

## Building capacities: On India and Europe trade talks

India can gain from **accelerated** trade **diplomacy** in Europe

**The security breach** where a Khalistani protester **approached** External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar's car in London **overshadowed the headlines** on his week-long visit to the United Kingdom and Ireland. And the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) made its **displeasure** clear to the Minister's British hosts. The scheduled visit, however, was not changed and Mr. Jaishankar **side-stepped** the **scare**, announcing that India-U.K. relations were set for a "very big pickup" despite their "complex history" and current problems. India is building its capacities in the U.K., with two **consulates**, in Manchester and Belfast, while Mr. Jaishankar's extended talks with U.K. Foreign Secretary David Lammy focused on the much-delayed **conclusion** of a **Free Trade Agreement** (FTA). **The Agreement**, which was due to be finished after U.K.'s 'Brexit' in 2020, **has** missed deadlines. Talks over an FTA dominated discussions in Ireland too, and came days after India and the European Union (EU) **committed** to **concluding** their Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) — for which talks began in 2007 — by the end of 2025. Bilateral trade with the U.K. (\$52 billion) and Ireland (\$17 billion) are **underpowered**, and **discussions** on enhancing **collaborations**, especially in high-tech trade, **were** on the agenda in both capitals. **The FTA talks**, India-U.K. (restarted last month) and India-EU (another round this week), **will** benefit from India's more **conciliatory** position on **import duties** with the U.S., which have been a **sticking point** for them as well. The government's **decision** to reduce tariffs on wines and spirits, motor and electric vehicles, in **deference** to U.S. President Trump's demands, **is a case in point**, and more cuts are expected in **negotiating** an India-U.S. BTA.

In that sense, Mr. Trump's **reordering** of U.S. **alliances** and trade policy **may** well have been **the wind in Mr. Jaishankar's sails**. The trip followed visits to Delhi by a high-power EU **delegation** led by European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and a senior ministerial and business team led by Belgian Princess Astrid, that **imparted** the sense that Europe is looking for new, more dependable friends. Mr. Jaishankar's visit also **came close on the heels** of the dramatic **showdown** at the White House between Mr. Trump and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, which **led to** an urgent **summit** of non-U.S. NATO countries being held in London, where U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer committed to support Ukraine with a "Coalition of the Willing". As **geopolitical** and geo-financial calculations are being reworked across the Atlantic, India **stands to gain** by accelerated **diplomacy** and offering a hand of friendship to both sides. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Accelerate** (verb) – Speed up, Hasten, Expedite, Quicken, Advance तेज करना
2. **Diplomacy** (noun) – Negotiation, Statesmanship, Tact, Mediation, Dialogue कूटनीति
3. **Approach** (verb) – Address, contact, reach out, speak to, talk to संपर्क करना
4. **Overshadow the Headline** (phrase) – to become more significant or important than other news stories, causing them to be less prominent in news coverage
5. **Displeasure** (noun) – Dissatisfaction, Discontent, Annoyance, Irritation, Anger असंतोष
6. **Side-step** (verb) – Avoid, Evade, Dodge, Bypass, Circumvent दरकिनार करना
7. **Scare** (noun) – Fright, Alarm, Panic, Shock, Fear डर
8. **Consulate** (noun) – Embassy, Diplomatic office, Mission, Legation, Representation दूतावास
9. **Conclusion** (noun) – End, Finish, Completion, Termination, Outcome समापन
10. **Free trade agreement** (FTA) (noun) – an agreement between countries to reduce or eliminate trade barriers मुक्त व्यापार समझौता
11. **Brexit** (noun) – the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. ब्रिटेन का यूरोपीय संघ से अलग होना
12. **Committed** (to) (adjective) – Dedicated, Devoted, Loyal, Pledged, Engaged प्रतिबद्ध
13. **Conclude** (verb) – Finish, End, Complete, Finalize, Wrap up समाप्त करना
14. **Underpowered** (adjective) – Weak, Inadequate, Insufficient, Limited, Subpar कमजोर
15. **Collaboration** (noun) – Cooperation, Partnership, Alliance, Teamwork, Coordination सहयोग
16. **Conciliatory** (adjective) – Peacemaking, Placatory, Appeasing, Pacifying, Diplomatic समझौतापरक
17. **Import duty** (noun) – a tax collected on imports and some exports by a country's customs authorities आयात शुल्क
18. **A sticking point** (noun) – Obstacle, Hurdle, Impasse, Issue, Problem अड़चन
19. **Deference** (noun) – Respect, Courtesy, Politeness, Regard, Submission सम्मान
20. **A case in point** (phrase) – Example, Illustration, Instance, Specimen, Sample उदाहरण

