

Shared understanding: On India-France ties

The Modi visit to France held broader **strategic implications**

During his visit to France this week, Prime Minister Narendra Modi **stated** that India and France could be a force for “global transformation”. This statement carried significant **geopolitical** context for both him and his **host**, French President Emmanuel Macron. The visit **took place** just before Mr. Modi’s scheduled trip to Washington, where the Trump administration’s **unpredictability** has reshaped global **dynamics**. This was Mr. Modi’s sixth visit to France as Prime Minister, while Mr. Macron has travelled to India three times, **fostering** their visible **rapprochement**. In Paris, they co-chaired the AI Action **Summit**, before travelling to Marseille. There, they **inaugurated** a new Indian **consulate**, visited a **multilateral** thermonuclear reactor project, and **toured** a shipping company. Their discussions focused on **strengthening** the defence partnership, reviewing deals on missiles, helicopter and jet engines. India also offered Indian-made rocket launchers. Days after the Modi government announced amendments to India’s nuclear **liability** laws, both countries agreed to develop small modular reactors and advance the **long-stalled** civil nuclear deal. The leaders discussed global conflicts, including those in Ukraine and Gaza. They also **reaffirmed** their **commitment** to **advancing** the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor, an initiative in which both countries play a key role that is **contingent on** West Asian **stability**. Mr. Macron referred to India and France as two great powers that are closely **aligned**, **emphasising** that while they **seek** stronger **engagement** with the U.S. and China, neither wishes to be dependent on any one power.

Beyond bilateral ties, Mr. Modi’s visit had broader strategic implications. The leaders **addressed** global challenges such as climate change, trade disruptions, and the evolving risks **posed** by AI. However, a **key issue** both sides remained **discreet** about **was** on how to **navigate** relations with Washington. While both leaders seek to maintain positive ties with Mr. Trump, they are **wary of** his unpredictable policies, including his approach to tariffs, economic measures, and his **unilateral stance** on global conflicts. **Mr. Macron**, in an interview after Mr. Modi’s **departure**, **did** not **hold back** in **criticising** U.S. policy on Gaza, **asserting** that what is needed there is a **humanitarian** operation, not a “real-estate operation”. Mr. Trump’s independent **dealings** with Russia and China, **often** made without consulting key **allies** in Europe or the Indo-Pacific, and his **disregard** for the multilateral order, **could** become a longer-term subject of discussion between Mr. Modi and Mr. Macron. In the months ahead, India and France will likely find greater **alignment** in their shared understanding of global challenges and their **pursuit** of **collaborative** solutions.

[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) – Relations, Bonds, Connections, Links, Associations संबंध
2. **Strategic** (adjective) – Tactical, Planned, Calculated, Deliberate, Key रणनीतिक
3. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, Ramification, Effect, Outcome, Significance निहितार्थ
4. **State** (verb) – Declare, Assert, Express, Affirm, Announce कहना
5. **Geopolitical** (adjective) – Political, Global, International, Strategic, Diplomatic भू-राजनीतिक
6. **Host** (noun) – Organizer, Presenter, Anchor, Entertainer, Recipient मेज़बान
7. **Take place** (phrase) – To happen or occur. घटित होना
8. **Unpredictability** (noun) – Uncertainty, Instability, Volatility, Unreliability, Inconsistency अप्रत्याशितता
9. **Dynamic** (noun) – Change, Movement, Activity, Energy, Force गतिशीलता
10. **Foster** (verb) – Encourage, Promote, Nurture, Cultivate, Support प्रोत्साहित करना
11. **Rapport** (noun) – Connection, Bond, Harmony, Understanding, Relationship तालमेल
12. **Summit** (noun) – Conference, Meeting, Assembly, Gathering, Forum शिखर सम्मेलन
13. **Inaugurate** (verb) – Launch, Begin, Initiate, Commence, Open उद्घाटन करना
14. **Consulate** (noun) – Embassy, Diplomatic office, Mission, Delegation, Representation वाणिज्य दूतावास
15. **Multilateral** (adjective) – Joint, Collective, Collaborative, Cooperative, Shared बहुपक्षीय
16. **Tour** (verb) – Visit, Explore, Travel, Inspect, Journey दौरा करना
17. **Strengthen** (verb) – Reinforce, Fortify, Bolster, Enhance, Intensify मजबूत करना
18. **Liability** (noun) – Responsibility, Obligation, Accountability, Burden, Debt दायित्व
19. **Long-stalled** (adjective) – Delayed, Postponed, Hindered, Stuck, Deferred लंबे समय से अटका हुआ
20. **Reaffirm** (verb) – Confirm, Reiterate, Restate, Assert, Validate पुनः पुष्टि करना
21. **Commitment** (noun) – Dedication, Devotion, Pledge, Promise, Obligation प्रतिबद्धता

