

## Building resilience: On the 17th Summit of BRICS emerging economies

The Rio declaration **underlined** the **cohesion** within BRICS

The 17th **Summit** of BRICS **emerging economies**, which ended on Monday (July 7, 2025) **came** at a time when the organisation was in the global **spotlight**. This was the first such meeting that included all the newly **inducted** members (Egypt, Ethiopia, the UAE, Iran and Indonesia; Saudi Arabia has not joined so far). It also followed the U.S.-Israel attacks on Iran's nuclear programme, and the **escalation** in Israel's **bombardment** of Gaza. This was the first summit since the four-day India-Pakistan conflict in May, and also after the G-7 summit in Canada. The BRICS **grouping**, seen as the next challenger to the global financial **order**, **is in** U.S. President Donald Trump's **cross-hairs**, as he sees it **mounting** an alternative to the dollar in international trade. **In addition**, the group has several internal **rivalries** that have **brought** its **sustainability into question**. In April, the BRICS Foreign Ministers' meeting ended without a joint statement, as the African members **held up** the wording on the expansion of the UN Security Council. **Meanwhile**, despite India's clarification in March that it is not considering **de-dollarisation** of trade in any form, and that there is no "unified BRICS position" on the issue, Brazil's President Lula da Silva **doubled down on rhetoric** against the U.S., saying that BRICS proves the world "doesn't need an emperor". Mr. Trump has since repeated threats that BRICS countries would face an extra 10% **tariffs** due to the grouping's "anti-American **stance**" — an **awkward** moment for New Delhi as it attempts to **conclude** a trade agreement with Washington.

Despite all the challenges, the Rio declaration underlined the basic cohesion and **consensus** within BRICS members on a range of issues. In the joint statement, there was strong language against the attacks on Gaza and **condemnation** of the strikes on Iran, **given** the risks to nuclear safety. India was able to ensure a paragraph with tough language **condemning** the Pahalgam terror attack and references to terror financing and "**cross-border** movement of terrorists". India and Brazil won **endorsements** of the whole grouping on **playing a larger role** at the UN, "including the Security Council". The **absence** of the Chinese and Russian Presidents **allowed** more **space** for the non-P5 countries to promote a common vision for **the Global South**, adding several important **resolutions** on energy security, climate change and re-ordering the WTO. The Rio declaration also took a **stern** view of the U.S.'s moves on tariffs. As India prepares for its leadership of the BRICS grouping next year, that now represents about half the global population, around 40% of the global GDP and a quarter of global trade, it can move forward with this consensus, fulfilling the vision for the grouping's **acronym** that Mr. Modi **recast** as "Building Resilience and Innovation for Cooperation and Sustainability".

**[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Space** (noun) – freedom, liberty, scope, leeway गुंजाइश

## Vocabulary

1. **Resilience** (noun) – toughness, strength, endurance, flexibility, adaptability मज़बूती
2. **Summit** (noun) – conference, meeting, assembly, convention, gathering शिखर सम्मेलन
3. **Underline** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, accentuate, reinforce जोर देना
4. **Cohesion** (noun) – unity, togetherness, solidarity, bond, integration एकता
5. **Emerging** (adjective) – developing, rising, growing, evolving, upcoming उभरता हुआ
6. **Economies** (noun) – Countries in terms of GDP अर्थव्यवस्थाएं
7. **Spotlight** (noun) – focus, attention, limelight, prominence, emphasis चर्चा का केंद्र
8. **Induct** (verb) – admit, include, enlist, enroll, appoint शामिल करना
9. **Escalation** (noun) – intensification, increase, rise, amplification, aggravation वृद्धि
10. **Bombardment** (noun) – attack, assault, shelling, onslaught, barrage गोलीबारी
11. **Order** (noun) – system, structure, arrangement, framework, mechanism व्यवस्था
12. **Be in Cross-hairs** (noun) – in a situation in which you are the target or victim of somebody's anger, violence or blame निशाने पर
13. **Mount** (verb) – launch, initiate, organize, establish, escalate शुरू करना
14. **In addition** (phrase) – furthermore, moreover, also, besides, additionally इसके अलावा
15. **Rivalry** (noun) – competition, conflict, opposition, contention, duel प्रतिद्वंद्विता
16. **Bring into question** (phrase) – doubt, challenge, dispute, question, reconsider संदेह करना
17. **Sustainability** (noun) – durability, viability, endurance, stability, renewability स्थायित्व
18. **Hold up** (phrasal verb) – delay, obstruct, suspend, hinder, stop रोकना
19. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – simultaneously, at the same time, in the interim, concurrently, in the meantime इस दौरान
20. **De-dollarisation** (noun) – refers to countries reducing reliance on the U.S. dollar as a reserve currency, medium of exchange or as a unit of account. डॉलर-मुक्तिकरण

