

Common goals: On India and a five-nation tour

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visits **reflect** India's efforts to engage with others of the **Global South**

On his way to Brazil to attend the **ongoing** BRICS **summit**, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has made back-to-back **bilateral** visits to Ghana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Argentina. Each stop was **with a view** to enhancing bilateral cooperation in fields which included some common **themes** on pharmaceuticals and vaccines, digital technology, food security and critical minerals. In Accra, India-Ghana ties were upgraded to a **comprehensive** partnership, with discussions on helping Ghana become a "vaccine hub" for West Africa. In the Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, there was a major MoU on "Indian pharmacopeia", to improve access to quality and **affordable** generic medicines from India. In Buenos Aires, President Javier Milei agreed to enhance cooperation on **critical** minerals as well as Argentina's **vast** reserves of shale gas and oil, while India **pitched** its pharma to Argentina. The three stops were in countries of the "developing world" or the Global South, and the onward journey to Brazil, and then to Namibia, also **highlight** India's **commitment** to building alternative economic **mechanisms** to the "developed world" or Global North. India's **offer** of cooperation for low-cost solutions to global challenges **includes** the promotion of India-led international organisations such as the **Coalition** for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) to these countries. Mr. Modi also **made his signature pitch** to the Indian **diaspora** — his speech in the Port of Spain, where Indian labour was brought by British **colonial ventures** since 1845, is one to note. Referring to the Indian **ancestry** of President Christine Carla Kangaloo and Prime Minister Kamla Persad-Bissessar, Mr. Modi said that the 35 million Indian diaspora worldwide were India's "pride".

It is also impossible to **escape** the deep connections between India and the five nations **in terms of** political history. Each country shares a **bond** — colonies that suffered under British, Spanish, Portuguese and German forces — and why some of them joined the Non-Aligned Movement. They have all, at various points, **committed** to building South-South cooperation, and India and Brazil's **role** in founding the BRIC mechanism, along with Russia and China, and IBSA with South Africa, **was** an outcome, strongly pitching the interests of the Global South. None of the countries on the tour can be called "anti-West", and New Delhi has had some **differences** with them over specific conflicts (Ukraine and Gaza). **The motivating force** behind the ties, however, and **consequently** Mr. Modi's nine-day **itinerary**, **is** more about a common desire to look beyond the present global **order** to one that is more equal, **representative**, and sensitive to the needs of developing and under-developed nations.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Reflect** (verb) – show, indicate, reveal, display, manifest दिखाना
2. **Global South** (noun) – the nations of the world which are regarded as having a relatively low level of economic and industrial development, and are typically located to the south of more industrialized nations. वैश्विक दक्षिण / विकासशील देश
3. **Ongoing** (adjective) – continuing, in progress, current, underway, persistent चल रहा
4. **Summit** (noun) – conference, meeting, convention, gathering, conclave शिखर सम्मेलन
5. **Bilateral** (adjective) – two-sided, mutual, reciprocal, joint, cooperative द्विपक्षीय
6. **With a view to** (phrase) – with the aim of, intending to, for the purpose of, in order to, aiming at के उद्देश्य से
7. **Theme** (noun) – topic, subject, issue, motif, focus विषय
8. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – complete, thorough, extensive, inclusive, all-encompassing व्यापक
9. **Affordable** (adjective) – economical, cheap, budget-friendly, low-cost, reasonable किफायती
10. **Critical** (adjective) – crucial, essential, vital, important, significant महत्वपूर्ण
11. **Pitch** (verb) – propose, present, offer, promote, advocate प्रस्ताव करना / पेश करना
12. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, stress, underline, point out, spotlight ज़ोर देना
13. **Commitment** (noun) – dedication, promise, pledge, resolve, obligation प्रतिबद्धता
14. **Mechanism** (noun) – system, process, method, framework, apparatus तंत्र
15. **Coalition** (noun) – alliance, union, partnership, bloc, association गठबंधन
16. **Make a pitch** (phrase) – promote, advocate, propose, sell an idea, campaign for प्रचार करना / प्रस्ताव रखना
17. **Signature** (adjective) – distinctive, characteristic, identifying, unique, personal विशिष्ट
18. **Diaspora** (noun) – expatriates, emigrants, overseas community, scattered population, migrant community प्रवासी समुदाय
19. **Colonial** (adjective) – imperial, colonial-era, occupation-related, colonizing, imperialistic उपनिवेशी