22. **Advance** (verb) – Progress, Promote, Further, Boost, Accelerate आगे बढ़ाना
23. **Contingent** (on) (adjective) – Dependent, Conditional, Subject, Reliant, Based निर्भर
24. **Stability** (noun) – Steadiness, Firmness, Balance, Constancy, Security स्थिरता
25. **Aligned** (adjective) – Allied, United, Coordinated, Harmonized, Integrated संरेखित
26. **Emphasise** (verb) – Highlight, Stress, Underline, Accentuate, Reinforce जोर देना
27. **Seek** (verb) – Pursue, Search, Aim, Strive, Request तलाश करना
28. **Engagement** (noun) – Involvement, Participation, Interaction, Commitment, Connection सहभागिता
29. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, Handle, Resolve, Confront, Manage सुलझाना
30. **Pose** (verb) – Present, Create, Cause, Raise, Introduce खड़ा करना
31. **Discreet** (adjective) – Cautious, Tactful, Prudent, Careful, Judicious सतर्क
32. **Navigate** (verb) – Steer, Manage, Guide, Direct, Handle मार्गदर्शन करना
33. **Wary** (of) (adjective) – Cautious, Careful, Suspicious, Hesitant, Alert सावधान
34. **Unilateral** (adjective) – One-sided, Independent, Solo, Autonomous, Exclusive एकतरफा
35. **Stance** (noun) – Position, Attitude, Standpoint, Viewpoint, Perspective रुख
36. **Departure** (noun) – Exit, Leaving, Withdrawal, Farewell, Going प्रस्थान
37. **Hold back** (phrasal verb) – To restrain or refrain from doing something. रोकना
38. **Criticise** (verb) – Condemn, Blame, Censure, Disapprove, Reprimand आलोचना करना
39. **Assert** (verb) – Declare, Affirm, State, Insist, Maintain दृढ़ता से कहना
40. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – Compassionate, Charitable, Benevolent, Altruistic, Philanthropic मानवीय
41. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, Regularly, Repeatedly, Commonly, Habitually अक्सर
42. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, Supporter, Collaborator, Associate, Friend सहयोगी
43. **Disregard** (for) (noun) – Ignorance, Neglect, Indifference, Disrespect, Negligence उपेक्षा
44. **Alignment** (noun) – Agreement, Coordination, Harmony, Alliance, Integration संरेखण

45. **Pursuit** (noun) – Quest, Search, Endeavor,
Chase, Aim पीछा

46. **Collaborative** (adjective) – Cooperative,
Joint, Collective, Shared, Team-based
सहयोगात्मक

