

Talking mode: On U.S. Vice-President J.D. Vance's visit to India

India must be **firm** in **negotiations** with the U.S. on trade and tariffs

U.S. Vice-President J.D. Vance's first visit to India was **marred** by the **brutal** terror attacks in Pahalgam, but his **messages** of **solidarity** with India, even as he chose to continue his family vacation at the Taj Mahal, **have** been **appreciated** in New Delhi. **Visits** by American Presidents to India **have** been rare, other than for **ceremonial** reasons, and Mr. Vance is the first American Vice-President to travel to India in 12 years, after Joseph Biden visited in 2013. The visit was a "largely private" affair, as Mr. Vance, his wife of Indian-origin Usha Chilukuri Vance, and their three children took in the **sights** in Delhi, Jaipur, and Agra. The visit provided for a quick review of decisions made during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's trip to the U.S. in February, although the Vance-Modi talks on Monday did not produce **substantial outcomes** apart from an announcement that the **terms** of reference for the Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) being negotiated in Washington had been finalised. They also provided for a chance to discuss U.S. President Donald Trump's visit to India later this year for the **Quad Summit**, and plans for Indo-Pacific strategy. It is unclear whether Mr. Modi raised India's concerns over a number of issues with Mr. Vance, including U.S. tariffs and their impact on the global economy, the U.S. **crackdown** on **immigration**, as well as the recent **revocations** of visas issued to hundreds of foreign students, more than half of whom were Indian, according to a survey.

However, at a public **address** in Jaipur, Mr. Vance responded to some of the **criticism** of the Trump administration's actions. Rather than seeking to "start a trade war", Mr. Trump hopes to "rebalance global trade", Mr. Vance said, and **outlined** the BTA as a "final deal" for "fairness". He also raised the need for India to drop "non-tariff barriers" that stop U.S. access to the Indian market — understood to relate mainly to selling agricultural produce and dairy products, a sensitive issue in India. On defence, Mr. Vance said that India was a trusted partner for co-production of U.S. defence hardware, and repeated Mr. Trump's offer of F-35 fighter jets. He **criticised** previous U.S. governments for **cutting back on** fossil fuel energy production, and said Mr. Trump's **policy** of "drill, baby, drill" **would** be to India's benefit if it increases the purchase of oil and natural gas from the U.S. Finally, he **stressed** the importance of **amending** India's nuclear liability law so that U.S. companies would feel comfortable in **setting up** nuclear power plants in India. **Broadly**, Mr. Vance's **effort** during his visit to India **was** to **underline** the importance of statements and demands already made by President Trump. New Delhi must consider carefully what it **seeks** from the U.S. in return, as **thus far** Mr. Modi and his ministers who have travelled to the U.S. have been in "listening mode", studying the Trump agenda rather than reacting to it — whether it is in the area of **geopolitical** moves **regarding** the Russia-Ukraine conflict and Israel's war on Gaza, or those **spurring** global trade **disruptions**. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Firm** (adjective) – resolute, steadfast, unwavering, strong, determined दृढ़
2. **Negotiation** (noun) – discussion, dialogue, bargaining, consultation, deliberation बातचीत / सौदेबाज़ी
3. **Mar** (verb) – spoil, damage, tarnish, impair, ruin बिगाड़ना
4. **Brutal** (adjective) – cruel, savage, harsh, ruthless, violent क्रूर / निर्मम
5. **Solidarity** (noun) – unity, support, fellowship, cohesion, agreement एकजुटता
6. **Appreciate** (verb) – value, acknowledge, praise, recognize, admire सराहना करना
7. **Ceremonial** (adjective) – formal, ritualistic, traditional, symbolic, protocol-based औपचारिक
8. **Sight** (noun) – view, scene, attraction, spectacle, landmark दृश्य / देखने लायक चीज
9. **Substantial** (adjective) – significant, considerable, meaningful, important, major महत्वपूर्ण / ठोस
10. **Outcome** (noun) – result, consequence, effect, aftermath, output परिणाम
11. **Term** (noun) – condition, clause, provision, stipulation, agreement शर्त
12. **Quad** (noun) – a grouping of Australia, India, Japan, and the United States that is maintained by talks between member countries चार-देशीय गठबंधन
13. **Summit** (noun) – conference, meeting, conclave, convention, assembly शिखर सम्मेलन
14. **Crackdown** (on) (noun) – clampdown, enforcement, suppression, repression, action सख्त कार्रवाई
15. **Immigration** (noun) – migration, relocation, resettlement, border entry, incoming population आप्रवासन
16. **Revocation** (noun) – cancellation, annulment, repeal, withdrawal, nullification रद्दीकरण
17. **Address** (noun) – speech, talk, statement, presentation, lecture भाषण
18. **Criticism** (noun) – disapproval, condemnation, censure, critique, objection आलोचना
19. **Outline** (verb) – summarize, sketch, describe, draft, define रूपरेखा देना / संक्षेप में बताना
20. **Criticise** (verb) – condemn, blame, denounce, fault, attack आलोचना करना
21. **Cut back on** (phrase) – reduce, decrease, curtail, lessen, downsize कटौती करना

