

## Failed summit: on the G-7 summit in Canada

India must **reassess** the **usefulness** of attending G-7 meetings

At 50, **the G-7** — a grouping of the most advanced **economies** — **should** appear **robust, cohesive** and experienced in managing global conflict. Instead, the G-7 Summit and **Outreach** session in Kananaskis, Canada presented a **disunited** and ineffective force **in the face of** some of the most **testing** conflicts including an **escalating** Russia-Ukraine war, the Israel-Iran **strife** and Israel's **ceaseless bombardment** of Gaza. **In addition**, it has been unable to **deal with** the biggest **disruptor** in global trade — that of the U.S. Trump administration's reciprocal tariffs worldwide. This year's G-7 was **rocky** from the start as host Canada saw an unexpected election just months before the summit. The **government** of Mark Carney **was** still **finding its feet**, which meant leaders such as Prime Minister Modi were invited just days before the summit. **Upheavals** in U.S. foreign and trade policy **have** also **caught** the grouping **off-guard**: U.S. President Donald Trump's **pivot** to Russia on the Ukraine crisis, and **ambiguous approach** to China **have** been particularly noted. In Kananaskis Mr. Trump even suggested that the G-7 become the "G9, including Russia and China", much to the **chagrin** of other leaders, including the Ukraine President, who was a special invitee. Mr. Trump's **volte face** from **proclaiming** to be a "Peace-time President" to actively supporting Israel's **aggression** was another issue. The U.S. refused to sign on to a draft statement by G-7 members that called for a **de-escalation** or any **criticism** of Israel, and **pushed for** a statement that **condemned** Iran. Mr. Trump's early exit **dealt** another **blow**. **Eventually**, the G-7 was unable to issue a joint statement on key issues, and a Chair's Summary was issued to deal with the crises **at hand**, along with statements on less **divisive** issues such as AI and quantum computing, **critical** minerals supply chains, wildfire and prevention, and **transnational repression**, but not on terrorism, as India had hoped.

**Perhaps** the most productive **part** of Mr. Modi's trip **was** his meeting with Mr. Carney, and the decisions to restore Indian and Canadian High Commissioners, and to reset ties **ruptured** over the Nijjar case. However, the Carney government has not **demonstrated** any change in its position on the case or on action against Khalistani extremism. **Moreover**, the G-7 **statement** on Transnational Repression (TNR) **does** not name any country, but is **pointed** in its reference to **allegations** of foreign interference and TNR made by Canada against India, as well as China, Russia and Iran. **Given** the **outcomes**, the government must review the utility of India's participation in the G-7 process. To have the Prime Minister travel more than 11,000 kilometres to **address** one outreach session of a **fractious** summit may not be the most **optimal** use of India's resources.

**[Practice Exercise]**

- **Strife** (noun) – Trouble, conflict, discord, contention, fighting लड़ाई
- **Economies** (noun) – Countries in terms of GDP.
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Summit** (noun) – meeting, conference, assembly, convention, conclave सम्मेलन
2. **Reassess** (verb) – re-evaluate, review, reconsider, revise, re-examine पुनर्मूल्यांकन करना
3. **Usefulness** (noun) – utility, practicality, benefit, value, worth उपयोगिता
4. **Robust** (adjective) – strong, sturdy, resilient, vigorous, healthy मजबूत
5. **Cohesive** (adjective) – united, connected, consistent, unified, integrated एकजुट
6. **Outreach session** (noun) – an event or activity designed to connect with and provide services or information to a specific group of people, often those who may not typically have access to such resources
7. **Disunited** (adjective) – divided, fragmented, discordant, uncoordinated, separated विभाजित
8. **In the face of** (phrase) – despite, against, amid, when confronted with के बावजूद
9. **Testing** (adjective) – challenging, demanding, difficult, trying, tough कठिन
10. **Escalating** (adjective) – intensifying, increasing, worsening, amplifying, heightening बढ़ता हुआ
11. **Ceaseless** (adjective) – unending, constant, relentless, continual, perpetual निरंतर
12. **Bombardment** (noun) – attack, shelling, assault, barrage, onslaught बमबारी
13. **In addition** (phrase) – moreover, furthermore, also, besides, as well इसके अतिरिक्त
14. **Deal with** (phrase) – handle, manage, tackle, address, cope with निपटना
15. **Disruptor** (noun) – disturber, challenger, intruder, breaker, innovator विघ्न डालने वाला
16. **Rocky** (adjective) – unstable, rough, shaky, turbulent, uncertain अस्थिर
17. **Find one's feet** (phrase) – adjust, settle in, become stable, gain confidence स्थिर होना
18. **Upheaval** (noun) – turmoil, disturbance, unrest, disruption, commotion उथल-पुथल
19. **Caught off-guard** (phrase) – surprised, unprepared, stunned, unaware अचानक चौंक जाना
20. **Pivot** (noun) – shift, change, turn, rotation, transformation मोड़ / बदलाव
21. **Ambiguous** (adjective) – unclear, vague, uncertain, confusing, equivocal अस्पष्ट

22. **Chagrin** (noun) – annoyance, irritation, disappointment, dismay, displeasure  
खिन्नता
23. **Volte face** (noun) – reversal, turnaround, U-turn, change of mind, shift अचानक मत परिवर्तन
24. **Proclaim** (verb) – declare, announce, state, assert, pronounce घोषित करना
25. **Aggression** (noun) – hostility, attack, violence, assault, offensive आक्रामकता
26. **De-escalation** (noun) – reduction, easing, calming down, diminishing, lessening तनाव घटाना
27. **Criticism** (noun) – disapproval, critique, condemnation, censure, judgment आलोचना
28. **Push for** (phrasal verb) – advocate, campaign for, demand, promote, press for समर्थन करना
29. **Condemn** (verb) – denounce, criticize, blame, censure, rebuke निंदा करना
30. **Deal blow** (phrasal verb) – damage, harm, weaken, undermine, setback झटका देना
31. **Eventually** (adverb) – finally, ultimately, in the end, after a while, sooner or later अंततः
32. **At hand** (phrase) – near, imminent, upcoming, approaching, close पास में
33. **Divisive** (adjective) – polarizing, contentious, controversial, disruptive, discordant विभाजनकारी
34. **Critical** (adjective) – crucial, vital, key, essential, important महत्वपूर्ण
35. **Transnational** (adjective) – cross-border, international, global, multinational, intercontinental अंतरराष्ट्रीय
36. **Repression** (noun) – suppression, restraint, control, oppression, subjugation दमन
37. **Perhaps** (adverb) – maybe, possibly, conceivably, potentially, perchance शायद
38. **Rupture** (verb) – break, damage, sever, split, breach टूटना / बिगड़ना
39. **Demonstrate** (verb) – show, display, exhibit, reveal, express प्रदर्शित करना
40. **Moreover** (adverb) – furthermore, besides, also, additionally, likewise इसके अलावा
41. **Pointed** (adjective) – direct, sharp, explicit, specific, targeted सीधा
42. **Allegation** (noun) – accusation, claim, charge, assertion, complaint आरोप
43. **Given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, in view of, based on ध्यान में रखते हुए
44. **Outcome** (noun) – result, consequence, effect, product, aftermath परिणाम

45. **Address** (verb) – deal with, tackle, handle, confront, respond to समाधान करना
46. **Fractious** (adjective) – quarrelsome, argumentative, divisive, contentious, difficult असंतुष्ट
47. **Optimal** (adjective) – best, most favourable, ideal, perfect, effective सर्वोत्तम

### Summary of the Editorial

1. The G-7, a group of advanced economies, marked its 50th anniversary with a fractured and ineffective summit in Kananaskis, Canada.
2. The summit failed to present a united front on pressing global issues such as the Russia-Ukraine war, Israel-Iran conflict, and Israel's Gaza offensive.
3. The G-7 has also been ineffective in addressing U.S. trade disruptions, particularly the reciprocal tariffs under Trump's administration.
4. The summit's organization suffered due to Canada's recent elections and the new Mark Carney-led government still settling in.
5. Invitations to leaders, including India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi, were extended only days before the summit, reflecting disarray.
6. U.S. policy reversals, especially Trump's ambiguous stand on China and pivot towards Russia, have further destabilized the G-7's unity.
7. Trump proposed expanding G-7 into a "G9" by including Russia and China, which alarmed other member nations and Ukraine, an invitee.
8. Trump's support for Israel's aggression contradicted his earlier stance as a "peace-time president", creating further division.
9. The U.S. blocked any G-7 consensus statement criticising Israel or calling for de-escalation, instead insisting on condemning Iran.
10. Trump's early exit from the summit added to its ineffectiveness and prevented a joint statement on major geopolitical issues.
11. Only a Chair's Summary and statements on non-controversial topics like AI, quantum computing, wildfires, and critical minerals were issued.
12. India's concerns on terrorism were not addressed, as hoped, by the G-7 declaration.
13. A positive outcome was PM Modi's meeting with Canadian PM Carney, with agreements to restore diplomatic ties affected by the Nijjar issue.
14. Despite this, Canada's stance on Khalistani extremism and the Nijjar case remains unchanged.
15. Given the minimal gains and lack of focus on India's concerns, the editorial suggests India should reassess its continued participation in future G-7 summits, especially when the engagement yields limited strategic value.