Summary of the Editorial

1. **India-France as a Global Force** – PM Modi stated that India and France could drive “global transformation” during his visit to France.
2. **Significant Geopolitical Context** – The visit occurred ahead of Modi’s trip to Washington, highlighting the shifting global dynamics due to the Trump administration’s unpredictability.
3. **Frequent High-Level Engagements** – Modi has visited France six times as PM, while Macron has visited India three times, reflecting strong bilateral ties.
4. **AI Action Summit Co-Chaired** – Modi and Macron led the AI Action Summit, showcasing cooperation in emerging technologies.
5. **Strengthening Defence Ties** – Discussions included missile systems, helicopters, and jet engine deals, along with India’s offer of locally made rocket launchers.
6. **Progress on Civil Nuclear Deal** – After India amended its nuclear liability laws, both countries agreed to develop small modular reactors and advance the long-stalled civil nuclear agreement.
7. **Global Conflict Discussions** – The leaders discussed Ukraine, Gaza, and broader security issues affecting international stability.
8. **Economic Corridor Commitment** – Both nations reaffirmed their role in the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor, which relies on West Asian stability.
9. **Strategic Autonomy from Major Powers** – Macron emphasized that both India and France seek engagement with the U.S. and China but want to remain independent.
10. **Climate Change and Trade Disruptions** – The visit addressed global challenges, including environmental concerns, trade policies, and AI risks.
11. **Cautious Approach to Trump’s Policies** – Both leaders seek good relations with Trump but are wary of his erratic policies on tariffs, economic measures, and international conflicts.
12. **Macron’s Criticism of U.S. Policy on Gaza** – After Modi’s visit, Macron criticized the U.S., asserting the need for humanitarian intervention rather than a “real-estate operation.”
13. **Concerns over Trump’s Unilateralism** – Trump’s independent dealings with Russia and China, without consulting allies, raise concerns for India and France.
14. **Focus on Multilateralism** – Both nations value global cooperation and may find common ground in countering Trump’s disregard for international institutions.
15. **Future Alignment on Global Issues** – India and France are expected to deepen cooperation on shared global challenges and collaborative solutions.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
 - Diplomatic and Analytical
 - Pessimistic and Alarmist
 - Casual and Light-hearted
 - Aggressive and Confrontational
- During Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to France, what key development took place concerning India's nuclear liability laws?**
 - India revoked its nuclear liability laws altogether.
 - India and France agreed to develop small modular reactors.
 - France withdrew from all nuclear collaborations with India.
 - India imposed stricter restrictions on nuclear technology transfers.
- Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the strategic approach of India and France in global affairs?**
 - They prioritize engagement with the U.S. and China but aim to maintain strategic autonomy.
 - They seek complete dependence on the U.S. for security and economic stability.
 - Their primary focus is solely on resolving conflicts in Ukraine and Gaza.
 - They prefer to avoid global economic and security alliances.
- What global issue did French President Macron openly criticize after Prime Minister Modi's departure?**
 - Trade disruptions
 - Climate change
 - U.S. policy on Gaza
 - Artificial Intelligence risks
- Based on the passage, what is a potential long-term concern for India and France regarding U.S. foreign policy?**
 - The rise of Artificial Intelligence in global conflicts
 - Trump's unilateral dealings with Russia and China
 - The lack of economic cooperation between India and France
 - Climate change initiatives lacking support from the U.S.
- Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

I have a _____ for reading and want to become a writer when I grow up.

 - tallow
 - unity
 - passion
 - dream
- Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Excessive

- A. Moderate
B. Desirable
C. Inordinate
D. Flow
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The coaches decided to _____ the regulations more strictly because the candidates were not paying attention during their training sessions
A. provide
B. enjoy
C. enforce
D. supply
9. **Select the option that correctly rectifies the underlined spelling error.**
The scientist made an appawling discovery about the environmental impact of the drug.
A. appawling
B. apalling
C. appalling
D. appaulling
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
There has been / an increase of the number / of road / accidents recently.
A. accidents recently
B. an increase of the number
C. of road
D. there has been
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**
Solving the riddle given by our teacher is farther beyond our capacity.
A. farthest
B. far
C. fare
D. fair
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
I checked the _____ to see if it will be rain or sunshine
A. wither
B. whether
C. wether
D. weather
13. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
He was constantly / gazing on the / crime scene to / find some clues.
A. crime scene to

- B. he was constantly
C. find some clues
D. gazing on the
14. **Select the option that has used the correct tense.**
A. Yesterday, we are painting the door when a neighbour stop by to say hello.
B. Yesterday, we were painting the door when a neighbour stopped by to say hello.
C. Yesterday, we will be painting the door when a neighbour stops by to say hello.
D. Yesterday, we was painting the door when a neighbour stopping by to say hello.
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
No sooner had they left their home that it started raining heavily
A. their home that it start
B. their home than it starts
C. their home than it started
D. there home than it started
16. **Select the word that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The name should also be beneficial to a strong, long-lasting marketing campaign.
A. Detrimental
B. Advantageous
C. Causal
D. Desirable
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Although she is virtuous in her deeds, people misinterpret her because of her open and bold nature
A. wicked
B. commendable
C. sane
D. moral
18. **Select the option that rectifies the error in the usage of the future tense in the given sentence.**
Shivani go to school tomorrow for prize distribution
A. Shivani had gone to school tomorrow for prize distribution.
B. Shivani goes to school tomorrow for prize distribution.
C. Shivani will go to school tomorrow for prize distribution.
D. Shivani has gone to school tomorrow for prize distribution
19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Osmium is heavy metal in the periodic table.
A. the most heavy
B. heavier
C. more heavy