22. **Stress** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, underline, insist, point out ज़ोर देना
23. **Amend** (verb) – modify, revise, alter, change, improve संशोधन करना
24. **Set up** (phrasal verb) – establish, create, launch, initiate, found स्थापित करना
25. **Broadly** (adverb) – generally, overall, largely, widely, extensively मोटे तौर पर
26. **Underline** (verb) – emphasize, stress, highlight, affirm, point out जोर देना
27. **Seek** (verb) – pursue, try, aim, request, aspire प्रयास करना
28. **Thus far** (phrase) – until now, so far, up to this point, as yet, hitherto अब तक
29. **Geopolitical** (adjective) – relating to international politics/geography, strategic, diplomatic, global भू-राजनीतिक
30. **Regarding** (preposition) – concerning, about, related to, in respect to, with reference to के संबंध में
31. **Spur** (verb) – stimulate, encourage, trigger, prompt, incite प्रेरित करना / उकसाना
32. **Disruption** (noun) – disturbance, interruption, breakdown, turmoil, dislocation बाधा

Summary of the Editorial

1. **J.D. Vance's visit coincided with terror attacks in Pahalgam**, yet his message of solidarity was appreciated in India.
2. **His trip was mostly private**, involving sightseeing in Delhi, Jaipur, and Agra with his Indian-origin wife and children.
3. **Vance is the first U.S. Vice-President to visit India in 12 years**, after Joe Biden's 2013 visit.
4. The visit allowed for a **brief review of decisions made during PM Modi's U.S. visit in February**.
5. **Talks between Modi and Vance were not very productive**, with only the finalisation of the Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) terms announced.
6. Discussions also included **President Trump's upcoming visit to India for the Quad Summit** and the broader Indo-Pacific strategy.
7. It is **uncertain whether Modi raised key Indian concerns** such as U.S. tariffs, immigration policies, and student visa revocations.
8. **At a speech in Jaipur**, Vance defended Trump's trade stance, stating the aim was to rebalance, not start a trade war.
9. He described the **BTA as a potential "final deal" for fair trade** between both nations.
10. Vance **urged India to remove non-tariff barriers**, particularly affecting U.S. agricultural and dairy exports.
11. On defence, he reaffirmed India as a **trusted partner in co-producing U.S. defence equipment** and promoted F-35 jet sales.
12. Vance criticized past U.S. governments for reducing fossil fuel output and pushed Trump's **"drill, baby, drill" energy policy**, suggesting India could benefit via energy imports.
13. He also emphasized the need to **amend India's nuclear liability law** to allow U.S. firms to invest in nuclear power.
14. Vance's visit served to **reiterate Trump administration's existing demands and priorities** rather than introduce new ideas.
15. The editorial advises that **India should now negotiate more firmly**, moving from a passive "listening mode" to securing tangible benefits in return.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the purpose of Vice-President Vance’s visit to India despite it being described as “largely private”?** [Editorial page]
 - A. It was intended solely as a family vacation.
 - B. It allowed for informal diplomatic engagement on key issues.
 - C. It replaced a planned official state visit by President Trump.
 - D. It was unrelated to current Indo-U.S. relations.
2. **What issue did Vice-President Vance highlight as a barrier for U.S. market access in India?**
 - A. High military expenditure by India
 - B. Visa revocations for Indian students
 - C. Non-tariff barriers on agricultural goods
 - D. Restrictions on fossil fuel imports
3. **Which of the following best evaluates India’s approach to U.S. foreign policy under the Trump administration as described in the passage?**
 - A. Active resistance to Trump’s trade policies
 - B. Strategic alignment with U.S. military interests
 - C. Observational stance to understand U.S. agenda
 - D. Complete support for Trump’s foreign decisions
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Neutral and analytical
 - B. Celebratory and enthusiastic
 - C. Critical and dismissive
 - D. Humorous and light-hearted
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The personal vacation of J.D. Vance in India
 - B. The impact of terror attacks on Indo-U.S. relations
 - C. A detailed comparison of U.S. and Indian foreign policies
 - D. The outcomes and implications of J.D. Vance’s diplomatic visit to India
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
My hands are full
 - A. To go directly towards something
 - B. To panic
 - C. To dislike someone
 - D. To be very busy
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Benevolent
 - A. Eminent
 - B. Malevolent
 - C. Violent

- D. Opulent
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Autumn leaves shuffled beneath him as he wandered through the quiet forest.
- A. rustled underfoot
B. crushed around
C. died over
D. moved to another place
9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Hypocrisy
B. Luggage
C. Cruelly
D. Secresy
10. **The given sentence is divided into four segments. Select the option that has the segment with a grammatical error.**
He has / no / influence about / me
- A. me.
B. influence about
C. no
D. he has
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Destroy
- A. Decline
B. Fabricate
C. Delight
D. Ruin
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank and complete the given idiom.**
That's great! You keep everything under your _____.
- A. legs
B. thumb
C. eyes
D. hands
13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The land that is best suitable for growing crops
- A. Fruitful
B. Barren
C. Arable
D. Rustic
14. **Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank and make the sentence meaningful.**
Before retiring, Kaul had been teaching physics at the university for three _____.
- A. decimals
B. decades

- C. decadents
D. edecamals
15. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Appease
A. Force
B. Pacify
C. Aggravate
D. Appeal
16. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
His artwork is / more intricate / than any artist / in the gallery.
A. than any artist
B. more intricate
C. in the gallery
D. his artwork is
17. **Select the most appropriate word segment that can replace the underlined part in the sentence.**
The two thieves divided the looted money with themselves
A. of themselves
B. between themselves
C. among themselves
D. off themselves
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
I am not going to pay a _____ for this broken CD.
A. scent
B. cent
C. send
D. sent
19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Whim
A. Factualness
B. Bloodiness
C. Antiquity
D. Fancy
20. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The _____ of the novel kept me hooked from the beginning to the end.
A. settlement
B. archaic
C. orchestra
D. plot

Comprehension:

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

The eye of an ostrich is larger than its brain. Of all birds, ostriches have the 1. _____ eyes. Their eyes are the size of a pool ball, measuring around 2 inches in diameter. Their size is five times greater than that of human eyes. Ostriches have excellent vision, so their enormous eyes aren't just for show. Because of their height and keen 2. _____, the birds can see well over great distances, enabling them to identify potential 3. _____ before they approach. In general, compared to mammals of comparable size, birds often have smaller brains. Ostrich brains are approximately 1.5 inches in width, the study found. Additionally, their average brain weight is almost 17 times lower than that of the three other 4. _____. When comparing the brain-to-body weight ratio of the other birds, the ostrich's brain was lighter than their body weight.

Some other facts concerning these birds are what set them apart. All other birds have three or four toes; this magnificent creature has only two. Ostriches bend their knees in a forward orientation; thus, they kick forward rather than backward. Furthermore, ostriches do not require water because they produce some of it internally and obtain the 5. _____ from the plants they consume.

21. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 1.**
 - A. bigger
 - B. more big
 - C. big
 - D. biggest
22. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 2.**
 - A. vision
 - B. delusion
 - C. allusion
 - D. Illusion
23. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 3.**
 - A. tours
 - B. quarry
 - C. victims
 - D. predators
24. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 4.**
 - A. case
 - B. property
 - C. typical
 - D. species
25. **Select the most appropriate option for blank 5.**
 - A. every
 - B. remainder
 - C. each
 - D. lesser

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **B) It allowed for informal diplomatic engagement on key issues.**

B is correct because despite being termed a “largely private” visit, discussions on the BTA, defence deals, and strategic issues occurred, indicating informal diplomatic engagement.

A is incorrect because the visit included official discussions, not just vacation.

C is incorrect as there is no mention that it replaced a Trump visit — that visit is planned for later.

D is incorrect as Vance’s visit clearly touched on Indo-U.S. relations like trade, defence, and nuclear issues.

2. **C) Non-tariff barriers on agricultural goods**

C is correct because the passage directly states Vance urged India to drop “non-tariff barriers” that affect U.S. access, especially for agricultural and dairy products.

A is incorrect as military expenditure wasn’t discussed as a barrier.

B is incorrect because although visa issues were mentioned, they weren’t highlighted as a market access barrier.

D is incorrect as Vance promoted fossil fuel trade, not restrictions on it.

3. **C) Observational stance to understand U.S. agenda**

C is correct because the passage says Indian leaders were in a “listening mode,” studying rather than responding — clearly showing an observational stance.

A is incorrect as there's no sign of active resistance.

B is incorrect because although defence cooperation was discussed, it wasn’t the core approach.

D is incorrect because there is no indication of complete support — only cautious engagement.

4. **A) Neutral and analytical**

The passage maintains a measured, fact-based tone, describing Vice-President Vance’s visit, its diplomatic context, and political nuances without overt praise or criticism. It analyzes different aspects — the outcomes, diplomatic engagement, and ongoing concerns — objectively, rather than emotionally.

B. Incorrect: The passage is not celebratory. It mentions concerns (e.g., terror attacks, visa revocations, trade issues) and lacks excitement or praise.

C: Incorrect: Although some challenges are noted, the tone is not harsh or dismissive, but rather balanced and informative.

D: Incorrect: There's no humor or levity; the subject matter is serious and diplomatic.

5. **D) The outcomes and implications of J.D. Vance’s diplomatic visit to India**

The passage primarily discusses Vance's visit, his discussions with Indian leaders, trade negotiations, and strategic talks, making this the central theme.

A: While his vacation is mentioned, vacation is not the main focus.

B: The attacks are mentioned briefly but are not the main subject.

C: The passage does not provide a comparative analysis.

6. D) **My hands are full** (idiom) – To be very busy (बहुत व्यस्त होना)

7. B) **Benevolent** (adjective) – Well-meaning, kind, charitable, compassionate, caring. दयालु, परोपकारी

Antonym: Malevolent (adjective) – Having or showing a wish to do evil to others, malicious, hostile, cruel. दुष्ट, शत्रुता रखने वाला

- **Eminent** (adjective) – Famous, distinguished, noteworthy, renowned. प्रतिष्ठित, विख्यात

- **Violent** (adjective) – Using or involving physical force, aggressive, brutal, fierce. हिंसक, क्रूर

- **Opulent** (adjective) – Luxurious, wealthy, grand, affluent. शानदार, धनी

8. A) '**Rustled**' पत्तियों की धीमी, मुलायम आवाज़ को दर्शाता है, जो वन के शांत वातावरण के अनुकूल है '**Underfoot**' सही preposition है जो यह बताता है कि पत्तियाँ उसके पैरों के नीचे हैं (जबकि 'beneath him' incorrect use है क्योंकि वह पत्तियों पर चल रहा था, उनके नीचे नहीं)। "**Underfoot**" (पैरों के नीचे) सही preposition है, जो चलते समय पत्तियों की स्थिति बताता है।

'Rustled' describes the soft, whispering sound of leaves, fitting the serene forest setting.

'Underfoot' is the correct preposition indicating leaves beneath his feet (while 'beneath him' is incorrect as he walked on the leaves, not under them).

B. "crushed around" → "Crushed" implies a harsh sound, which doesn't match the peaceful forest setting.

C. "died over" → Illogical (leaves don't "die," they wither or dry).

D. "moved to another place" → Irrelevant (leaves don't relocate themselves).

9. D) The incorrectly spelt word is D. **Secresy**. The correct spelling is **Secrecy**, which means "the state of being secret or hidden" (गोपनीयता, रहस्यता).

10. B) 'influence about' के बदले 'influence on' का use होगा क्योंकि verb 'influence' के साथ सही preposition 'on' होता है न कि 'about'; 'influence' का अर्थ होता है किसी पर प्रभाव डालना और इस अर्थ में यह preposition 'on' के साथ use होता है; जैसे— He has no influence on me.

'influence on' will be used instead of 'influence about' because the correct preposition used with the noun 'influence' (meaning impact or effect) is 'on', not 'about'; Like— He has no influence on me

11. D) **Destroy** (verb): To cause something to no longer exist or to damage something beyond repair. नष्ट करना

Synonym: Ruin – To damage something irreparably, bringing it to a state of destruction. बरबाद करना

- **Decline** (verb): To gradually become weaker, smaller, or less important. गिरावट आना
- **Fabricate** (verb): To make or create something, often with skill. गठन करना
- **Delight** (noun/verb): A feeling of great pleasure and happiness. आनंद

12. B) **Under someone's thumb** (idiom) – To be under someone's control or influence. किसी के नियंत्रण या प्रभाव में होना।

13. C) **Arable** (noun/adjective) – Land suitable for growing crops उपजाऊ भूमि

- **Fruitful** (adjective) – Producing good results or being productive; producing fruit. फलदायी / उत्पादक
- **Barren** (adjective) – Land that is too poor to produce vegetation; unproductive. बंजर
- **Rustic** (adjective) – Relating to the countryside; simple or rural. देहाती

14. B) यहाँ 'decades' का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'decades' का अर्थ है दशकों। sentence में बताया गया है कि कौल ने विश्वविद्यालय में भौतिकी पढ़ाई थी और 'तीन दशकों' का संदर्भ दिया गया है। 'Decimals' का अर्थ है दशमलव, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Decadents' का अर्थ है नैतिक या सांस्कृतिक पतन का व्यक्ति, जो वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Edecamals' का कोई मान्य अर्थ नहीं है और यह गलत spelling है।

The correct word is 'decades' because it means a period of ten years. The sentence talks about Kaul teaching physics at the university for "three decades," making this option contextually accurate. 'Decimals' refers to a numerical system based on the number ten, which doesn't fit the context here. 'Decadents' means morally or culturally declining individuals, which isn't relevant to the sentence. 'Edecamals' is not a valid word and is incorrectly spelled.

15. B) **Appease** (verb) – To make someone less angry or to soothe by giving in to their demands, to calm, mollify, placate. शांत करना या किसी की मांगों को पूरा करके संतुष्ट करना।

Synonyms: Pacify (verb) – To calm down or make someone less angry; to bring peace. शांत करना।

- **Force** (verb) – To compel someone to do something by physical, mental, or moral strength. मजबूर करना।
- **Aggravate** (verb) – To make a situation worse or to annoy someone. बिगाड़ना या चिढ़ाना।
- **Appeal** (verb) – To make a serious or formal request for help or a decision. अनुरोध करना।

16. A) 'than any artist' के बदले 'than that of any artist' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ तुलना 'artwork' के बीच हो रही है न कि व्यक्तियों (artist) के बीच। अतः 'His artwork' की तुलना किसी और artist के artwork से होनी चाहिए। इस स्थिति में possessive form 'that of' का use आवश्यक होता है; जैसे— His artwork is more intricate than that of any artist in the gallery.

'than that of any artist' will be used instead of 'than any artist' because the comparison is between his artwork and the artwork of other artists, not between his artwork and artists themselves. Therefore, the possessive structure 'that of' is required to refer to the artwork of others; Like— His artwork is more intricate than that of any artist in the gallery.

17. B) 'with themselves' के बदले 'between themselves' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'divide' क्रिया (verb) के साथ जब दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच में कोई चीज बाँटी जाती है, तो 'between' का प्रयोग होता है। 'with' का प्रयोग सहयोग या साधन के अर्थ में होता है, बाँटने के अर्थ में नहीं।

'among' का प्रयोग तीन या तीन से अधिक लोगों/वस्तुओं के बीच बाँटने के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि यहाँ केवल दो चोरों की बात हो रही है। 'of' और 'off' का इस संदर्भ में कोई उपयुक्त प्रयोग नहीं बनता। जैसे— ✓ They divided the cake between themselves.

X They divided the cake with themselves.

'between themselves' will be used instead of 'with themselves' because the verb 'divide' is used to show distribution between two people or things, and in such cases, 'between' is the correct preposition. 'with' indicates accompaniment or instrument, not division. 'among' is used when the division is among three or more. 'of' and 'off' do not fit the grammatical or contextual requirement of the sentence.