21. **Negotiate** (verb) – Bargain, Discuss, Mediate, Arrange, Settle बातचीत करना
22. **Alliance** (noun) – Partnership, Coalition, Union, Association, Pact गठबंधन
23. **Wind in the sails** (phrase) – Boost, Support, Encouragement, Momentum, Push प्रोत्साहन
24. **Delegation** (noun) – Team, Mission, Envoy, Deputation, Representatives प्रतिनिधिमंडल
25. **Impart** (verb) – Communicate, Convey, Transmit, Share, Pass on प्रदान करना
26. **Come close on the heels** (phrase) – Follow closely, Succeed, Trail, Pursue, Shadow पीछे-पीछे आना
27. **Showdown** (noun) – Confrontation, Clash, Face-off, Battle, Conflict मुकाबला
28. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, Result in, Bring about, Produce, Trigger वजह बनना
29. **Summit** (noun) – Meeting, Conference, Assembly, Gathering, Convention शिखर सम्मेलन
30. **Geopolitical** (adjective) – Political, Strategic, Global, International, Diplomatic भू-राजनीतिक
31. **Stand to gain** (phrase) – Benefit, Profit, Gain, Reap rewards, Advantage लाभ उठाना
32. **Diplomacy** (noun) – Negotiation, Statesmanship, Tact, Mediation, Dialogue कूटनीति

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Security Incident Overshadowed Visit:** A Khalistani protester approaching Indian External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar's car in London briefly dominated headlines, but the visit proceeded as planned.
2. **India's Diplomatic Expansion in the U.K.:** India is strengthening its presence in Britain with new consulates in Manchester and Belfast, reflecting deeper engagement.
3. **India-U.K. FTA Delayed:** Talks on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between India and the U.K. remain unfinished, despite being targeted for completion after Brexit in 2020.
4. **Discussions in Ireland:** The FTA issue was also central to Mr. Jaishankar's discussions in Ireland, underlining India's focus on European trade ties.
5. **India-EU BTA Deadline Set:** India and the EU have committed to finalizing their Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA), whose negotiations began in 2007, by the end of 2025.
6. **Trade Volumes Are Modest:** Bilateral trade with the U.K. (\$52 billion) and Ireland (\$17 billion) is relatively low, highlighting the need for stronger trade agreements.
7. **High-Tech Trade on Agenda:** Talks in London and Dublin included discussions on increasing collaborations in high-technology sectors.
8. **India's Concessions on Import Duties:** India has shown a more flexible approach in reducing import tariffs on key goods such as wines, spirits, and vehicles, to align with U.S. trade expectations.
9. **Impact of U.S. Trade Shifts:** Donald Trump's restructuring of trade policies and alliances appears to be creating momentum for India's trade diplomacy.
10. **EU Seeking Reliable Trade Partners:** High-profile EU delegations to Delhi, including European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and Belgian Princess Astrid, indicate Europe's interest in strengthening ties with India.
11. **U.S.-Ukraine Geopolitical Tensions:** The timing of Mr. Jaishankar's visit coincided with tensions between U.S. President Trump and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, impacting NATO dynamics.
12. **NATO's London Summit and U.K.'s Ukraine Support:** Following the Trump-Zelenskyy showdown, the U.K. pledged continued support for Ukraine with a "Coalition of the Willing," reshaping European security policies.
13. **India's Strategic Opportunity:** With geopolitical shifts underway, India is well-positioned to strengthen its trade and diplomatic engagement with both the U.K. and the EU.
14. **Faster Trade Diplomacy Needed:** India's accelerated trade negotiations in Europe can help counterbalance uncertainties in global alliances.
15. **Offering Friendship to Both Sides:** As transatlantic political and economic alliances evolve, India's proactive diplomacy can enhance its strategic partnerships with both Europe and the U.S.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, which of the following statements can be inferred about Europe's evolving alliances?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. Europe's search for new allies is driven solely by military considerations.
  - B. Europe's interest in seeking new partnerships is influenced by the reordering of global alliances triggered by U.S. policy changes.
  - C. Europe has entirely ruled out any strategic alignment with India in the near future.
  - D. Europe's alliance with the U.S. remains completely unaffected by the shift in American trade policies.
2. **Complete the sentence in the context of the passage:**  
"The scheduled visit by External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar to the U.K. and Ireland was overshadowed by the \_\_\_\_\_."
  - A. immediate signing of the Free Trade Agreement
  - B. security breach caused by a Khalistani protester
  - C. condemnation of Brexit by Indian officials
  - D. official closure of Indian consulates in Europe
3. **What was a key focus during Mr. Jaishankar's discussions with both the U.K. and Ireland?**
  - A. Negotiating a Free Trade Agreement (FTA)
  - B. Expanding cultural exchange programs
  - C. Collaborating on nuclear weapon programs
  - D. Reducing border tensions with Pakistan
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic and Diplomatic
  - B. Critical and Disapproving
  - C. Sarcastic and Satirical
  - D. Apathetic and Indifferent
5. **What is the antonym of the word "CONCILIATORY" as used in the passage?**
  - A. Belligerent
  - B. Harmonious
  - C. Submissive
  - D. Compliant
6. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
Shebna decided to take a break in social media, but she found it difficult to disconnect completely
  - A. a break up social media
  - B. a break from social media
  - C. a break of social media
  - D. a break down social media

7. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains a grammatical error.**

Ms. Malathi is old much to join a college now

- A. a college now
  - B. old much
  - C. to join
  - D. ms. Malathi is
8. **In the given sentence, one of the four underlined words is incorrectly spelt. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

She dabbled in drawing and painting, but scalpture was her favourite medium.

- A. drawing
  - B. favourite
  - C. dabbled
  - D. sculpture
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

She was a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ astronaut.

- A. tall, Indian, smart
  - B. tall, smart, Indian
  - C. smart, Indian, tall
  - D. smart, tall, Indian
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

I couldn't believe how \_\_\_\_\_ the math problem was; it took me hours to solve it.

- A. good
  - B. easily
  - C. simply
  - D. complicated
11. **Select the correct spelling to fill in the blank.**

Wedding is an auspicious \_\_\_\_\_ for all.

- A. occation
  - B. occasion
  - C. ocession
  - D. occassion
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the given word.**

Species

- A. Whole
  - B. Type
  - C. Detail
  - D. Multiply
13. **Select the correct indefinite article to fill in the blank.**

My neighbour is \_\_\_\_\_ passionate photographer

- A. one

- B. the  
C. a  
D. an
14. **Identify the word with a spelling error in the following sentence. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**  
In Shakespeare's play 'Hamlet', Hamlet's flaw is defined as procrustineition
- A. pracrostination  
B. procristineition  
C. procrustination  
D. Procrastination
15. **Select the sentence with the most appropriate comparative degree**
- A. She is the talentedest musician in the orchestra.  
B. She is more talented musician in the orchestra.  
C. She is the most talented musician in the orchestra.  
D. She is the talent of all musicians in the orchestra.
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Commence
- A. Escort  
B. Start  
C. Exert  
D. Subvert
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**  
When Mr. Bhanot was told a few years back that he needed to lose \_\_\_\_\_ or face health problems, he transformed his life with the \_\_\_\_\_ of a personal trainer.
- A. wait; assistance  
B. patience; guidance  
C. money; instructions  
D. weight; help
18. **Based on the situation in the sentence, choose the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**  
You cannot \_\_\_\_\_ before replicating your successes and achievements multiple times; otherwise, people will deem your success a stroke of dumb luck.
- A. sit on the fence  
B. cut to the chase  
C. rest on your laurels  
D. play devil's advocate
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Confession is good for the soul \_\_\_\_\_ after the soul has been claimed.
- A. since  
B. still  
C. even

D. though

20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Let the cat out of the bag

- A. To buy a cat and a bag
- B. To release a cat out of a bag
- C. To not allow a cat into the bag
- D. To reveal a secret

**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.**

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ society, and promoting national development. Providing universal (2) \_\_\_\_\_ quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for developing and maximising our country's rich talents and resources for the good (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the individual, the society, the country and the world. India (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country.

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

- A. just
- B. more
- C. such
- D. much

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

- A. access for
- B. access to
- C. access at
- D. access from

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

- A. outcome
- B. output
- C. forward
- D. result

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

- A. of
- B. from
- C. for
- D. at

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



- A. might had
- B. can has
- C. will have
- D. were having

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

1. **B) Europe's interest in seeking new partnerships is influenced by the reordering of global alliances triggered by U.S. policy changes**

The passage indicates that Europe is reconsidering its alliances and looking for "more dependable friends" partly due to the changes in U.S. alliances and policies under President Trump.

A: The passage suggests Europe's interest spans both economic and geopolitical considerations, not just military ones.

C: The passage shows Europe is actively engaging with India, so it has not ruled out partnerships with India.

D: The passage points out that U.S. policy changes under Trump have caused Europe to rethink its alliances, so the alliance with the U.S. is not "unaffected."

2. **B) security breach caused by a Khalistani protester**

The passage clearly states that a Khalistani protester approached Mr. Jaishankar's car in London, causing a security breach that overshadowed headlines about his visit.

A: The FTA was delayed, not signed immediately, so it did not overshadow the visit.

C: The passage does not mention Indian officials condemning Brexit.

D: The passage mentions opening new consulates, not closing them.

3. **A) Negotiating a Free Trade Agreement (FTA)**

passage explicitly mentions that the much-delayed conclusion of a Free Trade Agreement and enhancing trade ties dominated the talks with both the U.K. and Ireland.

B: The passage does not highlight cultural exchange as a main agenda item.

C: There is no reference to any nuclear collaboration in the passage.

D: The passage focuses on global alliances and trade agreements, not on India-Pakistan border issues.

4. **A) Optimistic and Diplomatic**

The passage highlights India's proactive diplomatic efforts in trade negotiations with the U.K., Ireland, and the EU, despite challenges like security breaches and complex histories.

The author presents India's trade discussions in a forward-looking manner, emphasizing potential benefits and India's strengthened global standing.

B) The passage does not criticize any entity harshly. It acknowledges challenges but does not take a negative stance.

C) There is no irony, humor, or mockery in the passage. The information is factual and serious.

D) The passage actively engages with geopolitical and trade issues, showing involvement rather than indifference.

## 5. A) Belligerent

The word “**conciliatory**” means **intended to pacify, make peace, or reduce hostility** (शांतिपूर्ण, मेल-मिलाप कराने वाला).

B) Harmonious – This is a synonym, meaning peaceful or cooperative (सौहार्दपूर्ण).

C) Submissive – While submissive (आज्ञाकारी, झुकने वाला) indicates yielding, it does not carry the sense of aggression that is opposite to “conciliatory.”

D) Compliant – This means obedient or agreeable (आज्ञाकारी), which aligns more with conciliatory rather than opposing it.

## 6. B) "a break from social media" का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी गतिविधि या स्थिति से कुछ समय के लिए दूर रहना। इस sentence में, Shebna ने निर्णय लिया कि वह सोशल मीडिया से दूरी बनाएगी, इसलिए 'a break from social media' यहाँ उपयुक्त है।

A break from social media" will be used because it means taking some time off or distancing oneself from an activity or situation. In the given sentence, Shebna decided to step away from social media, so "a break from social media" is appropriate here.

## 7. B) 'old much' के बदले 'too old' का use होगा क्योंकि 'too + adjective + to + verb' का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी चीज़ की मात्रा इतनी अधिक हो कि कोई कार्य न हो सके; जैसे— She is too old to join a college now.

'too old' will be used instead of 'old much' because the structure 'too + adjective + to + verb' is used to indicate excessiveness preventing an action; Like— She is too old to join a college now.

8. D) The correct spelling of the incorrectly spelt word '**sculpture**' is '**sculpture**', which means "the art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster" (मूर्ति बनाना, शिल्पकला).9. D) '**Smart, tall, Indian**' का use होगा क्योंकि adjectives को proper sequence में व्यवस्थित करने के लिए "OSASCOMP" (Opinion, Size, Age, Shape, Color, Origin, Material, Purpose) नियम का पालन किया जाता है। 'Smart' (Opinion - राय) पहले आएगा क्योंकि यह व्यक्ति की गुणवत्ता को दर्शाता है। 'Tall' (Size - आकार) दूसरे स्थान पर होगा क्योंकि यह शारीरिक माप को दर्शाता है। 'Indian' (Origin - उत्पत्ति) अंत में आएगा क्योंकि यह राष्ट्रियता को दर्शाता है।

**Smart, tall, Indian**' will be used because the adjectives follow the proper sequence based on the "OSASCOMP" rule (Opinion, Size, Age, Shape, Color, Origin, Material, Purpose). 'Smart' (Opinion) comes first as it reflects the quality of the person. 'Tall' (Size) comes second as it indicates physical measurement. 'Indian' (Origin) comes last as it refers to nationality.

10. D) **Complicated**' का use होगा क्योंकि "complicated" का अर्थ है जटिल या कठिन, और sentence में यह mention है कि गणित का प्रश्न इतना कठिन था कि इसे हल करने में घंटों लग गए। यह स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाता है कि प्रश्न कठिन था। जबकि 'good' का अर्थ अच्छा, 'easily' का अर्थ आसानी से, और 'simply' का अर्थ सरलता से है, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'**Complicated**' will be used because it means difficult or complex, and the sentence explicitly mentions that the math problem was so challenging that it took hours to solve. This clearly indicates the problem was hard. Whereas, 'good' means nice, 'easily' means without difficulty, and 'simply' means in a straightforward manner, which do not fit in this context.

11. B) The correct spelling of the word is '**occasion**', which means "a particular event, or the time at which it happens" (कोई विशेष घटना या अवसर).

12. B) **Species** (noun) – A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding; category, class, kind. प्रजाति

**Synonym: Type** (noun) – A category of people or things having common characteristics; class, kind, sort. प्रकार – समान विशेषताओं वाले लोगों या चीजों की श्रेणी।

- **Whole** (noun) – Entire, complete, all. संपूर्ण – जो पूरा या संपूर्ण हो।
- **Detail** (noun) – A small part of something; particular, aspect. विवरण – किसी चीज़ का एक छोटा हिस्सा।
- **Multiply** (verb) – To increase in number, amount, or degree; augment, propagate. गुणा करना – संख्या या मात्रा बढ़ाना।

13. C) '**A**' का use होगा क्योंकि "a" का अर्थ है "one or any" और इसका use ऐसे singular countable nouns के पहले होता है जो vowel sound से शुरू नहीं होते। यहाँ "passionate photographer" consonant sound से शुरू हो रहा है, इसलिए 'a' सही है। जबकि 'one' का अर्थ है "एक निश्चित", 'the' specific noun को indicate करता है, और 'an' का use vowel sound से शुरू होने वाले nouns के साथ किया जाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'**A**' will be used because "a" means "one or any" and is used before singular countable nouns that don't begin with a vowel sound. Here, "passionate photographer" starts with a consonant sound, making 'a' appropriate. Whereas, 'one' signifies "a specific one," 'the' indicates a specific noun, and 'an' is used with nouns beginning with a vowel sound, which don't fit in this context.

14. D) The correct spelling is '**Procrastination**' which means "the action of delaying or postponing something" (किसी कार्य को टालने की क्रिया).

15. C) **She is the most talented musician in the orchestra**

Superlative degree is used when comparing more than two (e.g., "She is the most talented in the orchestra."). Comparative degree is used when comparing two things or people (e.g., "She is more talented than her sister.")

16. B) **Commence** (verb) – To begin, to initiate, to start something. शुरू करना

**Synonym: Start** (verb) – To begin doing something, to initiate, to set in motion. प्रारंभ करना

- **Escort** (verb/noun) – To accompany someone for protection or guidance, companion, convoy. साथ चलना या सुरक्षा देना
- **Exert** (verb) – To apply force, influence, or pressure; to make use of. बल लगाना
- **Subvert** (verb) – To undermine, to overturn, to destabilize. गिराना या कमजोर करना

17. D) **weight; help** का use होगा क्योंकि "weight" का अर्थ है वजन, जो स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित संदर्भ में correct है। और "help" का अर्थ है सहायता, जो एक व्यक्तिगत ट्रेनर द्वारा प्रदान की जा सकती है। sentence का मतलब है कि श्री भनोट ने अपने स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करने के लिए अपने वजन को घटाया और एक निजी ट्रेनर की सहायता ली। 'Wait' का अर्थ है प्रतीक्षा करना, जो यहां फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Patience' का अर्थ है धैर्य, जो वजन घटाने के संदर्भ में ठीक नहीं है। 'Money' का अर्थ है पैसा, जो यहां इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Instructions' का अर्थ है निर्देश, लेकिन यहां सही शब्द 'help' है क्योंकि यह संपूर्ण सहायता का संकेत देता है।

**weight; help** will be used because "weight" refers to the body mass, which perfectly fits in a health-related context. Additionally, "help" means assistance, which a personal trainer is likely to provide. The sentence implies that Mr. Bhanot reduced his weight and sought the assistance of a personal trainer to improve his health. 'Wait' means to pause or delay, which doesn't fit here. 'Patience' refers to tolerance or calmness, which doesn't match the context of weight loss. 'Money' refers to currency, which is irrelevant here. 'Instructions' means directions, but the correct word is 'help' as it signifies comprehensive support.

18. C) **Rest on your laurels** (idiom) – To stop making an effort to achieve something new and assume that past success is enough for continued recognition. अपनी पिछली उपलब्धियों के सहारे आराम करना और आगे की सफलता के लिए प्रयास न करना।

- **Sit on the fence** (idiom) – To avoid making a decision or choice between two options. तटस्थ रहना या किसी पक्ष का समर्थन करने से बचना
- **Cut to the chase** (idiom) – To get to the point quickly without wasting time. सीधे मुद्दे पर आना।

- **Play devil's advocate** (idiom) – To argue against an idea for the sake of debate, even if one does not personally agree with it. जानबूझकर विरोध करना या चर्चा के लिए विपरीत तर्क देना।

19. C) **Even'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि यह एक जोड़ने वाले शब्द के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो यह दिखाता है कि आत्मा के दावा किए जाने के बाद भी स्वीकारोक्ति आत्मा के लिए अच्छी रहती है। वाक्य में यह जोर देने के लिए 'even' का use किया गया है कि यह तथ्य अप्रत्याशित या विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने योग्य है। 'Since' का अर्थ है "क्योंकि" या "जब से," जो यहाँ संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Still' का अर्थ है "फिर भी," लेकिन इसका use यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'Though' का use विरोधाभासी स्थिति को दिखाने के लिए होता है, लेकिन यह यहाँ सही संदर्भ प्रदान नहीं करता।

'Even' is the correct choice because it acts as an emphasizing word, highlighting that confession is good for the soul, even after the soul has been claimed. The use of 'even' underscores the unexpected or notable nature of the statement. 'Since' means "because" or "from the time," which does not fit the context. 'Still' means "yet" or "nevertheless," but it does not align with the intended sentence structure here. 'Though' implies contrast, but it does not convey the emphasis needed in this sentence

20. D) **Let the cat out of the bag** (idiom) – To reveal a secret रहस्य को प्रकट करना

21. A) **'Just'** का use यहाँ होगा क्योंकि यह एक निष्पक्ष और समान समाज का वर्णन करता है। 'Just' का अर्थ है "न्यायपूर्ण या निष्पक्ष," जो इस संदर्भ में एक उपयुक्त शब्द है क्योंकि वाक्य समाज के एक 'equitable' यानी 'समान' और 'fair' होने की बात कर रहा है। 'More' का अर्थ है "अधिक," जो इस संदर्भ में inappropriate है। 'Such' का अर्थ है "ऐसा," लेकिन यह वाक्य के grammatical structure के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। 'Much' का अर्थ है "बहुत," जो यहाँ वाक्य के अर्थ को सही तरीके से व्यक्त नहीं करता है।

'Just' will be used because it means "fair or equitable," which aligns with the context of the sentence describing a fair and equitable society. Whereas: 'More' means "additional or greater," which is inappropriate in this context. 'Such' means "of this kind," but it doesn't fit the grammatical structure of the sentence. 'Much' means "a great amount," which doesn't convey the intended meaning in this context.

22. B) **'Access to'** का use होगा क्योंकि "access to" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ तक पहुँच प्राप्त करना। यहाँ वाक्य में universal और quality education की बात हो रही है, और 'access to' ही सही option है। 'Access for' का अर्थ है किसी के लिए पहुँच, जो context में सही नहीं बैठता। 'Access at' किसी विशेष स्थान पर पहुँच को दर्शाता है, जो इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Access from' का अर्थ है किसी स्थान या स्रोत से पहुँच, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होता। इसलिए सही उत्तर 'access to' है।

**Access to'** will be used because it means gaining entry or having the ability to use something. In the sentence, "universal access to quality education" implies ensuring availability to everyone, making "access to" the correct choice. 'Access for' means access meant for someone, which is not suitable here. 'Access at' refers to access at a particular location, which doesn't fit the context. 'Access from' indicates access originating from somewhere, which is incorrect in this case.

23. C) '**Forward**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "प्रगति या सुधार की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाना।" Passage में mention है कि उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा देश की समृद्ध प्रतिभाओं और संसाधनों को विकसित और अधिकतम करने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका है। यहाँ "forward" शब्द इस संदर्भ में सही बैठता है क्योंकि यह प्रगति और विकास के लिए रास्ता दिखाता है। 'Outcome' का अर्थ है "परिणाम," जो यहाँ संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Output' का अर्थ है "उत्पादित मात्रा," जो यहाँ विकास के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Result' का अर्थ है "नतीजा," लेकिन यहाँ "आगे बढ़ने का तरीका" व्यक्त करना अधिक उपयुक्त है।

**'Forward'** will be used because it means "moving in the direction of progress or improvement." The passage emphasizes that high-quality education is the best way to develop and maximize the country's rich talents and resources. In this context, "forward" aptly conveys the idea of moving towards development and growth. Whereas: 'Outcome' means "a result or consequence," which doesn't fit the context here. 'Output' refers to "the amount produced," which is irrelevant in the context of progress and development. 'Result' means "the outcome," but the passage requires a term that indicates "a way forward."

24. A) '**Of**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'of' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का हिस्सा या उससे संबंधित होना। इस sentence में "the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world" दिया गया है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि यह अच्छाई सभी के लिए है। इसलिए 'of' यहाँ सही है। वहीं 'from' का अर्थ है "से", जो इस context में सही नहीं है; 'for' का अर्थ है "के लिए", जो अच्छाई के स्रोत को दर्शाने के लिए फिट नहीं होता; और 'at' का अर्थ है "पर", जो स्थान बताने के लिए use होता है, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है।

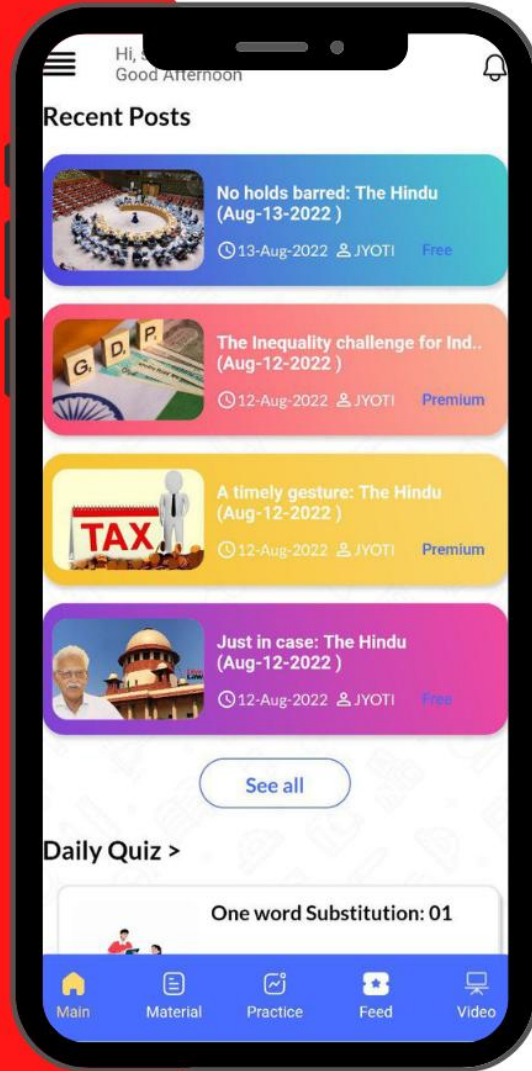
**'Of'** will be used because it indicates possession or relationship. In this sentence, "the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world" specifies that the good belongs to or is related to these entities, making 'of' the most appropriate choice. Whereas 'from' means "source or origin," which does not fit the context; 'for' means "intended for," which does not convey the goodness being attributed here; and 'at' refers to a place or position, which is irrelevant in this context.

25. 'C) **Will have**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ भविष्य में भारत की युवा आबादी की बात हो रही है। 'Will have' future tense को दर्शाता है, जो यहाँ सही बैठता है। 'Might had' गलत है क्योंकि यह गलत वाक्य संरचना है; इसमें 'might' और 'had' का use एक साथ नहीं होता। 'Can has' भी गलत है क्योंकि 'can' के साथ

हमेशा verb की base form का use होता है। 'Were having' गलत है क्योंकि यह भूतकाल में चल रही स्थिति (past continuous) को दर्शाता है, जबकि यहाँ future की बात हो रही है।

'Will have' will be used because it denotes the future tense, which is appropriate here as the sentence talks about India's youth population in the coming decade. The other options are incorrect: 'Might had' is incorrect because it is an improper and invalid verb structure; 'might' and 'had' do not go together. 'Can has' is also incorrect as 'can' is always followed by the base form of the verb, and 'has' violates this rule. 'Were having' is incorrect because it implies a past continuous tense, which does not fit the future-oriented context of the sentence.





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