D. the heaviest

20. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given phrase.**

Something that has the quality of being easily broken

A. Damage

B. Brittle

C. Broken

D. Hard

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 was just before noon on June 26, 1975, and my friend and I were out exploring the bustling by-lanes of Delhi's Karol Bagh, unaware that the Emergency had been declared, and that it would change our lives in ways we could have never ___1___. Though Indira Gandhi had herself announced the Emergency in a national broadcast at 8 am, IST, the news took its own time to reach the common people who went about their business as always. However, two hours into our outing, we ___2___ something was wrong. The pavement shops began to thin out as we watched and the bigger outlets too looked ready to ___3___; many of them worked behind half-downed shutters. We were young but fancied ourselves as political animals, which at the time was shorthand for being passionately anti-Congress and anti-Indira. There was no way we were going to head home without knowing what had happened.

There was already considerable excitement in our small friends' circle over two ___4___ developments: the June 12, 1975 Allahabad high court ruling unseating Indira for electoral malpractices and the Congress's unexpected defeat in the State election in Gujarat. The Supreme Court had allowed Indira to continue as prime minister but that did not ___5___ our joy; it was a technical reprieve that did not lessen the political blow she had received.

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

A. undermined

B. targeted

C. betrothed

D. imagined

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

A. received

B. sensed

C. created

D. feigned

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

A. open up

B. pop up

C. wrap up

D. chicken out

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

- A. mistakes
- B. landmark
- C. production
- D. flaws

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

- A. adopted
- B. dampen
- C. magnified
- D. diminished

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) Diplomatic and Analytical

A: The passage maintains a formal and neutral tone while discussing India-France relations, strategic partnerships, and global implications. It provides an objective analysis of the visit's significance and avoids taking an extreme stance.

B: The passage does not express undue concern or negativity about any situation; rather, it focuses on cooperation and future prospects.

C: The content is formal, discussing geopolitical relations and strategic ties, making it inappropriate to describe it as casual or light-hearted.

D: The passage does not adopt a hostile tone towards any country or entity. It objectively discusses India-France relations and their stance on global issues.

2. B) India and France agreed to develop small modular reactors.

A: India did not revoke its nuclear liability laws but announced amendments to them.

B: The passage states that "Days after the Modi government announced amendments to India's nuclear liability laws, both countries agreed to develop small modular reactors and advance the long-stalled civil nuclear deal."

C: France did not withdraw from nuclear collaborations; rather, both countries advanced their agreements.

D: India did not impose stricter restrictions; instead, it worked towards collaboration on nuclear projects.

3. A) They prioritize engagement with the U.S. and China but aim to maintain strategic autonomy.

A: The passage states that both India and France "seek stronger engagement with the U.S. and China, neither wishes to be dependent on any one power," indicating their preference for strategic autonomy.

B: The passage clarifies that while both countries engage with the U.S., they do not wish to be dependent on it.

C: Although Ukraine and Gaza were discussed, they are not the primary focus of India-France relations.

D: The passage highlights multiple alliances, including the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor, showing that India and France are actively involved in global alliances.

4. C) U.S. policy on Gaza

After Modi's visit, Macron strongly criticized the U.S. approach to Gaza, stating that a humanitarian operation was needed rather than a "real-estate operation."

A: While trade was discussed, Macron's criticism specifically targeted U.S. policy on Gaza.

B: This was a topic of discussion but not something Macron directly criticized after Modi's departure.

D: AI risks were addressed in the meeting, but Macron's criticism was directed at the U.S. stance on Gaza.

5. B) Trump's unilateral dealings with Russia and China

The passage highlights that Trump's independent foreign policy decisions, particularly with Russia and China, often exclude key allies like France and India. This could become a long-term concern for both nations.

A: While AI risks were discussed, they were not highlighted as a long-term concern regarding U.S. foreign policy.

C: There is no mention of India-France economic ties being weak; the concern is mainly about the U.S.'s unpredictable policies.

D: Climate change was a topic, but the passage does not indicate it as a major long-term issue specifically related to U.S. foreign policy.