20. **Venture** (noun) – undertaking, enterprise, project, initiative, endeavor उद्यम
21. **Ancestry** (noun) – lineage, heritage, family origin, descent, roots वंश
22. **Escape** (verb) – avoid, elude, evade, get away from, sidestep बचना / निकल जाना
23. **In terms of** (phrase) – regarding, concerning, related to, with respect to, in relation to के संदर्भ में
24. **Bond** (noun) – connection, tie, relationship, link, association संबंध
25. **Commit** (verb) – pledge, dedicate, devote, promise, engage प्रतिबद्ध होना / संलग्न होना
26. **Differences** (noun) – disagreements, disputes, divergences, conflicts, variations मतभेद
27. **Consequently** (adverb) – therefore, thus, hence, as a result, accordingly परिणामस्वरूप
28. **Itinerary** (noun) – travel plan, route, schedule, agenda, journey plan यात्रा कार्यक्रम
29. **Order** (noun) – system, arrangement, structure, framework, setup व्यवस्था
30. **Representative** (noun) – delegate, envoy, spokesperson, agent, proxy प्रतिनिधि

Summary of the Editorial

1. Prime Minister Modi undertook a five-nation tour, with stops in Ghana, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Brazil, and Namibia.
2. The purpose was to strengthen India's engagement with Global South nations, focusing on mutual development and cooperation.
3. In Ghana, ties were elevated to a *comprehensive partnership*, with India offering support to make Ghana a *vaccine hub* for West Africa.
4. In Trinidad and Tobago, a major MoU on Indian pharmacopeia was signed, boosting access to affordable Indian generic medicines.
5. In Argentina, India sought cooperation in critical minerals and energy, especially Argentina's shale gas and oil reserves.
6. India also promoted its pharmaceutical industry in Argentina, aligning with shared health and economic priorities.
7. The tour showed India's alternative approach to global cooperation, building south-south ties independent of the Global North.
8. India offered low-cost, inclusive solutions to global problems, such as infrastructure and disaster resilience, via the CDRI.
9. Mr. Modi addressed the Indian diaspora during the tour, particularly in Trinidad and Tobago, recognizing their historical and cultural ties.
10. He referred to prominent leaders of Indian ancestry like President Christine Carla Kangaloo and PM Kamla Persad-Bissessar.
11. Modi called the Indian diaspora of 35 million India's "pride," emphasizing cultural diplomacy.
12. The five countries visited have shared colonial histories, fostering historical solidarity and Non-Aligned Movement connections.
13. These nations have shown consistent commitment to South-South cooperation, aligning with India's strategic goals.
14. While not anti-West, differences exist on global issues, such as India's varied positions on Ukraine and Gaza.
15. The core message of the tour was about reshaping the global order to make it more *equitable*, *representative*, and *responsive* to the needs of developing nations.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following best describes the key focus areas of Prime Minister Modi's bilateral visits before the BRICS summit? [Editorial Page]
 - A. Defense cooperation and nuclear energy
 - B. Pharmaceuticals, digital technology, food security, and critical minerals
 - C. Space exploration and artificial intelligence
 - D. Tourism promotion and cultural exchange
2. Why did India focus on countries like Ghana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Argentina before the BRICS summit?
 - A. To form military alliances against the Global North
 - B. To strengthen ties with nations of the Global South for alternative economic cooperation
 - C. To support Western-led organizations
 - D. To organize a cultural festival across these countries
3. What did Prime Minister Modi highlight about the Indian diaspora during his visit to Port of Spain?
 - A. Their economic remittances are India's largest source of foreign income
 - B. They should return to India immediately
 - C. They are India's "pride" and an important connection to these nations
 - D. They should lobby against the Global North
4. What is the overall tone of the passage?
 - A. Optimistic and collaborative
 - B. Critical and dismissive
 - C. Humorous and sarcastic
 - D. Fearful and alarmist
5. What is the main theme of the passage?
 - A. India's military strategy in the Global South
 - B. Criticism of Western countries' dominance in world affairs
 - C. Cultural exchanges between India and South America
 - D. India's diplomatic outreach to strengthen South-South cooperation and promote an equitable global order
6. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
Leisure activities can improve an individual's physical and mental health by _____ stress, and offering a pleasurable experience.
 - A. relieving
 - B. irritating
 - C. upsetting
 - D. reconstructing
7. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
Conscious

