

Prime message: On India's strong line and Pakistan

India must **mobilise** global opinion against Pakistan's nuclear threats

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's **address** to the nation on Monday night (May 12, 2025) and his **visit** to the Adampur base of the Indian Air Force in Punjab on the **frontlines** with Pakistan on Tuesday **were** **reassuring** for the nation that has been **in the midst of** a **volatile** conflict. Mr. Modi **reiterated** India's revised strategy of responding to terrorism with clarity and **resolve**. For one, India is no longer willing to **concede the fig leaf** of an explanation **often** offered by Pakistan that terrorists were **non-state actors** acting independently of the state. Operation Sindoor is ongoing, but it is also a continuation of this new strategic approach which earlier **manifested**, less successfully, in the surgical strikes of 2016 and Balakot airstrikes of 2019. India is willing to engage with Pakistan **diplomatically**, but only on the central and relevant question of terrorism **emanating from** that country and the status of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Mr. Modi also made it clear that India would **stay the course on** the decision to **suspend** the Indus Waters Treaty. Though Mr. Modi did not directly join issue with U.S. President Donald Trump on his claim that his administration **brokered** the understanding between New Delhi and Islamabad, he was **categorical** in his **assertion** that India would be guided **entirely** by its national interest in deciding its future course of action. Further moves by India will depend on how Pakistan responds to the changed approach of India and the new realities.

Mr. Modi's **visit** to Adampur, 100 km from the border and also a **site** of India's Russian-made S-400 air defence system, **disproved** Pakistan's claim that the base was hit during the recent military **face off**. That said, there is a need to **insulate** strategy from **populist sloganeering** and **prime-time** TRP wars. India's **stakes** are high, and they must not be **held hostage** by the **designs** of Pakistan's terrorists, which are of course unacceptable. Quiet diplomacy and **covert** operations may not be suitable for TRP media wars but can be extremely useful **in the pursuit of** the country's strategic interests. While India should not be **unsettled** by Pakistan's nuclear **sabre-rattling**, it is also time India took the lead with other partner countries to start a new global conversation on the risks of nuclear weapons. The **dangers** of a nuclear conflict **are** far too serious to be ignored, and **discussions** within India and the world **should** be **cognisant of** that. While India's **position** against third-party **interference** in India-Pakistan relations **is** a historically **established** position, it must also build global opinion against Pakistan's strategy of terrorism and nuclear blackmail.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Mobilise** (verb) – rally, organize, assemble, deploy, activate सक्रिय करना/ जुटाना
2. **Address** (noun) – speech, talk, discourse, statement, oration भाषण
3. **Frontline** (noun) – battlefield, combat zone, front, war zone, engagement line युद्ध मोर्चा
4. **Reassuring** (adjective) – comforting, encouraging, heartening, soothing, calming आश्वस्त करने वाला
5. **In the midst of** (phrase) – during, amid, among, surrounded by, in between के बीच में
6. **Volatile** (adjective) – unstable, unpredictable, explosive, turbulent, erratic अस्थिर
7. **Reiterate** (verb) – repeat, restate, affirm, emphasize, echo दोहराना
8. **Resolve** (noun) – determination, firmness, willpower, tenacity, commitment दृढ़ निश्चय
9. **Concede** (verb) – admit, acknowledge, accept, yield, surrender स्वीकार करना
10. **The fig leaf** (noun) – cover, disguise, mask, pretext, facade दिखावटी बहाना
11. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, regularly, repeatedly, usually, commonly अक्सर
12. **Non-state actor** (noun) – an individual or organization that has significant political influence but is not allied to any particular country or state. गैर-सरकारी तत्व
13. **Manifest** (verb) – show, display, demonstrate, reveal, express प्रकट करना
14. **Diplomatically** (adverb) – tactfully, politically, discreetly, politely, strategically कूटनीतिक ढंग से
15. **Emanate** (from) (verb) – originate, arise, flow, come, radiate से निकलना
16. **Stay the course** (phrase) – persevere, continue, persist, remain committed, hold on मार्ग पर अडिग रहना
17. **Suspend** (verb) – halt, stop, discontinue, freeze, delay निलंबित करना
18. **Broker** (verb) – mediate, negotiate, arrange, facilitate, settle मध्यस्थता करना
19. **Categorical** (adjective) – absolute, definite, clear, explicit, unequivocal स्पष्ट
20. **Assertion** (noun) – claim, statement, declaration, affirmation, contention दावा
21. **Entirely** (adverb) – completely, totally, wholly, fully, altogether पूरी तरह
22. **Disprove** (verb) – refute, debunk, invalidate, contradict, challenge खंडन करना