6. C) **Passion'** का use होगा। क्योंकि "passion" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के प्रति गहरी रुचि या उत्साह। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि व्यक्ति को पढ़ने में रुचि है और वह लेखक बनना चाहता है। यह दर्शाता है कि व्यक्ति में गहरी रुचि या जुनून है, इसलिए 'passion' सही है। 'Tallow' का अर्थ होता है पशु वसा, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Unity' का अर्थ है एकता, जो यहां फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि यह किसी व्यक्तिगत रुचि को व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Dream' का अर्थ है सपना, लेकिन यह यहां फिट नहीं बैठता क्योंकि 'dream' में गहरी रुचि या जुनून नहीं दिखता, जबकि 'passion' करता है।

'Passion' is grammatically and contextually correct because it refers to a strong interest or enthusiasm for something. The sentence mentions a deep interest in reading and a desire to become a writer, which aligns with the meaning of 'passion.' 'Tallow' means animal fat, irrelevant in this context. 'Unity' means togetherness, which doesn't align with the idea of personal interest. 'Dream' refers to an aspiration but lacks the depth of strong interest or enthusiasm that 'passion' conveys, making it less suitable here.

7. A) **Excessive** (adjective) – More than is necessary, normal, or desirable; immoderate, extreme. अत्यधिक

Antonym: Moderate (adjective) – Average in amount, intensity, quality, or degree; not excessive, balanced. मध्यम, संतुलित

- **Desirable** (adjective) – Worth having or seeking; pleasing, attractive. वांछनीय, आकर्षक
- **Inordinate** (adjective) – Excessively large, unrestrained, disproportionate. अतिकाल्पनिक, अत्यधिक

- **Flow** (noun/verb) – A steady, continuous stream of something; to move continuously.
प्रवाह, बहना

8. C) 'Enforce' सही answer है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है नियमों या कानूनों का पालन सुनिश्चित करना। वाक्य में संदर्भ यह है कि कोच ने नियमों को सख्ती से लागू करने का निर्णय लिया क्योंकि उम्मीदवार प्रशिक्षण सत्रों के दौरान ध्यान नहीं दे रहे थे। 'Provide' का अर्थ है देना या उपलब्ध कराना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Enjoy' का अर्थ है आनंद लेना, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Supply' का अर्थ है कुछ उपलब्ध कराना, जो नियम लागू करने की भावना के अनुरूप नहीं है।

'Enforce' is correct because it means to ensure compliance with laws, rules, or regulations. The context indicates that the coaches decided to implement the rules more strictly as the candidates were not paying attention during training sessions. 'Provide' means to give or supply, which does not fit as the sentence refers to implementing rules. 'Enjoy' means to take pleasure in something, which is irrelevant here. 'Supply' means to make something available, which does not align with the idea of implementing or imposing regulations.

9. C) The correct spelling of 'appauling' is 'appalling' which means "very bad or shocking" भयानक, भयावह.
10. B) 'an increase of the number' के बदले 'an increase in the number' का use होगा क्योंकि 'increase' के साथ 'in' Preposition का use किया जाता है, न कि 'of'; जैसे— There has been an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases.
'an increase in the number' will be used instead of 'an increase of the number' because the preposition 'in' is used with 'increase,' not 'of'; Like— There has been an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases.
11. B) यहाँ 'farther' का use गलत है क्योंकि 'farther' का उपयोग मुख्यतः भौतिक दूरी (physical distance) को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है। वाक्य के संदर्भ के अनुसार, विचारों की या समझ की अमूर्त दूरी (abstract distance) की बात हो रही है। ऐसे में 'far' का उपयोग करना सही होगा। जैसे— This task is far beyond my abilities.
The word 'farther' is incorrect here because it is generally used to indicate physical distance. In the given sentence, the context is about an abstract distance of understanding or capacity. Therefore, the appropriate word is 'far.' For example: This task is far beyond my abilities
12. D) **Weather** सही answer है क्योंकि यह "मौसम की स्थिति" को दर्शाता है, जैसे बारिश या धूप। 'Wither' का अर्थ है "मुरझाना," 'Whether' conjunction है, और 'Wether' एक बधिया भेड़ के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है। 'Wither': यह verb है और यहाँ noun की आवश्यकता है। 'Whether': यह

conjunction है और यहाँ noun की जगह पर fit नहीं होगा। 'Wether': यह noun है लेकिन इसका अर्थ वाक्य से मेल नहीं खाता।

'Weather' is correct because it refers to the condition of the atmosphere, such as rain or sunshine, which the speaker wants to check. 'Wither' means to dry up, 'Whether' is a conjunction indicating choices, and 'Wether' is a term for a castrated ram, all of which are irrelevant to the context. 'Wither': This is a verb, while the sentence requires a noun, making it grammatically incorrect. 'Whether': This is a conjunction and does not function as a noun.