18. B) 'Cent' का अर्थ है एक छोटी मुद्रा इकाई (currency unit) जो डॉलर का सौवां भाग होती है। यहाँ sentence में यह बताया गया है कि व्यक्ति एक खराब सीडी के लिए एक पैसा भी नहीं देगा। इस संदर्भ में 'cent' सही शब्द है। 'Scent' का अर्थ है सुगंध या गंध, जो इस context में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Send' का अर्थ है भेजना, जो यहाँ व्याकरणिक रूप से गलत है। 'Sent' 'send' का past form है, जिसका इस sentence में कोई संदर्भ नहीं है।

'Cent' refers to a small unit of currency, specifically one-hundredth of a dollar. In the sentence, it is mentioned that the person is not willing to pay even a single penny for a broken CD, making 'cent' the correct choice. 'Scent' means a smell or fragrance, which is irrelevant in this context.

'Send' means to dispatch, which is grammatically incorrect here. 'Sent' is the past tense of 'send' and does not fit the context of the sentence.

19. D) **Whim** (noun): A sudden or unpredictable idea, desire, or change of mind, often driven by impulse rather than reason. सनक, अनायास उत्पन्न हुई इच्छा

Synonym: Fancy (noun): An imagination or sudden desire, often whimsical or impulsive. कल्पना, इच्छा

- **Factualness** (noun): Refers to the state of being based on facts or reality. तथ्यात्मकता
- **Bloodiness** (noun): Refers to the quality of being violent or marked by bloodshed. रक्तपातपूर्णता
- **Antiquity** (noun): Refers to ancient times or something old. प्राचीनता

20. D) 'Plot' का use होगा क्योंकि "plot" का अर्थ होता है किसी कहानी या उपन्यास की घटनाओं की श्रृंखला। sentence में mention किया गया है कि उपन्यास की कहानी ने शुरू से अंत तक मुझे जोड़े रखा, इसलिए 'plot' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Settlement' का अर्थ है समझौता या बस्ती, 'Archaic' का अर्थ है प्राचीन या पुराना, और 'Orchestra' का अर्थ है वाद्यवृंद, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Plot' will be used because it means the sequence of events in a story or novel. The sentence mentions that the novel's storyline kept the reader hooked from beginning to end, making 'plot' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Settlement' means an agreement or colony, 'Archaic' means ancient or outdated, and 'Orchestra' refers to a musical ensemble, which do not fit in this context.

21. D) **Biggest** का use होगा क्योंकि यह superlative degree है और sentence में "of all birds" का जिक्र है, जिससे यह साफ होता है कि सभी पक्षियों में शतुरमुर्ग की आँखें सबसे बड़ी हैं। 'Bigger' comparative degree है, जो सिर्फ दो के बीच तुलना के लिए use होता है। 'More big' गलत है क्योंकि यह grammatically incorrect है। 'Big' केवल positive degree है और context में फिट नहीं बैठता।

Biggest will be used because it is the superlative degree and the sentence mentions "of all birds," clearly indicating a comparison among all birds, making 'biggest' appropriate. 'Bigger' is a comparative degree, used for comparison between two, which doesn't fit here. 'More big' is grammatically incorrect. 'Big' is the positive degree and doesn't suit the context.

22. A) **Vision**' का use होगा क्योंकि "vision" का अर्थ है दृष्टि या देखने की क्षमता। वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि इन पक्षियों की दृष्टि तेज है, जो उन्हें संभावित खतरों को दूर से पहचानने में सक्षम बनाती है। 'Delusion' का अर्थ है भ्रम या गलत धारणा, 'Allusion' का अर्थ है संदर्भ, और 'Illusion' का अर्थ है मायाजाल या भ्रम, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

Vision' will be used because it means the ability to see. The sentence mentions that these birds have keen sight, enabling them to identify potential threats from a distance, making 'vision' the appropriate choice. Whereas, 'Delusion' means a false belief, 'Allusion' refers to an indirect reference, and 'Illusion' means a deceptive appearance, which do not fit in this context.

23. D) **Predators**' का use होगा क्योंकि "predators" का अर्थ होता है शिकारी, और वाक्य में बताया गया है कि शत्रुमर्ग अपने आकार और दृष्टि के कारण संभावित खतरों (शिकारियों) को दूर से पहचान सकता है। इस संदर्भ में 'Predators' सही है। 'Tours' का अर्थ है यात्रा, जो यहां संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Quarry' का अर्थ है शिकार या खुदाई की जगह, लेकिन संदर्भ में यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Victims' का अर्थ है पीड़ित, जो संदर्भ के अनुसार यहां फिट नहीं है।

"Predators" fits grammatically as it aligns with the subject "the birds can see well over great distances," making it logical to refer to predators as the potential threat they can identify. "Tours" would make no sense contextually because the sentence is not discussing travel or sightseeing. "Quarry" might initially seem plausible but is more commonly used for hunting targets or excavation sites, which doesn't align with the intended meaning here. "Victims" suggests entities suffering harm, which doesn't fit logically in describing what ostriches are spotting for safety.

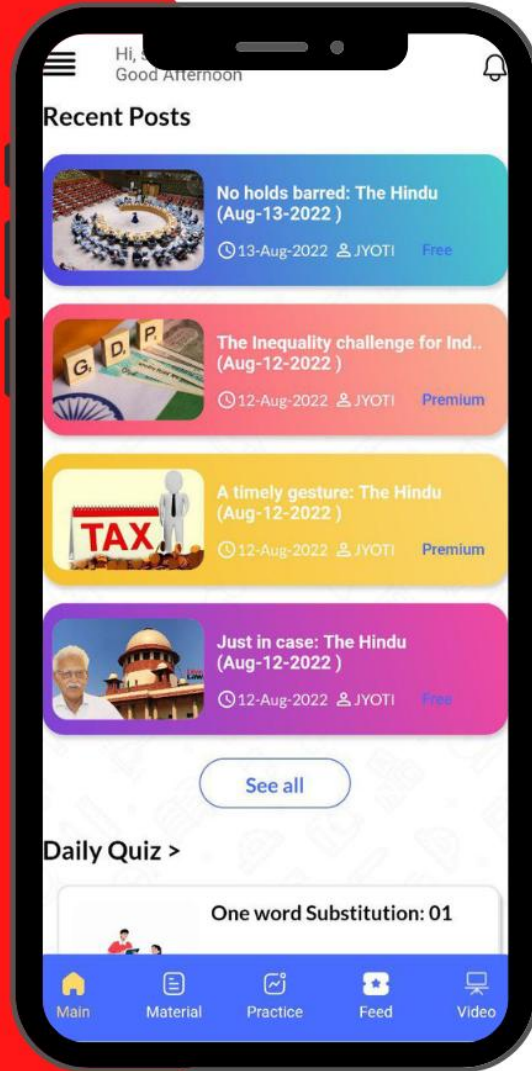
24. D) **Species**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'species' का अर्थ होता है जीवों के समान समूह, खासकर जो जैविक वर्गीकरण में समान विशेषताओं को साझा करते हैं। sentence में ostrich के मस्तिष्क के वजन की तुलना अन्य पक्षियों के समूह से की गई है, इसलिए 'species' सबसे उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'case' का अर्थ है एक उदाहरण या घटना, 'property' का अर्थ है विशेषता या स्वामित्व, और 'typical' का अर्थ है सामान्य या विशिष्ट, जो इस context में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Species' will be used here because it refers to a group of organisms sharing similar characteristics, especially in biological classification. The sentence discusses the comparison of the brain weight of ostriches with other groups of birds, making 'species' the most appropriate choice. Whereas, 'case' means an instance or event, 'property' refers to characteristic or ownership, and 'typical' means normal or usual, which are not fitting in this context.

25. B) **Remainder**' का use होगा क्योंकि "remainder" का अर्थ है "शेष भाग"। passage में बताया गया है कि शत्रुमर्ग पानी का उत्पादन आंतरिक रूप से करता है और पौधों से remaining पानी

प्राप्त करता है। इसलिए 'remainder' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Every' का अर्थ है प्रत्येक, जो contextually सही नहीं है। 'Each' का भी अर्थ होता है "हर एक", लेकिन यह भी sentence में fit नहीं होता। 'Lesser' का अर्थ है "कम", जो यहाँ context के अनुसार नहीं है।

'Remainder' will be used because it means "the remaining part." The passage states that ostriches produce some water internally and obtain the remainder from the plants they consume. Thus, 'remainder' is appropriate here. 'Every' means "each one," which is not suitable in this context. 'Each' also implies "every single one," but it does not fit in the sentence. 'Lesser' means "smaller in size or amount," which does not align with the context.



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