

## Navigating differences: On India-New Zealand ties

India and New Zealand **stand to benefit** from greater collaboration

At the 10th edition of the Raisina Dialogue, visiting New Zealand Prime Minister Christopher **Luxon** — the conference's chief guest — **outlined** three major **geopolitical** shifts shaping the world: the replacement of rules with power, the rise of security over economic **considerations**, and a move from trade efficiency to **protectionism** and **resilient** supply chains among trusted partners. In this context, Mr. Luxon suggested that **India and New Zealand**, despite their size **disparity**, **could** be ideal partners. Both democracies share an interest in ensuring freedom of **navigation** in the Indo-Pacific. While New Zealand is not part of the **Quad** (Australia, India, Japan, the United States) and does not **seek** membership, Mr. Luxon noted the ongoing dialogue among New Zealand, Australia, Japan and South Korea on regional issues. **Following** talks with Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the two countries signed a defence **Memorandum of Understanding** (MoU) to enhance military cooperation, staff college **exchanges**, and naval port calls. They also agreed to restart talks on a **free trade agreement**, aiming to **expand** their **modest** bilateral trade, currently under \$2 billion. However, challenges remain, particularly around market access for dairy and agricultural products, which contributed to India's decision to exit the **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership** (RCEP), of which New Zealand is a member. **In contrast**, New Zealand's **trade** with China **stands at** approximately \$24 billion, despite broader strategic concerns. **Connectivity** between the two nations **received** a boost, with Air India and Air New Zealand signing a **codeshare agreement** that may also **lead to** the first direct flights between the countries by the end of 2028.

Despite the positive tone, Mr. Modi **voiced** concern over “anti-India activities by certain illegal elements” in New Zealand, referencing protests and a Khalistan **referendum** held by the ‘Sikhs for Justice’ group in Auckland last November. Although previously discussed between the Foreign Ministers, New Zealand police had **ruled** the protests to be lawful. In response, Mr. Luxon **reaffirmed** New Zealand's **commitment** to free expression and noted the importance of not importing foreign political conflicts into its **diverse immigrant** communities. While such concerns are **legitimate**, raising them publicly risks deepening **divisions** within the 3,00,000-strong Indian **diaspora** and **overshadowing** growing strategic and economic ties. These sensitive issues may be better handled through **diplomatic** engagement in private. Ultimately, India and New Zealand stand to benefit from greater collaboration — particularly in trade, defence, and regional stability — as two democracies that “**book-end**” the Indo-Pacific.

**[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Navigate** (verb) – Steer, Direct, Guide, Maneuver, Pilot मार्गदर्शन करना
2. **Differences** (noun) – Disparities, Contrasts, Distinctions, Variations, Gaps मतभेद
3. **Stand to benefit** (phrase) – Gain, Profit, Reap rewards, Be advantaged, Have an edge लाभ उठाना
4. **Outline** (verb) – Summarize, Sketch, Describe, Detail, Draft रूपरेखा तैयार करना
5. **Geopolitical** (adjective) – Relating to politics influenced by geography, Strategic, Global, International, Territorial भू-राजनीतिक
6. **Shift** (noun) – Change, Transition, Transformation, Move, Adjustment बदलाव
7. **Consideration** (noun) – Factor, Aspect, Element, Thought, Concern विचार
8. **Protectionism** (noun) – Economic policy restricting imports to protect domestic industries, Trade barriers, Tariffs, Import restrictions संरक्षणवाद
9. **Resilient** (adjective) – Strong, Tough, Durable, Flexible, Robust मज़बूत
10. **Disparity** (noun) – Inequality, Gap, Difference, Imbalance, Contrast असमानता
11. **Navigation** (noun) – Movement, Travel, Sailing, Piloting, Steering नौसंचालन
12. **Quad** (noun) – Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (group of four nations: India, US, Japan, Australia) क्वाड
13. **Seek** (verb) – Pursue, Search, Aim, Strive, Request तलाश करना
14. **Following** (preposition) – After, Subsequent to, In the wake of, Post, Behind के बाद
15. **Memorandum of Understanding** (MoU) (noun) – Agreement, Pact, Deal, Understanding, Contract समझौता ज्ञापन
16. **Exchanges** (noun) – Interactions, Swaps, Trades, Transfers, Communications आदान-प्रदान
17. **Free trade agreement** (noun) – a pact between two or more nations to reduce barriers to imports and exports among them. मुक्त व्यापार समझौता
18. **Expand** (verb) – Increase, Grow, Extend, Broaden, Develop विस्तार करना
19. **Modest** (adjective) – Moderate, Humble, Limited, Small, Unassuming मामूली
20. **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership** (RCEP) (noun) – A trade agreement among Asia-Pacific nations क्षेत्रीय व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी
21. **In contrast** (phrase) – On the other hand, Conversely, Differently, Oppositely, Alternatively इसके विपरीत