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

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic and hopeful
  - B. Critical and disappointed
  - C. Neutral and indifferent
  - D. Sarcastic and mocking
2. **What can be inferred about the overall tone of the G-7 summit held in Kananaskis, Canada?**
  - A. It was a symbol of renewed global unity
  - B. It effectively addressed all geopolitical concerns
  - C. It reflected disunity and lack of effectiveness
  - D. It celebrated technological advancements as a primary focus
3. **What was the major reason behind the G-7's inability to issue a joint statement?**
  - A. India's late arrival to the summit
  - B. Mr. Trump's disagreement on criticism of Israel
  - C. Lack of topics discussed at the summit
  - D. Canada's political instability
4. **Who proposed the idea of expanding the G-7 to include Russia and China?**
  - A. Prime Minister Modi
  - B. Mark Carney
  - C. Donald Trump
  - D. The President of Ukraine
5. **Based on the passage, which of the following pairs are correctly matched regarding actions or positions taken at the summit?**
  - A. India – Successfully pushed for a terrorism-focused statement
  - B. Canada – Changed its stand on the Nijjar case during the summit
  - C. U.S. – Refused to endorse criticism of Israel and exited early
  - D. G-7 – Issued a joint communiqué covering all geopolitical conflicts
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Clear the decks

  - A. Prepare for an event or course of action by dealing with anything that might hinder progress
  - B. To take something away
  - C. To draw something down
  - D. To remove unnecessary things for further work
7. **Select the word that has the same meaning (SYNONYM) as the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The doctor made a tentative diagnosis as he did not have the reports of her blood tests.

  - A. provisional

- B. tedious  
C. hazardous  
D. obsolete
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**  
Her team played exceptionally more well in the competition.  
A. No substitution required  
B. most well  
C. more well  
D. well
9. **Select the option that rectifies the underlined spelling error.**  
The panel submitted the findings to the ministry.  
A. submittad  
B. submittd  
C. submitted  
D. sumitted
10. **Identify the error in the following sentence.**  
The zoo is under the street from the temple  
A. from  
B. zoo  
C. temple  
D. under
11. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**  
Enthusiasm is one of those vital elements that transforms an indivdual and his failures into victories and success.  
A. Victories  
B. Individual  
C. Failures  
D. Success
12. **The following sentence has been split into four parts. Identify the part that contains a grammatical error.**  
A student becomes / dearer to the teachers / via participating and actively working / towards the glory of the school.  
A. dearer to the teachers  
B. A student becomes  
C. via participating and actively working  
D. towards the glory of the school
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
I have never \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of pain before surgery  
A. practised  
B. trained

- C. dedicated  
D. experienced
14. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment.**  
Despite the difficulties, Sarah started her business with great energy and hard work, and performed remarkably well in the industry  
A. hit the ground running  
B. let sleeping dogs lie  
C. hit the hay  
D. spilled the beans
15. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**  
No sooner had she enter her apartment than she found a bouquet of flowers on her table.  
A. No substitution  
B. No sooner did she entered her apartment than  
C. No sooner did she enter her apartment than  
D. No sooner has she enter her apartment than
16. **Select the most appropriate degree to fill in the blank.**  
Doctors should never be \_\_\_\_\_ than others when patients come for their treatment.  
A. less caring  
B. most caring  
C. more caring  
D. least caring
17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
The mother told the child to erase the extra dots from the given graph  
A. Create  
B. Shatter  
C. Delete  
D. Efface
18. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
The rules of behaviour which guide one in a formal situation  
A. Impropriety  
B. Bargain  
C. Protocol  
D. Affidavit
19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**  
A. Curious  
B. Bashful  
C. Anxious  
D. Cautios
20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**



The order will be operational from 1st of November.

- A. effective
- B. provoked
- C. considered
- D. scrapped

**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.**

Indian villages showcase the country's rich culture and customs. Most Indians live in villages, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ agriculture, modest living and close-knit communities are the norms. Villagers wake up to roosters crowing and farm (2) \_\_\_\_\_ day. Farming is the main employment, and generations labour (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the same land. Traditions, communal events and a slower pace (4) \_\_\_\_\_ village life from metropolitan life. Villagers' togetherness and shared duty make it part of India's identity, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the lack of contemporary conveniences.

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

- A. which
- B. what
- C. where
- D. when

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

- A. towards
- B. after
- C. all
- D. before

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

- A. in
- B. with
- C. on
- D. at

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

- A. distinguish
- B. compare
- C. equate
- D. balance

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

- A. instead of
- B. in spite
- C. beside
- D. despite

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. B) Critical and disappointed

The passage highlights the G-7's failures, disunity, and ineffective handling of global conflicts, trade disruptions, and diplomatic tensions. Words like "disunited," "ineffective," "rocky," and "fractious" convey a critical and disappointed tone.

A) Optimistic and hopeful is incorrect because the passage does not express positivity about the G-7's performance.

C) Neutral and indifferent is incorrect because the author clearly expresses disapproval rather than remaining detached.

D) Sarcastic and mocking is incorrect because while the tone is critical, it is not sarcastic or ridiculing.

### 2. C) It reflected disunity and lack of effectiveness

A is incorrect because the summit is described as "disunited and ineffective."

B is wrong since it failed to issue a joint statement on key geopolitical issues.

C is correct; the passage emphasizes a lack of cohesion and strategic failure.

D is misleading—though AI and quantum computing were discussed, they were fallback topics.

### 3. B) Mr. Trump's disagreement on criticism of Israel

A is inaccurate; while Modi was invited late, this is not cited as the main cause.

B is correct; Trump's refusal to endorse a statement critical of Israel was a key factor.

C is incorrect; multiple topics were discussed, though consensus lacked.

D contributed to logistical challenges but not the core reason for the statement failure.

### 4. C) Donald Trump

A is wrong; Modi had no role in this proposal.

B is not mentioned as making such a suggestion.

C is correct; Trump suggested making the G-7 into a "G9."

D is incorrect; the Ukrainian President opposed Trump's suggestion.

### 5. C) U.S. – Refused to endorse criticism of Israel and exited early

A is incorrect; India hoped for a terrorism statement, but it was not included.

B is incorrect; Canada made no change in its position on the Nijjar case.

C is correct; Trump opposed criticism of Israel and left early, weakening the summit.

D is wrong; no joint communiqué was issued—only a Chair's Summary was released.

### 6. A) Clear the decks (idiom) – Prepare for an event or course of action by dealing with anything that might hinder progress किसी घटना या कार्रवाई के लिए तैयारी करना, जिसमें बाधा डालने वाली किसी भी चीज़ को हटाना।

7. A) **Tentative** (adjective) – Uncertain, provisional, not fixed, hesitant. अनिश्चित

**Synonym: Provisional** (adjective) – Temporary, interim, not permanent, tentative. अस्थायी

- **Obsolete** (adjective) – No longer in use, outdated, outmoded, old-fashioned. अप्रचलित
- **Tedious** (adjective) – Boring, monotonous, tiresome, repetitive. उबाऊ
- **Hazardous** (adjective) – Dangerous, risky, perilous, unsafe. खतरनाक

8. D) 'more well' के बदले 'well' का use होगा क्योंकि 'well' एक Adverb है जो 'exceptionally' (Adverb of Degree) से पहले ही अपनी Comparative Degree ('better') में बदल चुका है, इसलिए 'more' का use अनावश्यक है।

'well' will be used instead of 'more well' because 'well' is an Adverb that has already changed into its Comparative Degree ('better') after 'exceptionally' (Adverb of Degree), so the use of 'more' is redundant.

Incorrect: She sings more well than her sister.

Correct: She sings better than her sister. (or simply well if not comparing)

9. C) The correct spelling of the underlined word is '**submitted**', which means "to present or propose something formally for consideration or judgment" (प्रस्तुत करना, सौंपना).

10. D) **Under**

सही preposition "near" (पास) या "beside" (बगल में) होना चाहिए, क्योंकि "under" का अर्थ नीचे होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

The correct preposition should be "near" or "beside" instead of "under", as "under" implies something below, which doesn't make sense in this context.

"The zoo is near the street from the temple."

11. B) The correct spelling of '**Indivdual**' is '**Individual**', which means "a single human being distinct from a group, class, or family." 'Individual' का अर्थ है "एकल व्यक्ति, जो समूह, वर्ग या परिवार से भिन्न हो।"

12. A) 'dearer to the teachers' के बदले 'dear to the teachers' का use होगा क्योंकि 'dearer' (comparative degree) का use तभी सही है जब दो entities के बीच तुलना की जा रही हो। यहाँ कोई स्पष्ट तुलना (comparison) नहीं दी गई है, इसलिए positive degree ('dear') सही होगा।

'dear to the teachers' will be used instead of 'dearer to the teachers' because 'dearer' (comparative degree) is used only when a comparison is made between two entities. Here, no explicit comparison is mentioned, so the positive degree ('dear') is correct.

Example of correct usage:

**Incorrect:** She becomes dearer to her mentors. (No comparison)

**Correct:** She becomes dear to her mentors.

**Correct** (with comparison): She becomes dearer to her mentors than her peers.

13. 'D) **Experienced**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'experienced' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को महसूस करना या अनुभव करना। sentence में mention है कि "मैंने इस प्रकार का दर्द पहले कभी महसूस नहीं किया", इसलिए 'experienced' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'practised' का अर्थ है अभ्यास करना, 'trained' का अर्थ है प्रशिक्षित होना या करना, और 'dedicated' का अर्थ है समर्पित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठते।

'Experienced' will be used because it means to feel or undergo something. The sentence states, "I have never felt this kind of pain before surgery," making 'experienced' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'practised' means to rehearse, 'trained' implies being taught or instructed, and 'dedicated' means to commit or devote, which do not fit the context.

14. A) **hit the ground running (idiom)** – Starting with great energy and hard work पूरी ऊर्जा और मेहनत से शुरुआत करना

**Let sleeping dogs lie (idiom)** – Avoiding unnecessary trouble by not interfering in a situation बिना वजह मुसीबत मोल न लेना

**Hit the hay (idiom)** – Going to bed सोने जाना

**Spilled the beans (idiom)** – Revealing a secret unintentionally गुप्त बात अनजाने में उजागर कर देना

15. C) 'No sooner had she enter her apartment than' के बदले 'No sooner did she enter her apartment than' का use होगा क्योंकि 'No sooner' के साथ Past Indefinite Tense (did + V1) का use होता है, न कि Past Perfect (had + V3) का।

'No sooner did she enter her apartment than' will be used instead of 'No sooner had she enter her apartment than' because 'No sooner' is followed by Past Indefinite Tense (did + V1), not Past Perfect (had + V3).

16. A) '**Less caring**' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि वाक्य का संदर्भ है कि डॉक्टरों को कभी भी दूसरों की तुलना में कम सहानुभूतिपूर्ण नहीं होना चाहिए। यह सुझाव देता है कि उनकी सहानुभूति हमेशा उच्च स्तर पर होनी चाहिए। 'Most caring' का अर्थ है सबसे अधिक सहानुभूतिपूर्ण होना, लेकिन वाक्य में "never" का use हो रहा है, जो नकारात्मक संदर्भ देता है, इसलिए यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'More caring' का अर्थ है अधिक सहानुभूतिपूर्ण, जो संदर्भ के अनुरूप नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य तुलना में कमी को व्यक्त कर रहा है। 'Least caring' का अर्थ है सबसे कम सहानुभूतिपूर्ण होना, जो वाक्य में वांछित भाव के विपरीत है।

**Less caring** will be used because the sentence implies that doctors should never be less empathetic than others, suggesting their empathy should always be at a high level. 'Most caring' means being the most empathetic, but the sentence uses "never," which introduces a negative context, making it inappropriate. 'More caring' means being more empathetic, which does not align with the sentence's comparative and restrictive nature. 'Least caring' implies the least amount of empathy, which contradicts the intended meaning of the sentence.

17. A) **Erase (verb)** – To remove, delete, wipe out, or obliterate something. मिटाना

**Antonym: Create** (verb) – To bring something into existence, to produce or construct. सृजित करना

- **Shatter** (verb) – To break or cause to break into pieces, smash, destroy. टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना
- **Delete** (verb) – To remove or erase text, data, or information. हटाना
- **Efface** (verb) – To erase or remove something completely. मिटाना

18. C) **Protocol** (noun) – A set of rules or guidelines that are followed in formal situations. प्रोटोकॉल – औपचारिक परिस्थितियों में पालन किए जाने वाले नियम या दिशानिर्देश।

- **Impropriety** (noun) – Improper conduct or behavior; failure to observe standards. अनुचित आचरण
- **Bargain** (noun) – An agreement between two parties about what each will do for the other; a good deal. सौदा
- **Affidavit** (noun) – A written statement confirmed by oath, used as evidence in court. शपथ पत्र

19. D) The correct spelling of 'Cautios' is 'Cautious', which means "careful to avoid potential problems or dangers." सावधान, सतर्क.

20. A) **Operational** (adjective) – Functional, working, in use, active. क्रियाशील

**Synonym: Effective** (adjective) – Successful in producing a desired result, functional, operative. प्रभावी

- **Provoked** (verb) – Stimulated or incited to act, especially anger or irritation. भड़काना
- **Considered** (adjective/verb) – Thought about or decided upon with careful thought. विचार किया गया
- **Scrapped** (verb/adjective) – Abandoned or discarded as no longer useful or needed. फेंक दिया

21. C) '**Where**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "जहाँ", और यह sentence में villages को एक ऐसी जगह के रूप में दर्शाने के लिए उपयुक्त है जहाँ कृषि, साधारण जीवन और घनिष्ठ समुदाय सामान्य होते हैं। 'Which' गलत है क्योंकि यह किसी विषय की अतिरिक्त जानकारी देने के लिए use किया जाता है, लेकिन यह स्थान या स्थिति को नहीं दर्शाता। 'What' गलत है क्योंकि इसका use सवाल पूछने या किसी विशेष चीज़ की ओर इशारा करने के लिए किया जाता है। 'When' गलत है क्योंकि यह समय को दर्शाने के लिए use किया जाता है, जो यहाँ लागू नहीं होता।

**Where** will be used because it denotes a place or condition, fitting the context of the sentence describing the norms of villages. The sentence is talking about Indian villages as places where agriculture, modest living, and close-knit communities are the norms. 'Which' is incorrect because it is used to provide additional information about a subject but does not denote a place or condition. 'What' is incorrect because it is used to ask questions or refer to specific things, which does not fit here. 'When' is incorrect because it is used to denote time, which is not the context here.

22. C) 'All' का use होगा क्योंकि passage में बताया गया है कि ग्रामीण सुबह जागते हैं और दिन भर खेती में लगे रहते हैं। 'All day' का अर्थ होता है पूरे दिन, जो यहाँ context के अनुसार सही बैठता है। 'Towards' का अर्थ है किसी दिशा में, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'After' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के बाद, जो यहाँ गलत है क्योंकि farming के समय की बात हो रही है। 'Before' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से पहले, जो passage के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता।

'All day' is a correct phrase used to indicate the entire duration of the day, which aligns with the context of villagers working continuously on farms. 'Towards' implies a direction or orientation, which does not fit logically here. 'After' indicates a sequence or time following an event, which contradicts the context of continuous farm work. 'Before' denotes an earlier point in time, which is not suitable here as the passage describes an ongoing activity.

23. C) 'On' का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह preposition भूमि, सतह या एक निश्चित क्षेत्र पर कार्य करने या उसे इस्तेमाल करने के लिए इंगित करता है। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि पीढ़ियाँ एक ही भूमि पर खेती करती हैं, इसलिए 'on' यहाँ सही है। 'In' का अर्थ है अंदर या किसी सीमा के भीतर, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'With' का अर्थ है साथ या किसी चीज़ के सहयोग से, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता। 'At' का use किसी विशिष्ट स्थान या बिंदु के लिए होता है, लेकिन यह वाक्य के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता।

'On' will be used because it is a preposition indicating action or use of a surface, land, or a particular area. The sentence states that generations labour "on" the same land, making 'on' the correct choice. 'In' implies being inside or within boundaries, which doesn't fit the context. 'With' means accompanied by or using something, which is irrelevant here. 'At' is used for specific locations or points, but it doesn't align with the sentence's meaning.

24. A) 'Distinguish' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "अलग करना या पहचान करना।" यहाँ sentence में ग्रामीण जीवन को महानगरीय जीवन से अलग करने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'distinguish' सही शब्द है। 'Compare' का अर्थ है "तुलना करना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ समानता की तुलना नहीं हो रही है। 'Equate' का अर्थ है "बराबर करना," जो यहाँ अनुचित है क्योंकि ग्रामीण और महानगरीय जीवन को बराबर करने की बात नहीं हो रही। 'Balance' का अर्थ है "संतुलन करना," लेकिन यहाँ संतुलन की चर्चा नहीं है, बल्कि अंतर को उजागर करने की बात हो रही है।

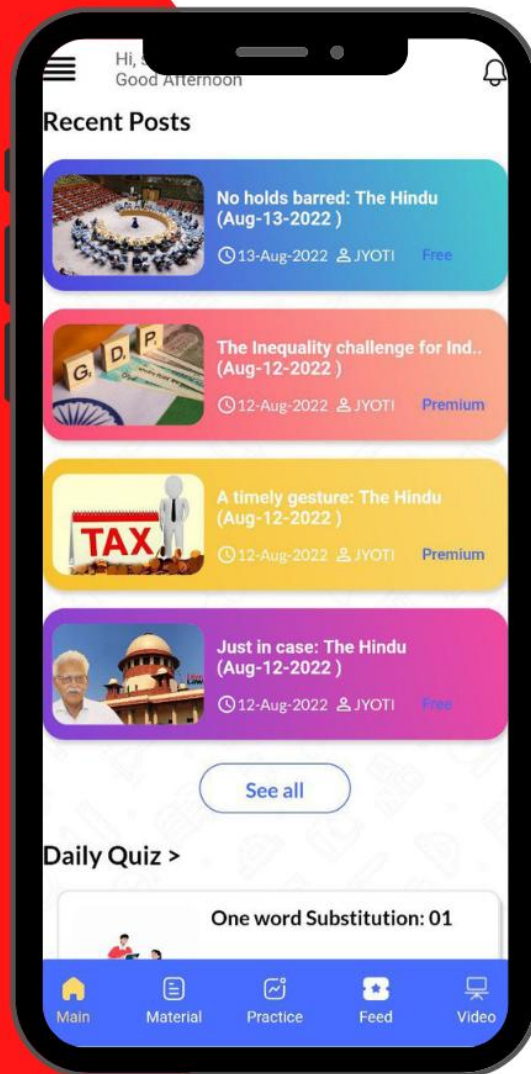
'Distinguish' will be used because it means "to recognize or show the difference." The sentence highlights how village life is differentiated from metropolitan life, making 'distinguish' appropriate here. 'Compare' means "to examine similarities and differences," which is not suitable in this context as it's not about comparing but differentiating. 'Equate' means "to make equal," which is incorrect as the passage does not equate village life with metropolitan life. 'Balance' means "to maintain equilibrium," but the sentence does not mention balancing; it talks about highlighting the difference.

25. D) 'Despite' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "के बावजूद।" Sentence में यह दिखाया गया है कि भारत के गाँव, आधुनिक सुविधाओं की कमी के बावजूद, एक पहचान का हिस्सा हैं। इसलिए, 'despite' इस context में सही है। 'Instead of' का अर्थ है "के स्थान पर," जो यहां गलत है क्योंकि यह विपरीत विकल्प को दर्शाता

है। 'In spite' का अर्थ भी "के बावजूद" है, लेकिन इसे सही तरीके से use के लिए 'of' के साथ आना चाहिए, जो यहां नहीं है। 'Beside' का अर्थ है "के बगल में" या "समीप," जो इस context में पूरी तरह अनुचित है।

'**Despite**' will be used because it means "in spite of" or "even though." The sentence indicates that Indian villages are part of the country's identity despite the lack of modern conveniences, making 'despite' the correct choice here. 'Instead of' means "in place of," which is incorrect here as it implies an alternative rather than a contrast. 'In spite' also means "despite," but it must be followed by 'of' for correct usage, which is not the case here. 'Beside' means "next to" or "close to," which is contextually irrelevant





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