- A. Secure
B. Unaware
C. Sentimental
D. Sensible
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**
The rivals in the institution _____ (fabricated) evidence and manipulated the whole dataset
A. fluctuated
B. forged
C. destroyed
D. wrecked
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**
In what ways do you find technological advancements beneficial to your daily life?
A. unfathomable
B. unapproachable
C. unfavourable
D. unwarranted
10. **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.**
My friend, / Priya looks more cheerful today / as she celebrates her birthday
A. No error
B. My friend,
C. as she celebrates her birthday
D. PriyaT looks more cheerful today
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
He gnashed his teeth at his son's actions.
A. expressed rage
B. expressed disappointment
C. expressed sadness
D. expressed joy
12. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Unambiguous
B. Endangered
C. Intransigence
D. Spouse
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank**
School classrooms have _____ very little over the last century
A. unconcerned
B. freed
C. changed

D. Startled

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

He is waiting / at airport to receive / Mr. Smith, who is / coming from South Africa.

- A. Mr. Smith, who is
- B. at airport to receive
- C. He is waiting
- D. coming from South Africa

- 15. Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**

Arun asks Smita to copy the contents of the document word by word.

- A. word for word
- B. word par word
- C. word to word
- D. word with word

- 16. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error in phrasal verb.**

Tina dropped behind of / college and / went straight / into a good job.

- A. Tina dropped behind of
- B. went straight
- C. into a good job
- D. college and

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

He cheated in the [A] / examination, making his [B] / already-falling academic [C] / credentials worst. [D]

- A. B
- B. C
- C. A
- D. D

- 18. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

Our _____ conducted a _____ to get everyone's opinion

- A. principal; poll
- B. principal; pole
- C. principle; poll
- D. principle; pole

- 19. Select the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank.**

We are entering a point where technology will change at _____ speeds

- A. extreme
- B. supprime
- C. modarate
- D. inferior

20. In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.

The new almirah is big than this one.

- A. biggest
- B. more big
- C. bigger
- D. more bigger

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.

Dolphins 1_____ regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea, and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we 2_____ about dolphins, the more we realise that their society is more complex 3_____ people previously imagined. They look 4_____ other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant 5_____ and protect the weakest in the community, as we do.

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

- A. has
- B. are
- C. was
- D. is

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

- A. learn
- B. learning
- C. learns
- D. learned

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

- A. the
- B. for
- C. to
- D. than

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

- A. on
- B. up
- C. into
- D. after

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

- A. uncles
- B. fathers
- C. mothers
- D. brothers

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) The passage clearly states that the visits focused on pharmaceuticals and vaccines, digital technology, food security, and critical minerals, as reflected in discussions and MoUs in Ghana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Argentina.
 Options A and C are not mentioned at all.
 Option D is too narrow and not supported by the passage.
2. B) To strengthen ties with nations of the Global South for alternative economic cooperation
 The passage emphasizes India's commitment to building alternative economic mechanisms to the developed Global North and highlights cooperation with the Global South.
 - Option A is incorrect as there's no mention of military alliances.
 - Option C is wrong because India is promoting India-led initiatives, not Western-led ones.
 - Option D isn't supported by the text.
3. C) They are India's "pride" and an important connection to these nations
 According to the passage, Mr. Modi called the 35 million Indian diaspora worldwide India's "pride", recognizing them as a vital link to these countries with shared colonial histories.
 - Option A is factually unsupported by the passage.
 - Options B and D do not reflect Modi's statements or intentions as described.
4. A) Optimistic and collaborative
 The passage highlights India's efforts to build partnerships, promote cooperation with Global South countries, and offer low-cost solutions. The tone is clearly positive, forward-looking, and supportive of collaboration for a more equal global order.
 Option B is incorrect: there's no criticism or negativity.
 Option C doesn't fit: there is no humor or sarcasm.
 Option D is wrong: nothing in the passage suggests fear or alarm.
5. D) India's diplomatic outreach to strengthen South-South cooperation and promote an equitable global order
 The passage details Modi's visits to countries in the Global South, India's commitment to alternative economic mechanisms, shared colonial histories, and promoting cooperation — all of which support the theme of building an equitable, representative world order through South-South cooperation.
 - Option A is wrong: military strategy isn't discussed.
 - Option C is partially true but too narrow and negative; the passage is constructive rather than critical.
 - Option D isn't the focus; cultural aspects are only briefly mentioned.
6. A) **relieving** का use होगा 'stress' को कम करने और खुशी प्रदान करने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त हो।
 'relieving' का अर्थ है 'किसी अप्रिय चीज़ को कम करना या उसे दूर करना', जो इस वाक्य के लिए सही है।

'irritating' का मतलब है 'चिड़चिड़ा बनाना', जो वाक्य के सकारात्मक संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता।

'upsetting' का अर्थ है 'परेशान करना', जो वाक्य में फिट नहीं होता। 'reconstructing' का अर्थ है 'फिर से बनाना', लेकिन यह वाक्य के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है

Correct answer is **relieving**, because the context of reducing stress and providing a pleasurable experience. The word "relieving" means "to reduce or alleviate something unpleasant, like stress," which is appropriate for this sentence. Irritating" means "causing annoyance or discomfort," which does not match the positive context of the sentence. Upsetting" means "causing distress or trouble," which does not align with the beneficial effects described in the sentence. Reconstructing" means "building again," which is not relevant to the idea of relieving stress in this context.

7. B) **Conscious** (adjective) – Aware of and responding to one's surroundings; awake; aware, alert, mindful. होश में रहना, सचेत, जागरूक

Antonym: **Unaware** (adjective) – Not knowing or realizing something; oblivious, ignorant, unconscious. अज्ञानता, अचेत

- **Secure** (adjective) – Safe, protected, free from danger or harm. सुरक्षित
- **Sentimental** (adjective) – Emotional, nostalgic, tender-hearted. भावुक, भावनात्मक
- **Sensible** (adjective) – Showing good sense or judgment; practical, reasonable. समझदार, व्यावहारिक

8. B) **Fabricated** (verb) – To invent, concoct, or falsify something, typically with deceitful intent.

गढ़ा हुआ, झूठा बनाया हुआ

Synonym: **Forged** (verb) – To falsify, counterfeit, or create something with dishonest intent. जाली बनाना

- **Fluctuated** (verb) – To rise and fall irregularly; to vary or change continuously. अस्थिर रहना
- **Destroyed** (verb) – To damage or ruin something completely. नष्ट करना
- **Wrecked** (verb) – To destroy, ruin, or damage something. विनाश करना

9. C) **Beneficial** (adjective) – Meaning: Producing good results or helpful effects, advantageous, favorable. लाभदायक, फायदेमंद

Antonym: **Unfavourable** (adjective) – Meaning: Not helpful, harmful, adverse, disadvantageous. प्रतिकूल, हानिकर

- **Unfathomable** (adjective): Incapable of being fully understood or measured; incomprehensible. समझ से बाहर
- **Unapproachable** (adjective): Difficult to talk to or access; aloof, inaccessible. पास न पहुंचा जा सके
- **Unwarranted** (adjective): Not justified or necessary; baseless, unjustifiable. अनुचित, अनावश्यक

10. B) No error

11. A) **Expressed rage** – (**Gnashed his teeth (idiom)**- to grind one's teeth together, or to show anger, frustration, or annoyance) – गुस्सा व्यक्त करना

12. B) The incorrect spelling in the given options is "**Endangered**." The correct spelling is Endangered "संकटग्रस्त"

13. C) "**Changed**" का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है परिवर्तन या संशोधन। sentence में बताया गया है कि स्कूल की कक्षाओं में पिछले सौ वर्षों में बहुत कम परिवर्तन हुए हैं, इसलिए "changed" सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। "Unconcerned" का अर्थ है उदासीन या चिंतामुक्त, जो कक्षाओं के परिवर्तन से संबंधित नहीं है। "Freed" का अर्थ है स्वतंत्र करना, जो कक्षाओं के संशोधन से मेल नहीं खाता। "Startled" का अर्थ है चौंकाना या हैरान करना, जो इस संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

The word "**changed**" fits because it refers to a transformation or modification. The sentence highlights that school classrooms have undergone minimal transformation over the last century, making "changed" the most appropriate word. "Unconcerned" means indifferent or not worried, which doesn't relate to classrooms transforming. "Freed" means liberated, which doesn't align with the idea of transformation or modification of classrooms. "Startled" means surprised or shocked, which is irrelevant in this context

14. B) **at airport to receive** में error है क्योंकि, स्थानवाचक शब्द 'airport' से पहले definite article '**the**' का use अनिवार्य है।

The error lies in the phrase 'at airport to receive' because, a definite article 'the' is required before location nouns such as 'airport'.

