

## Transactional turn: On India and the new U.S. administration

India must **push back** against the U.S. and **safeguard** its interests

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's **visit** to Washington last week **was** brief but packed with headline-generating developments. The visit came less than a month after U.S. President Donald Trump was **sworn in**, making Mr. Modi the fourth world leader to hold **bilateral** meetings with him, **following** the leaders of Israel, Japan, and Jordan, all close U.S. **allies**. The joint statement issued afterwards **outlined** a range of **substantive** discussions. While many announcements focused on India's purchases of American goods and investments in the U.S., they **managed** to avoid some of the tough measures many had **anticipated**. Both sides launched 'Mission 500' (\$500 billion in bilateral trade by 2030) and initiated discussions on a **free trade agreement**, with phase one of the draft expected this year. Mr. Trump announced an increase in Indian purchases of U.S. energy, oil, and defence equipment, moves expected to help balance the \$45.7 billion U.S. **trade deficit** within the total \$130 billion goods trade. Additionally, there was agreement on a new **umbrella framework**, COMPACT, or Catalyzing Opportunities for Military Partnership, Accelerated Commerce & Technology for the 21st Century, to **streamline** cooperation across key sectors. They also rebranded the Biden-era Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies (iCET) as Transforming the Relationship Utilising Strategic Technology (TRUST), focusing on semiconductors, quantum computing, and AI, with a **commitment** to developing an AI infrastructure **road map** this year. A significant moment came when Mr. Trump announced his approval of the **extradition** of Tahawwur Rana, involved in 26/11 attacks, to India for **trial**.

Once the **dust settles** on Mr. Trump's **unconventional remarks** and Mr. Modi's rare engagement with the media in this format, India must **assess** the broader **takeaways** from this visit. The positive **optics** and their **camaraderie signal** a strong foundation for India-U.S. relations over the next four years. There is also clear continuity in key areas of strategic partnership, including Indo-Pacific engagement and the **Quad**, with Mr. Trump's planned visit to Delhi for the Quad Summit later this year expected to **reinforce** these commitments. However, economic discussions, trade, energy, nuclear cooperation and defence are **likely** to dominate the India-U.S. agenda, giving the relationship a transactional turn **reminiscent** of Mr. Trump's first tenure. There is not much evidence that Mr. Modi's visit significantly **softened** Mr. Trump's **stance** on **imposing** counter-tariffs and reciprocal taxes or influenced a more **humane** approach to the **deportation** of **undocumented immigrants** aboard military flights. These could present challenges for the Indian government **going forward**. As India engages with the new U.S. administration, it must carefully assess its own interests, **assert** its position where necessary, and push back when required to safeguard its strategic and economic priorities. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Transactional turn** (noun) – It represents a fundamental shift in how we relate to one another.
2. **Push back** (phrasal verb) – Resist, Oppose, Counter, Defy, Reject विरोध करना
3. **Safeguard** (verb) – Protect, Defend, Secure, Shield, Preserve सुरक्षित करना
4. **Swear in** (phrasal verb) – Inaugurate, Induct, Install, Enroll, Officiate शपथ दिलाना
5. **Bilateral** (adjective) – Two-sided, Mutual, Joint, Reciprocal, Collaborative द्विपक्षीय
6. **Following** (preposition) – After, Subsequent to, Next to, Behind, In the wake of के बाद
7. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, Supporter, Collaborator, Associate, Friend सहयोगी
8. **Outline** (verb) – Summarize, Sketch, Draft, Describe, Delineate रूपरेखा तैयार करना
9. **Substantive** (adjective) – Significant, Meaningful, Important, Solid, Concrete महत्वपूर्ण
10. **Manage** (to) (verb) – Succeed, Achieve, Accomplish, Handle, Attain सफल होना
11. **Anticipate** (verb) – Expect, Foresee, Predict, Await, Prepare for पूर्वानुमान करना
12. **Free trade agreement** (noun) – an agreement between countries to reduce or eliminate trade barriers. The goal is to increase economic growth and trade between the participating countries मुक्त व्यापार समझौता
13. **Trade deficit** (noun) – It occurs when a country imports more goods and services than it exports, resulting in a negative balance of trade व्यापार घाटा
14. **Umbrella** (adjective) – Comprehensive, All-encompassing, Broad, Inclusive, Overarching व्यापक
15. **Framework** (noun) – Structure, Plan, Model, Blueprint, System ढांचा
16. **Streamline** (verb) – Simplify, Optimize, Rationalize, Modernize, Refine सरल बनाना
17. **Commitment** (noun) – Dedication, Pledge, Promise, Obligation, Assurance प्रतिबद्धता
18. **Road map** (noun) – Plan, Strategy, Blueprint, Guideline, Framework दिशा-निर्देश
19. **Extradition** (noun) – Deportation, Handover, Transfer, Repatriation, Surrender प्रत्यर्पण
20. **Settle the dust** (phrase) – Resolve, Clarify, Conclude, Finalize, Sort out मामला सुलझाना