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|---|--|
| 22. <b>Stand</b> (at) (verb) – Be at, Amount to, Total, Reach, Equal पर होना                                      | 30. <b>Diverse</b> (adjective) – Varied, Mixed, Multifaceted, Heterogeneous, Assorted विविध  |
| 23. <b>Codeshare agreement</b> (noun) – A partnership between airlines to share flights and routes कोडशेयर समझौता | 31. <b>Immigrant</b> (adjective) – Migrant, Settler, Expatriate, Foreigner, Newcomer प्रवासी |
| 24. <b>Lead</b> (to) (verb) – Result in, Cause, Bring about, Trigger, Produce वजह बनना                            | 32. <b>Legitimate</b> (adjective) – Valid, Justified, Reasonable, Lawful, Genuine वैध        |
| 25. <b>Voice</b> (verb) – Express, Articulate, State, Declare, Utter व्यक्त करना                                  | 33. <b>Division</b> (noun) – Split, Disagreement, Conflict, Rift, Separation विभाजन          |
| 26. <b>Referendum</b> (noun) – Public vote, Poll, Ballot, Plebiscite, Election जनमत संग्रह                        | 34. <b>Diaspora</b> (noun) – Expatriates, Emigrants, Migrants, Community, Settlers प्रवासी   |
| 27. <b>Rule</b> (verb) – Decide, Declare, Judge, Determine, Adjudicate निर्णय करना                                | 35. <b>Overshadow</b> (verb) – Dominate, Eclipse, Outshine, Surpass, Dwarf छा जाना           |
| 28. <b>Reaffirm</b> (verb) – Confirm, Restate, Reiterate, Assert, Validate पुष्टि करना                            | 36. <b>Diplomatic</b> (adjective) – Tactful, Polite, Strategic, Sensitive, Prudent कूटनीतिक  |
| 29. <b>Commitment</b> (noun) – Dedication, Pledge, Promise, Obligation, Assurance प्रतिबद्धता                     | 37. <b>Book-end</b> (verb) – Frame, Bracket, Enclose, Surround, Anchor दोनों छोरों पर होना   |