'Wether': Although it is a noun, it refers to an animal and is contextually incorrect

13. D) 'gazing on the' के बदले 'gazing at the' का use होगा क्योंकि 'gaze' के बाद सही preposition 'at' होता है जब किसी चीज़ की ओर ध्यानपूर्वक देखने की बात होती है। जैसे— The boy was gazing at the stars in the night sky.

'gazing on the' should be replaced with 'gazing at the' because the correct preposition after 'gaze' is 'at' when referring to looking intently at something. For example— The boy was gazing at the stars in the night sky.

14. B) Yesterday, we were painting the door when a neighbour stopped by to say hello.

'were painting' का use सही है क्योंकि यह Past Continuous Tense को दर्शाता है, जो एक क्रिया (painting) को अतीत में चल रही स्थिति में दिखाता है। 'stopped' का प्रयोग Past Simple Tense में सही है क्योंकि यह क्रिया उस समय पूरी हो चुकी थी और ongoing action को बाधित कर रही थी। 'yesterday' Past Tense का संकेत देता है, अतः पूरा वाक्य Past Tense में होना चाहिए।

'were painting' is correct as it indicates Past Continuous Tense, describing an ongoing action in the past. 'stopped' is correct in Past Simple Tense as it refers to a completed action that interrupted the ongoing action. 'yesterday' signals the use of the Past Tense, so the entire sentence must follow this tense structure.

15. C) 'that' के बदले 'than' का use होगा क्योंकि 'No sooner' के बाद हमेशा 'than' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

sentence structure इस प्रकार होती है: No sooner had + subject + past participle + than + subject + verb (past tense) अतः 'that it started' को 'than it started' से बदलना होगा।

The word 'than' will be used instead of 'that' because 'No sooner' is always followed by 'than.' The correct sentence structure is:

No sooner had + subject + past participle + than + subject + verb (past tense)

Therefore, 'that it started' should be replaced with 'than it started.'

16. A) **Beneficial** (adjective) - Advantageous, helpful, favorable, or profitable. लाभकारी, उपयोगी,

अनुकूल

Antonym: Detrimental – Harmful, damaging, or disadvantageous. हानिकारक, नुकसानदेह

- Advantageous (adjective): Beneficial, favorable, providing an advantage. लाभकारी, अनुकूल
 - Causal (adjective): Relating to a cause or reason. कारण से संबंधित
 - Desirable (adjective): Wanted, wished for, or pleasing. वांछनीय, इच्छित
17. A) **Virtuous** (adjective) – Having or showing high moral standards, righteous, good, ethical. नैतिक, धर्मिक
- Antonym: **Wicked** (adjective) – Evil or morally wrong, mischievous, naughty, roguish. दुष्ट, पापी
- **Commendable** (adjective): Praiseworthy, deserving approval or admiration. प्रशंसनीय
 - **Sane** (adjective): Mentally sound, rational, sensible. विवेकी, समझदार
 - **Moral** (adjective): Concerned with right and wrong behavior; ethical. नैतिक
18. C) "Shivani will go to school tomorrow for prize distribution" सही है क्योंकि 'will go' Future Indefinite Tense में है, वाक्य में "tomorrow" दिया गया है, जो भविष्य काल (Future Tense) का संकेत करता है। अतः वाक्य में Future Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
- "Shivani will go to school tomorrow for prize distribution" is correct because 'will go' is in Future Indefinite Tense, The sentence contains "tomorrow," which indicates a future action. Thus, the verb should be in Future Indefinite Tense.
19. D) '**The heaviest**' का use होगा क्योंकि Superlative Degree का use किया जाता है जब किसी समूह में से किसी एक की तुलना की जाती है। यहाँ Osmium को पूरे periodic table के सभी metals से तुलना की जा रही है। Superlative Degree के साथ 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे— Gold is the most precious metal.
- '**the heaviest**' is the correct answer because the Superlative Degree is used when comparing one entity to the rest of a group. Here, Osmium is being compared to all other metals in the periodic table. The Superlative Degree always takes 'the'; for example— Gold is the most precious metal.
20. B) **Brittle** (adjective) – Something that has the quality of being easily broken. भंगुर
- **Damage** (noun) – Harm or injury caused to something, making it less valuable, useful, or functional. क्षति
 - **Broken** (adjective) – Reduced to fragments or not functioning; having been fractured or damaged. टूटा हुआ
 - **Hard** (adjective) – Firm, solid, and not easily broken or bent. कठोर