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|--|---|
| 21. <b>Double down on</b> (phrase) – intensify, reinforce, commit strongly, strengthen, push forward और जोर देना | 31. <b>Cross-border</b> (adjective) – international, transnational, global, external, foreign सीमापार   |
| 22. <b>Rhetoric</b> (noun) – speech, discourse, expression, oratory, bombast भाषण कला                            | 32. <b>Endorsement</b> (noun) – approval, support, backing, agreement, confirmation समर्थन  |
| 23. <b>Tariff</b> (noun) – tax, duty, levy, charge, toll शुल्क   | 33. <b>Play a role</b> (phrase) – contribute, participate, engage, take part, influence भूमिका निभाना   |
| 24. <b>Stance</b> (noun) – position, viewpoint, attitude, perspective, opinion रुख                               | 34. <b>Global South</b> (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 |
| 25. <b>Awkward</b> (adjective) – uncomfortable, embarrassing, clumsy, uneasy, difficult असहज                     | 35. <b>Resolution</b> (noun) – decision, declaration, statement, conclusion, settlement संकल्प  |
| 26. <b>Conclude</b> (verb) – end, finalize, complete, close, settle समाप्त करना                                  | 36. <b>Stern</b> (adjective) – strict, harsh, firm, serious, severe कठोर  |
| 27. <b>Consensus</b> (noun) – agreement, unity, harmony, concord, unanimity सर्वसम्मति                           | 37. <b>Acronym</b> (noun) – abbreviation, initialism, short form, condensed word, compressed form संक्षिप्त रूप   |
| 28. <b>Condemnation</b> (noun) – criticism, denunciation, disapproval, blame, censure निंदा                      | 38. <b>Recast</b> (verb) – revise, reshape, reform, reconstruct, modify पुनर्निर्माण करना   |
| 29. <b>Given</b> (preposition) – considering, taking into account, because of, in view of, due to को देखते हुए   |   |
| 30. <b>Condemn</b> (verb) – criticize, denounce, blame, disapprove, censure निंदा करना                           |   |

## Summary of the Editorial

1. The 17th BRICS Summit was held on July 7, 2025, in Rio de Janeiro, marking the first summit with all new members — Egypt, Ethiopia, UAE, Iran, and Indonesia (Saudi Arabia not yet joined).
2. The summit occurred amid major geopolitical tensions, including U.S.-Israel attacks on Iran, Israel's Gaza bombardment, and the India-Pakistan conflict in May.
3. It followed the G-7 summit in Canada and placed BRICS in the global spotlight as a rising alternative to Western-led global governance.
4. The U.S., especially President Donald Trump, criticized BRICS, accusing it of promoting anti-American trade alternatives, including de-dollarisation.
5. Internal BRICS rivalries also challenged the group's unity, as shown by the failure of the April BRICS Foreign Ministers' meeting to issue a joint statement due to disagreements on UN Security Council reform.
6. Despite India's official stance against de-dollarisation, Brazil's President Lula da Silva criticized U.S. dominance and promoted BRICS as a symbol of global independence.
7. Trump responded with threats, saying BRICS members may face 10% extra tariffs for their "anti-American stance," complicating India's trade negotiations with the U.S.
8. The Rio Declaration showed cohesion and consensus among BRICS nations on key global issues, countering fears of fragmentation.
9. The declaration strongly condemned attacks on Gaza and the strikes on Iran, citing threats to nuclear safety.
10. India succeeded in inserting tough language against the Pahalgam terror attack, including mentions of terror financing and cross-border terrorism.
11. India and Brazil secured support for greater roles at the UN, including the Security Council, highlighting calls for reform in global governance.
12. With China and Russia's Presidents absent, the non-P5 nations (like India, Brazil, South Africa) had more influence in shaping a Global South-led agenda.
13. The summit also addressed broader issues like energy security, climate change, and WTO reform, reinforcing BRICS's relevance.
14. The declaration criticized U.S. tariff policies, reinforcing the bloc's stand on fairer global trade practices.
15. As India prepares to lead BRICS in 2026, it aims to build on the Rio consensus, focusing on PM Modi's redefined BRICS vision: "Building Resilience and Innovation for Cooperation and Sustainability."

