

Two to tango: On India-Bangladesh ties

India and Bangladesh must **grapple with** the new realities in ties

Amidst fast-deteriorating ties between India and Bangladesh, Indian Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri's one-day visit to Dhaka provided a much-needed **outreach** to the **interim** government led by Professor Muhammad Yunus. The **bilateral**, and once model, **relationship**, with Bangladesh, **has** been **unravelling** ever since Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina fled to India. These include India's concerns over attacks on minorities, particularly Hindus, Bangladesh's anger over 'unwanted Indian interference', and Ms. Hasina's continued stay in India as Bangladesh **calls for** her to **stand trial** over charges of police **crackdowns** and corruption. **In particular**, **protests** in India against Bangladesh's arrest of a Hindu **monk** for **sedition**, which **led to** an attack on their mission in Tripura, and **marches** against Indian missions and cultural centre in Dhaka, **had fuelled** anger in both capitals. After talks with Mr. Yunus, Bangladesh Foreign Affairs Adviser Touhid Hossain and Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Muhammad Jashim Uddin, Mr. Misri **stressed** New Delhi's "desire to work closely with the Interim Government of Bangladesh", which was well-received. Unlike the **shrill rhetoric** in Delhi, his **measured** comments **acknowledged** the concerns of both sides over the "**regrettable** incidents of attacks on cultural, religious, and diplomatic properties". Mr. Yunus is understood to have described the relationship between Bangladesh and India as "very solid" and "close", asking India to help "**clear the clouds**". He also said that Ms. Hasina's statements were creating "tensions" in Bangladesh, an issue that India must consider carefully. The two sides also **picked up the threads** of previous talks on border management, trade and connectivity, cooperation in water, energy sectors, development cooperation, **consular**, cultural and people-to-people ties.

Given the largely positive **optics** of the visit, it would appear that there is an attempt to **chart** a new **course** in ties. While it is important for New Delhi to **nudge** its friends on issues of concern such as the attacks on minorities, as well as the need to restore a democratic and **inclusive** process **at the earliest**, the Modi government must also be prepared to hear the worries of its friends and **neighbours** on such issues that have a **spillover effect** in the region. At a time when **changes** in governments in Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Maldives **have thrown up** challenges to India, the violent **change** in Bangladesh, that saw the **ouster** of an India-friendly leader, **was** no doubt a **blow**. **It is time**, however, for India to engage with the new realities in Bangladesh, based on a strong understanding that a close, consultative partnership is in the **enduring** interests of both countries. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Two to tango** (phrase) – Requires mutual effort, cooperation, or agreement from both sides दोनों पक्षों की भागीदारी आवश्यक है
2. **Ties** (noun) – Relations, connections, links, associations संबंध
3. **Grapple with** (phrasal verb) – Struggle with, deal with, cope with, tackle जूझना
4. **Amidst** (preposition) – In the middle of, among, during, surrounded by के बीच में
5. **Fast-deteriorating** (adjective) – Rapidly worsening, declining, falling apart तेज़ी से बिगड़ता हुआ
6. **Outreach** (noun) – Extension, effort to connect, engagement, communication संपर्क प्रयास
7. **Interim** (adjective) – Temporary, provisional, short-term, transitional अंतरिम/अस्थायी
8. **Bilateral** (adjective) – Involving two sides, mutual, reciprocal, two-way द्विपक्षीय
9. **Unravelling** (adjective) – Disintegrating, coming apart, failing, collapsing बिगड़ता हुआ/विघटन
10. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, request, require, appeal for मांग करना
11. **Stand trial** (phrase) – Face legal proceedings, be tried in court मुकदमे का सामना करना
12. **Crackdown** (noun) – Severe action, enforcement, clampdown, suppression कार्रवाई
13. **In particular** (phrase) – Especially, specifically, notably, particularly विशेष रूप से
14. **Monk** (noun) – Religious person, ascetic, hermit, friar साधु/सन्यासी
15. **Sedition** (noun) – Incitement to rebellion, treason, provocation राजद्रोह
16. **Lead (to)** (verb) – Cause, result in, bring about, produce वजह बनना
17. **March** (verb) – Walk in protest, demonstrate, rally प्रदर्शन करना
18. **Fuel** (verb) – Incite, intensify, provoke, ignite भड़काना/बढ़ावा देना
19. **Stress** (verb) – Emphasize, highlight, underline, draw attention to जोर देना
20. **Shrill** (adjective) – Loud, harsh, high-pitched, piercing कर्कश/तीव्र
21. **Rhetoric** (noun) – Persuasive language, oratory, speech, expression शब्दाडंबर/वक्तव्य कला