21. D) '**Imagined**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "कल्पना करना"। वाक्य का संदर्भ यह बताता है कि लेखक और उसके मित्र ने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि आपातकाल उनके जीवन को इस तरह बदल देगा। इसलिए 'imagined' यहाँ सही है। 'Undermined' का अर्थ है "कमजोर करना या नीचा दिखाना," जो यहाँ संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यह जीवन को बदलने की कल्पना के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Targeted' का अर्थ है "लक्ष्य बनाना," जो यहाँ बिल्कुल असंगत है क्योंकि यहाँ कल्पना की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी को निशाना बनाने की। 'Betrothed' का अर्थ है "सगाई करना," जो यहाँ पूरी तरह से असंबंधित है।

Imagined' is correct because it means "to think of or conceive something in one's mind." The sentence context indicates that the author and their friend could have never imagined how the Emergency would change their lives. Therefore, 'imagined' fits perfectly. 'Undermined' means "weakened or diminished," which doesn't align with the idea of imagining life changes. 'Targeted' means "aimed at or focused on," which is irrelevant in the context of imagining life impacts. 'Betrothed' means "engaged to be married," which is entirely out of context.

22. B) '**Sensed**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "महसूस करना या यह समझ पाना कि कुछ गलत है।" यहाँ sentence में mention है कि उन्हें यह अहसास हुआ कि कुछ गलत हो रहा है, जैसे कि दुकानें बंद हो रही थीं और माहौल बदल रहा था। इसलिए 'sensed' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। 'Received' का अर्थ है "प्राप्त करना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ यह समझने या महसूस करने की बात हो रही है, न कि किसी चीज़ को प्राप्त करने की। 'Created' का अर्थ है "निर्माण करना," जो पूरी तरह से संदर्भ से बाहर है। 'Feigned' का अर्थ है "झूठमूठ का दिखावा करना," जो वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता।

Sensed' will be used because it means "to feel or perceive that something is wrong." The sentence describes how they realized something unusual was happening, like shops shutting down and the atmosphere changing. Hence, 'sensed' is the correct choice. 'Received' means "to get or obtain," which doesn't fit here as the context is about realizing something, not receiving it. 'Created' means "to make or construct," which is irrelevant in this context. 'Feigned' means "to pretend or fake," which doesn't align with the intended meaning of the sentence.

23. C) '**Wrap up**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को समाप्त करना या बंद करना।

यह sentence में उपयुक्त है क्योंकि संदर्भ में बताया गया है कि दुकानों ने आधे शटर गिरा लिए थे और वे बंद होने के लिए तैयार दिख रहे थे। 'Wrap up' का मतलब यहाँ सही बैठता है। 'Open up' का अर्थ है खुलना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि संदर्भ में दुकानों के बंद होने की बात हो रही है। 'Pop up' का अर्थ है अचानक प्रकट होना। यह संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि दुकानों के बंद होने की बात हो रही है। 'Chicken out' का अर्थ है डर के कारण पीछे हट जाना।

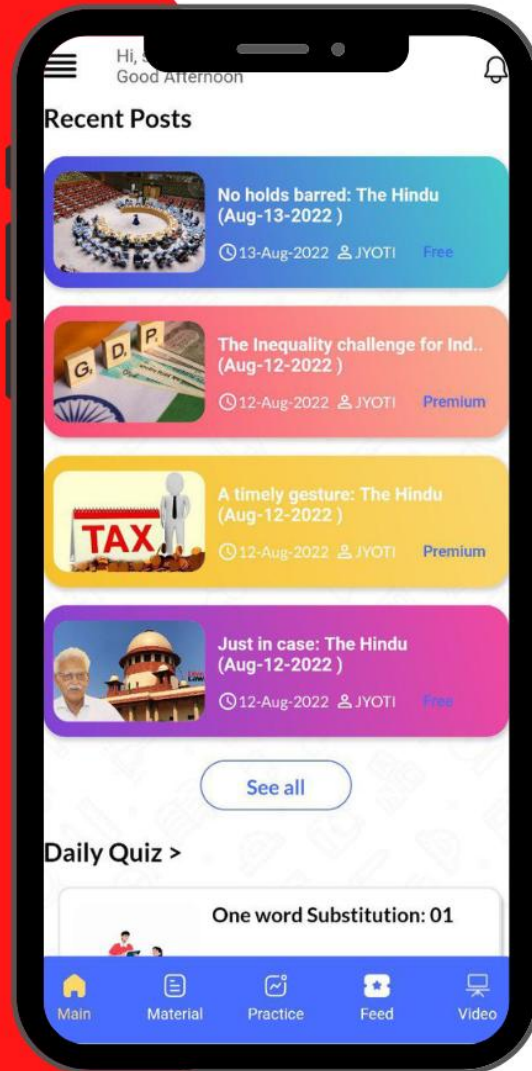
'Wrap up' means to finish or end something, and it perfectly aligns with the sentence's context where the shops were ready to close down due to the ongoing Emergency situation. It conveys the idea of bringing activities to a halt. 'Open up' means to start or open something, which is inappropriate in this context since the narrative talks about shops preparing to close, not open. 'Pop up' means to appear suddenly, which does not fit the context because the shops are shutting down rather than appearing suddenly. 'Chicken out' means to back out due to fear, which is unrelated to the described scenario. The shops are not backing out from fear but are shutting due to the situation's practical demands.

24. B) **'Landmark'** का use होगा क्योंकि "landmark" का अर्थ है कोई ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण घटना या निर्णय जो इतिहास में एक मील का पत्थर साबित हो। यहाँ संदर्भ 1975 में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के ऐतिहासिक फैसले और गुजरात में कांग्रेस की अप्रत्याशित हार की ओर है, जो उस समय के प्रमुख घटनाक्रम थे। जबकि 'Mistakes' का अर्थ है गलतियाँ, 'Production' का अर्थ है उत्पादन, और 'Flaws' का अर्थ है दोष, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

'Landmark' will be used because it refers to a significant event or decision that stands out as a milestone in history. The context highlights the 1975 Allahabad High Court ruling and the Congress's unexpected defeat in Gujarat, both of which were significant developments of that time. Whereas, 'Mistakes' means errors, 'Production' means creation or manufacturing, and 'Flaws' means defects, none of which align with the context.

25. B) **'dampen'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी भावना, उत्साह, या प्रभाव को कम करना। sentence में mention है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इंदिरा गांधी को प्रधानमंत्री बने रहने की अनुमति दी थी, लेकिन इसने उनकी राजनीतिक हार की गंभीरता को कम नहीं किया। 'dampen' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह "हमारी खुशी को कम करना" को दर्शाता है। 'Adopted' (गोद लेना या अपनाना) का उपयोग इस संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ किसी नीति या विचार को अपनाने की बात नहीं है। 'Magnified' (बढ़ाना) वाक्य के अर्थ के विपरीत है, क्योंकि यहाँ खुशी कम होने की बात हो रही है। 'Diminished' (कम होना) भी गलत है क्योंकि यह 'joy' के लिए सही क्रिया नहीं बनता, बल्कि यह अक्सर किसी भौतिक चीज़ के संदर्भ में उपयोग होता है।

Dampen' is correct because it means to reduce the intensity or effect of something, particularly emotions or enthusiasm. The sentence indicates that although the Supreme Court allowed Indira to continue as prime minister, it did not reduce the joy felt by the speaker and their friends. 'Adopted' is incorrect as it means to take up or accept something, which doesn't fit the context of reduced emotions. 'Magnified' is the opposite of what the sentence conveys, as it means to increase something. 'Diminished' is incorrect as it is more suited to physical or measurable reductions and doesn't properly collocate with 'joy' in this context.



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