23. **Face off** (noun) – confrontation, clash, conflict, battle, standoff आमना-सामना
24. **Insulate** (verb) – shield, protect, isolate, safeguard, separate अलग करना / बचाव करना
25. **Populist** (adjective) – people-oriented, mass-based, demagogic, anti-elite, public-driven लोकलुभावन
26. **Sloganeering** (noun) – chanting, shouting slogans, propaganda, rallying, catchphrasing नारेबाजी
27. **Prime-time** (noun) – the time at which a radio or television audience is expected to be at its highest. प्रमुख प्रसारण समय
28. **Stake** (noun) – interest, share, concern, risk, involvement दांव / हित
29. **Hold hostage** (phrase) – control, dominate, capture, take control, manipulate बंधक बनाना
30. **Design** (noun) – plan, intention, scheme, strategy, motive योजना / मंशा
31. **Covert** (adjective) – secret, hidden, undercover, clandestine, stealthy गुप्त
32. **In the pursuit of** (phrase) – in search of, in quest of, striving for, chasing, seeking की खोज में
33. **Unsettle** (verb) – disturb, shake, unnerve, disrupt, agitate अस्थिर करना
34. **Sabre-rattling** (noun) – threats, warmongering, aggressive posturing, provocation, intimidation युद्ध की धमकी
35. **Cognisant** (of) (adjective) – aware, mindful, conscious, informed, sensible जागरूक
36. **Interference** (noun) – intervention, intrusion, meddling, involvement, obstruction हस्तक्षेप
37. **Established** (adjective) – confirmed, recognized, accepted, rooted, fixed स्थापित

Summary of the Editorial

1. **PM Modi's Address:** Modi's national address and frontline visit to Adampur reassured the public amid ongoing India-Pakistan tensions.
2. **Firm Anti-Terror Stance:** India has adopted a clearer, firmer strategy on terrorism, directly holding Pakistan accountable.
3. **No More Excuses:** India no longer accepts Pakistan's justification that terrorists are "non-state actors" acting independently.
4. **Operation Sindoor:** The current operation represents continuity in India's proactive military posture, seen earlier in 2016 surgical strikes and 2019 Balakot airstrikes.
5. **Diplomatic Engagement Conditional:** India is open to diplomacy with Pakistan, but only on terrorism and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.
6. **Indus Waters Treaty Suspension:** Modi confirmed India's continued suspension of the Indus Waters Treaty as a pressure tactic.
7. **India's Autonomy Stressed:** Modi rejected any implication of foreign mediation, asserting India will act based solely on its national interest.
8. **Pakistan's False Claims Exposed:** Modi's visit to Adampur countered Pakistan's claim that the base had been attacked.
9. **Strategic Focus Needed:** India must keep its military and diplomatic strategy insulated from populist media hype and sensationalism.
10. **Rejecting Terrorist Agendas:** India must not allow its national policy to be dictated by terrorist provocations.
11. **Covert Strategies Useful:** Quiet diplomacy and covert operations, though less media-friendly, are crucial for India's long-term interests.
12. **Nuclear Threats Must Be Addressed:** India should not be shaken by Pakistan's nuclear rhetoric but must take the issue seriously.
13. **Global Conversation on Nuclear Risks:** India should lead efforts to initiate global discussions on the dangers of nuclear conflict.
14. **Opposing Third-Party Mediation:** India maintains its historic position against foreign interference in India-Pakistan matters.
15. **Build Global Consensus:** India must work with global partners to expose and counter Pakistan's strategy of terrorism and nuclear blackmail.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about India's shift in strategic approach from the passage?**
 - A. India is now open to international mediation to resolve disputes with Pakistan.
 - B. India has moved from reactive to proactive engagement in counterterrorism.
 - C. India is planning to expand its borders beyond the Line of Control.
 - D. India no longer considers Pakistan's nuclear capabilities a threat.
2. **What is the significance of Mr. Modi's visit to the Adampur base, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. It marked the official launch of Operation Sindoor.
 - B. It showcased India's nuclear capabilities to global leaders.
 - C. It reassured the public and disproved Pakistan's claims about a military strike.
 - D. It was primarily organized for a public relations event to gain voter support.
3. **Which of the following words is the most appropriate antonym for "covert" as used in the sentence: "Quiet diplomacy and covert operations may not be suitable for TRP media wars but can be extremely useful..."?**
 - A. Transparent
 - B. Tactical
 - C. Discreet
 - D. Secretive
4. **Choose the most appropriate word to fill the blank in the sentence from the passage:**