15. A) 'word by word' के बदले 'word for word' का use होगा क्योंकि

'word for word'(phrase) - एक सही phrase है जिसका अर्थ है "शब्दशः" या "शब्द दर शब्द" (exactly as written or spoken)

जैसे— She repeated the speech word for word.

'word for word' will be used instead of 'word by word' because 'word for word' is the correct phrase meaning "exactly as written or spoken"; Like— She repeated the speech word for word.

16. A) 'dropped behind of' के बदले 'dropped out of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'drop behind' का अर्थ है "पीछे रह जाना" (to fall behind in progress, speed, or level), जो इस sentence के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। sentence में यह स्पष्ट है कि टीना ने कॉलेज को बीच में छोड़ दिया, न कि अपनी पढ़ाई में पीछे रह गई।

Incorrect: Tina dropped behind of college.

Correct: Tina dropped out of college.

'dropped out of' will be used instead of 'dropped behind of' because 'drop behind' means "to fall behind in progress or speed," which doesn't fit the context. The sentence implies that Tina quit college, so the correct phrasal verb is 'drop out of,' meaning "to leave or quit something before completion."

Example:

He dropped behind in the race. (fell back)

She dropped out of school last year. (quit school)

17. D) 'worst' के बदले 'worse' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'worse' Comparative Degree है और वाक्य में तुलना हो रही है कि उसकी शैक्षणिक स्थिति और अधिक खराब हो गई। 'worst' Superlative Degree है, जिसका प्रयोग तब होता है जब तुलना तीन या अधिक चीजों के बीच हो।

Incorrect: credentials worst

Correct: credentials worse

'worse' will be used instead of 'worst' because 'worse' is the Comparative Degree, which is appropriate here since the sentence indicates a decline in academic credentials. 'Worst' is the Superlative Degree, used when comparing three or more things.

Example:

His health became worse after the accident. (Comparative)

This is the worst performance of his career. (Superlative)

18. A) 'Principal' का use होगा क्योंकि 'principal' का अर्थ होता है एक प्रमुख व्यक्ति या संस्थान का प्रमुख। यहाँ "conducted" क्रिया है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि कोई व्यक्ति, जैसे एक प्रधानाचार्य, ने कुछ कार्य किया है। 'Poll' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'poll' का अर्थ है सर्वेक्षण या राय जानने की प्रक्रिया। वाक्य कहता है कि हमारे प्रधान ने सभी की राय जानने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया।

Principal; pole गलत है क्योंकि 'pole' का अर्थ होता है खंभा, जो यहाँ सन्दर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं

है। **Principle; poll** गलत है क्योंकि 'principle' का अर्थ है नैतिक नियम या सिद्धांत, जो यहाँ व्याकरणिक और तात्पर्य के अनुसार सही नहीं है। **Principle; pole** गलत है क्योंकि दोनों शब्द संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

'Principal' will be used because it refers to a key person or the head of an institution. In this context, the sentence suggests that a person (likely a principal) is conducting an activity.

'Poll' is appropriate as it means a survey or a method to gather opinions. The sentence indicates that a survey was conducted to understand everyone's opinions. 'Principal; poll' is

correct since the context aligns with a head conducting a survey. 'Principal; pole' is incorrect because 'pole' refers to a rod or post, which is irrelevant in this context 'Principle; poll' is incorrect as 'principle' refers to a moral rule or guideline, which doesn't align grammatically or contextually 'Principle; pole' is also incorrect as neither word fits the sentence meaningfully

19. A) '**Extreme**' का use होगा क्योंकि "extreme" का अर्थ होता है अत्यधिक या उच्चतम स्तर। sentence में यह कहा गया है कि तकनीक ऐसी गति से बदलने वाली है जो अत्यधिक तेज़ होगी। इसलिए 'extreme' सही है। 'Suprime' गलत है क्योंकि यह "supreme" का spelling गलत है। सही वर्तनी का अर्थ है "सर्वोच्च," जो गति के संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Modarate' भी गलत है क्योंकि यह "moderate" का गलत वर्तनी है, जिसका अर्थ है "औसत।" यह वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Inferior' का अर्थ "निम्न श्रेणी या गुणवत्ता" है, जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

Extreme will be used because it means "to a very high degree or the furthest point." The sentence talks about technology changing at speeds, implying the fastest or highest possible speeds. Thus, 'extreme' is correct. 'Suprime' is incorrect as it is a misspelling of "supreme," which means "the highest authority or status," and does not fit the context of speeds. 'Modarate' is a misspelling of "moderate," meaning "average," which doesn't align with the idea of very high speeds. 'Inferior' means "lower in rank or quality," which is irrelevant to the context.

20. C) big' के बदले '**bigger**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि दो वस्तुओं की तुलना में Adjective के Comparative Degree का प्रयोग होता है। Comparative Degree बनाने के लिए एक syllable वाले Adjective में '-er' जोड़ा जाता है; जैसे—This table is bigger than that one.

'**bigger**' will be used instead of 'big' because in the comparison of two objects, the Comparative Degree of the adjective is used. To form the Comparative Degree, '-er' is added to one-syllable adjectives; like—This table is bigger than that one.

21. B) "**are**" का use सही है क्योंकि "Dolphins" एक Plural Subject है और sentence एक सामान्य सत्य (General Truth) को व्यक्त कर रहा है। सामान्य सत्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए Present Simple Tense का उपयोग किया जाता है। has गलत है क्योंकि "has" Singular है और इसे अधिकार या वर्तमान पूर्णकालिक काल (Present Perfect Tense) के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। was गलत है क्योंकि "was" Past Tense में है, जबकि वाक्य एक वर्तमान सामान्य सत्य व्यक्त करता है। is गलत है क्योंकि "is" Singular है, जबकि Subject "Dolphins" Plural है।

are is used because the subject "Dolphins" is plural and the sentence conveys a general truth about dolphins' nature, which requires Present Simple Tense. Has Incorrect because "has" is singular and used for possession or present perfect tense. Was Incorrect because "was" is in

the Past Tense, but the sentence expresses a present general truth. Is Incorrect because "is" is singular, while the subject "Dolphins" is plural.

22. A) '**Learn**' का use होगा क्योंकि "The more we learn.....the more we.." एक common structure जो दर्शाती है कि जैसे-जैसे हम कुछ और अधिक जानते हैं, वैसे-वैसे कुछ और होता है। वाक्य present tense में है और 'we' बहुवचन (plural) subject है, इसलिए 'learn' सही विकल्प है। 'Learning' का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह present participle है, जो इस वाक्य संरचना में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Learns' गलत है क्योंकि यह एकवचन (singular) subject के साथ उपयोग होता है, जबकि यहाँ subject 'we' है, जो बहुवचन है। 'Learned' का उपयोग गलत है क्योंकि यह भूतकाल (past tense) में है, जबकि वाक्य वर्तमान काल में है।

'**Learn**' will be used because "The more we learn" is a common structure showing that as we understand something more, another action follows. The sentence is in the present tense, and 'we' is a plural subject, so 'learn' is correct. 'Learning' is incorrect because it is a present participle and does not fit this sentence structure. 'Learns' is incorrect because it is used with singular subjects, while 'we' is plural. 'Learned' is incorrect because it is in the past tense, while the sentence is in the present tense.

23. D) '**Than**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह comparison को दर्शाता है। यहाँ sentence में कहा गया है कि डॉल्फिन की समाज व्यवस्था पहले जितनी सरल समझी जाती थी, उससे कहीं अधिक जटिल है। 'Than' तुलना के लिए सही है। 'The' गलत है क्योंकि यह comparison को नहीं दर्शाता और definite article के रूप में context से मेल नहीं खाता। 'For' का अर्थ 'के लिए' होता है, जो इस वाक्य में comparison दिखाने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'To' का उपयोग दिशा या उद्देश्य दिखाने के लिए होता है, लेकिन यह यहाँ comparison के लिए सही नहीं है।

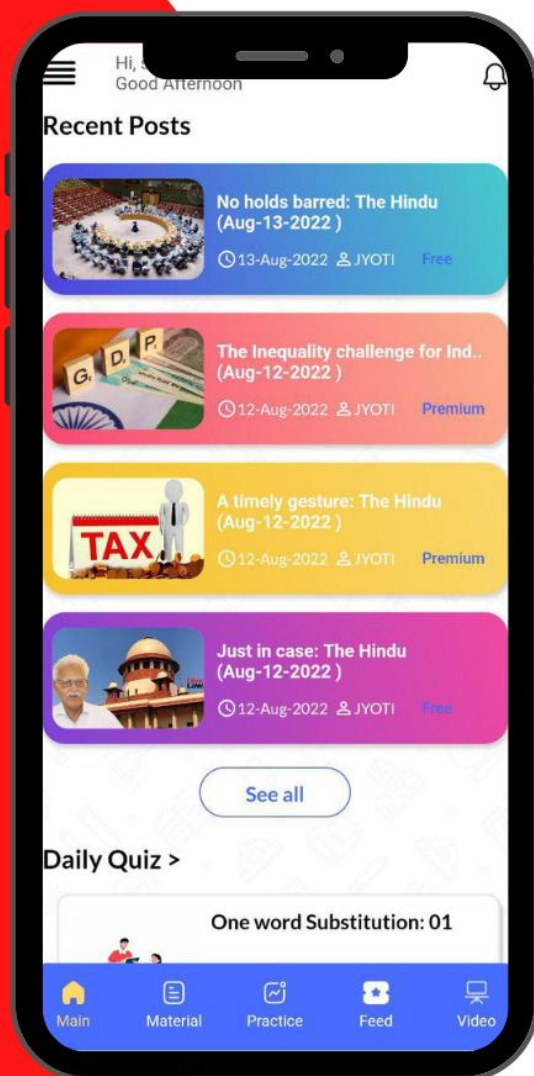
Than will be used because it denotes a comparison. The sentence compares the complexity of dolphin society to what people previously imagined, making 'than' correct here. 'The' is incorrect because it does not convey a comparison and is not contextually appropriate. 'For' means 'for the sake of,' which does not fit here for expressing comparison. 'To' implies direction or purpose, which is irrelevant in this context.

24. D) '**After**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'look after' एक phrase है जो किसी की देखभाल करने के लिए use होता है। sentence में कहा गया है कि dolphins अन्य dolphins की देखभाल करती हैं जब वे बीमार होती हैं, इसलिए 'after' यहाँ सही fit होता है। 'On' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के ऊपर, जो contextually सही नहीं है। 'Up' का अर्थ है ऊपर की ओर या प्रोत्साहित करना, लेकिन यहाँ देखभाल की बात हो रही है, न कि ऊपर उठाने की। 'Into' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के अंदर जाना या analyze करना, जो यहाँ dolphins के care context में fit नहीं होता।

'After' is chosen because 'look after' is a phrase meaning to take care of someone. The sentence mentions that dolphins take care of other dolphins when they are ill, making 'after' the correct fit here. 'On' implies position or surface, which is not contextually correct. 'Up' suggests direction or encouragement, which is not the intent here. 'Into' implies entering or investigating, which doesn't fit the idea of caring in this context.

25. C) '**Mothers**' का use होगा क्योंकि गर्भवती सदस्यों की देखभाल के संदर्भ में "माताएँ" ही उपयुक्त शब्द है। sentence यह दर्शाता है कि डॉल्फिन अपने समुदाय में गर्भवती सदस्यों की देखभाल करती हैं, जो केवल "mothers" से संबंधित हो सकता है। Uncles' का अर्थ पुरुष रिश्तेदार होता है, और यह गर्भावस्था या उसकी देखभाल के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। Fathers' का संबंध पिताओं से है। हालांकि पिता परिवार का हिस्सा होते हैं, लेकिन गर्भावस्था की देखभाल माताओं से संबंधित होती है। Brothers' का अर्थ पुरुष भाई है, और यह गर्भावस्था या देखभाल की बात से संबंधित नहीं है।

'Mothers' will be used because it directly relates to the care of pregnant members in the context of dolphins' community. The sentence mentions care for pregnant members, which logically fits "mothers." Uncles' means male relatives and doesn't fit the context of pregnancy care. 'Fathers' refers to male parents, but pregnancy care is more associated with mothers in this context. Brothers' signifies male siblings and does not align with the concept of pregnancy care, making it unsuitable.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam