ordinary in character. सादा



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