"India's stakes are high, and they must not be held hostage by the _____ of Pakistan's terrorists, which are of course unacceptable."

 - A. Traditions
 - B. Designs
 - C. Protocols
 - D. Manifestos
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. India's economic policies under PM Modi
 - B. India's strong and strategic response to Pakistan-sponsored terrorism
 - C. The role of media in India-Pakistan conflicts
 - D. The history of the Indus Waters Treaty
6. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Deliverence
 - B. Banquet
 - C. Alliteration
 - D. Condescend
7. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**

It is very hottest over here.

 - A. hotter

- B. more hot
- C. most hot
- D. hot

8. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

Maria was unhappy / because she terribly performed / in the examination / conducted last month.

- A. conducted last month
- B. maria was unhappy
- C. in the examination
- D. because she terribly performed

9. Select the grammatically correct sentence.

- A. It is obvious that a child needs love and attention of parents.
- B. It is the obvious that child needs love and attention of parents.
- C. It is an obvious that child needs love and attention of parents.
- D. It is a obvious that child needs love and attention of parents.

10. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in brackets to fill in the blank.

He spoke softly and _____ (tensely), trying to diffuse the tense situation.

- A. excitingly
- B. calmly
- C. furiously
- D. madly

11. Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank and make the sentence meaningful.

Anuradha travelled to Italy last summer and _____ the historic ruins of Rome.

- A. explaured
- B. explord
- C. acsplored
- D. explored

12. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.

He is reluctant to do the work

- A. happy
- B. hesitant
- C. disposed
- D. eager

13. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Exemplary

- A. Average
- B. Bad
- C. Excellent
- D. Ordinary

14. Correct the underlined part of the sentence.

The rabbit runs fastly

- A. as fast as
- B. fastest
- C. faster
- D. fast

15. The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

She was amazed by / the unique architecture of / the Sydney Opera House.

- A. the unique architecture of
- B. she was amazed by
- C. the Sydney Opera House
- D. no error

16. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

He told / his senior, "I / will sung a song / at the party tonight."

- A. will sung a song
- B. at the party tonight."
- C. he told
- D. his senior, "I

17. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given word.

Improbable

- A. Tenable
- B. Plausible
- C. Implausible
- D. Practical

18. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

There was no one left in the world whom they could call _____.

- A. their's
- B. there's
- C. theirs
- D. their

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

The touch-sensitive surface is one of the reasons why tablets and smart phones are so smart. All touchscreens generate an electric field _____ the screen. Your finger interferes with the field, and the device's operating system _____ your touch or swipe

- A. beyond; escorts
- B. past; attends
- C. onto; chases
- D. across; follows

20. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The students were captivated by the _____ story told by their teacher.

- A. superfluous
- B. obsolete
- C. compelling
- D. mundane

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.

As community-minded creatures who want (1) _____ to belong, we often mirror others, including on social media, where we adopt phrasing, tone and expressions of emotion. In the past few years, social media has had a (2) _____ on hyper positivity: think cheery emojis and (3) _____ quotes plastered over sunsets. Some put this 'good vibes only' trend down to the pandemic and a (4) _____ to avoid painful feelings when (5) _____ on difficult realities. However, attempting to convey constant happiness is not only difficult but impossible.