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

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Alarmist
  - C. Satirical
  - D. Indifferent
2. **Despite internal rivalries and external pressures, the Rio declaration \_\_\_\_\_ a sense of unity and shared goals among BRICS members.**
  - A. contradicted
  - B. downplayed
  - C. underlined
  - D. dismissed
3. **What was one of the key diplomatic gains for India in the 17th BRICS Summit?**
  - A. Support for ending the Russia-Ukraine war
  - B. Approval of a BRICS central bank
  - C. A formal push for BRICS to adopt the rupee as global currency
  - D. Inclusion of strong language on cross-border terrorism
4. **Why was the 17th BRICS Summit considered significant on the global stage?**
  - A. It was held during India's G20 Presidency.
  - B. It included only G7 and P5 members for the first time.
  - C. It followed major geopolitical events and included newly inducted members.
  - D. It resulted in a formal BRICS military alliance.
5. **What can be inferred about India's diplomatic approach at the BRICS summit from the passage?**
  - A. India took an openly anti-U.S. position aligning with Brazil
  - B. India passively agreed with all BRICS statements without conditions
  - C. India carefully balanced strategic interests by maintaining ties with the U.S. while asserting concerns on terrorism
  - D. India demanded BRICS form a joint military alliance against cross-border terrorism
1. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.**

**Monika said to her mother that, "I have passed** the examination."

  - A. No improvement required
  - B. Monika said to her mother that, "I am passed
  - C. Monika said to her mother, "I have passed
  - D. Monika said to her mother that, "she has passed
2. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains as error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**

The sky appeared to be **greyest** after the storm.

- A. Geyer  
B. Grey  
C. Most grey  
D. More grey
3. Select the most appropriate word from the given options that can substitute the word 'courage' and make a meaningful sentence.  
I am not courage enough to take this risk.  
A. discouraging  
B. discourage  
C. encourage  
D. courageous
4. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**  
Uluru is the world's largest monolith and Australia's recognisable natural icon with an elliptical shape and a circumference of around 94 kilometers.  
A. Elliptical  
B. Kilometers  
C. Circumfarence  
D. Monolith
5. **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**  
My car \_\_\_\_\_ on the way to college yesterday.  
A. broke out  
B. broke down  
C. broke in  
D. broke up
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Bulging  
A. Hanging  
B. Weeping  
C. Contracting  
D. Swelling
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Living within our environmental limits is one of the central \_\_\_\_\_ of sustainable development  
A. Demonstrates  
B. Illuminates  
C. Principles  
D. Agencies
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**  
A. Poignant  
B. Relevant  
C. Eligible