21. **Unconventional** (adjective) – Unorthodox, Non-traditional, Innovative, Atypical, Radical अपरंपरागत
22. **Remark** (noun) – Comment, Statement, Observation, Reflection, Utterance टिप्पणी
23. **Assess** (verb) – Evaluate, Analyze, Judge, Appraise, Review मूल्यांकन करना
24. **Takeaway** (noun) – Conclusion, Insight, Lesson, Key point, Outcome मुख्य बात
25. **Optics** (noun) – Perception, Appearance, Image, Impression, Presentation छवि
26. **Camaraderie** (noun) – Friendship, Companionship, Fellowship, Bond, Solidarity सौहार्द/ पारस्परिक विश्वास
27. **Quad** (noun) – a grouping of Australia, India, Japan, and the United States that is maintained by talks between member countries
28. **Reinforce** (verb) – Strengthen, Bolster, Support, Fortify, Enhance मजबूत करना
29. **Likely** (adjective) – Probable, Possible, Expected, Plausible, Anticipated संभावित
30. **Reminiscent** (of) (adjective) – Suggestive, Evocative, Similar, Comparable, Redolent याद दिलाने वाला
31. **Soften** (verb) – Ease, Moderate, Relax, Temper, Mitigate नरम करना
32. **Stance** (noun) – Position, Attitude, Standpoint, Approach, Posture रुख
33. **Impose** (verb) – Enforce, Levy, Apply, Introduce, Inflict लागू करना
34. **Counter-tariff** (noun) – Retaliatory duty, Reciprocal tax, Trade barrier, Import tax, Protective duty प्रतिशुल्क
35. **Humane** (adjective) – Compassionate, Kind, Merciful, Benevolent, Sympathetic मानवीय
36. **Deportation** (noun) – Expulsion, Exile, Removal, Banishment, Extradition निर्वासन
37. **Undocumented** (adjective) – Unrecorded, Unregistered, Unauthorized, Illegal, Unofficial अप्रलेखित
38. **Immigrant** (noun) – Migrant, Settler, Newcomer, Expatriate, Foreigner प्रवासी
39. **Going forward** (phrase) – In the future, Moving ahead, From now on, Progressing, Advancing भविष्य में
40. **Assert** (verb) – Declare, Affirm, State, Insist, Maintain दृढ़ता से कहना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Modi's U.S. Visit:** PM Modi's brief but significant visit to Washington marked early engagement with President Trump's new administration.
2. **Bilateral Trade Goal:** The two nations launched 'Mission 500', aiming for \$500 billion in bilateral trade by 2030, and initiated talks on a free trade agreement.
3. **Energy and Defence Deals:** India agreed to increase purchases of U.S. energy, oil, and defence equipment to help reduce the \$45.7 billion U.S. trade deficit.
4. **COMPACT Framework:** A new framework, COMPACT, was introduced to streamline cooperation in military partnerships, commerce, and technology.
5. **Tech Collaboration:** The Biden-era iCET was rebranded as TRUST, focusing on semiconductors, quantum computing, and AI, with plans for an AI infrastructure roadmap.
6. **Tahawwur Rana Extradition:** Trump approved the extradition of Tahawwur Rana, a 26/11 attacks suspect, to India for trial.
7. **Strategic Continuity:** The visit reinforced continuity in strategic areas like Indo-Pacific engagement and the Quad, with Trump planning to attend the Quad Summit in Delhi.
8. **Transactional Tone:** The relationship is expected to take a transactional turn, focusing on trade, energy, nuclear cooperation, and defence.
9. **Trade Challenges:** Trump's stance on counter-tariffs and reciprocal taxes remains unchanged, posing potential challenges for India.
10. **Immigration Issues:** The U.S. administration's approach to deporting undocumented immigrants, including Indians, remains a concern.
11. **Positive Optics:** The visit showcased strong personal rapport between Modi and Trump, signaling a solid foundation for bilateral ties.
12. **Economic Focus:** Economic and trade issues are likely to dominate the India-U.S. agenda, reflecting Trump's transactional approach.
13. **India's Strategic Priorities:** India must assert its interests and push back against U.S. policies that could undermine its strategic and economic goals.
14. **Balancing Act:** While engaging with the U.S., India must balance cooperation with safeguarding its sovereignty and priorities.
15. **Future Engagement:** The visit sets the stage for deeper collaboration but also highlights areas where India must remain vigilant to protect its interests.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the future of India-U.S. relations?**
  - A. The relationship will be dominated by economic and trade interests with limited progress in other areas. [Editorial page]
  - B. India must be prepared for both cooperation and contention in its engagements with the U.S.
  - C. The U.S. is expected to offer India significant trade concessions without demanding anything in return.
  - D. The Quad Summit in Delhi will be the most crucial aspect of India-U.S. relations moving forward.
2. **According to the passage, what is the projected bilateral trade target under 'Mission 500'?**
  - A. \$500 million
  - B. \$130 billion
  - C. \$500 billion
  - D. \$45.7 billion
3. **The passage suggests that the India-U.S. relationship is becoming more \_\_\_\_\_, requiring India to carefully navigate its engagements to protect its interests.**
  - A. Bilateral and cooperative
  - B. Transactional and strategic
  - C. One-sided and restrictive
  - D. Rigid and diplomatic
4. **What is the antonym of the word "substantive" as used in the passage?**
  - A. Trivial
  - B. Significant
  - C. Comprehensive
  - D. Concrete
5. **Why does the passage suggest that India's relationship with the U.S. has taken a "transactional turn"?**
  - A. Because trade, energy, nuclear cooperation, and defense have become dominant aspects of bilateral discussions
  - B. Because the U.S. is prioritizing strategic military alliances over economic relations
  - C. Because India has refused to engage in further diplomatic meetings with the U.S.
  - D. Because the passage highlights the personal relationship between Mr. Modi and Mr. Trump as the key factor in diplomatic ties.
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

This building is colossal and it can hold a village's population in it.

  - A. very beautiful
  - B. puny
  - C. temporary
  - D. very huge
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

He has written a best-selling novel.

  - A. A best-selling novel would have been written by him.
  - B. A best-selling novel has been written by him.

- C. A best-selling novel was written by him.  
D. A best-selling novel was being written by him
8. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**  
A. The door of the flat was ajar.  
B. The taxi stopped.  
C. Mr. Satterthwaite flung himself out and raced up the stone stairs to the second floor like a young athlete.  
D. He pushed it open, and the great voice welcomed him
- A. DCBA  
B. ABCD  
C. BACD  
D. BCAD
9. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
P) her face  
Q) I have  
R) for a year  
S) not seen
- A. QSPR  
B. PSQR  
C. PQRS  
D. SPQR
10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**  
A. Region  
B. Measurement  
C. Strengths  
D. Confidential
11. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the given group of words.**  
A time when money might unexpectedly be needed  
A. A raw deal  
B. A rainy day  
C. A rash of something  
D. A rap over the knuckles
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
He wrote an inspiring speech for the event.  
A. An inspiring speech is written by him for the event.  
B. An inspiring speech was written by him for the event.  
C. An inspiring speech was being written by him for the event.  
D. An inspiring speech has been written by him for the event.
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
I saw a shabby looking man living in the cavity of a mountain  
A. height  
B. mound  
C. hole

- D. Elevation
14. **Identify the error in the given sentence.**  
Camels tend to move slowly than other domestic animals in the plain
- A. than other
  - B. move slowly
  - C. camels tend to
  - D. domestic animals in the plains
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Connoisseur
  - B. Neccessary
  - C. Dilemma
  - D. Privilege
16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word from the following sentence.**  
**Barren**  
"Can you believe how much traffic there is today?", grumbled Tom, glancing at the congested road ahead
- A. Glancing
  - B. Grumbled
  - C. Believe
  - D. Congested
17. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined word segment in the given sentence.**  
A herd of cattle consists of related females, cubs, and a small number of adult males
- A. school of fish
  - B. pride of lions
  - C. pack of wolves
  - D. flock of birds
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Mr. Adhil called back but he wasn't able to find the scooter part he needed
- A. called down but he wasn't able to
  - B. called up to but he wasn't able to
  - C. called around but he wasn't able to
  - D. called off but he wasn't able to
19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**  
It was difficult to accommodate the avariciousness of the people.
- A. Generosity
  - B. Envy
  - C. Hatred
  - D. Criticism
20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
This is a clear example of conflict of egos.
- A. crash
  - B. mingling
  - C. infliction
  - D. clash

**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.

The mathematician Federico Ardila-Mantilla grew up in Colombia, an (1) \_\_\_\_\_ but gifted in math. He was failing most of his classes at his high school in Bogotá when someone (2) \_\_\_\_\_ him to apply to MIT. He had not heard of the school. To his surprise, he got in, and he went on scholarship. Mathematically, he did well. One of his professors, an acid-tongued theoretician known to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ his audience to a herd of cows, routinely tucked 'open' math problems into homework assignments, without telling the students. These had never been solved by anyone. Ardila solved one. He went on to receive his bachelor's and Ph.D. in math from MIT. But his academic experience was also one of isolation. Part of it had to do with his own (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Part of it was cultural. As a Latino, he was very much in the minority in the department, and he did not feel comfortable in American mathematical spaces. No one had tried to explicitly (5) \_\_\_\_\_ him, yet he felt alone. In math, collaborating with others opens up new kinds of learning and thinking. But in his nine years at MIT, Ardila worked with others only twice.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1**
  - A. apprehensive
  - B. excellent
  - C. indifferent
  - D. apologetic
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2**
  - A. suggested
  - B. dissuaded
  - C. dispirited
  - D. removed
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3**
  - A. malign
  - B. strangulate
  - C. differentiate
  - D. compare
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**
  - A. introversion
  - B. quantification
  - C. interrogation
  - D. molestation
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
  - A. stratify
  - B. incorporate
  - C. fabricate
  - D. exclude



## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

1. **B) India must be prepared for both cooperation and contention in its engagements with the U.S.**

The passage highlights both positive developments and potential challenges in India-U.S. relations. While there is a strong foundation in strategic and economic cooperation, India is also advised to "push back" and safeguard its interests, indicating a mix of collaboration and contention.

A. Incorrect because the passage also highlights continuity in defense and Indo-Pacific engagements, not just economic ties.

C. Incorrect because the passage mentions transactional tendencies, meaning the U.S. expects something in return.

D. Incorrect because while the Quad Summit is important, economic and defense discussions dominate the agenda.

2. **C) \$500 billion**

The passage explicitly states that 'Mission 500' aims for \$500 billion in bilateral trade by 2030.

A: Incorrect because the target is in billions, not millions.

B: Incorrect because this represents the current total goods trade, not the future target.

D. Incorrect because this figure represents the U.S. trade deficit with India, not the overall trade goal.

3. **B) Transactional and strategic**

The passage repeatedly emphasizes that the relationship is taking a "transactional turn", particularly in trade and economic matters, while also maintaining strategic partnerships in defense and technology.

A. Incorrect because while cooperation exists, the passage highlights the transactional nature of the relationship.

C. Incorrect because the relationship is not described as entirely one-sided; India is also asserting its interests.

D. Incorrect because the passage describes dynamic engagements rather than rigid diplomacy.

4. **A) Trivial**

The word "substantive" in the passage means important, meaningful, or having a strong basis (महत्वपूर्ण, ठोस, सारगर्भित).

Its antonym would be "trivial," which means insignificant, unimportant, or superficial (तुच्छ, महत्वहीन).

B: Incorrect because it is a synonym, meaning important or substantial (महत्वपूर्ण).

C: Incorrect as it means all-encompassing, covering all aspects (व्यापक), which is not opposite to substantive.

D: Incorrect as it means tangible or definite (ठोस), which does not contradict substantive in meaning.

5. **A) Because trade, energy, nuclear cooperation, and defense have become dominant aspects of bilateral discussions**

The passage states that the India-U.S. relationship has taken a “transactional turn”, meaning it is increasingly focused on economic and strategic agreements rather than just ideological or diplomatic alignments. Trade, defense cooperation, and economic deals have become primary areas of discussion.

B. The passage suggests that both economic and military cooperation are shaping ties, rather than military alliances alone.

C. There is no mention of India refusing diplomatic talks; in fact, India is actively engaging with the U.S. to navigate this evolving relationship.

D. While their camaraderie is mentioned, the passage makes it clear that policy discussions, trade, and economic concerns are more critical factors than personal rapport.

6. D) very huge

'colossal' का अर्थ होता है "बहुत विशाल"। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि यह इमारत इतनी बड़ी है कि एक गाँव की पूरी जनसंख्या को इसमें समा सकती है, इसलिए 'very huge' सही अर्थ है।

(D) is the correct answer because 'colossal' means "very huge." The sentence mentions that the building is so big that it can accommodate a village's entire population, making 'very huge' the correct meaning.

7. **B) A best-selling novel has been written by him**

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। sentence 'He has written a best-selling novel' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object 'a best-selling novel' को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb 'has written' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'has been written' किया जाता है। Subject 'he' को अंत में 'by him' के रूप में रखा जाता है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'He has written a best-selling novel', the object 'a best-selling novel' is placed at the beginning, and the verb 'has written' is changed to 'has been written'. The subject 'he' is placed at the end as 'by him'.

8. D) BCAD

B starts the paragraph with “The taxi stopped,” setting the scene and indicating an arrival. This introduction provides the initial situation and grabs the reader’s attention.

C follows “B” as it adds the subject and action, “Mr. Satterthwaite flung himself out and raced up the stone stairs to the second floor like a young athlete,” describing the urgency and the immediate response to the taxi stopping. This creates a logical subject-verb relationship: The taxi stopped; Mr. Satterthwaite raced.

A comes next, logically connecting to C, with the detail “The door of the flat was ajar,” which Mr. Satterthwaite observes when he reaches his destination. This maintains the narrative flow by describing what he sees upon arrival.

D concludes the paragraph with, “He pushed it open, and the great voice welcomed him,” describing the final action and introducing the welcoming voice, completing the sequence.

9. A) **QSPR**

I have not seen her face for a year

Q starts the sentence with “I have,” establishing the subject and auxiliary verb, which tells us who is performing the action.

S logically follows Q with “not seen,” providing the main verb phrase that describes the action that the subject has not done.

P comes next, introducing “her face,” which is the object of the verb phrase and clarifies what the subject has not seen.

R concludes the sentence with “for a year,” adding a time frame to the action, specifying how long the subject has not seen her face.

10. B) The correct spelling of ‘**Measerement**’ is ‘**Measurement**’ which means “the action of measuring something” माप का कार्य।

11. B) **A rainy day** (idiom) – **A time when money might unexpectedly be needed भविष्य में अप्रत्याशित आर्थिक ज़रूरतों के लिए धन बचाना।**

12. B) An inspiring speech was written by him for the event.

Active Voice को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य ‘He wrote an inspiring speech for the event’ को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Object ‘an inspiring speech’ को वाक्य की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Verb ‘wrote’ को Passive Voice में बदलकर ‘was written’ किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह Simple Past Tense का वाक्य है। Subject ‘he’ को अंत में ‘by him’ के रूप में रखा जाता है।

To convert Active Voice into Passive Voice, the structure (Object + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + by + Subject) is used. In the sentence ‘He wrote an inspiring speech for the event’, the object ‘an inspiring speech’ is placed at the beginning, and the verb ‘wrote’ is changed to ‘was written’ in the Simple Past Tense. The subject ‘he’ is placed at the end as ‘by him’.

13. C) 'hole' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि 'cavity' का अर्थ होता है 'खाली स्थान' या 'गड्ढा', जो 'hole' के समानार्थी है। बाकी विकल्प इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं; जैसे— 'height' का अर्थ होता है 'ऊँचाई', जो 'cavity' का अर्थ नहीं है। 'mound' का अर्थ होता है 'ढेर' या 'टीला', जो 'cavity' से मेल नहीं खाता। 'elevation' का अर्थ होता है 'ऊँचाई' या 'उठाव', जो 'cavity' का सही पर्यायवाची नहीं है।

'hole' will be the correct option because 'cavity' means an 'empty space' or 'hollow', which is synonymous with 'hole'. The other options do not fit in this context; like— 'height' means 'the measure of how tall something is', which doesn't mean 'cavity'. 'mound' means 'a heap or pile', which does not match the meaning of 'cavity'. 'elevation' means 'the act of raising or height', which is not a synonym of 'cavity'

**Cavity (noun)** – An empty space within a solid object, particularly a hole or hollow. गुहा

Synonym: **Hole (noun)** – A hollow space, an opening, or a gap in something. गड्ढा, छिद्र

**Height (noun)** – The measurement from base to top, altitude. ऊँचाई

**Mound (noun)** – A raised area of earth or debris, often forming a small hill. टीला, ढेर

**Elevation (noun)** – Height above a given level, particularly sea level; altitude. ऊँचाई, उन्नति

14. 'B) slowly' के बदले '**slower**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'than' Comparative Degree को दर्शाता है, और Comparative Degree में 'more' या Adjective के Comparative Form का प्रयोग होता है। उदाहरण—  
“He runs faster than me.”

'**slower**' will be used instead of 'slowly' because 'than' indicates a comparison, and in Comparative Degree, we use 'more' or the Comparative Form of the adjective. For example—  
“He runs faster than me.”

15. B) The correct answer is **B. Necessary**. The correct spelling should be **Necessary**, which means "required to be done, achieved, or present; needed" (आवश्यक)

16. D) **Barren (adjective)** – Empty, unproductive, infertile, desolate. बंजर

**Antonym:** Congested (adjective) – Overcrowded, packed, crammed, filled. भरा हुआ

**Glancing (verb)** – Taking a brief or hurried look. झाँकना

**Grumbled (verb)** – Complained in a bad-tempered way. बड़बड़ाना

**Believe (verb)** – To accept something as true or real. विश्वास करना

17. B) **Pride of lions (noun)** – a group of lions शेरों का समूह

**School of fish (noun)** – a group of fish मछलियों का समूह

**Pack of wolves (noun)** – a group of wolves भेड़ियों का झुंड

**Flock of birds (noun)** – a group of birds पक्षियों का झुंड

18. C) called around but he wasn't able to

'called back' के बदले 'called around' का use होगा क्योंकि 'call around' का अर्थ होता है कई जगहों पर फोन करना या जानकारी लेना। यहां Mr. Adhil ने कई स्थानों पर स्कूटर पार्ट के लिए फोन किया। जैसे—

"He called around to different stores to check for availability."

'called around' will be used instead of 'called back' because 'call around' means to make phone calls to different places or people to get information. Here, Mr. Adhil made calls to various places in search of the scooter part. For example— "He called around to different stores to check for availability."

19. A) **Avariciousness** (noun) – Extreme greed for wealth or material gain, greediness, covetousness. लालच

Antonym: **Generosity** (noun) – The quality of being kind and giving, unselfishness, magnanimity. उदारता

**Envy** (noun) – A feeling of discontent or covetousness with regard to another's advantages, jealousy. ईर्ष्या

**Hatred** (noun) – Intense dislike or ill will, animosity, hostility. घृणा

**Criticism** (noun) – The expression of disapproval of someone or something based on perceived faults or mistakes. आलोचना

20. D) **Conflict** (noun) – A serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one. संघर्ष

Synonym: **Clash** (noun) – A violent confrontation or disagreement. टकराव

**Crash** (noun) – A violent collision, typically of vehicles or objects. दुर्घटना

**Mingling** (noun) – The act of mixing or combining, especially socially. मेलजोल

**Infliction** (noun) – The action of causing pain or suffering. पीड़ा देना

21. C) **Indifferent** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है उदासीन होना। sentence में बताया जा रहा है कि

Federico math में gifted था, लेकिन वह अपनी पढ़ाई के प्रति उदासीन था, इसीलिए वह ज्यादातर क्लास में फेल हो रहा था। इसलिए 'indifferent' सही है। जबकि: 'Apprehensive' का अर्थ है चिंतित होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि sentence यह नहीं बताता कि वह अपनी पढ़ाई को लेकर चिंतित था।

'Excellent' का अर्थ है उत्कृष्ट या बहुत अच्छा, लेकिन यहां वह अपनी पढ़ाई में असफल हो रहा था, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है। 'Apologetic' का अर्थ है माफी मांगना या खेद प्रकट करना, जो context में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यहां Federico माफी या खेद नहीं प्रकट कर रहा है।

'Indifferent' will be used because it means being uninterested or unconcerned. The sentence suggests that Federico was gifted in math but indifferent to his studies, leading to his failing

most of his classes, making 'indifferent' the correct choice. Whereas: 'Apprehensive' means being anxious, which is not fitting because the sentence does not indicate that he was worried about his academics. 'Excellent' means doing very well, but he was failing, so it's not suitable. 'Apologetic' means being sorry, which does not apply in this context as he isn't expressing regret.

22. A) **Suggested** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि "suggested" का अर्थ होता है किसी को किसी कार्य के लिए प्रस्ताव देना या प्रेरित करना। यहाँ वाक्य में बताया गया है कि किसी ने Federico Ardila-Mantilla को MIT में आवेदन करने का सुझाव दिया, जिससे वह वहाँ जाने के लिए प्रेरित हुए। जबकि: **Dissuaded** का अर्थ होता है किसी को हतोत्साहित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य में उत्साहित करने की बात हो रही है **Dispirited** का अर्थ है किसी को निराश करना, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता।

'Removed' का अर्थ है हटाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

**Suggested** will be used because it means to propose or encourage someone to do something. In the sentence, it is mentioned that someone encouraged Federico Ardila-Mantilla to apply to MIT, so 'suggested' fits the context. Whereas: 'Dissuaded' means to discourage someone, which is incorrect in this context as the sentence is about encouragement. 'Dispirited' means to make someone lose hope or enthusiasm, which doesn't fit here. 'Removed' means to take something away, which does not fit this context.

23. D) **Compare** का use होगा क्योंकि "compare" का अर्थ होता है दो चीज़ों की तुलना करना। यहाँ sentence में बताया गया है कि प्रोफेसर अक्सर अपने दर्शकों की तुलना गायों के झुंड से करते थे। इसलिए 'compare' सही विकल्प है। **Malign** का अर्थ होता है बदनाम करना, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

**Strangulate** का अर्थ है गला घोटना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। **Differentiate** का अर्थ है अंतर करना, लेकिन इस sentence में तुलना की बात हो रही है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है।

**Compare** will be used because it means to compare two things. The sentence mentions that the professor routinely compared his audience to a herd of cows, making 'compare' the most fitting option. **Malign** means to slander, which doesn't fit in this context. **Strangulate** means to choke, which is not relevant here. **Differentiate** means to distinguish, but the sentence refers to a comparison, so this option is not correct.

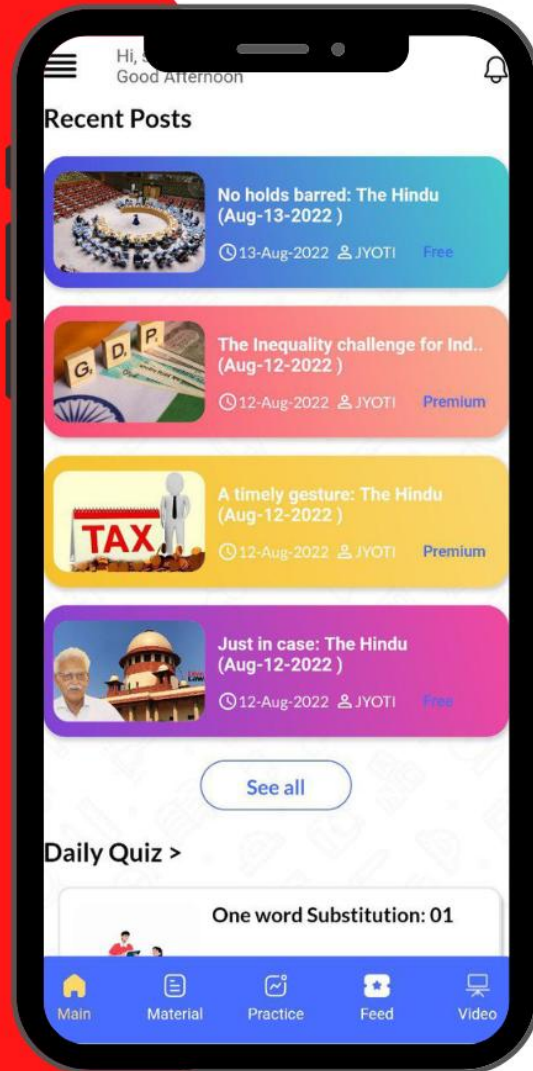
24. A) **Introversion** का use होगा क्योंकि "introversion" का अर्थ होता है अपने भीतर की ओर झुकाव, यानी वह व्यक्ति जो स्वाभाविक रूप से दूसरों के साथ कम बातचीत करता है। वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि उनकी "academic experience" भी उनके स्वयं के कारण अकेलेपन से जुड़ी थी, इसलिए 'introversion' सही है। जबकि 'Quantification' का अर्थ है मात्रा निर्धारण, 'Interrogation' का अर्थ है

पूछताछ करना, और 'Molestation' का अर्थ है किसी को परेशान या उत्पीड़ित करना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होते हैं।

'**Introversion**' will be used because it refers to the tendency to be inwardly focused, meaning a person who naturally engages less with others. The sentence mentions that part of his academic experience of isolation was due to himself, making 'introversion' correct here. Whereas, 'Quantification' means the act of measuring or counting, 'Interrogation' means questioning, and 'Molestation' implies harassment, none of which fit in this context.

25. D) "**exclude**" का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "exclude" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति या चीज़ को बाहर रखना या अलग करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि भले ही किसी ने उन्हें जानबूझकर बाहर नहीं रखा, फिर भी उन्होंने अकेलापन महसूस किया, इसलिए 'exclude' यहाँ सही है। 'Stratify' का अर्थ है विभाजित करना, 'Incorporate' का अर्थ है सम्मिलित करना, और 'Fabricate' का अर्थ है निर्माण करना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

"**Exclude**" will be used because it means to leave someone or something out. The sentence mentions that no one explicitly excluded him, yet he felt alone, making 'exclude' the correct option here. 'Stratify' means to divide, 'Incorporate' means to include, and 'Fabricate' means to create, which don't fit in this context.



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