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

- A. abiotically
- B. deeply
- C. laudatory
- D. crisply

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

- A. dispersion
- B. focus
- C. disregard
- D. blemish

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

- A. reticent
- B. deterring
- C. motivational
- D. inobtrusive

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

- A. indolence
- B. desire
- C. listlessness
- D. apathy

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

- A. laminating
- B. stagnating
- C. collaborating
- D. ruminating

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) India has moved from reactive to proactive engagement in counterterrorism.

The passage mentions India's "revised strategy", highlighting a move away from accepting Pakistan's excuses about "non-state actors" and toward a clear and resolute response — examples include Operation Sindoor, and earlier surgical strikes (2016) and Balakot airstrikes (2019), all signaling proactive measures.

A is incorrect because the passage explicitly rejects third-party mediation, especially pointing out that Modi didn't acknowledge Trump's claimed role.

C is incorrect because while India has hardened its position, there is no mention of border expansion—only a diplomatic engagement around PoK and terrorism.

D is incorrect because the passage urges caution against Pakistan's "nuclear sabre-rattling", showing that India still considers it a serious risk, even if not destabilizing.

2. C) It reassured the public and disproved Pakistan's claims about a military strike.

The passage clearly states that Modi's visit to Adampur "disproved Pakistan's claim that the base was hit", and was meant to reassure the public during a volatile period.

A is incorrect because Operation Sindoor was already ongoing, and no mention of its launch from Adampur is given.

B is incorrect because the base is noted for housing defensive systems (S-400), and there is no reference to nuclear capabilities being displayed.

D is incorrect as the passage warns against populist sloganeering and TRP wars, suggesting such motives would undermine serious strategic intent.

3. A) Transparent

Covert means hidden, secret, undercover, so the opposite would be open, visible, or transparent.

4. B) Designs

The word "designs" here refers to schemes, plans, or sinister intentions, which fits well with the context of terrorism.

A. Incorrect. Traditions do not align with the hostile, strategic intent of terrorists.

B. Correct. The passage uses "designs" to imply calculated terrorist plans.

C. Incorrect. Refers to formal procedures or rules, inappropriate in context.

D. Incorrect. Manifestos are political declarations or statements of ideology, not necessarily evil intentions.

5. B) India's strong and strategic response to Pakistan-sponsored terrorism

The passage focuses on India's firm stance against terrorism, diplomatic clarity, military actions (like Operation Sindoor), and refusal to tolerate Pakistan's excuses.

A) India's economic policies is incorrect because the passage does not discuss economic issues.

C) The role of media is mentioned but is not the central theme.

D) The Indus Waters Treaty is discussed briefly but only as part of India's broader strategic approach, not as the main theme.

6. A) The incorrectly spelt word is **Deliverence**. The correct spelling is **Deliverance**, which means "the action of being rescued or set free" (मुक्ति या छुटकारा).

7. D) 'very hottest' के बदले **'very hot'** का use होगा क्योंकि superlative degree (जैसे 'hottest') के साथ 'very' का use grammatically गलत है। Positive degree (जैसे 'hot') के साथ ही 'very' का use किया जाता है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: "It is very hot over here."

'very hot' will be used instead of 'very hottest' because 'very' is used with adjectives in the positive degree, not with superlative degree (like 'hottest'). Hence, the correct sentence is: "**It is very hot over**".

8. D) 'because she terribly performed' में **'terribly performed'** के बदले **'performed terribly'** का use होगा क्योंकि Adverb 'terribly' का स्थान Verb 'performed' के पहले होना चाहिए था। Adverbs of manner (terribly, beautifully, well, etc.) सामान्यतः मुख्य Verb के बाद या Object के पहले आते हैं। अतः सही वाक्य होगा: "Maria was unhappy because she performed terribly in the examination conducted last month."

'performed terribly' will replace 'terribly performed' because the adverb 'terribly' should be placed either after the verb 'performed' or before the object. Adverbs of manner (terribly, beautifully, well, etc.) generally come after the main verb or before the object. Hence, the correct sentence will be: "Maria was unhappy because she performed terribly in the examination conducted last month."

