

## Changed circumstances: On the U.S., India and extremism concerns

The U.S. now seems more **receptive** to India's concerns about Sikh extremism

In the first **acknowledged** discussion on the Pannun episode and anti-India activities by pro-Khalistani groups in the U.S. since the Donald Trump administration took office, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh raised the issue in a meeting with U.S. Director of National Intelligence Tulsi Gabbard. He **urged** the U.S. to **designate** Sikhs For Justice (SFJ), led by Gurpatwant Singh Pannun, as a foreign terrorist organisation, **citing** its anti-India activities on American soil and its **alleged backing** by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). Ms. Gabbard was in India to also attend the annual Intelligence and Security Chiefs Conference, **chaired** by National Security Adviser Ajit Doval. The **conference**, now in its fourth edition, **took place** a day before the annual Raisina Dialogue, the **flagship** conference of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), co-organised with the Observer Research Foundation.

Founded in 2007 by Pannun, a U.S.-based attorney, the SFJ **advocates** "self-determination" for Sikhs in their "historic homeland" of Punjab, **seeking to establish a sovereign** state of Khalistan. The Indian government banned the organisation in 2019 under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act for anti-India activities. The Khalistani insurgency remains a dark chapter in India's history, having **led to the assassination** of a Prime Minister. Its **resurgence** in several western countries **has** been a growing concern for India. Pro-Khalistani **protests**, often turning aggressive, **have** become a pattern. Most recently, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar was **heckled**, with pro-Khalistan slogans being raised, during his visit to London earlier this month, prompting the MEA to **lodge** a strong protest with the U.K. Diplomatic efforts to **address** the issue, particularly with Canada and the U.K., have often been met with a **lacklustre** response, frustrating India. However, recent **allegations** that Indian agencies attempted targeted killings of Khalistani **sympathisers** have **strained bilateral** ties with Canada and the U.S. Relations with the then Trudeau administration in Canada were **tense**, while under the Biden administration, India faced significant diplomatic pressure after a U.S. investigation charged an Indian citizen — allegedly linked to the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) — with **orchestrating a plot** to kill Pannun. The issue became so serious that Mr. Doval **refrained from accompanying** Prime Minister Narendra Modi on an official visit. The Trump **administration**, so far, **appears** less **inclined to escalate** the matter and may be more receptive to India's concerns. While India continues to **push for** action against anti-India and separatist groups, it must however ensure that its efforts do not impact the **by and large cohesive** Indian **diaspora** abroad, nor affect India's diplomatic relationships with partners.

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Vocabulary

1. **Extremism** (noun) – Radicalism, Fanaticism, Militancy, Zealotry, Fundamentalism चरमपंथ
2. **Receptive** (adjective) – Open, Responsive, Accepting, Amenable, Welcoming ग्रहणशील
3. **Acknowledge** (verb) – Admit, Recognize, Accept, Concede, Confirm स्वीकार करना
4. **Urge** (verb) – Encourage, Push, Advocate, Press, Persuade आग्रह करना
5. **Designate** (verb) – Name, Label, Identify, Classify, Appoint नामित करना
6. **Cite** (verb) – Mention, Refer, Quote, Specify, Highlight हवाला देना
7. **Alleged** (adjective) – Supposed, Claimed, Reported, Purported, Accused कथित
8. **Backing** (noun) – Support, Endorsement, Funding, Assistance, Sponsorship समर्थन
9. **Chair** (verb) – Lead, Head, Preside, Direct, Manage अध्यक्षता करना
10. **Take place** (phrase) – Occur, Happen, Transpire, Materialize, Unfold घटित होना
11. **Flagship** (adjective) – Leading, Primary, Main, Premier, Principal प्रमुख
12. **Advocate** (verb) – Support, Promote, Champion, Endorse, Recommend समर्थन करना
13. **Seek** (verb) – Pursue, Aim, Strive, Search, Request तलाश करना
14. **Establish** (verb) – Create, Found, Set up, Build, Institute स्थापित करना
15. **Sovereign** (adjective) – Independent, Autonomous, Self-governing, Supreme, Free संप्रभु
16. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, Cause, Bring about, Trigger, Produce वजह बनना
17. **Assassination** (noun) – Murder, Killing, Execution, Elimination, Slaying हत्या
18. **Resurgence** (noun) – Revival, Rebirth, Renewal, Recovery, Comeback पुनरुत्थान
19. **Heckle** (verb) – Interrupt, Taunt, Jeer, Harass, Provoke सवालों से घेरना
20. **Lodge** (verb) – File, Submit, Register, Present, Raise दर्ज करना
21. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, Handle, Confront, Resolve, Deal with निपटाना
22. **Lacklustre** (adjective) – Dull, Uninspired, Mediocre, Unimpressive, Flat निराशाजनक
23. **Allegation** (noun) – Accusation, Claim, Charge, Assertion, Indictment आरोप

24. **Sympathizer** (noun) – Supporter, Ally, Backer, Advocate, Follower समर्थक
25. **Strained** (adjective) – Tense, Difficult, Stressed, Troubled, Uncomfortable तनावपूर्ण
26. **Bilateral** (adjective) – Two-sided, Mutual, Reciprocal, Joint, Collaborative द्विपक्षीय
27. **Tense** (adjective) – Strained, Stressed, Nervous, Anxious, Uncomfortable तनावग्रस्त
28. **Orchestrate** (verb) – Organize, Coordinate, Arrange, Plan, Manage योजना बनाना
29. **Plot** (noun) – Scheme, Conspiracy, Plan, Strategy, Intrigue साजिश
30. **Refrain** (from) (verb) – Abstain, Avoid, Hold back, Resist, Desist बचना
31. **Accompany** (verb) – Escort, Attend, Follow, Join, Go with साथ जाना
32. **Incline** (verb) – Tend, Lean, Favor, Prefer, Gravitate झुकाव होना
33. **Escalate** (verb) – Intensify, Increase, Heighten, Amplify, Worsen बढ़ाना
34. **Push** (for) (verb) – Advocate, Promote, Urge, Press, Campaign प्रोत्साहित करना
35. **By and large** (phrase) – Generally, Mostly, Overall, Mainly, Predominantly आम तौर पर
36. **Cohesive** (adjective) – United, Integrated, Unified, Solid, Connected सुसंगत
37. **Diaspora** (noun) – Expatriates, Emigrants, Migrants, Community, Settlers प्रवासी

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **U.S. Receptiveness to India's Concerns:** The U.S. appears more open to addressing India's concerns regarding Sikh extremism, particularly under the Trump administration.
2. **Pannun Episode Discussion:** Defence Minister Rajnath Singh raised the issue of Sikh extremism, specifically the activities of Sikhs For Justice (SFJ) and its leader Gurpatwant Singh Pannun, during a meeting with U.S. Director of National Intelligence Tulsi Gabbard.
3. **Request for SFJ Designation:** India urged the U.S. to designate SFJ as a foreign terrorist organization due to its anti-India activities on U.S. soil and alleged backing by Pakistan's ISI.
4. **Intelligence and Security Chiefs Conference:** The meeting occurred during the annual Intelligence and Security Chiefs Conference in India, chaired by National Security Adviser Ajit Doval.
5. **SFJ's Objectives:** SFJ, founded in 2007 by Pannun, advocates for Sikh self-determination in Punjab and the creation of a sovereign Khalistan.
6. **Indian Ban on SFJ:** The Indian government banned SFJ in 2019 under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act for its anti-India activities.
7. **Khalistani Insurgency History:** The Khalistani insurgency is a dark chapter in India's history, including the assassination of a Prime Minister.
8. **Resurgence of Khalistani Activities:** Pro-Khalistani activities have resurged in Western countries, causing concern for India.
9. **Aggressive Protests:** Pro-Khalistani protests, often aggressive, have targeted Indian officials, including External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar during his visit to London.
10. **Diplomatic Frustrations:** India's diplomatic efforts to address Khalistani extremism, particularly with Canada and the U.K., have often been met with inadequate responses.
11. **Strained Bilateral Ties:** Allegations of Indian agencies targeting Khalistani sympathizers have strained relations with Canada and the U.S.
12. **Tensions with Canada:** Relations with Canada under the Trudeau administration were tense due to these allegations.
13. **U.S. Diplomatic Pressure:** Under the Biden administration, India faced significant diplomatic pressure after a U.S. investigation linked an Indian citizen to a plot to kill Pannun.
14. **Impact on Diplomatic Relations:** The issue became so serious that National Security Adviser Ajit Doval did not accompany Prime Minister Narendra Modi on an official visit.
15. **Balancing Act:** India must ensure its efforts against anti-India groups do not harm the cohesive Indian diaspora or strain diplomatic relationships with partner countries.

**Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based****[Editorial page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Light-hearted
  - B. Objective and concerned
  - C. Sarcastic
  - D. Aggressive
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. India's changing economic ties with the U.S.
  - B. India's concern over pro-Khalistani activities in the U.S. and resulting diplomatic implications
  - C. Advancements in U.S.-India defense technology
  - D. Cultural exchanges between India and Western countries
3. **What is the primary reason India wants Sikhs For Justice (SFJ) to be designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the U.S.?**
  - A. Because SFJ is a political organization advocating for Sikh rights.
  - B. Because SFJ is involved in humanitarian activities for Sikhs worldwide.
  - C. Because SFJ is promoting religious harmony between India and the U.S.
  - D. Because SFJ is engaging in anti-India activities and allegedly backed by Pakistan's ISI.
4. **Why have India's diplomatic relations with Canada and the U.S. been strained recently?**
  - A. Because Canada and the U.S. refused to support India in trade agreements.
  - B. Because India was accused of attempting targeted killings of Khalistani sympathizers.
  - C. Because Canada and the U.S. imposed economic sanctions on India.
  - D. Because of cultural misunderstandings between India and the West.
5. **Who raised concerns about pro-Khalistani activities in the U.S. with American officials?**
  - A. Prime Minister Narendra Modi
  - B. External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar
  - C. Defence Minister Rajnath Singh
  - D. National Security Adviser Ajit Doval
6. **Select the sentence that has a grammatical error**
  - A. A famous poet wrote that poem.
  - B. I went to watch a play with one of my friends.
  - C. He resides near an university.
  - D. A dog likes sunlight
7. **Identify the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in brackets.**

The magician's performance was (captivating) and held the audience spellbound

  - A. Gripping
  - B. Boring
  - C. Enchanting
  - D. Fascinating

8. **Select the appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the following sentence to make it grammatically correct.**

The grapes taste sweetest

- A. sweeter
- B. most sweeter
- C. more sweeter
- D. sweet

9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The intersection of nature conservation and social justice is evident in efforts to ensure that marginalised communities and other backward classes should have equal access to natural reserves.

- A. manifest in actions to redesign
- B. apparent in endeavours to guarantee
- C. unclear in initiatives to safeguard
- D. obvious in attempts to recollect

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Tom will \_\_\_\_\_ the document to the office tomorrow.

- A. meal
- B. mail
- C. male
- D. mall

11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The manager complained that Sheetal's email was not up to the standard for the company

- A. up and doing
- B. an uphill task
- C. up to the mark
- D. under the nose

12. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**

Mukta requested Nikita to share the picture taken during the wedding.

- A. will requests Nikita to share
- B. requested Nikita for share
- C. requesting Nikita to share
- D. no improvement required

13. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement'.**

The name, Khajuraho, has probably been derived from the word 'Khajoor', meaning date palm.

- A. derives into

- B. no improvement  
C. be derived into  
D. derive at
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
As 'brutal' is synonymous to 'harsh', 'naive' is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. simple  
B. worldly  
C. wise  
D. hospitable
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**  
A. Believe  
B. Recieve  
C. Thief  
D. Relief
16. **Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank.**  
The play was shortened by the \_\_\_\_\_ of two scenes.  
A. insirtion  
B. ommision  
C. addition  
D. omission
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**  
That question is / much difficult / but this one is / very easy.  
A. but thisone is  
B. that question is  
C. much difficult  
D. very easy.
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
I will not be able to \_\_\_\_\_ my assignment in time  
A. completes  
B. completing  
C. complete  
D. completed
19. **Select the word that has the same meaning (SYNONYM) as the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
The vital role played by women at home and in the struggle for freedom, advanced the case for female emancipation soon after the war was over.  
A. bondage  
B. objectivity  
C. utility  
D. freedom

**20. Select the most appropriate synonym of the highlighted word.**

His eloquent speech moved the audience to tears

- A. Angry
- B. Expressive
- C. Vernacular
- D. Inarticulate

**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.**

Saltwater crocodiles are also known as estuarine crocodiles, as they (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to live in mangrovelined rivers. They're the (2)\_\_\_\_\_ living reptile, reaching up to seven metres in length: far larger than Indonesia's famous Komodo dragon, which tops out at three metres. (3)\_\_\_\_\_, crocodiles lived throughout the Indonesian archipelago. We have (4)\_\_\_\_\_ of attacks on humans in Bali from the early 20th century and across much of Java until the 1950s. Even Indonesia's capital, Jakarta, had crocodile's (5)\_\_\_\_\_ in many rivers running through the city.

**21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. prefer
- B. refer
- C. defer
- D. differ

**22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. broadest
- B. poorest
- C. largest
- D. fattest

**23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3**

- A. Abysmally
- B. Historically
- C. Fanatically
- D. Acrobatically

**24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. recipes
- B. records
- C. regiments
- D. residues

**25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. resistance
- B. residence
- C. relevance
- D. remembrance

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. B) Objective and concerned

The passage presents factual information regarding India's concerns over pro-Khalistani activities in the U.S. and the diplomatic steps being taken. It maintains an objective stance, focusing on detailing events and implications, and conveys a sense of concern about the security and diplomatic ramifications.

A: The passage deals with serious international security and diplomatic issues, not casual or comedic in tone.

C: There is no mocking or ironic style evident; the passage is straightforward and serious.

D: Although it highlights strong concerns, the passage does not exhibit an overtly hostile or confrontational tone.

### 2. B) India's concern over pro-Khalistani activities in the U.S. and resulting diplomatic implications

The passage focuses on India raising concerns about the activities of pro-Khalistani groups (specifically Sikhs For Justice) in the U.S., urging for action, and discussing how this affects diplomatic relationships.

A: Economic or trade relations are not the core issue discussed here.

C: The passage does mention defense and intelligence meetings, but technology advancements are not the central theme.

D: The passage centers on security/diplomatic concerns, not cultural collaboration or exchange.

### 3. D) Because SFJ is engaging in anti-India activities and allegedly backed by Pakistan's ISI.

The passage explicitly states that SFJ, led by Gurpatwant Singh Pannun, has been involved in anti-India activities on American soil and is suspected of receiving backing from Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). This is why India wants the U.S. to classify it as a terrorist organization.

A: SFJ is not merely a political advocacy group but is considered a separatist movement.

B: SFJ's activities are not humanitarian; they are political and separatist in nature.

C: SFJ does not promote religious harmony; rather, it seeks the creation of Khalistan, which is a separatist cause.

### 4. B) Because India was accused of attempting targeted killings of Khalistani sympathizers.

The passage states that a U.S. investigation charged an Indian citizen (allegedly linked to RAW) with plotting to assassinate Pannun, a pro-Khalistani leader. This led to diplomatic tensions between India, Canada, and the U.S.

A: The passage does not mention trade disagreements as a reason for strained relations.

C: There is no mention of economic sanctions imposed on India by these countries.

D: The issue is political and security-related, not cultural

### 5. C) Defence Minister Rajnath Singh

The passage clearly states that Rajnath Singh raised concerns about pro-Khalistani activities in his meeting with U.S. Director of National Intelligence Tulsi Gabbard, urging the U.S. to designate SFJ as a terrorist organization.

A: While Narendra Modi is India's Prime Minister, the passage does not mention him raising this concern directly.

B: S. Jaishankar was heckled by pro-Khalistani protesters in London, but he did not specifically raise the issue with U.S. officials.

D: Ajit Doval attended the Intelligence and Security Chiefs Conference but was not the primary official who raised concerns in the U.S.

6. C) 'An' का use उन शब्दों के पहले होता है जो vowel (a, e, i, o, u) sound से शुरू होते हैं। 'University' का उच्चारण 'यूनिवर्सिटी' (yoo-niversity) होता है, जो consonant sound 'y' से शुरू होता है। अतः यहाँ 'an' की जगह 'a' का use होगा। सही वाक्य होगा— "He resides near a university."

'An' is used before words that begin with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u). The word 'university' begins with the consonant sound 'y' (as in 'yoo-niversity'), not a vowel sound. Therefore, 'a' should be used instead of 'an'. The correct sentence is— "He resides near a university."

7. B) **Captivating** (adjective) – Attracting and holding interest or attention; charming, fascinating, enchanting. आकर्षक, जो ध्यान खींचे।

**Antonym: Boring** (adjective) – Lacking interest or excitement; dull, tedious. नीरस, उबाऊ।

- **Gripping**: (adjective): Very exciting or interesting; fascinating, thrilling. रोचक, मनमोहक।
- **Enchanting**: (adjective): Delightfully charming or attractive; mesmerizing, captivating. मनमोहक, आकर्षक।
- **Fascinating**: (adjective): Extremely interesting; captivating, engrossing. अत्यंत रोचक।

8. D) 'sweetest' के बदले 'sweet' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ कोई तुलनात्मक या सर्वोत्कृष्टता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वाक्य में 'grapes taste sweet' से यह व्यक्त होता है कि अंगूर मीठे होते हैं, जो कि एक सामान्य adjective है। 'sweetest' superlative degree दर्शाता है जो कि इस संदर्भ में अनुपयुक्त है।

'sweet' will be used instead of 'sweetest' because there is no need for comparative or superlative degree here. The sentence 'grapes taste sweet' conveys that grapes are sweet, which is a general adjective. 'Sweetest' indicates superlative degree, which is inappropriate in this context.

9. B) 'Evident in efforts to ensure' के स्थान पर '**apparent in endeavours to guarantee**' का use उचित होगा क्योंकि 'evident' और 'apparent' synonyms हैं। 'Endeavours' का अर्थ 'efforts' होता है और 'guarantee' का अर्थ 'ensure' से मेल खाता है। वाक्य में प्रयुक्त विचार यह बताने के लिए है कि पर्यावरण संरक्षण और सामाजिक न्याय के बीच का संबंध किस प्रकार स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देता है।

**Apparent in endeavours to guarantee** should replace 'evident in efforts to ensure' as 'evident' and 'apparent' are synonyms. 'Endeavours' means 'efforts,' and 'guarantee' aligns with 'ensure.' The sentence seeks to highlight how the intersection of nature conservation and social justice is clearly visible, making option B the most appropriate.

10. B) **Mail** का use सही होगा क्योंकि "mail" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को विशेष रूप से डाक या किसी अन्य माध्यम से भेजना। sentence में "Tom will \_\_\_\_\_ the document to the office tomorrow" का संदर्भ यह है कि वह दस्तावेज़ को कार्यालय भेजेगा, इसलिए 'mail' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Meal' का

अर्थ है भोजन, जो इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Male' का अर्थ है पुरुष, जो यहाँ प्रसंग से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Mall' का अर्थ है एक शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, जो इस संदर्भ में अर्थहीन है।

'Mail' will be used because it means to send something, especially through post or any other medium. In the sentence, "Tom will \_\_\_\_\_ the document to the office tomorrow," it implies sending the document, making 'mail' the correct choice. Whereas: 'Meal' means food, which doesn't fit the context. 'Male' means a man, which is irrelevant here. 'Mall' refers to a shopping complex, which doesn't make sense in this context.

11. 'C) 'up to the standard' के बदले 'up to the mark' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में यह दर्शाया गया है कि ईमेल कंपनी की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप नहीं थी। 'up to the mark' का अर्थ होता है किसी अपेक्षित स्तर तक पहुँचना, जबकि अन्य विकल्प वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। उदाहरण—The presentation was not up to the mark as per the expectations of the client.

'up to the mark' will be used instead of 'up to the standard' because the sentence indicates that the email was not meeting the company's expectations. 'Up to the mark' means reaching a certain standard, which fits the context, while the other options are not appropriate for this sentence. For example—The presentation was not up to the mark as per the expectations of the client.

12. D) **No improvement required**

13. B) **No improvement**

14. A) 'Simple' का use होगा क्योंकि 'naive' का अर्थ है भोला या सीधा-सादा, जो 'simple' का synonym है। जबकि 'worldly' का अर्थ है दुनियादार, 'wise' का अर्थ है बुद्धिमान, और 'hospitable' का अर्थ है आतिथ्यपूर्ण, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Simple' will be used because 'naive' means innocent or straightforward, which is synonymous with 'simple'. The question discusses the synonym relationship between the given words. Whereas, 'worldly' means sophisticated or experienced, 'wise' means intelligent, and 'hospitable' means welcoming or generous, none of which fit in this context.

15. B) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Recieve'. The correct spelling is 'Receive', which means "to be given, presented with, or paid (something)" प्राप्त करना.

16. D) **Omission** का use होगा क्योंकि 'Omission' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को छोड़ना या निकाल देना। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि नाटक के दो दृश्यों को हटाने से उसे छोटा किया गया, इसलिए 'Omission' यहाँ सही है। 'Insirtion' एक गलत spelling है, सही शब्द 'Insertion' होगा, जिसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को जोड़ना। 'Ommision' भी एक गलत spelling है, सही spelling 'Omission' है। 'Addition' का अर्थ है कुछ जोड़ना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ कुछ हटाने की बात हो रही है।

'Omission' will be used because it means the act of leaving out or removing something. The sentence states that the play was shortened by removing two scenes, making 'Omission' fitting here. Whereas: 'Insirtion' is incorrectly spelled, the correct word is 'Insertion,' which means adding something. 'Ommision' is also incorrectly spelled; the correct spelling is 'Omission.'

'Addition' means adding something, which is not relevant in this context as the focus is on removing scenes.

17. C) 'much difficult' के बदले **'very difficult'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'much' का use Comparative Degree के साथ होता है जबकि 'difficult' Positive Degree में है। 'Very' Positive Degree में adjective के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है। उदाहरण— This task is very easy.

**'very difficult'** will be used instead of 'much difficult' because 'much' is used with Comparative Degree, whereas 'difficult' is in the Positive Degree. 'Very' is used with adjectives in the Positive Degree. For example— This task is very easy.

18. C) **'complete'** का use होगा क्योंकि "complete" verb की base form है और future tense के वाक्य में 'will' के साथ हमेशा base form का ही use होता है। sentence में यह mention है कि वक्ता अपना असाइनमेंट समय पर पूरा नहीं कर पाएगा। जबकि 'completes' का use present tense में तीसरे व्यक्ति (he, she, it) के साथ होता है। 'completing' present participle है और इसका use continuous tense में होता है, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है। 'completed' past tense या past participle है, जो future tense में सही नहीं है।

**complete** will be used because it is the base form of the verb, and in future tense sentences, 'will' is followed by the base form. The sentence indicates that the speaker will not be able to finish their assignment on time. Whereas, 'completes' is used in present tense for the third person singular (he, she, it). 'Completing' is the present participle used in continuous tenses, which does not fit here. 'Completed' is the past tense or past participle and is not suitable for this future tense sentence.

19. D) **Emancipation** (noun): The process of being set free from legal, social, or political restrictions; liberation; मुक्ति, स्वतंत्रता.

**Synonym: Freedom** (noun): The state of being free from oppression or restrictions; स्वतंत्रता.

- **Bondage** (noun): The state of being a slave or in servitude; गुलामी
- **Objectivity** (noun): The quality of being impartial or unbiased; निष्पक्षता
- **Utility** (noun): The state of being useful; उपयोगिता

20. B) **Eloquent** (adjective) – Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing; articulate, expressive, impactful. प्रभावशाली और सार्वजनिक प्रसंग में वाणी का प्रयोग करने में दक्ष;

**Synonyms: Expressive** (adjective) – Effectively conveying thought or feeling; full of expression.

**भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने वाला**

- **Angry** (adjective) – Feeling or showing strong annoyance or hostility. क्रोधित
- **Vernacular** (noun/adjective) – The language or dialect spoken by ordinary people in a particular region. स्थानीय भाषा
- **Inarticulate** (adjective) – Unable to express one's thoughts clearly or effectively. अस्पष्ट

21. A) **Prefer** का use होगा क्योंकि "prefer" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को अन्य विकल्पों की तुलना में प्राथमिकता देना। sentence में mention है कि saltwater crocodiles को mangrove-lined rivers में रहना पसंद है, इसलिए 'prefer' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'refer' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की ओर संकेत

करना, 'defer' का अर्थ है स्थगित करना, और 'differ' का अर्थ है अलग होना, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Prefer' will be used because it means to choose something as more desirable than other options. The sentence mentions that saltwater crocodiles like to live in mangrove-lined rivers, making 'prefer' the correct choice here. On the other hand, 'refer' means to indicate something, 'defer' means to postpone, and 'differ' means to be different, which are not suitable in this context.

22. C) '**Largest**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह बताता है कि saltwater crocodiles सबसे बड़े जीवित सरीसृप हैं। passage में कहा गया है कि वे सात मीटर की लंबाई तक पहुंच सकते हैं, जो Komodo dragon (तीन मीटर तक) से बहुत बड़ा है। जबकि 'broadest' (सबसे चौड़ा), 'poorest' (सबसे गरीब), और 'fattest' (सबसे मोटा) इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये शब्द सरीसृप के आकार या तुलना का सही वर्णन नहीं करते।

'Largest' will be used because it indicates that saltwater crocodiles are the biggest living reptiles. The passage states that they can reach up to seven meters in length, far larger than the Komodo dragon, which tops out at three meters. On the other hand, 'broadest' refers to width, 'poorest' means lacking in quality or resources, and 'fattest' refers to excessive weight, none of which are suitable in this context.

23. B) '**Historically**' का अर्थ है "इतिहास से संबंधित" या "इतिहास में किसी समय पर।" यह यहाँ उपयुक्त है क्योंकि sentence यह बता रहा है कि कभी समय पर इंडोनेशिया के पूरे द्वीप समूह में मगरमच्छ पाए जाते थे। यह sentence एक ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ देता है, इसलिए 'Historically' सही विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Abysmally' का अर्थ है "बहुत बुरी तरह से," जो यहाँ context में फिट नहीं होता। 'Fanatically' का अर्थ है "उत्साहपूर्वक या जुनून से," जो sentence के historical nature से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Acrobatically' का अर्थ है "कुशलता या निपुणता से," जो context में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

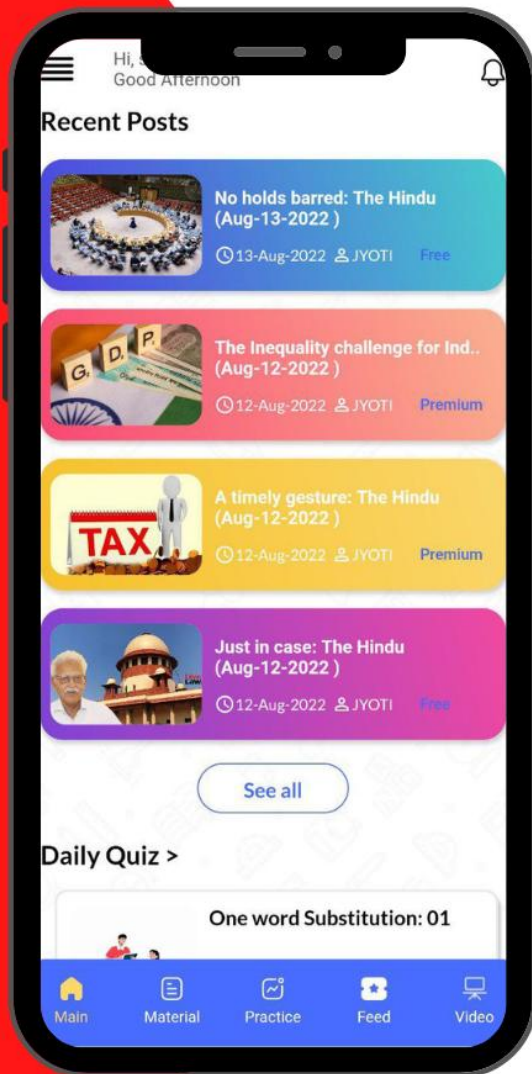
'Historically' will be used because it means "related to history" or "at some point in the past." The sentence discusses how crocodiles were once found throughout the Indonesian archipelago, making it a historical reference. Thus, '**Historically**' fits well. Whereas: 'Abysmally' means "terribly," which does not suit the context. 'Fanatically' means "with enthusiasm or obsession," which does not align with the sentence's historical tone. 'Acrobatically' means "with skill or dexterity," which is irrelevant in this context.

24. B) '**Records**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'records' का अर्थ है दस्तावेज़ या प्रमाण, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है। sentence में mention है कि हमारे पास मानवों पर हमलों के प्रमाण या दस्तावेज़ हैं, जो सही है। जबकि 'recipes' का अर्थ है व्यंजन विधि, 'regiments' का अर्थ है सैन्य रेजिमेंट, और 'residues' का अर्थ है अवशेष, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Records' will be used because it means documents or evidence, which fits the context. The sentence mentions that we have evidence or documentation of attacks on humans, making it the correct option. Whereas, 'recipes' means instructions for cooking, 'regiments' refers to military units, and 'residues' means remains, none of which fit in this context.

25. B) '**Residence**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है वह स्थान जहाँ कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु निवास करता है। sentence में mention है कि जकार्ता की कई नदियों में मगरमच्छ पाए गए, जो उनके निवास स्थान को इंगित करता है। '**Resistance**' का अर्थ है विरोध या किसी चीज़ को सहन करने की क्षमता, जो संदर्भ से संबंधित नहीं है। '**Relevance**' का अर्थ है समीचीनता या प्रासंगिकता, जो निवास स्थान के विचार से मेल नहीं खाता। '**Remembrance**' का अर्थ है स्मरण, जो स्थान या आवास के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'**Residence**' will be used because it refers to the place where someone or something lives or is located. The sentence mentions that crocodiles were found in many rivers running through Jakarta, which indicates the rivers were their residence. '**Resistance**' means opposition or the ability to withstand, which is irrelevant to the context. '**Relevance**' means the state of being closely connected or appropriate, which doesn't match the idea of a location where crocodiles lived. '**Remembrance**' means the act of remembering, which also doesn't align with the context of a location or habitat.



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