- D. Gourrmet
9. In the following sentence the underlined part contains as error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.  
Playing in the field, the young gayer students were laughing and giggling.
- A. Gay  
B. Gayest  
C. Most gay  
D. More gay
10. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.  
Good nutrition is the bedrock at child survival, health and development
- A. bedrock from child survival  
B. bedrock through child survival  
C. bedrock off child survival  
D. bedrock of child survival
11. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.  
Roger applied the \_\_\_\_\_ in advance as he anticipated an accident
- A. brig  
B. break  
C. brake  
D. broke
12. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.  
She was barking up the wrong \_\_\_\_\_ when she filed a complaint against ragging with the students' union instead of the university administration.
- A. pillar  
B. tree  
C. dog  
D. disc
13. The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error in phrasal verb.  
Tara was late for the meeting / but somehow managed / to catch out with / everything she had missed
- A. but somehow managed  
B. everything she had missed  
C. to catch out with  
D. tara was late for the meeting
14. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.  
Never \_\_\_\_\_ ever seen a more disgusting sight.
- A. have I  
B. I have  
C. did I

D. has I

**15. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**

- A. Reliable
- B. Spectaculor
- C. Gracious
- D. Enthusiastic

**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.**

Traditional medicines (TMs) make (1) \_\_\_\_\_ natural products and are of great importance. Such forms of medicine as traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), Ayurveda, Kampo, traditional Korean medicine (TKM), and Unani (2) \_\_\_\_\_ natural products and have been (3) \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world for hundreds or even thousands of years, and they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ blossomed into orderly-regulated systems of medicine. In their various forms, they may have certain defects, but they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ still a valuable repository of human knowledge.

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

- A. uses of
- B. use of
- C. used off
- D. used of

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

- A. employs
- B. employed
- C. employ
- D. employing

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

- A. practices
- B. practised
- C. practises
- D. practice

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

- A. had
- B. have
- C. have being
- D. has

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

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



## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. A) **Optimistic**

The tone of the passage is optimistic, especially towards the end, where it highlights how BRICS overcame internal differences, issued a cohesive Rio declaration, and created a vision for future cooperation under India's leadership.

B: This would involve language that incites fear or panic, which the passage avoids. Though it mentions conflicts and challenges, it does not exaggerate or dramatize them.

C: Satire uses irony or humor to mock. The passage is analytical and diplomatic, not mocking or humorous.

D: The author is clearly engaged with the geopolitical implications and progress of BRICS, not neutral or disinterested.

### 2. C) **underlined**

"Underlined" means highlighted or emphasized — which matches the sentence from the passage: "the Rio declaration underlined the basic cohesion and consensus within BRICS members."

A) contradicted – Incorrect, because the Rio declaration emphasized, not denied, unity.

B) downplayed – Incorrect, as the declaration strengthened rather than minimized the sense of cohesion.

D) dismissed – Incorrect, as that would mean ignoring unity, which is opposite to what the passage says.

### 3. D) **Inclusion of strong language on cross-border terrorism**

The passage mentions that India ensured inclusion of "a paragraph with tough language condemning the Pahalgam terror attack and references to terror financing and cross-border movement of terrorists."

A) Incorrect – Russia-Ukraine war is not mentioned.

B) Incorrect – No mention of a BRICS central bank.

C) Incorrect – India clarified it is not pursuing de-dollarisation, nor promoting rupee as global currency.

### 4. C) **It followed major geopolitical events and included newly inducted members**

The passage clearly states the summit "came at a time when the organisation was in the global spotlight," due to the inclusion of new members and events like U.S.-Israel attacks on Iran, Gaza conflict, India-Pakistan war, and the G7 summit.

A) Incorrect – India's G20 role isn't mentioned.

B) Incorrect – BRICS includes emerging economies, not G7 or P5.

D) Incorrect – No military alliance was discussed or formed.

### 5. C) **India carefully balanced strategic interests by maintaining ties with the U.S. while asserting concerns on terrorism**

The passage notes India clarified it is not considering de-dollarisation and avoided directly antagonizing the U.S. while securing language condemning terrorism, showing a balanced diplomatic posture.

A is incorrect – India did not echo Brazil's anti-U.S. rhetoric; in fact, it distanced itself from de-dollarisation.

B is incorrect – India actively ensured inclusion of strong anti-terrorism language, not passive acceptance.