9. A) **It is obvious that a child needs love and attention of parents.**

यह वाक्य grammatically सही है। इसमें "obvious" एक सामान्य सत्य को व्यक्त करता है, और इसके पहले किसी article की आवश्यकता नहीं है। "a child" का use सही तरीके से हुआ है, जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि किसी भी सामान्य बच्चे के लिए यह सत्य है।

It is obvious that a child needs love and attention of parents.

This sentence is grammatically correct. The word "obvious" expresses a general truth, and it does not require an article. The phrase "a child" is correctly used, indicating that this is true for any child universally.

10. B) **Tensely** (adverb) – In a way that is stretched tight or nervous, anxious, uneasy. तनावपूर्ण ढंग से
Antonym: Calmly (adverb) – In a peaceful, serene, or composed manner, not nervous or excited. शांतिपूर्वक

- **Excitingly** (adverb): In a way that creates enthusiasm or interest, thrillingly. रोमांचक ढंग से
- **Furiously** (adverb): In an angry or violent manner, intensely. गुस्से में या उग्र ढंग से
- **Madly** (adverb): In a crazy or reckless way, irrationally. पागलपन में

11. D) The correct spelling is '**Explored**', which means "to travel to or through a place to learn about it or to look at something in detail" (जांच-पड़ताल करना, खोजना, तलाशना).

12. B) **Reluctant** (adjective) – Unwilling, hesitant, not inclined or eager to do something. अनिच्छुक

Synonym: Hesitant (adjective) – Unsure, doubtful, unwilling to take action. झिझकने वाला

- **Happy (adjective):** Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment. खुश
- **Disposed (adjective):** Inclined or willing to do something. इच्छुक
- **Eager (adjective):** Enthusiastic, keen, or excited about something. उत्सुक

13. C) **Exemplary** (adjective) – Worthy of imitation, commendable, serving as a desirable model, ideal. अनुकरणीय

Synonym: Excellent (adjective) – Extremely good, outstanding, of high quality. उत्कृष्ट

- **Average** (adjective) – Ordinary, typical, not extraordinary. औसत
- **Bad** (adjective) – Poor quality, not good, unpleasant. खराब
- **Ordinary** (adjective) – Common, usual, not special. साधारण

14. D) 'fastly' का use गलत है क्योंकि '**fast**' शब्द अपने आप में एक adjective और adverb दोनों रूप में कार्य करता है। इसे adverb बनाने के लिए '-ly' suffix नहीं जोड़ा जाता। 'fast' स्वयं एक Adverb है और इसका 'fastly' रूप नहीं होता इसलिए, इस वाक्य में 'fast' का use सही है।

The word '**fastly**' is incorrect because '**fast**' functions as both an adjective and an adverb. It does not require the suffix '-ly' to serve as an adverb. Therefore, the correct form in this sentence is '**fast**'.

15. D) No error

16. A) 'will sung a song' के बदले '**will sing a song**' का use होगा क्योंकि Modal Verb 'will' के बाद हमेशा Base Form (V1) का use होता है। 'sung' (V3) का use गलत है। example: He told his senior, "I will sing a song at the party tonight."

'will sing a song' will be used instead of 'will sung a song' because after the Modal Verb 'will,' the Base Form (V1) of the verb is always used. The usage of 'sung' (V3) is incorrect. Example— He told his senior, "I will sing a song at the party tonight."

17. C) **Improbable** (adjective) – Not likely to be true or to happen; unlikely; doubtful. असंभव/अविश्वसनीय

APPROPRIATE MEANING: Implausible (adjective) – Not seeming reasonable or probable; unlikely. असंभावित/अविश्वसनीय

- **Plausible** (adjective) – Seeming reasonable or probable; believable; credible. संभावित विश्वसनीय
- **Practical** (adjective) – Concerned with actual doing or use rather than theory; sensible and realistic. व्यावहारिक
- **Tenable** (adjective) – Able to be maintained or defended against attack or objection; justifiable. संपोषणीय/रक्षा करने योग्य

18. C) **Theirs** का use होगा क्योंकि "theirs" एक possessive pronoun है, जिसका अर्थ है "उनका।" यह वाक्य व्यक्त करता है कि दुनिया में ऐसा कोई नहीं बचा जिसे वे अपना कह सकें। वाक्य के इस संदर्भ में, possessive pronoun की ज़रूरत है। **Their's** का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि "their's" कोई मान्य शब्द नहीं है। Possessive pronouns में apostrophe का use गलत है। **There's** का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि "there's" का अर्थ "there is" या "there has" है, जो इस वाक्य के **possessive** अर्थ में फिट नहीं बैठता। **Their** का use नहीं होगा क्योंकि "their" एक **possessive adjective** है और इसे noun के साथ use किया जाता है। वाक्य में एक pronoun की आवश्यकता है, न कि adjective की।

Theirs will be used because "theirs" is a possessive pronoun, which means "belonging to them." The sentence conveys that there was no one left in the world whom they could call their own, requiring a possessive pronoun. 'Their's' is incorrect because it is not a valid word, and adding an apostrophe is a grammatical error. 'There's' is incorrect because it means "there is" or "there has," which doesn't fit the possessive context of the sentence. 'Their' is incorrect because it is a possessive adjective and not a pronoun, hence cannot stand alone in the blank.

19. D) **Across** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ तक।" यह स्क्रीन की सतह पर फैले इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड का सही वर्णन करता है, और यहाँ यही संदर्भ है।

Second blank में **Follows** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "ट्रैक करना या प्रतिक्रिया देना।" ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम द्वारा आपके टच या स्वाइप को डिटेक्ट करने और प्रतिक्रिया देने का वर्णन किया गया है, जिससे 'follows' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त है। 'Beyond' का अर्थ है "दूसरी ओर," जो स्क्रीन पर फैले इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड के संदर्भ में गलत है। 'Escorts' का अर्थ है "साथ देना," जो ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम की क्रिया के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Onto' का अर्थ है "किसी सतह पर जाना," जबकि यहाँ संदर्भ इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड के फैलाव का है, न कि किसी सतह पर मूवमेंट का। 'Chases' का अर्थ है "पीछा करना," जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Past' का अर्थ है "किसी बिंदु को पार करना," जो इलेक्ट्रिक फील्ड के फैलाव के लिए अनुपयुक्त है। 'Attends' का अर्थ है "ध्यान देना," जो ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम की टच का अनुसरण करने की क्रिया के लिए सही नहीं है।

Across will be used because it means "from one side to the other" and fits the context of describing the electric field spread over the surface of the screen. The sentence implies that the electric field is spread across the touchscreen, making 'across' the most suitable word.

Follows will be used because it means "to track or respond to" and aligns with the context of the operating system detecting and responding to your touch or swipe. 'Beyond' means "on the far side of," which does not fit the description of the electric field on the touchscreen. 'Escorts' means "to accompany," which is irrelevant in this context because the operating system does not accompany your touch or swipe; it detects or follows it. 'Onto' indicates "movement to a surface," but here the sentence is about the electric field spread, not movement to the surface. 'Chases' means "to pursue," which is not appropriate as the system follows (tracks) the touch, not pursues it actively.

Past' refers to "moving beyond a point," which is incorrect as it does not describe the electric field spread over the screen. 'Attends' means "to give attention to," which is not suitable because the sentence emphasizes the system following the touch, not just giving attention to it.

20. C) **Compelling** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "इतना रोचक या प्रभावशाली कि वह आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करे।" sentence में mention है कि छात्र अपने शिक्षक द्वारा बताई गई कहानी से मंत्रमुग्ध थे, जो दर्शाता है कि कहानी रोचक और ध्यान खींचने वाली थी। 'Superfluous' का अर्थ है "अनावश्यक" और यह यहाँ सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह कहानी के रोचक या ध्यान खींचने वाले होने का संकेत नहीं देता। 'Obsolete' का अर्थ है "पुराना या अप्रचलित," जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि कहानी छात्रों को आकर्षित करने वाली थी। 'Mundane' का अर्थ है "सामान्य या नीरस," जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि छात्रों ने कहानी को नीरस नहीं पाया।

'Compelling' will be used because it means "so interesting or powerful that it grabs attention." The sentence mentions that the students were captivated by the story told by their teacher, indicating the story was engaging and attention-grabbing. 'Superfluous' means "unnecessary," which doesn't fit here as it doesn't indicate an engaging or captivating story. 'Obsolete' means "outdated," which is irrelevant since the context emphasizes the story being captivating. 'Mundane' means "ordinary or dull," which contradicts the context as the students were captivated, not bored.