22. **Measured** (adjective) – Thoughtful, considered, calculated, restrained
संतुलित/विचारित
23. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Recognize, admit, accept, appreciate स्वीकार करना
24. **Regrettable** (adjective) – Unfortunate, disappointing, sad, lamentable
खेदजनक/दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण
25. **Clear the clouds** (phrase) – Resolve misunderstandings, clarify, remove doubt
गलतफ़हमी दूर करना
26. **Pick up the threads** (phrase) – Resume discussions, continue talks, reconnect फिर से शुरू करना
27. **Consular** (noun) – Related to diplomatic services, foreign representation राजनयिक सेवा से संबंधित
28. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, bearing in mind को ध्यान में रखते हुए
29. **Optics** (noun) – Public perception, image, appearance, representation छवि/प्रभाव
30. **Chart** (verb) – Plan, outline, map out, design योजना बनाना
31. **Course** (noun) – Path, direction, route, strategy दिशा/मार्ग
32. **Nudge** (verb) – Encourage gently, push slightly, prompt प्रोत्साहित करना
33. **Inclusive** (adjective) – Comprehensive, all-encompassing, all-embracing संपूर्ण/सभी को शामिल करने वाला
34. **At the earliest** (phrase) – As soon as possible, immediately, without delay
जितनी जल्दी हो सके
35. **Neighbour** (noun) – Nearby country, adjacent region, bordering state पड़ोसी देश
36. **Spillover effect** (noun) – Indirect consequence, side effect, secondary impact परोक्ष प्रभाव
37. **Thrown up** (phrasal verb) – Resulted in, produced, brought forth उत्पन्न होना
38. **Ouster** (noun) – Removal from power, dismissal, overthrow हटाना/अपदस्थ करना
39. **Blow** (noun) – Setback, loss, shock, misfortune आघात/झटका
40. **It is time** (phrase) – The right moment, appropriate time, suitable occasion समय आ गया है
41. **Enduring** (adjective) – Long-lasting, persistent, lasting, stable स्थायी/दृढ़

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Deteriorating Relations:** India-Bangladesh relations have worsened recently due to political and social unrest.
2. **Indian Outreach:** Indian Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri's visit to Dhaka aimed at improving ties with Bangladesh's interim government.
3. **Leadership Issues:** PM Sheikh Hasina's flight to India worsened Bangladesh's political scenario, with calls for her trial in Bangladesh.
4. **Mutual Concerns:** India is concerned about attacks on Hindus, while Bangladesh criticizes India's interference in its internal affairs.
5. **Protests and Violence:** Protests in both countries have led to attacks on cultural, religious, and diplomatic institutions.
6. **Talks with Key Leaders:** Misri's discussions with Bangladeshi officials, including Muhammad Yunus, were positively received.
7. **Balanced Approach:** India's measured comments acknowledged mutual concerns over recent violent incidents.
8. **Relationship Status:** Muhammad Yunus described India-Bangladesh ties as "solid" but acknowledged tensions caused by Ms. Hasina's actions.
9. **Appeal for Indian Support:** Bangladesh asked India to help resolve issues and reduce tensions diplomatically.
10. **Bilateral Cooperation:** Both countries revisited discussions on trade, border management, energy, water cooperation, and cultural exchanges.
11. **Positive Outcomes:** The visit indicated a willingness to forge a new, constructive course in bilateral relations.
12. **Need for Dialogue:** India must nudge Bangladesh on minority rights while being receptive to its neighbors' concerns.
13. **Regional Instability:** Political changes in neighboring countries have already challenged India's influence in the region.
14. **Strategic Engagement:** India should adopt a pragmatic approach to deal with Bangladesh's evolving political dynamics.
15. **Future Focus:** A cooperative, consultative partnership will benefit both countries' long-term interests.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the overall tone of the passage?**
 - A. Objective and cautiously optimistic
 - B. Hostile and accusatory
 - C. Jubilant and celebratory
 - D. Apathetic and indifferent
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. Highlighting the permanent breakdown of India-Bangladesh relations
 - B. Emphasizing the need to address mutual concerns and engage with new political realities
 - C. Celebrating India's dominance over Bangladesh
 - D. Suggesting that regional cooperation is futile
3. **From the passage, what can be inferred about India's approach towards the new political situation in Bangladesh after Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri's visit?**
 - A. India plans to withdraw all diplomatic personnel from Bangladesh immediately.
 - B. India aims to engage and work closely with the interim government in Bangladesh, despite recent tensions.
 - C. India has decided to permanently halt all negotiations on water and energy cooperation with Bangladesh.
 - D. India intends to publicly condemn Bangladesh's interim leadership without further dialogue.
4. **Determine the truthfulness of the following statement based on the passage:**

"Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is currently staying in Bangladesh and leading an inclusive democratic process there."

 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. The passage does not mention her current location
 - D. Cannot be determined
5. **What was the primary purpose of Indian Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri's one-day visit to Dhaka according to the passage?**
 - A. To announce India's withdrawal from trade agreements with Bangladesh
 - B. To apologize formally for attacks on cultural properties in both countries
 - C. To deliver a stern warning to Bangladesh's leaders regarding border issues
 - D. To provide a much-needed outreach to the interim government and discuss areas of future cooperation
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

Rakesh committed the mistake, and he must be convicted

 - A. Sentenced
 - B. Acquitted
 - C. Crucified

- D. Punished
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**
After she will get her degree, she moved to Germany
- A. After she gets her degree
B. No substitution
C. After she get her degree
D. After she got her degree
8. **Which of the following sentences contains an error in the use of a phrasal verb?**
- A. Let's call off the picnic as there is a possibility of heavy rain.
B. While visiting the library, I came across an interesting book.
C. It is wise to put up with one's quarrelsome neighbours.
D. Can you please take care for my belongings for some time?
9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Mita is **smart** than many other kids in the school
- A. smartest
B. less smart
C. most smart
D. smarter
10. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
It is essential that you **act in accordance** with the rules and regulations of the organisation
- A. observe
B. comply
C. obey
D. fulfil
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The billionaire knows how to _____ money.
- A. make
B. form
C. do
D. develop
12. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**
By next December / we will has lived / in this city for 28 years
- A. in this city for 28 years
B. we will has lived
C. no error
D. by next December

13. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**

A Gita is considered / to be a dialogue between / the Pandava prince, Arjuna, / and Lord Krishna

- A. and Lord Krishna
B. A Gita is considered
C. to be a dialogue between
D. the Pandava prince, Arjuna
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
He needs to _____ as his exams are approaching
- A. hit the books
B. bury himself in
C. learn the ropes
D. hit the sack
15. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
In accordance to / the factual data / serious measures are required / to control the loss.
- A. In accordance to
B. to control the loss
C. the factual data
D. serious measures are required
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and complete the phrase/idiom.**
When Jane realised that she had made a serious mistake at work, she knew she had to face the _____ and take responsibility for her actions.
- A. mirror
B. fun
C. band
D. music
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
The lavish party had a luxurious atmosphere and elegant decorations.
- A. Happy
B. Excessive
C. Simple
D. Middling
18. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word.**
"Today's whether is very pleasant", said Maya.
- A. Wether
B. Wheather
C. Weathur
D. Weather
19. **Select the most appropriate word to replace the underlined word in the following sentence.**

The officer was **polite** to the workers

- A. humble
- B. officious
- C. harsh
- D. adamant

20. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

- A. Motevate
- B. Nostalgia
- C. Mutual
- D. Neutral

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.

Credit cards originated in the 1920s in the US, with European references dating back to 1890. John Biggins, 1. _____ of the first bank-issued credit card, invented the 'Charge-It' programme in 1946, 2. _____ bank customers and local merchants. In 1950, Diners Club introduced their credit card in the US, 3. _____ customers to pay restaurant bills without cash. American Express 4. _____ their first credit card in 1958, while the Bank of America introduced the Bank America Card (now Visa) in 1958. Visa, now known as the Visa International Service Association, is accepted in over 150 countries, making it one of the most 5. _____ credit cards available.

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

- A. finder
- B. producer
- C. discoverer
- D. inventor

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

- A. smashing
- B. splitting
- C. untangling
- D. connecting

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

- A. enjoying
- B. forbidding
- C. allowing
- D. prohibiting

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

- A. censored
- B. issued
- C. suppressed
- D. published

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

- A. solidify
- B. amateur
- C. universal
- D. entitle

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Objective and cautiously optimistic

The passage acknowledges the strained ties between India and Bangladesh and the need for careful, measured engagement. The tone is not openly hostile, jubilant, or apathetic. Instead, it maintains a balanced, fact-based approach while expressing cautious hope for improving relations.

B (Hostile and accusatory) is incorrect because the passage, while acknowledging tensions, does not adopt a harsh, blaming stance.

C (Jubilant and celebratory) is incorrect because the situation described is tense and complex, not joyful.

D (Apathetic and indifferent) is incorrect because the passage clearly demonstrates concern and suggests active engagement, not indifference.

2. B) Emphasizing the need to address mutual concerns and engage with new political realities

The central idea is that despite tensions and changing political conditions, India and Bangladesh must work together, understand each other's concerns, and adjust their partnership to the evolving situation.

A (Permanent breakdown of relations) is incorrect because the passage suggests attempts to rebuild trust and cooperation, not a permanent rift.

C (Celebrating India's dominance) is incorrect because the passage focuses on engagement, dialogue, and addressing mutual issues rather than dominance.

D (Futility of regional cooperation) is incorrect because the passage encourages continued cooperation and adaptation, not abandonment of efforts.

3. B) India aims to engage and work closely with the interim government in Bangladesh, despite recent tensions.

B is correct because the passage states that after talks with the interim government, Mr. Misri stressed New Delhi's "desire to work closely with the Interim Government of Bangladesh," indicating a constructive approach.

A is incorrect because there is no suggestion of India withdrawing its personnel; the emphasis is on outreach and cooperation.

C is incorrect as the passage indicates that the two sides resumed discussions on border management, trade, connectivity, and cooperation in water and energy sectors, not halted them.

D is incorrect; the tone of the visit was "measured" and acknowledges both sides' concerns rather than publicly condemning Bangladesh's leadership.

4. B (False)

The passage explicitly states that Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina fled to India and remains there. It also notes concerns that Bangladesh wants her to stand trial. Thus, she is not currently in Bangladesh leading a democratic process.

A is incorrect because it contradicts the passage.

C is incorrect; the passage does mention that Ms. Hasina fled to India.

D is incorrect because the passage provides enough information to determine her location and situation.

5. **D) To provide a much-needed outreach to the interim government and discuss areas of future cooperation**

The passage states that Mr. Misri's visit provided a "much-needed outreach" to the interim government led by Professor Muhammad Yunus, and the discussions included cooperation on various issues like border management, trade, connectivity, and more.

A is incorrect because there is no mention of India withdrawing from trade agreements; rather, they "picked up the threads" of previous talks.

B is incorrect; the passage mentions acknowledging concerns about attacks, but not a formal apology.

C is incorrect; the tone is cooperative and consultative, not one of delivering a warning.

6. B) **Convicted** (verb) – To declare someone guilty of a criminal offense by a verdict or decision. दोषी ठहराना

Antonym: **Acquitted** (verb) – To free someone from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty. बरी करना

- **Sentenced** (verb) – To declare the punishment for an offender found guilty by a court. दंड देना
- **Crucified** (verb) – To subject someone to intense suffering or punishment. कष्ट देना
- **Punished** (verb) – To impose a penalty on someone for an offense or crime. सज़ा देना

7. D) 'After she will get her degree' के स्थान पर '**After she got her degree**' का use होगा क्योंकि After के साथ Future Tense (will get) का use नहीं होता है। यहां main clause "she moved to Germany" Past Tense में है, इसलिए Subordinate Clause में भी Past Tense का use करना आवश्यक है।

'**After she will get her degree**' will be replaced by '**After she got her degree**' because the conjunction "After" does not take the future tense (will get). Here, the main clause "she moved to Germany" is in the past tense, so the subordinate clause must also be in the past tense.

8. **D) Can you please take care for my belongings for some time?**

'**take care for**' का प्रयोग गलत है। सही phrasal verb 'take care of' होता है। Take care of' का अर्थ है 'किसी चीज़ की देखभाल करना।' 'For' का उपयोग इस phrasal verb में गलत है।

The phrase "take care for" is incorrect. The correct phrasal verb is "take care of." The phrasal verb "take care of" means "to look after or attend to something or someone." Using "for" instead of "of" is grammatically incorrect in this context.

9. D) 'Smarter' का use होगा क्योंकि 'than' के साथ हमेशा comparative degree का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
Mita is smarter than many other kids in the school.
Mita is smarter than many other kids in the school.

10. B) **Comply** (verb) – To act in accordance with a wish or command नियमों का पालन करना

- **Observe** (verb) – To watch carefully and attentively निरीक्षण करना

- **Obey (verb)** – To follow orders or commands आज्ञा पालन करना (but 'comply' is more formal and appropriate for following rules and regulations)
 - **Fulfil (verb)** – To meet a requirement or satisfy a need पूरा करना
11. A) Make का use होगा क्योंकि "make money" एक idiom है जिसका अर्थ है "पैसा कमाना।" जबकि 'Form' का अर्थ है "आकार देना या बनाना," 'Do' का अर्थ है "करना," और 'Develop' का अर्थ है "विकसित करना," जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
- 'Make' should be used because "make money" is a common idiom meaning "to earn money." Whereas, 'Form' means "to shape or create," 'Do' means "to perform an action," and 'Develop' means "to improve or grow," none of which fit in this context.
12. B) "**we will has lived**" में "has" का use गलत है क्योंकि "will" के साथ हमेशा base form (मूल रूप) का use होता है। "has" के स्थान पर have का प्रयोग होगा: "By next December, we will have lived in this city for 28 years." In this sentence, "**we will has lived**" is incorrect because "will" is always followed by the base form of the verb. Instead of "has", have should be used. The correct sentence will be: "By next December, we will have lived in this city for 28 years."
13. B) 'A Gita is considered' में error है। यहाँ '**A Gita**' का प्रयोग किया गया है, लेकिन यह अनुचित है क्योंकि 'Gita' (गीता) एक विशिष्ट और प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ है। विशिष्ट ग्रंथों के नाम से पहले 'The' का प्रयोग होता है। अतः 'A Gita' के स्थान पर 'The Gita' होना चाहिए।
- The error lies in 'A Gita is considered'. Here, the article 'A' is incorrectly used before 'Gita.' Since 'Gita' is a specific and renowned scripture, the definite article 'The' should be used instead of 'A.'
14. A) **hit the books** (idiom) – To begin to study seriously for an exam or test. पढ़ाई में जुट जाना
- **bury himself in** (idiom) – To immerse oneself deeply in work, studies, or a particular activity. किसी काम या गतिविधि में पूरी तरह से लीन हो जाना
 - **learn the ropes** (idiom) – To understand the basics of how something is done. बुनियादी जानकारी प्राप्त करना।
 - **hit the sack** (idiom) – To go to bed. सोने जाना।
15. A) 'In accordance to' के बदले 'in accordance with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in accordance with' एक सही idiomatic expression है, जिसका अर्थ होता है "के अनुरूप"। 'In accordance to' का प्रयोग गलत है। Example – The decision was made in accordance with the rules.
- 'in accordance with' will be used instead of 'in accordance to' because 'in accordance with' is the correct idiomatic expression meaning "in agreement with" or "according to." 'In accordance to' is incorrect. Example – The decision was made in accordance with the rules.
16. D) '**Music**' का use सही है क्योंकि "face the music" एक idiom है जिसका अर्थ है अपने गलत कार्यों के लिए जिम्मेदारी लेना और परिणामों का सामना करना। इस sentence में, Jane को अपनी गलती का एहसास होता है और वह इसके लिए जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार होती है, इसलिए 'music' सही उत्तर है।

'Music' is correct because "face the music" is an idiom meaning to take responsibility for one's actions and face the consequences. In this sentence, Jane realizes her mistake and is ready to take responsibility, making 'music' the appropriate choice.