D is incorrect – There is no mention of military alliance demands, only diplomatic language in declarations.

6. C) **Monika said to her mother, "I have passed"**

"That" का use अनावश्यक है क्योंकि sentence में (Direct Speech) का उपयोग किया गया है **Monika said to her mother, "I have passed"**: Direct Speech में that का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता, अतः यहाँ 'that' हटाना है।

The word "that" is unnecessary because the sentence uses **direct speech (quoted speech Monika said to her mother, "I have passed"**: When reporting direct speech, we do not use that

7. B) 'greyest' के बदले 'grey' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में आकाश की स्थिति का वर्णन सामान्य तरीके से किया गया है, और यहाँ किसी प्रकार की तुलना नहीं की जा रही है। अतः Positive degree का उपयोग उचित है

'greyest' will be replaced with 'grey' because the sentence simply describes the state of the sky without any comparison. The **positive degree** is used when no comparison is involved.

8. D) sentence में 'courage' एक संज्ञा (noun) है, लेकिन यहाँ एक adjective की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि यह 'enough' को विशेषित कर रहा है। वाक्य का सही स्वरूप होगा: I am not **courageous** enough to take this risk."

The word 'courage' is a noun, but here the sentence requires an adjective to modify 'enough' and describe the subject 'I'. The correct sentence would be: "I am not **courageous** enough to take this risk."

9. C) The INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence is 'Circumfarence'. The correct spelling is 'Circumference', which means "the enclosing boundary of a curved geometric figure, especially a circle" परिधि।

10. B) **Broke down** – (phrasal verb) If a machine or vehicle breaks down, it stops working. **खराब हो जाना**

- **Broke out** – (phrasal verb) To begin suddenly or forcefully, especially referring to something unpleasant like war or disease. **फूट पड़ना**
- **Broke in** – (phrasal verb) To enter a place illegally or forcefully. **जबरदस्ती घुसना**
- **Broke up** – (phrasal verb) To end a relationship, meeting, or gathering. **टूट जाना**

11. C) **Bulging** (verb/adjective) – Swelling outward; protruding; sticking out. **फूलना / उभार**

**Antonym: Contracting** (verb/adjective) – Becoming smaller; shrinking; reducing in size. सिकुड़ना / संकुचित होना

- **Hanging** (verb/adjective) – Suspended; drooping; dangling down loosely. लटकना
- **Weeping** (verb/adjective) – Shedding tears; crying; showing sorrow. रोना
- **Swelling** (verb/adjective) – Becoming larger in size or volume; expanding. फूलना

12. C) **Principles**' का use होगा क्योंकि "principles" का अर्थ होता है मूलभूत नियम या सिद्धांत जो किसी चीज़ को निर्देशित करते हैं। वाक्य का संदर्भ "sustainable development" के मुख्य पहलुओं की बात कर रहा है, और "living within our environmental limits" एक ऐसा बुनियादी सिद्धांत है। इसलिए 'principles' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। **Demonstrates**' का अर्थ है प्रदर्शित करना, जो एक क्रिया है और वाक्य में खाली स्थान पर एक संज्ञा (noun) की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह गलत है। **'Illuminates'** का अर्थ है प्रकाश डालना या स्पष्ट करना, यह भी एक क्रिया है और संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। **'Agencies'** का अर्थ है संगठन या संस्थाएं, लेकिन वाक्य के संदर्भ में यह सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ एक अवधारणा की आवश्यकता है, न कि किसी संगठन की।

'Principles' will be used because it refers to fundamental rules or guidelines that direct something. The context of the sentence is about discussing the central aspects of "sustainable development," and "living within our environmental limits" is a core principle. Thus, 'principles' is the most appropriate option here. 'Demonstrates' means to show or exhibit, which is a verb, but the blank requires a noun, so it is incorrect. 'Illuminates' means to shed light on or make clear, which is also a verb and does not fit the context. 'Agencies' refers to organizations or institutions, but the sentence requires a concept, not an entity, making it incorrect.

13. D) The incorrectly spelt word is '**Gourrmet**'. The correct spelling is '**Gourmet**', which means "a connoisseur of good food; someone with refined tastes in food and drink". "भोजन का विशेषज्ञ, जो खाने-पीने की चीज़ों में उच्च गुणवत्ता पसंद करता हो।"

14. A) **'gayer'** के स्थान पर '**gay**' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में किसी भी प्रकार का Comparison का mention नहीं है। sentence में "gayer" का use Comparative Degree में किया गया है, जो केवल दो चीज़ों के बीच तुलना दर्शाने के लिए होता है। यहां किसी तुलना का संदर्भ नहीं है, इसलिए Positive Degree का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। वाक्य में सही शब्द '**gay**' होगा।

The word 'gayer' should be replaced with 'gay' because there is no mention of comparison in the sentence. The use of "gayer" indicates Comparative Degree, which is applicable only when two entities are being compared. Since no comparison is indicated, the Positive Degree should be used. The correct word in the sentence is 'gay'

15. D) 'bedrock at child survival' के बदले 'bedrock of child survival' का use होगा क्योंकि 'bedrock' का अर्थ होता है "the foundation or basis of something" (किसी चीज़ की नींव या आधार) और इसके साथ सही preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।

the phrase "bedrock of child survival" is correct because "bedrock" refers to the foundational element or basis, and the correct preposition that follows it is 'of.' Prepositions like 'at,' 'from,' 'through,' or 'off' are not appropriate with the word 'bedrock' in this context.

16. C) **Brake** का use होगा क्योंकि 'brake' का अर्थ है किसी वाहन या मशीन को धीमा करने या रोकने का यंत्र। sentence यह संकेत देता है कि रोजर ने पहले से ही एक ब्रेक लगाया क्योंकि उसे दुर्घटना की आशंका थी। 'Brig' का अर्थ है एक प्रकार का जहाज या जेल । 'Break' का अर्थ है तोड़ना या विराम लेना, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Broke' एक ver का past है, जिसका वाक्य में सही उपयोग नहीं हो सकता।

**Brake** will be used because it refers to a device for slowing or stopping a vehicle or machine. The sentence context indicates that Roger applied the brake in advance as he anticipated an accident. 'Brig' means a type of ship or prison (does not fit the context). 'Break' means to break or take a pause, which is inappropriate here. 'Broke' is the past tense of a verb and doesn't grammatically fit in this context.

17. B) tree

**Barking up the wrong tree**(phrase)- be pursuing a mistaken or misguided line of thought or course of action. किसी वस्तु के बारे में ग़लतफ़हमी होना, या उसे प्राप्त करने के लिए ग़लत रास्ता अपनाना।

यह idiom इस स्थिति में उपयुक्त है क्योंकि वाक्य बताता है कि उसने ग़लत जगह (छात्र संघ) शिकायत दर्ज की जबकि उसे विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन से संपर्क करना चाहिए था।

**Tree** is correct because "barking up the wrong tree" is an idiom meaning to look for a solution in the wrong place or blame the wrong person. It fits the context where the sentence implies she complained to the student union instead of the appropriate authority, the university administration.

18. C) **Catch up with** (phrasal verb) to make up for something missed or to get back on track with something।

sentence का सन्दर्भ यह बताता है कि तारा ने जो छूट गया था उसे पकड़ने का प्रयास किया। इसलिए, सही phrasal verb 'catch up with' होगा। जैसे— I had missed some classes, but I managed to catch up with the syllabus later.

**Catch up with** (phrasal verb) to make up for something missed or to get back on track with something। " The sentence implies that Tara tried to compensate for what she had missed.

Hence, 'catch up with' is appropriate. Example— I had missed some classes, but I managed to catch up with the syllabus later.

19. A) '**Have I**' का use होगा क्योंकि inversion rule है। "Never" जैसे negative शब्द के बाद auxiliary verb (have) subject (I) से पहले आता है। यह sentence emphatic (जोर देने के लिए) structure का उपयोग कर रहा है। Sentence यह व्यक्त कर रहा है कि speaker ने ऐसा "disgusting sight" पहले कभी नहीं देखा। इसलिए 'have I' सही है। 'I have' गलत है क्योंकि यह inversion structure का पालन नहीं करता। 'Did I' गलत है क्योंकि यह past tense के लिए है, जबकि sentence present perfect structure की use करता है। 'Has I' गलत है क्योंकि 'has' third-person singular (he/she/it) के साथ उपयोग होता है, 'I' के साथ नहीं।

**Have I** will be used because it follows the rule of inversion. After negative adverbs like "never," the auxiliary verb (have) comes before the subject (I). The sentence emphasizes that the speaker has never seen such a disgusting sight. Whereas: 'I have' is incorrect because it does not follow the inversion structure. 'Did I' is incorrect because it implies past tense, whereas the sentence needs present perfect tense. 'Has I' is incorrect because 'has' is used with third-person singular (he/she/it), not with 'I.'

20. B) The incorrectly spelt word is **Spectaculor**. The correct spelling is **Spectacular**, which means "beautiful in a dramatic and eye-catching way" (नाटकीय और आंखों को आकर्षित करने वाला).

21. B) '**use of**' का use होगा क्योंकि make use of (phrase)- का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का उपयोग करना। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि पारंपरिक औषधियाँ प्राकृतिक उत्पादों का उपयोग करती हैं, इसलिए 'use of' यहां उपयुक्त है।

**use of** will be used because "make use of" means "to utilize something." The sentence explains that traditional medicines utilize natural products, making 'use of' appropriate here.

22. C) **Employ** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ present tense में traditional medicines का general truth बताया गया है। यह वाक्य traditional medicines की स्थायी विशेषता के बारे में बात कर रहा है कि वे प्राकृतिक उत्पादों का उपयोग करती हैं। Simple present tense का उपयोग general truths या habitual actions के लिए किया जाता है। '**Employs**': यह third-person singular subject के साथ use होता है, लेकिन यहाँ subject "traditional medicines" plural है। इसलिए यह विकल्प गलत है। '**employed**': यह past tense को दर्शाता है, जबकि यहाँ वर्तमान की बात हो रही है। '**Employing**': यह participle या continuous tense में प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन यहाँ sentence में simple tense की जरूरत है।

'Employ' will be used because the sentence discusses a general truth about traditional medicines in the present tense, which is a defining characteristic of these systems. The simple present tense is appropriate for expressing general truths or habitual actions. 'Employs' is used with a third-person singular subject, but here, the subject "traditional medicines" is plural. Hence, this is incorrect. 'Employed' indicates the past tense, whereas the context talks about the present. 'Employing' is used as a participle or in continuous tense, but here the sentence requires a simple tense.

23. B) 'Practised' का use होगा क्योंकि यह verb "practice" का past participle रूप है और sentence में "have been" के साथ past participle की आवश्यकता है। यह दर्शाता है कि पारंपरिक दवाओं का उपयोग लंबे समय से किया गया है। जबकि "Practices" का अर्थ है अभ्यास (noun) या present tense verb, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। "Practises" present tense है, जो इस grammatical structure के लिए सही नहीं है। "Practice" एक noun है और यहाँ verb की आवश्यकता है।

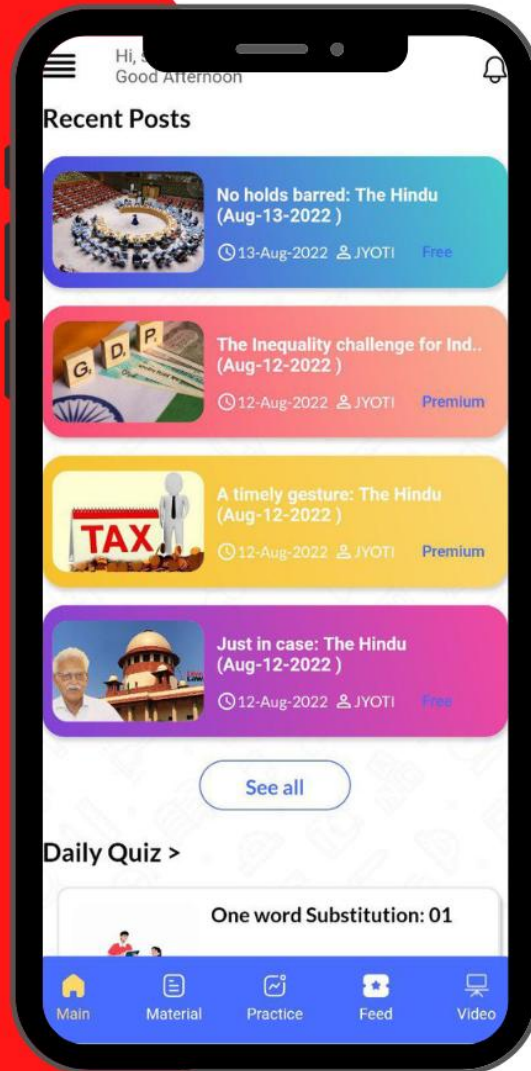
"Practised" will be used because it is the past participle form of the verb "practice," required to complete the structure "have been practised." The sentence refers to traditional medicines being used over a long period of time. While "Practices" means exercises (noun) or present tense verb, it does not fit the context. "Practises" is the present tense form in British English and is incorrect here. "Practice" is a noun and does not suit the requirement for a verb.

24. B) 'Have' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में present perfect tense का उपयोग किया गया है, जो एक ऐसी क्रिया को दर्शाता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुई थी और वर्तमान में जारी है। "Blossomed" शब्द दर्शाता है कि पारंपरिक दवाएं समय के साथ विकसित हुई हैं और आज भी प्रासंगिक हैं। 'Had' गलत है क्योंकि यह past perfect tense में उपयोग होता है, जो अतीत में किसी अन्य क्रिया से पहले पूरी हुई क्रिया को दर्शाता है। यहाँ ऐसी कोई स्थिति नहीं है। 'Have being' grammatically गलत है क्योंकि "being" को "have" के बाद इस structure में नहीं लिखा जा सकता। 'Has' गलत है क्योंकि वाक्य का विषय "they" बहुवचन है, और "has" केवल एकवचन के साथ प्रयोग होता है। 'Have' is the correct answer because the sentence is in the present perfect tense, describing an action that started in the past and continues into the present. The word "blossomed" indicates that traditional medicines have grown and developed over time, and this development is still relevant today. 'Had' is incorrect because it is used in the past perfect tense, which refers to an action completed before another action in the past. There is no second past action here. 'Have being' is grammatically incorrect as "being" cannot follow "have" in this structure. 'Has' is incorrect because the subject "they" is plural, and "has" is only used with singular subjects.

25. A) "**Are**" का use होगा क्योंकि "They" का संबंध 'traditional medicines' से है, जो plural है। इसलिए, auxiliary verb भी plural में होना चाहिए। "Are" सही है क्योंकि यह plural subject के साथ present tense में प्रयोग होता है, जो contextually भी सही है। "Am" wrong है क्योंकि यह singular first-person pronoun 'I' के साथ प्रयोग होता है। "Was" गलत है क्योंकि यह past tense को दर्शाता है, जबकि sentence present tense में है। "Is" गलत है क्योंकि यह singular subject के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जबकि subject plural है।

"**Are**" is the correct choice because the subject of the sentence is "they," which refers to "traditional medicines" and is plural. Therefore, the auxiliary verb must also be plural. "Are" is correct as it agrees with the plural subject and indicates present tense, which matches the context. "Am" is incorrect because it is used only with the singular first-person pronoun "I." "Was" is incorrect because it indicates past tense, whereas the sentence is in the present tense. "Is" is incorrect because it is used with singular subjects, but here the subject is plural





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