

## Sharing resources: on fishermen and the Palk Bay dispute

**Fishermen** from both sides of Palk Bay **must** meet to **resolve** dispute

India rightly used the sixth meeting of the India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group on Fisheries, in Colombo on October 29, as an opportunity to again **call for** a meeting between fishermen of both countries to resolve the **vexed** problem of fishing in the Palk Bay. In a meeting in Colombo between India's High Commissioner Santosh Jha and Sri Lankan President Anura Kumara Dissanayake, **stress** was **laid** on the "importance of a long-term **resolution** that respects the needs of fishermen ... and promotes cooperation". Mr. Dissanayake **affirmed** his **commitment** to protecting Sri Lanka's interests. Weeks earlier, when India's External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar met the President, the subject had come up for discussion. The **idea** of talks between fishermen **seems** to have **takers**. On October 25, fishermen **staged** a **demonstration** in Rameswaram wanting talks. Nearly eight months ago, **representatives** of the **fisherfolk** from the Northern Province **had appealed** for **negotiations** with their Tamil Nadu **counterparts**, despite their complaints about '**destructive bottom trawling**' by the other side. It is up to Sri Lanka to respond.

What is well known is the frequent arrest of Tamil Nadu's fishermen, especially from Ramanathapuram, on charges of **transgressing** the International Maritime Boundary Line. Many are released after India's **intervention**. According to Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin, as on October 27, there were 30 incidents of arrests this year; 140 fishermen and 200 boats are with Sri Lanka. There were **casualties** on both sides, in June and August, in operations by Sri Lanka to **nab** Tamil Nadu's fishermen. However, what appears to be a new trend is the increasing **detention** of Indian fishermen and their boats, with lengthy **sentences** and fines on repeat **offenders**. This is why India's **long-standing position**, that the issue has **humanitarian** and **livelihood angles**, **assumes significance**. At the same time, **marine ecosystem** conservation is important. Once Sri Lanka's parliamentary **poll** is over in mid-November, Mr. Dissanayake should enable a **conducive** environment for the northern fishermen to arrive at an agreement — this would need political support. **Likewise**, India should again **push for** the deep-sea fishing project, launched in 2017, for Tamil Nadu's fishermen, apart from promoting alternative forms of fishing. New Delhi should also come up with suitable schemes to help fishermen in the Northern Province, who have still to recover from the **civil war**. **Fishermen** from both countries **should explore** the **relevance** of the broad **contours** of an understanding reached between them in 2010. The northern fishermen should also understand the need to give Tamil Nadu's fishermen a reasonable period of **transition**. A **combination** of measures by all **stakeholders is** what can resolve the Palk Bay dispute.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Taker** (noun) – a person interested in what has been offered: रुचि रखने वाले (लोग)

## Vocabulary

1. **Resolve** (verb) – Settle, solve, address, fix, find a solution to सुलझाना
2. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, request, ask for, appeal for, require मांग करना
3. **Vexed** (adjective) – Complex, difficult, problematic, contentious, thorny जटिल
4. **Lay the stress** (on) (phrase) – Emphasize, highlight, underscore, accentuate, focus on जोर देना
5. **Resolution** (noun) – Solution, settlement, conclusion, decision, answer समाधान
6. **Affirm** (verb) – Confirm, assert, declare, state, uphold पुष्टि करना
7. **Commitment** (noun) – Pledge, promise, dedication, obligation, assurance प्रतिबद्धता
8. **Stage** (verb) – Organize, conduct, arrange, hold, perform आयोजन करना
9. **Demonstration** (noun) – Protest, rally, march, display, manifestation प्रदर्शन
10. **Representative** (noun) – Delegate, envoy, spokesperson, agent, proxy प्रतिनिधि
11. **Fisherfolk** (noun) – Fishermen, fishing community, fishers, seafaring people मछुआरे
12. **Appeal** (verb) – Request, plead, ask, petition, urge निवेदन करना
13. **Negotiation** (noun) – Discussion, talks, dialogue, consultation, bargaining वार्ता
14. **Counterpart** (noun) – Equivalent, peer, opposite number, equivalent person, colleague समकक्ष
15. **Destructive** (adjective) – Damaging, harmful, devastating, ruinous, injurious विनाशकारी
16. **Bottom trawling** (noun) – a fishing method that involves dragging a large, weighted net along the ocean floor to catch fish and other marine life समुद्र तल पर जाल खींचकर मछली पकड़ना
17. **Transgress** (verb) – Violate, infringe, trespass, overstep, breach उल्लंघन करना
18. **Intervention** (noun) – Involvement, mediation, intercession, interference, action हस्तक्षेप
19. **Casualty** (noun) – Victim, fatality, injured person, loss, death हताहत
20. **Nab** (verb) – Catch, arrest, apprehend, seize, capture पकड़ना
21. **Detention** (noun) – Custody, confinement, imprisonment, holding, arrest कैद
22. **Sentence** (noun) – Punishment, penalty, judgment, conviction, ruling सज़ा

23. **Offender** (noun) – Lawbreaker, wrongdoer, criminal, culprit, violator अपराधी
24. **Long-standing** (adjective) – Established, enduring, long-term, long-lasting, time-honored दीर्घकालिक
25. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – Compassionate, humane, charitable, benevolent, philanthropic मानवीय
26. **Livelihood** (noun) – Means of living, income source, occupation, employment, sustenance जीविका
27. **Angle** (noun) – Aspect, perspective, viewpoint, facet, side पहलू
28. **Significance** (noun) – Importance, meaning, consequence, relevance, value महत्व
29. **Marine** (adjective) – Sea-related, nautical, oceanic, maritime, aquatic समुद्री
30. **Ecosystem** (noun) – Environment, ecological community, habitat, biosphere, ecology परिस्थितिकी तंत्र
31. **Poll** (noun) – Election, vote, ballot, voting, referendum चुनाव
32. **Conducive** (adjective) – Favorable, helpful, beneficial, advantageous, encouraging अनुकूल
33. **Likewise** (adverb) – Similarly, also, in the same way, equally, as well इसी प्रकार
34. **Push for** (phrasal verb) – Advocate, promote, support, encourage, campaign for प्रोत्साहित करना
35. **Civil war** (noun) – a war between citizens of the same country. गृहयुद्ध
36. **Explore** (verb) – Investigate, examine, consider, look into, delve into जांचना
37. **Relevance** (noun) – Significance, importance, applicability, pertinence, connection प्रासंगिकता
38. **Contour** (noun) – Outline, shape, profile, configuration, form रूपरेखा
39. **Transition** (noun) – Change, shift, transformation, progression, movement परिवर्तन
40. **Stakeholder** (noun) – Interested party, participant, collaborator, contributor, shareholder हितधारक

## Summary of the Editorial

- Palk Bay Dispute Overview:** The Palk Bay dispute involves fishermen from India and Sri Lanka competing over fishing rights, leading to tensions and frequent conflicts.
- Joint Working Group Meeting:** India utilized the sixth meeting of the India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group on Fisheries in Colombo on October 29 to advocate for direct talks between fishermen from both nations.
- High-Level Discussions:** During the Colombo meeting, India's High Commissioner Santosh Jha and Sri Lankan President Anura Kumara Dissanayake emphasized the need for a long-term resolution that supports fishermen's livelihoods and fosters cooperation.
- Sri Lanka's Stance:** President Dissanayake reaffirmed Sri Lanka's commitment to protecting its fishing interests, highlighting the importance of safeguarding national resources.
- External Affairs Minister Engagement:** Earlier, India's External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar discussed the fisheries issue with President Dissanayake, reinforcing India's call for fishermen-to-fishermen negotiations.
- Fishermen's Demonstrations:** On October 25, fishermen in Rameswaram protested, demanding talks to address the ongoing disputes and improve fishing conditions.
- Historical Appeals for Negotiation:** Approximately eight months prior, Northern Province fisherfolk requested negotiations with their Tamil Nadu counterparts, citing issues like destructive bottom trawling.
- Frequent Arrests of Indian Fishermen:** Tamil Nadu fishermen, particularly from Ramanathapuram, are often arrested by Sri Lankan authorities for crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line, with many released after India intervenes.
- Statistics on Arrests:** As of October 27, there have been 30 incidents of arrests this year, with 140 fishermen and 200 boats detained by Sri Lanka.
- Casualties and Detentions:** Both countries have suffered casualties in June and August due to Sri Lanka's operations to apprehend Tamil Nadu fishermen, with a new trend of longer detentions and heavier fines for repeat offenders.
- Humanitarian and Livelihood Concerns:** India emphasizes the humanitarian impact and livelihood challenges faced by its fishermen, advocating for compassionate and sustainable solutions.
- Marine Ecosystem Conservation:** Alongside resolving the dispute, both nations recognize the importance of conserving the marine ecosystem to ensure long-term fishing sustainability.
- Post-Parliament Election Opportunities:** After Sri Lanka's parliamentary elections in mid-November, there is potential for President Dissanayake to create a favorable environment for reaching an agreement.
- Deep-Sea Fishing Project:** India encourages the continuation of the deep-sea fishing project launched in 2017 for Tamil Nadu fishermen and supports the promotion of alternative fishing methods.
- Comprehensive Resolution Approach:** Resolving the Palk Bay dispute requires a combination of political support, policy measures, mutual understanding, and collaborative efforts from all stakeholders to ensure a fair and sustainable outcome for fishermen on both sides.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Indifferent
  - C. Aggressive
  - D. Diplomatic
2. **What is the main purpose of the meeting called for by India between the fishermen of both countries?**
  - A. To promote long-term economic agreements between India and Sri Lanka.
  - B. To encourage dialogue between the two countries' fishermen to resolve fishing disputes.
  - C. To negotiate new fishing areas exclusively for Indian fishermen.
  - D. To increase political influence over fishing practices in the region.
3. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred as a major reason for the Sri Lankan fishermen's discontent regarding Indian fishing practices?**
  - A. High taxes imposed on foreign fishermen entering Sri Lankan waters.
  - B. Pollution caused by fishing activities in the Palk Bay area.
  - C. The practice of 'destructive bottom trawling' by some Indian fishermen.
  - D. Lack of coordination in scheduling fishing activities between the two countries.
4. **Which of the following statements is incorrect based on the passage?**
  - A. Tamil Nadu's fishermen frequently face arrest for allegedly crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line.
  - B. Sri Lanka has introduced harsher penalties for repeat offenders among Tamil Nadu's fishermen.
  - C. The deep-sea fishing project for Tamil Nadu's fishermen was launched in 2017.
  - D. Tamil Nadu's fishermen have reached an agreement with Sri Lanka's northern fishermen on fishing boundaries.
5. **What is the most suitable synonym for the word "conducive" as used in the passage?**
  - A. Obstructive
  - B. Favorable
  - C. Neutral
  - D. Inconsistent
6. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution'.**

No matter how hard work you, your boss will not recognise your efforts

  - A. work you do hard
  - B. hard you work
  - C. hardly you work
  - D. no substitution
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

- To the general public, William was best known as a crusader for peace and as an admired critic about social, political and ethical subjects
- A. in peace and as an admired critic about  
B. for peace and as an admired critic by  
C. for peace and as an admired critic on  
D. about peace and as an admired critic about
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
The study of coins  
A. Cartography  
B. Numismatics  
C. Choreography  
D. Informatics
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Ram went to \_\_\_\_\_ an ice cream.  
A. bye  
B. by  
C. buy  
D. Byre
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A person who is inclined to see the worst aspect of things  
A. Optimist  
B. Philanthropist  
C. Pessimist  
D. Altruist
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Thankful  
A. Obligated  
B. Ungrateful  
C. Affirmation  
D. Obscure
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Labour  
A. Relaxation  
B. Toil  
C. Mesh  
D. Dalliance
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**  
In those days, we did not expect luxuries; we were thankful if we could keep the wolf from the door  
A. Encourage starvation  
B. Relish food  
C. Avoid starvation

- D. Wallow in poverty
14. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
He will give a lecture on personality development.
- A. A lecture on personality development will be giving by him.
  - B. A lecture on personality development can be given by him.
  - C. A lecture will be given on personality development.
  - D. A lecture on personality development will be given by him.
15. **Select the sentence that contains a spelling error.**
- A. Rail lines go parallel.
  - B. The host institution must provide the delegates with accomodation at a subsidised rate.
  - C. The boss addressed the meeting.
  - D. The occurrence of the lunar eclipse is often a mystery for children
16. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
My cousin works day and night to achieve success in life
- A. around the clock
  - B. great dealing
  - C. vale of tears
  - D. a handful
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Entire
- A. Incomplete
  - B. Undivided
  - C. Ingress
  - D. Thorough
18. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**  
Dr. Sinha has / brought about a new / book on social / impact of child labour.
- A. brought about a new
  - B. impact of child labour
  - C. Dr. Sinha has
  - D. book on social
19. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
It is very hard for her to provide the necessities of her family.
- A. the necessities to her family
  - B. the necessities from her families
  - C. the necessity of her family
  - D. the necessities by her family
20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
His behaviour vexes me sometimes.
- A. I am sometimes vexed by his behaviour.

- B. His behaviour is vexed.
- C. Sometimes he vexes me with his behaviour.
- D. He is being vexing me with his behaviour

**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 a recurring dream. Actually, I have a few: one is about dismembering a body , I'd rather not get into it, but the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ pertinent one is about college. It's the end of the semester, and I suddenly (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that there is a class I forgot to attend, ever, and now I have to sit for the final exam. I wake up panicked, my GPA in peril. How could I have done this? Why do I so (3) \_\_\_\_\_ dissatisfy myself? Then I remember I haven't been in college in more than a decade. Someone with (4) \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of my academic career might point out that this nightmare scenario is not that far removed from my actual collegiate experience, and that at certain times in my life, it did not take the magic of slumber to find me completely unprepared for a final. And, well, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of what may or may not be true of my personal scholastic rigour, I suspect the school-stress dream is quite a common one.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. more
  - B. best
  - C. strong
  - D. better
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
  - A. realise
  - B. promise
  - C. offer
  - D. praise
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. consistently
  - B. conflictingly
  - C. clumsily
  - D. unpredictability
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
  - A. instigate
  - B. distant
  - C. bleak
  - D. remote
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
  - A. regardless
  - B. inasmuch
  - C. nevertheless
  - D. notwithstanding



## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. D) Diplomatic

The passage's tone is diplomatic, as it focuses on seeking a peaceful resolution to the Palk Bay dispute through discussions and cooperation between India and Sri Lanka. The language is formal, and there's an emphasis on mutual understanding and diplomacy.

A: While there is some hope for a resolution, the tone is not overly optimistic as it acknowledges the ongoing challenges and the need for careful negotiation.

C: The passage does not express aggression; rather, it calls for peaceful dialogue and solutions.

B: Indifference would imply a lack of concern, which contrasts with the passage's proactive call for resolution.

### 2. B) To encourage dialogue between the two countries' fishermen to resolve fishing disputes.

B is correct because the passage emphasizes the need for a meeting between Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen to address the ongoing fishing disputes in the Palk Bay area, highlighting cooperation and dialogue.

A is incorrect because it incorrectly generalizes the purpose of the meeting, which is specifically aimed at resolving the fishing dispute rather than economic agreements.

C is incorrect as it assumes an exclusive advantage for Indian fishermen, which the passage does not suggest.

D is incorrect because the meeting focuses on cooperation, not political influence over fishing practices.

### 3. C) The practice of 'destructive bottom trawling' by some Indian fishermen.

C is correct as the passage mentions Sri Lankan fishermen's complaints about "destructive bottom trawling" by Indian fishermen, indicating it as a source of discontent.

A is incorrect because the passage does not mention taxes as a cause of discontent.

B is incorrect as there is no reference to pollution in the passage.

D is incorrect because the passage does not mention scheduling conflicts as an issue between the fishermen.

### 4. D) Tamil Nadu's fishermen have reached an agreement with Sri Lanka's northern fishermen on fishing boundaries.

D. This is the incorrect statement, as the passage only discusses the potential for an agreement but does not confirm that one has been reached.

A. This is correct and supported by the passage, which mentions the arrest of Tamil Nadu's fishermen.

B. This statement is correct, as harsher penalties, such as lengthy sentences and fines, are mentioned for repeat offenders.

C. This is accurate according to the passage.

### 5. B) Favorable

This is the correct answer, as “**conducive**” means creating conditions suitable for a desired outcome, which aligns with “favorable.”

6. B) '**hard you work**' का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'No matter how' के बाद हमेशा adjective या adverb का प्रयोग होता है, और यहां 'hard' एक adverb है जो 'work' को modify कर रहा है; जैसे— No matter how hard you work, your boss will not recognise your efforts.  
'hard you work' will be used because after 'No matter how,' an adjective or adverb is used, and here 'hard' is an adverb modifying 'work.' Like— No matter how hard you work, your boss will not recognise your efforts.
7. C) '**for peace and as an admired critic on**' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि preposition 'on' का उपयोग किसी विषय पर विचार, चर्चा, या आलोचना व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। यहां 'critic on' का उपयोग किया गया है क्योंकि William को सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और नैतिक विषयों पर आलोचना करने के लिए पहचाना गया है।  
'on' is the correct preposition when referring to topics or subjects of criticism or analysis. William was known for his criticism on social, political, and ethical subjects, making 'critic on' grammatically accurate.
8. B) '**Numismatics**' (noun) – The study or collection of coins, tokens, and paper money. सिक्कों का अध्ययन
- '**Cartography**' (noun) – The science or practice of drawing maps. मानचित्रण
  - '**Choreography**' (noun) – The art of designing sequences of movements in which motion, form, or both are specified. नृत्य-निर्देशन
  - '**Informatics**' (noun) – The science of processing data for storage and retrieval. सूचना विज्ञान
9. C) '**Buy**' का use होगा क्योंकि "buy" का अर्थ होता है खरीदना। sentence में mention है कि राम आइसक्रीम खरीदने गया, इसलिए 'buy' यहाँ सही है। जबकि: 'Bye' का अर्थ होता है विदाई देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'By' का उपयोग किसी स्थान या व्यक्ति के पास से गुजरने या स्थिति को बताने के लिए होता है, जो इस sentence में suitable नहीं है। 'Bye' का अर्थ गायाँ का तबेला होता है, जो बिल्कुल भी इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं है।  
'Buy' will be used because "buy" means to purchase. The sentence mentions that Ram went to buy an ice cream, so 'buy' is correct here. Whereas: 'Bye' means to say goodbye, which doesn't fit in this context. 'By' is used to indicate proximity or location, which is not suitable in this sentence. 'Bye' refers to a cowshed, which is entirely irrelevant in this context.
10. C) '**Pessimist**' (noun) – A person who is inclined to see the worst aspect of things. निराशावादी

- **Optimist** (noun) – A person who tends to be hopeful and confident about the future or the success of something. आशावादी
- **Philanthropist** (noun) – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by donating money to good causes. परोपकारी
- **Altruist** (noun) – A person who has an unselfish concern for the welfare of others. परमार्थी

11. A) **Thankful** (adjective) – Grateful, feeling or showing gratitude. आभारी होना।

Synonym: **Obliged** (adjective) – Grateful or indebted to someone, appreciative, thankful. आभारी।

- **Ungrateful** (adjective) – Not showing gratitude, unappreciative. कृतघ्न।
- **Affirmation** (noun) – Confirmation or assertion of something. पुष्टि।
- **Obscure** (adjective) – Not clear, vague, difficult to understand. अस्पष्ट।

12. B) **Labour** (noun) – Hard physical work, toil, effort, or work done for wages. श्रम

Synonym: **Toil** (noun) – Hard work, laborious effort, exertion, drudgery. कड़ी मेहनत

- **Relaxation** (noun) – The state of being free from tension and anxiety, rest. विश्राम
- **Mesh** (noun) – Material made of a network of wire or thread, or interlocking or interweaving of elements. जाल
- **Dalliance** (noun) – Casual romantic or sexual relationship, or casual involvement. छेड़खानी

13. C) **Keep the wolf from the door** (idiom) – Avoid starvation दरिद्रता से बचना

14. D) A lecture on personality development will be given by him

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलते समय, object sentence की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) को Passive Voice के रूप में बदल दिया जाता है। यहाँ "will give" को Passive Voice में "will be given" में बदल दिया जाता है। जैसे— To Be → will be V<sup>3</sup> → given

Note: "A lecture on personality development" को object के रूप में शुरुआत में रखा गया और "will be given" का प्रयोग Passive Voice में किया गया। "by him" को अंत में जोड़ा गया।

Explanation in English:

When converting Active Voice into Passive Voice, the object is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and the verb is changed into its Passive Voice form. In this case, "will give" is changed to "will be given." For example:→ To Be → will be → V<sup>3</sup> → given

Note: "A lecture on personality development" is placed as the object, and "will be given" is used in Passive Voice. "by him" is added at the end.

15. B) The sentence with a spelling error is B. The correct spelling of 'accomodation' is 'accommodation', which means "a place to stay, especially in a hotel or other building" (रहने की व्यवस्था).
16. A) **Around the clock** – Working continuously without stopping (idiom) – निरंतर काम करना.
17. A) **Entire** (adjective) – Having all the parts, whole, complete, total. संपूर्ण  
Antonym: **Incomplete** (adjective) – Not having all the parts, unfinished, partial, lacking. अपूर्ण
- **Undivided** (adjective) – Not separated, whole, unified. अखंड
  - **Ingress** (noun) – The action or fact of going in or entering, entry. प्रवेश
  - **Thorough** (adjective) – Complete with regard to every detail, meticulous, exhaustive. पूर्ण, सविस्तार
18. A) 'brought about' के बदले 'brought out' का use होगा क्योंकि 'brought out' का अर्थ होता है 'प्रकाशित करना', जो किताबों के संदर्भ में सही है। 'brought about' का अर्थ होता है 'परिवर्तन लाना', जो यहाँ उचित नहीं है। जैसे— Dr. Sinha has brought out a new book on social impact of child labour.  
'brought out' will be used instead of 'brought about' because 'brought out' means 'to publish,' which is correct in the context of a book. 'brought about' means 'to cause a change,' which is not appropriate here. Like— Dr. Sinha has brought out a new book on social impact of child labour.
19. A) 'the necessities of her family' के बदले '**the necessities to her family**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'provide' के बाद सही preposition 'to' होता है, जो दिशा (direction) या गंतव्य (destination) को दर्शाता है; जैसे— The teacher provided books to the students.  
'**the necessities to her family**' will be used instead of 'the necessities of her family' because after the verb 'provide,' the correct preposition is 'to,' which indicates direction or destination; Like— The teacher provided books to the students.
20. A) **I am sometimes vexed by his behaviour**  
Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। sentence 'His behaviour vexes me sometimes' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'me' को Subject के रूप में रखा गया है। Verb 'vexes' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'am vexed' किया गया है, और 'by his behaviour' को वाक्य के अंत में रखा गया है। Time Expression 'sometimes' को sentence में उचित स्थान पर रखा गया है।  
To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'His behaviour vexes me sometimes', the

object 'me' is placed as the subject, the verb 'vexes' is changed to 'am vexed', and 'by his behaviour' is added at the end. The time expression 'sometimes' is placed appropriately.

21. A) **More**' का use होगा क्योंकि "more" का अर्थ होता है अधिक या ज्यादा। sentence में speaker यह बताने की कोशिश कर रहा है कि उसके कुछ सपने हैं, लेकिन सबसे अधिक प्रासंगिक सपना college से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए 'more' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'best' का अर्थ सबसे अच्छा होता है, 'strong' का अर्थ ताकतवर होता है, और 'better' का अर्थ बेहतर होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

**'More'** will be used because it means greater or additional. The speaker is trying to convey that they have several dreams, but the most relevant one is about college. Therefore, 'more' fits well here. Whereas, 'best' means the most excellent, 'strong' refers to strength, and 'better' means improved, which do not fit the context.

22. A) **Realise**' का use होगा क्योंकि "realise" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को समझना या अचानक से महसूस करना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि character अचानक से यह महसूस करता है कि उसने एक class कभी attend नहीं की है, और अब उसे final exam देना है। इसलिए 'realise' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Promise' का अर्थ है वादा करना, 'Offer' का अर्थ है प्रस्ताव देना, और 'Praise' का अर्थ है प्रशंसा करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

**'Realise'** will be used because it means to suddenly become aware of something. The sentence mentions that the character suddenly realizes they forgot to attend a class and now have to sit for the final exam. This makes 'realise' the correct option. On the other hand, 'Promise' means to make a commitment, 'Offer' means to propose something, and 'Praise' means to compliment or give approval, none of which fit the context of realizing a mistake here.

23. A) **Consistently**' का use होगा क्योंकि "consistently" का अर्थ है किसी काम को बार-बार या नियमित रूप से करना। यहां, लेखक इस बात को व्यक्त कर रहा है कि वह अक्सर खुद को निराश करता है। पूरा sentence इस बात को इंगित करता है कि लेखक लगातार खुद को असंतोषजनक स्थिति में पाता है, इसलिए 'consistently' सही विकल्प है। जबकि: **Conflictingly**' का अर्थ है विरोधाभास में या टकराव के साथ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ कोई टकराव या विरोध नहीं हो रहा। **Clumsily**' का अर्थ है असावधानी से या बेढंग से, जो sentence में व्यक्त की गई भावना के अनुरूप नहीं है। **Unpredictability**' एक noun है, और यहाँ adverb की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं हो सकता।

**Consistently**' will be used because "consistently" means to do something regularly or repeatedly. Here, the speaker is expressing the fact that they often disappoint themselves. The entire sentence suggests that the speaker finds themselves in a consistently dissatisfying position, making 'consistently' the correct choice. **Conflictingly**' means in a contradictory or opposing manner, which is not suitable in this context as there is no conflict. **Clumsily**' means

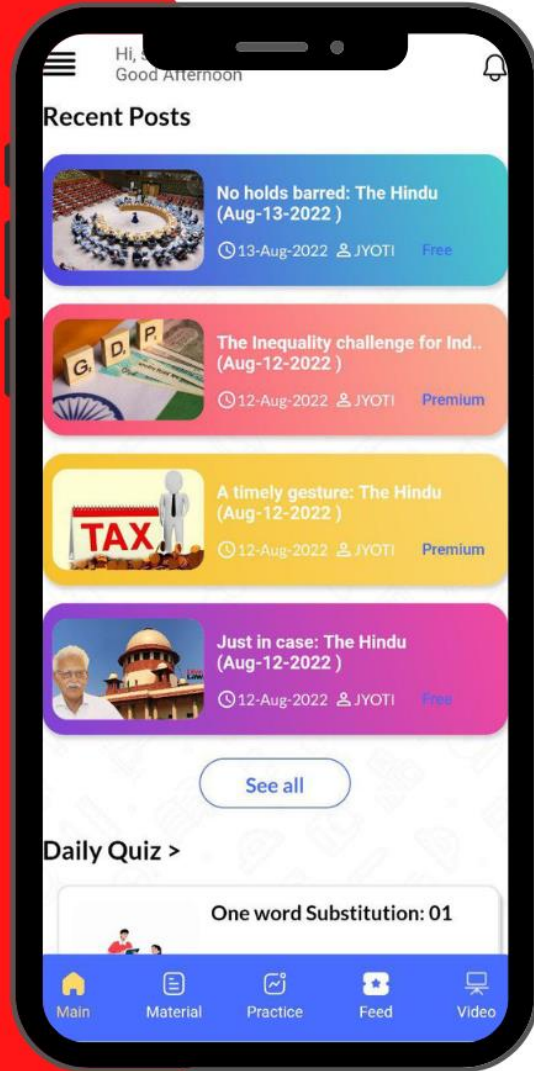
in a careless or awkward way, which doesn't match the tone of the sentence. 'Unpredictability' is a noun, but an adverb is required here, so it is not appropriate.

24. D) **Remote**' का use होगा क्योंकि "remote" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज से बहुत दूर या समय में पीछे होना। यहां sentence में "knowledge of my academic career" का जिक्र है, जो अब काफी समय पहले की बात है। इसलिए, "remote" सही है क्योंकि यह इस दूरी को स्पष्ट रूप से इंगित करता है। 'Instigate' का अर्थ होता है भड़काना या उकसाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Distant' का अर्थ भी 'remote' से मिलता-जुलता है, परंतु 'remote' यहाँ बेहतर विकल्प है क्योंकि यह अधिक दूरी को इंगित करता है। 'Bleak' का अर्थ होता है उदास या निराशाजनक, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

**Remote**' will be used because it means something that is far away or distantly removed, both in terms of time and connection. In the sentence, "knowledge of my academic career" is something from the past, indicating a distant memory. Hence, "remote" is the right fit as it clearly expresses this distance. 'Instigate' means to provoke or incite, which does not fit the context. 'Distant' has a similar meaning to 'remote,' but 'remote' is more appropriate here as it indicates a greater sense of distance. 'Bleak' means gloomy or hopeless, which is not suitable in this context.

25. A) **Regardless**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "इसके बावजूद।" यहाँ context में लेखक अपने personal scholastic rigour (शैक्षणिक कठोरता) की परवाह किए बिना यह बताना चाहता है कि स्कूल से जुड़े तनाव वाले सपने आम होते हैं। 'Inasmuch' का अर्थ है "क्योंकि," जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Nevertheless' का मतलब है "फिर भी," लेकिन यह sentence की दिशा में पूरी तरह से नहीं जुड़ता। 'Notwithstanding' का अर्थ है "के बावजूद," पर इसका प्रयोग इस sentence में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

- **Regardless**' will be used because it means "despite that." In the context, the author wants to express that, despite their personal scholastic rigour, school-stress dreams are common. 'Inasmuch' means "because," which doesn't fit here. 'Nevertheless' means "still," but it doesn't fully match the direction of the sentence. 'Notwithstanding' means "in spite of," but it doesn't suit this sentence properly.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**