21. B) **Deeply** का use होगा क्योंकि "deeply" का अर्थ है "गहराई से" या "प्रभावशाली रूप से," जो यहाँ भावनाओं और जुड़ाव के गहरे स्तर का वर्णन करता है। वाक्य यह व्यक्त कर रहा है कि हम, सामाजिक प्राणी होने के नाते, संबंध स्थापित करने की गहरी इच्छा रखते हैं। इसलिए 'deeply' इस संदर्भ में सही है। Abiotic का अर्थ है निर्जीव या जीव-रहित, जो इस संदर्भ में भावनाओं और संबंधों की बात करते हुए अप्रासंगिक है। Laudatory का अर्थ है प्रशंसा से भरा हुआ, लेकिन यहाँ भावनाओं की गहराई के संदर्भ में यह गलत है। Crisply का अर्थ है संक्षिप्त रूप से या स्पष्ट रूप से, लेकिन यह भावनाओं की तीव्रता को व्यक्त नहीं करता है

'Deeply' will be used because it means "intensely" or "profoundly," which describes the deep level of emotions and the need to belong in the context. The sentence suggests that as social beings, we have a profound desire to connect, making 'deeply' the correct choice. Abiotic means non-living, which is irrelevant when discussing emotions and relationships. Laudatory means full of praise, but it doesn't convey the depth of emotional connection. Crisply means briefly or clearly, which doesn't fit the intensity described in the context.

22. B) **Focus** का use होगा क्योंकि यह इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है जहाँ सोशल मीडिया को हाइपर positivity पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए वर्णित किया गया है। sentence यह दर्शाता है कि सोशल मीडिया ने पॉजिटिविटी पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है, और यही 'focus' का अर्थ है। 'Dispersion' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को चारों ओर फैलाना, जो यहां ध्यान केंद्रित करने या जोर देने के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Disregard' का अर्थ है अनदेखा करना या ध्यान न देना, जो sentence के विपरीत है। 'Blemish' का अर्थ है कोई खामी या दोष, जो इस संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता।

Focus is the correct word because it aligns with the context where social media is described as concentrating or emphasizing hyper positivity. The sentence conveys how social media has shifted attention or emphasis to hyper positivity, which is aptly represented by 'focus.' 'Dispersion' means spreading things over a wide area, which does not fit the idea of concentrating or emphasizing. 'Disregard' means ignoring or paying no attention, which is the opposite of what the sentence suggests. 'Blemish' means a flaw or imperfection, which does not match the intended meaning of emphasizing positivity.

23. C) **Motivational** का use होगा क्योंकि "motivational" का अर्थ होता है प्रेरणादायक। वाक्य में "quotes plastered over sunsets" का उल्लेख है, जो सकारात्मकता और प्रेरणा को व्यक्त करने के लिए use किए जाते हैं। इसलिए, 'motivational' सही विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Reticent' का अर्थ होता है चुप या संकोची, जो उद्धरणों के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है। 'Deterring' का अर्थ है रोकना या हतोत्साहित करना, जो वाक्य के सकारात्मक भाव से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Inobtrusive' का अर्थ है ध्यान न खींचने वाला, जो "plastered over sunsets" के विपरीत है।