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Geopolitical shifts:** New Zealand Prime Minister Christopher Luxon highlighted three key global trends: the rise of power over rules, security over economics, and protectionism over trade efficiency, shaping the world order.
2. **Ideal partnership:** Despite differences in size, India and New Zealand share democratic values and a common interest in ensuring freedom of navigation in the Indo-Pacific.
3. **New Zealand's regional role:** While not part of the Quad, New Zealand engages in dialogue with Australia, Japan, and South Korea on regional security and economic issues.
4. **Defence cooperation:** India and New Zealand signed a defence MoU to enhance military collaboration, including staff college exchanges and naval port calls.
5. **Trade talks revival:** Both nations agreed to restart negotiations on a free trade agreement to expand their modest bilateral trade, currently under \$2 billion.
6. **Trade challenges:** Market access for dairy and agricultural products remains a sticking point, contributing to India's exit from the RCEP, which includes New Zealand.
7. **New Zealand-China trade:** New Zealand's trade with China is significantly higher at \$24 billion, despite strategic concerns about China's influence.
8. **Improved connectivity:** Air India and Air New Zealand signed a codeshare agreement, with plans for direct flights between the two countries by late 2028.
9. **Concerns over anti-India activities:** PM Modi raised concerns about protests and a Khalistan referendum in New Zealand, organized by the 'Sikhs for Justice' group.
10. **New Zealand's stance:** PM Luxon reaffirmed New Zealand's commitment to free expression and avoiding the import of foreign political conflicts into its diverse immigrant communities.
11. **Diplomatic sensitivities:** Publicly addressing such issues risks deepening divisions within New Zealand's 3,00,000-strong Indian diaspora and overshadowing bilateral ties.
12. **Private diplomacy:** Sensitive issues like diaspora-related tensions may be better addressed through private diplomatic channels.
13. **Shared Indo-Pacific interests:** Both nations, located at opposite ends of the Indo-Pacific, have a shared interest in regional stability and security.
14. **Strategic and economic collaboration:** India and New Zealand can benefit from deeper cooperation in trade, defence, and regional stability.
15. **Balancing act:** While challenges exist, both countries must navigate differences carefully to strengthen their partnership and capitalize on shared democratic values and strategic interests.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What was one of the key agreements signed between India and New Zealand following talks between Prime Ministers Narendra Modi and Christopher Luxon?** [Editorial Page]
  - A. A space research collaboration
  - B. A defence Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)
  - C. A nuclear energy treaty
  - D. A climate change pact
2. **Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, highlighted that the world is moving away from trade efficiency and toward protectionism and \_\_\_\_\_ supply chains among trusted partners.**
  - A. indefinite
  - B. revolutionary
  - C. resilient
  - D. unconditional
3. **Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?**
  - A. India and New Zealand have robust bilateral trade exceeding \$24 billion.
  - B. New Zealand is a member of the Quad and actively seeks membership.
  - C. India and New Zealand have signed a defence MoU to enhance military cooperation.
  - D. India fully resolved dairy and agricultural access issues, prompting it to join RCEP.
4. **What major concern did Prime Minister Narendra Modi raise about activities in New Zealand?**
  - A. Anti-India activities and a Khalistan referendum by the 'Sikhs for Justice' group
  - B. Declining economic ties between India and New Zealand
  - C. Lack of cultural exchanges between the two countries
  - D. Inadequate support for Indian students in New Zealand
5. **Who reaffirmed New Zealand's commitment to free expression and cautioned against importing foreign political conflicts?**
  - A. Narendra Modi
  - B. Christopher Luxon
  - C. The 'Sikhs for Justice' group
  - D. The Indian diaspora in New Zealand
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Fantastic
  - A. Graceful
  - B. Fanciful
  - C. Delicate
  - D. Practical
7. **Select the most appropriate adjective to fill in the blank.**  
After coming from a long journey he said, "It feels so \_\_\_\_\_ to be home".

- A. better  
B. best  
C. much good  
D. good
8. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
The company decided / to phase up its / outdated technology / and embrace innovation  
A. outdated technology  
B. The company decided  
C. and embrace innovation.  
D. to phase up its
9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word..**  
A. Lecture  
B. Postuer  
C. Gesture  
D. Culture
10. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Gregarious  
A. Isolated  
B. Sociable  
C. Reserved  
D. Introverted
11. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**  
The sports teacher saw across the game and punished the students who were cheating in the game  
A. underneath  
B. beside  
C. through  
D. beneath
12. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word...**  
A. Vigilante  
B. Masquerade  
C. Squadroun  
D. Caricature
13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the highlighted group of words in the given sentence.**  
We went to Bowbazaar in Kolkata to see the buildings for the lodging and accommodation of soldiers.  
A. mints  
B. paddocks  
C. barracks

- D. hostels
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error in the usage of indefinite articles.**  
We have invited / our friends / for a / dinner
- A. for a  
B. dinner  
C. our friends  
D. We have invited
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Protein  
B. Competent  
C. Soliloquy  
D. Chronology
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
Fabricate
- A. Garments  
B. Construct  
C. Floral  
D. Fascinate
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
The manager had / thrown up the / drunk people sitting / inside his office premises.
- A. inside his office premises  
B. thrown up the  
C. The manager had  
D. drunk people sitting
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Piquant
- A. Bitter  
B. Delicious  
C. Bland  
D. Delectable
19. **Select the idiom that can substitute the bracketed word segment correctly and complete the given sentence meaningfully.**  
The negotiations reached a point where both parties had to (confront the consequences of their actions) and make tough decisions
- A. break a leg  
B. cut corners  
C. face the music  
D. get cold feet
20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

You must adhere to the rules of this place.

- A. Aware
- B. Remember
- C. Comply
- D. Strict

**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.

Man, it would seem, has (1)\_\_\_\_\_ from arboreal apes. They lived a happy life in tropical forests, eating coconuts when they were hungry, and throwing them at each other when they were not. They were (2)\_\_\_\_\_ occupied in gymnastics and acquired an (3)\_\_\_\_\_ which to us is truly (4)\_\_\_\_\_. But after some millions of years of this arboreal paradise, their numbers increased to the point where the supply of coconuts was no longer (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

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

- A. descended
- B. extended
- C. ascended
- D. recommended

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

- A. professionally
- B. perpetually
- C. conspiratorially
- D. bisectionally

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

- A. variability
- B. agility
- C. civility
- D. density

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

- A. astonishing
- B. disappointing
- C. boring
- D. frightening

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

- A. adequate
- B. consecrate
- C. deficient
- D. delicate



## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) A defence Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

The passage states that India and New Zealand “signed a defence Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enhance military cooperation, staff college exchanges, and naval port calls.”

A: A space research collaboration is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

C: There is no reference in the passage to a nuclear energy treaty between India and New Zealand.

D: While climate change can be an important issue, the passage does not mention any climate change pact being signed.

### 2. C) resilient

The passage specifically notes a global shift “from trade efficiency to protectionism and resilient supply chains among trusted partners.” Therefore, “resilient” is the term Christopher Luxon used.

A: “Indefinite” does not appear in the context of supply chains in the passage.

B: “Revolutionary” is not mentioned; the passage points to reliability and trust, not revolution.

D: “Unconditional” does not accurately capture the requirement for secure and dependable supply chains implied by the passage.

### 3. C) India and New Zealand have signed a defence MoU to enhance military cooperation.

The passage clearly states that, following talks between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Prime Minister Christopher Luxon, the two countries signed a defence Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enhance military cooperation, including staff college exchanges and naval port calls.

A: India and New Zealand’s bilateral trade is under \$2 billion, not \$24 billion. (\$24 billion is New Zealand’s trade with China.)

B: New Zealand is not part of the Quad and does not seek membership; the passage explicitly clarifies this.

D: India exited RCEP partly due to challenges in dairy and agricultural market access, so it did not resolve these issues and did not join RCEP.

### 4. A) Anti-India activities and a Khalistan referendum by the ‘Sikhs for Justice’ group

The passage states that Mr. Modi voiced concern over “anti-India activities by certain illegal elements” and specifically references protests and a Khalistan referendum organized by the ‘Sikhs for Justice’ group in Auckland.

B: The passage does not mention declining economic ties as Mr. Modi's primary concern; instead, it emphasizes the strategic and economic collaboration.

C: Lack of cultural exchanges is not raised as a key issue in this context.

D: The passage does not mention student-related grievances or inadequate support in New Zealand.

#### 5. B) Christopher Luxon

According to the passage, Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, "reaffirmed New Zealand's commitment to free expression" and highlighted the importance of not bringing external political conflicts into its diverse immigrant communities.

A: Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister of India, who expressed concerns about the protests but did not reaffirm New Zealand's stance on free expression.

C: The 'Sikhs for Justice' group was behind the protests and the Khalistan referendum, not a statement on free expression.

D: The Indian diaspora is the community affected by these events; they did not officially reaffirm any national commitment to free expression.

#### 6. B) **Fantastic** (adjective) – Imaginative, unrealistic, extraordinary, or fanciful in nature. अद्भुत, कल्पनाशील

**Synonym: Fanciful** (adjective) – Over-imaginative, unrealistic, whimsical, or creative. काल्पनिक

- **Graceful** (adjective): Having or showing elegance, smoothness, or beauty. सुंदर
- **Delicate** (adjective): Fine, fragile, or requiring careful handling. कोमल, नाजुक
- **Practical** (adjective): Concerned with the actual doing or use of something, sensible. व्यावहारिक

#### 7. D) **'Good'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'good' एक adjective है जो "home" के साथ सही तरीके से फिट होता है और आराम या खुशी की भावना को व्यक्त करता है। sentence में यह mention है कि लंबी यात्रा के बाद घर वापस आने पर उसे अच्छा महसूस हो रहा है, इसलिए 'good' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'better' का use तुलना के लिए किया जाता है और यह वाक्य में आवश्यकता नहीं है। 'best' का use superlative डिग्री के लिए होता है और यह भी वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'much good' एक गलत phrase है।

**'Good'** will be used because 'good' is an adjective that fits well with "home" and expresses a sense of comfort or happiness. The sentence implies that after a long journey, he feels good being home, making 'good' the most suitable choice here. 'Better' is used for comparison, which is not required in this context. 'Best' is a superlative form, which is also not appropriate for the given sentence. 'Much good' is an incorrect phrase and does not follow proper grammar rules in this sentence.

#### 8. D) यहाँ 'phase up' का use गलत है। सही वाक्य में 'phase out' का use होगा, क्योंकि 'phase out' का अर्थ है 'पुरानी चीजों को धीरे-धीरे हटाना' (to gradually remove or stop using something).

The error lies in "to phase up its". The correct phrase should be 'phase out', as 'phase out' means to gradually remove or stop using something, which fits the context of the sentence. Example: The company decided to phase out its outdated policies

9. B) The incorrect spelling is Postuer, which should be correctly spelled as Posture. आसन
10. B) **Gregarious** (adjective): Fond of company; sociable; outgoing; friendly. समाजप्रिय, मिलनसार  
**Synonym: Sociable** – Enjoying socializing, friendly, outgoing, extroverted. मिलनसार
- **Isolated** (adjective): Detached or separated; lonely or removed from others. अलग
  - **Reserved** (adjective): Quiet, shy, or restrained in expressing oneself. आरक्षित
  - **Introverted** (adjective): Shy, inward-looking, or focused on one's own thoughts rather than external socialization. अंतर्मुखी
11. C) 'across' के बदले 'through' का use होगा क्योंकि 'see through' एक phrasal verb है, जिसका अर्थ होता है "धोखाधड़ी या चालबाज़ी को समझ जाना या पहचान लेना"। "across" का use वाक्य में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह किसी वस्तु या स्थान के एक ओर से दूसरी ओर की स्थिति या गति को दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में "through" यह इंगित करता है कि खेल के दौरान गतिविधियों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखा गया।  
 The word "across" is not appropriate in the sentence because it indicates movement or position from one side to another. The correct word is "through," which indicates observing or perceiving an event in its entirety or within a specific frame.
12. C) The incorrectly spelled word in the given options is '**Squadroun**'. The correct spelling is 'Squadron', which means "a unit of armed forces, especially an operational unit in an air force or a large group of people or things." इसका अर्थ है "सैनिक टुकड़ी, विशेष रूप से वायु सेना की एक परिचालन इकाई या लोगों या चीजों का बड़ा समूह।"
13. C) **Barracks** (noun) – Buildings for the lodging and accommodation of soldiers सैनिकों के रहने और आवास के लिए इमारतें
- **Mints** (noun) – A place where coins are manufactured. सिक्के बनाने की जगह
  - **Paddocks** (noun) – A small field or enclosure where horses are kept or exercised. घोड़ों को
  - **Barracks** (noun) – Buildings designed to house military personnel. सैनिकों के रहने और आवास के लिए भवन
14. A) भोजन जैसे "dinner," "lunch," आदि uncountable होते हैं, और इनके पहले "a" का use नहीं किया जाता जब तक कि उनके साथ कोई adjective नहीं होते जैसे: "a lavish dinner" या "a grand dinner।"
- Meals such as "dinner" are uncountable nouns and typically do not require an article unless qualified. The indefinite article "a" is used when the meal is modified by an adjective, e.g., "a formal dinner."

15. D) The incorrect spelling is "**Choronology**", which should be correctly spelled as "**Chronology**."  
घटनाओं या तिथियों को उनके घटने के क्रम में व्यवस्थित करना।
16. B) **Fabricate** (verb) – To invent, create, or build something, typically for a specific purpose; to forge or falsify. गढ़ना, बनाना, निर्मित करना।  
**Synonym: Construct** (verb) – To build or assemble something systematically; to create or form. निर्माण करना।
- **Garments** (noun): Clothes or attire worn on the body. वस्त्र।
  - **Floral** (adjective): Relating to flowers. फूलों से संबंधित।
  - **Fascinate** (verb): To attract or capture someone's attention or interest. मोहित करना।
17. B) sentence में '**thrown up**' का use गलत है। 'thrown up' का अर्थ 'उल्टी करना' होता है, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। इस वाक्य में 'remove' या 'force out' जैसे भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए 'thrown out' का use किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि मैनेजर ने शराब पिए हुए लोगों को कार्यालय से बाहर निकाल दिया था।  
The use of 'thrown up' is incorrect as it means 'to vomit,' which does not fit the context of the sentence. The manager is removing or expelling the drunk people from his office, so the correct phrase should be 'thrown out', meaning 'to remove' or 'to expel.'
18. C) **Piquant** (adjective): Having a pleasantly sharp or appetizing flavor; spicy, tangy, zesty. तीखा, मसालेदार  
**ANTONYM: Bland** (adjective): Lacking strong features or characteristics, particularly in flavor; dull, tasteless, unseasoned. फीका, बेस्वाद
- **Bitter** (adjective) – Having a sharp, pungent taste or smell; unpleasantly sharp. कड़वा
  - **Delicious** (adjective) – Highly pleasant to the taste; delightful, tasty.: स्वादिष्ट
  - **Delectable** (adjective) – Extremely delicious or appealing; tasty, scrumptious. लाजवाब, स्वादिष्ट
19. C) **face the music** (idiom) - to accept and deal with the unpleasant consequences of one's actions अपने किए गए कार्यों के परिणामों का सामना करना
20. C) **Adhere** (verb) – To stick firmly to something, or to follow a rule or practice. . पालन करना  
**Synonym: Comply** – To act in accordance with a rule, command, or request. पालन करना
- **Aware** (adjective) – Having knowledge or perception of a situation or fact. जागरूक
  - **Remember** (verb) – To bring to one's mind an awareness of someone or something from the past याद रखना
  - **Strict** (adjective) – Demanding that rules or regulations are closely followed. कड़ा
21. 'A) **Descended**' का use होगा क्योंकि "descended" का अर्थ है किसी उच्च स्थान से नीचे आना या किसी पूर्वज से उत्पन्न होना। यहाँ वाक्य में बताया गया है कि मनुष्य पेड़ों पर रहने वाले बंदरों से विकसित हुआ है, इसलिए 'descended' सही है। जबकि 'Extended' का अर्थ है विस्तार

करना, 'Ascended' का अर्थ है ऊपर चढ़ना, और 'Recommended' का अर्थ है सुझाव देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Descended' will be used because it means to originate or come down from a higher place or ancestor. The sentence mentions that humans evolved from arboreal apes, making 'descended' appropriate. On the other hand, 'Extended' means to expand, 'Ascended' means to climb up, and 'Recommended' means to suggest, none of which fit in this context.

22. B) '**Perpetually**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "लगातार" या "निरंतर।" Passage में यह बताया गया है कि वे लगातार gymnastics में व्यस्त रहते थे, इसलिए 'perpetually' यहाँ सही option है। 'Professionally' का अर्थ है "पेशेवर रूप से," जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह संदर्भ पेशेवरता का नहीं है। 'Conspiratorially' का अर्थ है "षड्यंत्रपूर्ण ढंग से," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Bisectonally' का अर्थ होता है "दो भागों में विभाजन," जो यहाँ लागू नहीं है।

'Perpetually' will be used because it means "continuously" or "constantly." The passage states that they were constantly occupied in gymnastics, making 'perpetually' the most appropriate option here. Whereas: 'Professionally' means "in a professional manner," which doesn't suit the context as it's not about professionalism. 'Conspiratorially' means "in a secretive or plotting manner," which is irrelevant in this passage. 'Bisectonally' means "divided into two sections," which doesn't fit the context.

23. B) '**Agility**' का use होगा क्योंकि "agility" का अर्थ है तेज और लचीला होने की क्षमता, और passage में जिक्र किया गया है कि ये वानर gymnastics में शामिल थे। यह शब्द इस context में सही बैठता है क्योंकि gymnastics के लिए agility की आवश्यकता होती है। 'Variability' का अर्थ है भिन्नता या बदलाव की क्षमता, जो यहाँ gymnastics और वानरों की शारीरिक क्षमता को दर्शाने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Civility' का अर्थ है सभ्यता या शिष्टाचार, जो वानरों की शारीरिक गतिविधियों को समझाने के लिए contextually सही नहीं है। 'Density' का अर्थ है घनत्व या घनीभूत होना, जो gymnastics या शारीरिक दक्षता के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Agility' will be used because it means the ability to move quickly and easily, which aligns with the description of arboreal apes engaging in gymnastics. This word is contextually appropriate as agility is required for gymnastics. 'Variability' means the ability to vary or change, which does not suit the context of describing the physical capabilities of the apes. 'Civility' means politeness or courtesy, which is unrelated to the physical activities mentioned. 'Density' means the measure of compactness or crowding, which is not relevant in the context of gymnastics or physical ability.

24. A) '**Astonishing**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "आश्चर्यजनक या प्रभावशाली।" passage में वृक्षीय बंदरों की चुस्ती और कौशल का वर्णन किया गया है, जिसे "truly" के साथ असाधारण कहा गया है। इसलिए, 'astonishing' सबसे appropriate शब्द है। 'Disappointing' का अर्थ है निराशाजनक, जो passage के सकारात्मक स्वर से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Boring' का अर्थ है उबाऊ,

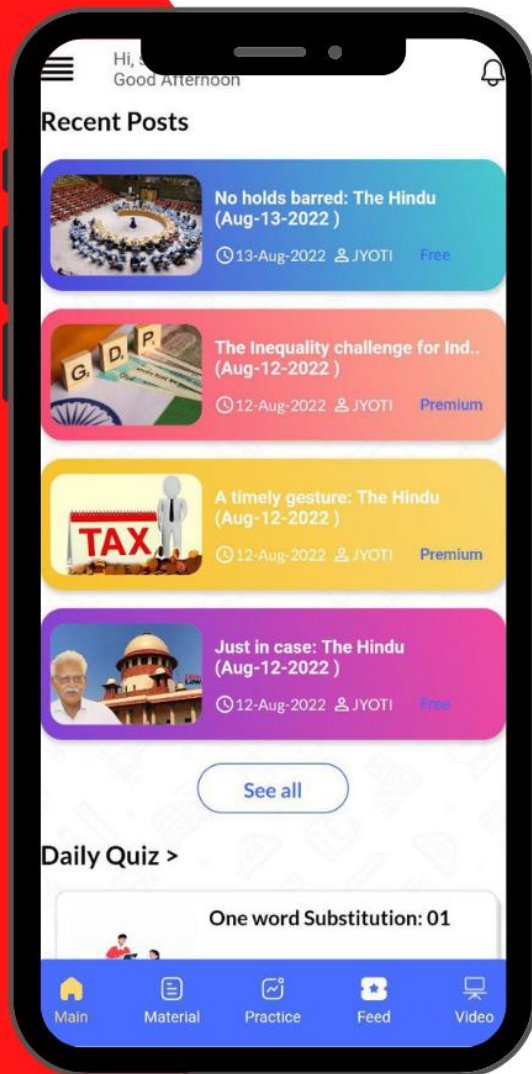
जो "truly astonishing" के विपरीत है। 'Frightening' का अर्थ है डरावना, जो चुस्ती और कौशल की प्रशंसा के संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता।

'**Astonishing**' will be used because it means something that is extremely surprising or impressive. The passage describes the agility and skill of the arboreal apes, which is described as "truly" extraordinary. Hence, 'astonishing' is the most appropriate word for the context. 'Disappointing' means causing unhappiness or a lack of fulfillment, which does not align with the positive tone of the passage. 'Boring' means dull or uninteresting, which is contradictory to the phrase "truly astonishing" in the passage. 'Frightening' means causing fear, which does not match the context of admiration for their agility.

25. A) '**adequate**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'adequate' का अर्थ है पर्याप्त या पर्याप्त मात्रा में। sentence में बताया गया है कि कुछ लाख वर्षों बाद उनकी संख्या इतनी बढ़ गई कि नारियल की आपूर्ति पर्याप्त नहीं रही। इसलिए 'adequate' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'consecrate' का अर्थ है पवित्र करना या समर्पित करना, 'deficient' का अर्थ है कमी होना, और 'delicate' का अर्थ है नाजुक, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'**adequate**' will be used because it means sufficient or enough in quantity. The sentence mentions that after some millions of years, their numbers increased to the point where the supply of coconuts was no longer enough. Hence, 'adequate' is the correct choice.

Whereas, 'consecrate' means to make sacred or dedicate, 'deficient' means lacking or insufficient, and 'delicate' means fragile, none of which fit the context here



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