Face the music (Idiom) – be confronted with the unpleasant consequences of one's actions. अपनी गलती के लिए जिम्मेदारी लेना

17. B) **Lavish** (adjective) – Sumptuously rich, elaborate, or luxurious; extravagant. भव्य, अत्यधिक खर्चीला।

Synonym: **Excessive** (adjective) – More than necessary, extravagant, over-the-top. अति, अत्यधिक।

- **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment. खुश।
- **Simple** (adjective) – Plain, basic, or uncomplicated. साधारण।
- **Middling** (adjective) – Moderate or average in quality or quantity. औसत।

18. D) The correct spelling of the underlined word "**whether**" in the sentence is "**weather**", which means "the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc." (मौसम).

19. A) **polite** के बदले **humble** का use होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य के भाव और अधिकारी के व्यवहार को सही तरीके से व्यक्त करता है। **humble** का अर्थ है विनम्र या अपनी महत्ता को कम करके दिखाना। यह अधिकारी के कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रति शिष्ट और सम्मानजनक व्यवहार को दर्शाता है। 'officious' का अर्थ है दखलंदाजी करने वाला या अधिक हस्तक्षेप करने वाला, जो नकारात्मक अर्थ देता है और वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता। 'harsh' का अर्थ है कठोर या निर्दयी, जो 'polite' के विपरीत है। 'adamant' का अर्थ है अडिग या जिद्दी, जो भी 'polite' के विपरीत है। '**polite**' will be replaced by 'humble' because it accurately conveys the officer's respectful and modest behavior towards the workers as implied in the sentence. 'humble' means modest or showing respect, which aligns with the officer's polite attitude. 'officious' means meddling or interfering, which gives a negative connotation and does not suit the sentence. 'harsh' means cruel or severe, which is the opposite of polite and thus incorrect. 'adamant' means unyielding or stubborn, which is not related to being polite.

20. A) The correct spelling of **Motevate** is **Motivate**, which means to provide someone with a reason for doing something or to inspire someone to act (प्रेरित करना).

21. D) '**Inventor**' का use सही है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को पहली बार बनाना या विकसित करना। यहाँ संदर्भ दिया गया है कि John Biggins ने पहली बैंक-आधारित क्रेडिट कार्ड प्रणाली 'Charge-It' का आविष्कार किया। इसलिए, 'inventor' इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त है। 'Finder' का अर्थ होता है खोज करने वाला, लेकिन यहाँ किसी चीज़ की खोज का उल्लेख नहीं है, बल्कि किसी चीज़ के निर्माण का है। 'Producer' का अर्थ है उत्पाद बनाने वाला या निर्माणकर्ता, लेकिन यह 'Charge-It' प्रणाली के निर्माण के लिए सही संदर्भ नहीं है। Discoverer' का अर्थ है कुछ पहले से मौजूद चीज़ को खोजना। 'Charge-It' प्रणाली पहले से मौजूद नहीं थी; इसे बनाया गया था।

'**Inventor**' is correct as it means someone who creates or designs something for the first time. The context mentions that John Biggins invented the 'Charge-It' program, making 'inventor' the appropriate choice. 'Finder' means someone who discovers something, but the context does not refer to

discovering; it refers to creating. 'Producer' means someone who manufactures or creates something, but it does not suit the context of inventing the 'Charge-It' program. 'Discoverer' refers to finding something that already exists. The 'Charge-It' program was not pre-existing; it was created.

22. D) 'Connecting' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "connecting" का अर्थ होता है दो या अधिक चीजों को एक साथ लाना या जोड़ना। जबकि 'Smashing' का अर्थ है तोड़ना या बर्बाद करना, 'Splitting' का अर्थ है अलग करना या विभाजित करना, और 'Untangling' का अर्थ है उलझन सुलझाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Connecting' should be used because it means bringing two or more things together or linking them. Whereas, 'Smashing' means breaking or destroying, 'Splitting' means dividing or separating, and 'Untangling' means resolving a complication, which don't fit in this context.

23. C) 'Allowing' का use होगा क्योंकि "allowing" का अर्थ होता है किसी को कुछ करने की अनुमति देना। जबकि 'Enjoying' का अर्थ है आनंद लेना, 'Forbidding' का अर्थ है मना करना, और 'Prohibiting' का अर्थ है निषेध करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Allowing' should be used because it means giving permission to someone to do something. Whereas, 'Enjoying' means taking pleasure in something, 'Forbidding' means prohibiting or banning, and 'Prohibiting' means restricting, which don't fit in this context.

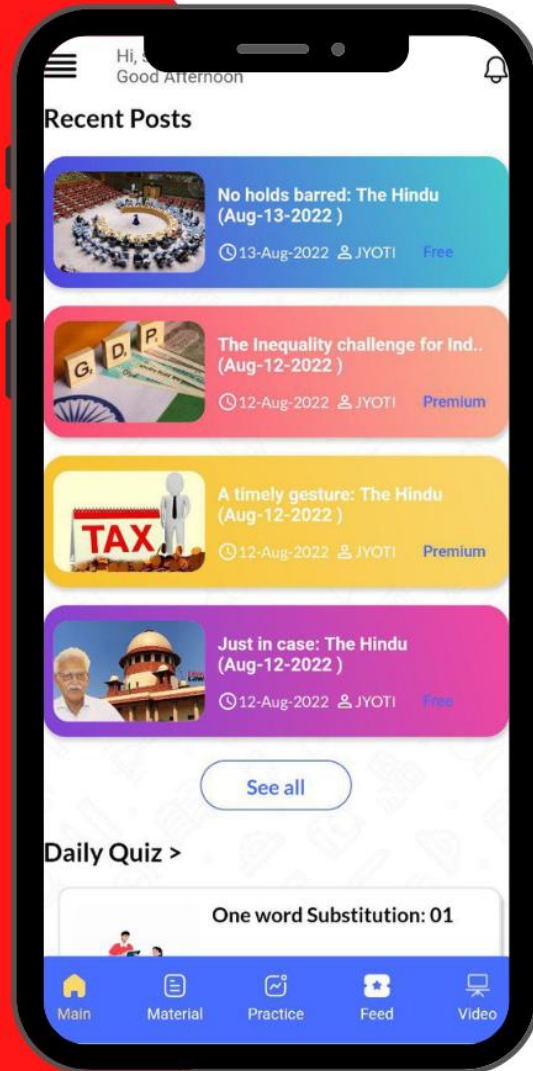
24. B) 'Issued' का use होगा क्योंकि "issued" का अर्थ होता है आधिकारिक रूप से कुछ प्रदान करना या जारी करना। जबकि 'Censored' का अर्थ है सामग्री को प्रतिबंधित करना, 'Suppressed' का अर्थ है दबाना या रोकना, और 'Published' का अर्थ है प्रकाशित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Issued' should be used because it means to officially provide or release something. Whereas, 'Censored' means restricting content, 'Suppressed' means to restrain or prevent, and 'Published' means to make something public, which don't fit in this context.

25. C) **Universal** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "सार्वभौमिक" या "दुनिया भर में प्रचलित"। sentence में mention है कि Visa 150 से अधिक देशों में स्वीकार की जाती है, जो इसे व्यापक रूप से प्रचलित और सभी जगह स्वीकार्य बनाता है। इसलिए, 'universal' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। 'Solidify' का अर्थ है "मजबूत बनाना", जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यह क्रेडिट कार्ड की स्वीकार्यता का वर्णन नहीं करता।

'Amateur' का अर्थ है "अनुभवी न होना" या "शौकिया", जो क्रेडिट कार्ड के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं है। 'Entitle' का अर्थ है "अधिकार देना", लेकिन यहाँ इसका उपयोग वाक्य की भावना और संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'**Universal**' is the correct choice because it means "global" or "widely accepted." The sentence mentions that Visa is accepted in over 150 countries, making it fitting to describe Visa as universally accepted. 'Solidify' means "to strengthen," which doesn't fit as it doesn't describe the global acceptance of the credit card. 'Amateur' means "not professional," which is irrelevant in this context. 'Entitle' means "to give a right," which doesn't match the context of global acceptance.



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