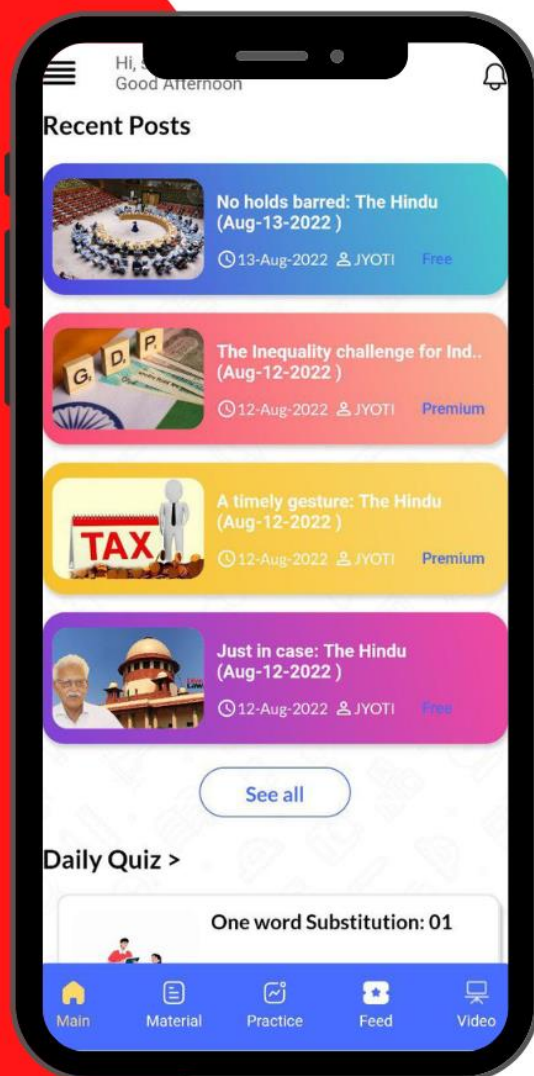
'Motivational' will be used because it means inspirational. The sentence mentions "quotes plastered over sunsets," which signifies positivity and inspiration, making 'motivational' the right choice. Whereas: 'Reticent' means reserved or shy, which is irrelevant in the context of quotes. 'Deterring' means discouraging, which doesn't match the positive tone of the sentence. 'Inobtrusive' means not attracting attention, which contradicts the prominently displayed "plastered" quotes.

24. B) **Desire** का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को पाने की प्रबल इच्छा। यहाँ sentence में यह व्यक्त किया गया है कि महामारी के दौरान, लोगों ने दर्दनाक भावनाओं और कठिन वास्तविकताओं से बचने की कोशिश की। "To avoid painful feelings" के संदर्भ में, 'Desire' उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह उस सक्रिय भावना को दिखाता है जिसके तहत लोग इन भावनाओं से बचना चाहते हैं। 'Indolence' का अर्थ है 'आलस्य'। 'Listlessness' का अर्थ है 'थकान' या 'ऊर्जा की कमी'। 'Apathy' का अर्थ है 'उदासीनता' जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

Desire will be used because it means a strong wish or longing. The sentence talks about how people during the pandemic tried to avoid painful feelings. The phrase "to avoid painful feelings" aligns with the active intent shown by the word 'desire.' 'Indolence' means laziness, 'Listlessness' means lack of energy or interest. 'Apathy' means lack of interest or concern which doesn't fit the context.

25. D) **Ruminating** का use होगा क्योंकि "ruminating" का अर्थ होता है किसी विचार या स्थिति पर गहराई से विचार करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि लोग कठिन वास्तविकताओं पर चिंतन या विचार करने से बचने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह "ruminating" को इस संदर्भ में सही बनाता है। 'Laminating' का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को लेमिनेट करना या परत चढ़ाना। 'Stagnating' का अर्थ है रुक जाना या निष्क्रिय होना। यह विचार करने या चिंतन करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Collaborating' का अर्थ है सहयोग करना। यहाँ भावनात्मक या मानसिक स्थिति का उल्लेख है, न कि सहयोग का।

'Ruminating' will be used because it means to deeply think or reflect on something. The sentence mentions that people try to avoid painful feelings when reflecting on difficult realities. This makes "ruminating" the correct choice for this context. "Laminating" means to cover something with a protective layer, which is irrelevant here as the sentence talks about mental engagement. "Stagnating" means to stop or become inactive, which does not fit the context of thinking deeply. "Collaborating" means to work together with others, which is unrelated to the emotional or mental process described here.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam