

## A slow revival: On the state of India-China ties

India's **decision** to restart issuing tourist visas for Chinese nationals **is** a strong signal that **diplomacy** over **restoring ties rent apart** by the LAC military **standoff** and Galwan **clash** of 2020 **is** moving smoothly. Since Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping met in Kazan last October, there have been a number of high-level meetings; the Working **Mechanism** for Consultation and **Coordination** on India-China Border Affairs (WMCC) **has** been **convened** three times. The visa decision comes a month after China reopened the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra **pilgrimage**. The two sides have also agreed **in principle** to revive direct flights, and it is hoped visas for journalists will follow. A joint statement last month said that they would hold "certain functional **dialogues**" to discuss economic issues and trade, **presumably** to **address** India's restrictions on Chinese investment, and China's export restrictions on fertilizer and critical minerals. The export restrictions are causing **considerable disruption** in Indian technology sector companies, and even Japanese and South Korean automotive **companies** based in India **have** raised concerns over supply chain issues. The measures are expected to continue to **roll out** as preparations begin for the expected visit of Mr. Modi for the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation **Summit** in August. The WMCC held on Wednesday in Delhi discussed preparations for the next meeting of Special Representatives on the China-India boundary question, to discuss dispute **resolution**; China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that it is speaking to India about New Delhi's concerns over the mega-dam project on the Brahmaputra (Yarlung Tsangpo) in Tibet.

However, both sides have been **muted** about the reason for the **rupture** in ties in the first place. There has been little discussion over what **prompted** the Chinese PLA to **transgress** the LAC in 2020, which **led to** the Galwan clash, and what guarantees Beijing has given that this would not be repeated. While in December 2024, the government told Parliament that **normalcy** in ties could only follow the **restoration** of "peace and **tranquillity** in the border areas", it appears it is now prepared to continue to **normalise** other parts of the relationship without achieving troop **de-escalation**, **dismantling** of **infrastructure** in disputed areas and **buffer zones** that would **lead to** restoring **patrolling** to pre-2020 levels. Ties have also been impacted over Operation Sindoor, with **revelations** that the PLA was **in lock-step** with Pakistan's army. The government must realise that **restoring** mechanisms of bilateral ties **is** not by themselves sufficient for rebuilding trust. **Sweeping** key issues **under the carpet**, without some **transparency** on the path ahead, **could** put the whole process of reviving relations **at risk**.

### [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **in lock-step** (phrase) – **in complete agreement with** someone or something सहमति

## Vocabulary

1. **Revival** (noun) – resurgence, renewal, comeback, reawakening, restoration  
पुनर्जीवन
2. **State** (noun) – condition, situation, status, position, phase स्थिति
3. **Diplomacy** (noun) – negotiation, tact, mediation, foreign affairs, discretion  
कूटनीति
4. **Restore** (verb) – reinstate, recover, reestablish, renew, revive पुनः स्थापित करना
5. **Ties** (noun) – relations, links, associations, bonds, connections संबंध
6. **Rent apart** (phrasal verb) – torn, broken, separated, ruptured, divided फाड़ देना / तोड़ देना
7. **Standoff** (noun) – deadlock, impasse, stalemate, confrontation, face-off गतिरोध
8. **Clash** (noun) – conflict, fight, skirmish, encounter, collision संघर्ष
9. **Mechanism** (noun) – system, structure, framework, process, method तंत्र
10. **Coordination** (noun) – cooperation, alignment, teamwork, synchronization, harmonization समन्वय
11. **Convene** (verb) – summon, assemble, gather, meet, organize बुलाना / एकत्र होना
12. **Pilgrimage** (noun) – journey, expedition, religious tour, sacred travel, spiritual trip तीर्थयात्रा
13. **In principle** (phrase) – theoretically, basically, ideally, fundamentally, notionally  
सैद्धांतिक रूप से
14. **Dialogue** (noun) – discussion, conversation, talk, negotiation, exchange संवाद
15. **Presumably** (adverb) – supposedly, likely, probably, seemingly, apparently अनुमानतः
16. **Address** (verb) – tackle, resolve, deal with, attend to, confront सामना करना / हल करना
17. **Considerable** (adjective) – significant, substantial, ample, noteworthy, extensive महत्वपूर्ण
18. **Disruption** (noun) – disturbance, interruption, breakdown, disorder, interference विघटन
19. **Roll out** (phrasal verb) – launch, implement, introduce, deploy, initiate शुरुआत करना / लागू करना
20. **Summit** (noun) – conference, meeting, assembly, convention, gathering शिखर सम्मेलन
21. **Resolution** (noun) – solution, settlement, decision, conclusion, determination समाधान / संकल्प

22. **Mute** (verb) – silence, suppress, quieten, restrain, subdue मौन रखना / दबाना
23. **Rupture** (noun) – break, breach, crack, split, separation विच्छेद / टूटना
24. **Prompt** (verb) – cause, trigger, provoke, initiate, incite उत्तेजित करना / प्रेरित करना
25. **Transgress** (verb) – violate, breach, infringe, trespass, defy उल्लंघन करना
26. **Lead to** (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, produce, give rise to प्रेरित करना / कारण बनना
27. **Normalcy** (noun) – normality, regularity, routine, order, stability सामान्यता
28. **Restoration** (noun) – revival, renewal, reinstatement, return, reestablishment पुनर्स्थापना
29. **Tranquillity** (noun) – peace, calm, serenity, quiet, stillness शांति
30. **Normalise** (verb) – stabilize, regularize, standardize, resolve, adjust सामान्य बनाना
31. **De-escalation** (noun) – reduction, easing, moderation, lowering, decline तनाव कम करना
32. **Dismantle** (verb) – destroy, break down, demolish, remove, disassemble विघटित करना / तोड़ना
33. **Infrastructure** (noun) – framework, foundation, base, facilities, structure बुनियादी ढांचा
34. **Buffer zone** (noun) – neutral area, barrier, demilitarized zone, safety zone, separator संरक्षण क्षेत्र
35. **Patrolling** (noun) – surveillance, monitoring, inspection, guard, watch गश्त
36. **Revelation** (noun) – disclosure, uncovering, exposé, discovery, announcement खुलासा
37. **Sweep under the carpet** (phrase) – hide, conceal, ignore, cover up, overlook छिपाना / नजरअंदाज करना
38. **Transparency** (noun) – openness, clarity, honesty, accountability, visibility पारदर्शिता
39. **At risk** (phrase) – in danger, vulnerable, exposed, threatened, unsafe जोखिम में

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Tourist Visa Resumption:** India has resumed issuing tourist visas to Chinese nationals, signaling a thaw in relations post-2020 Galwan clash.
2. **Diplomatic Progress:** Since the Modi-Xi meeting in October 2023, multiple high-level diplomatic engagements have taken place.
3. **Border Talks Revived:** The Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination (WMCC) has met three times to address border tensions.
4. **Pilgrimage Resumed:** China has reopened the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra for Indian pilgrims, reflecting further cooperation.
5. **Flight and Media Hopes:** Both countries have agreed in principle to revive direct flights; visa discussions for journalists are also expected.
6. **Functional Dialogues:** A joint statement confirmed dialogues on trade and economic cooperation, focusing on mutual restrictions.
7. **Trade Barriers:** India has limited Chinese investments; in response, China has restricted exports of fertilizers and critical minerals.
8. **Technology Sector Impact:** Chinese export restrictions are disrupting India's tech firms and affecting Japanese and Korean auto companies operating in India.
9. **SCO Summit Prep:** These steps are seen as part of preparations for PM Modi's likely participation in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Summit in August 2025.
10. **Boundary Talks Planned:** WMCC in Delhi also discussed arrangements for the next Special Representatives' meeting on border resolution.
11. **Brahmaputra Dam Concern:** India has raised concerns about China's mega-dam project on the Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) river.
12. **Silence on 2020 Incursion:** Both governments remain silent on what led to the 2020 PLA transgression and Galwan clash.
13. **Core Issues Unresolved:** Despite talk of normalization, troop de-escalation, dismantling of border infrastructure, and restoration of pre-2020 patrolling rights remain pending.
14. **Operation Sindoor Fallout:** Reports about PLA's cooperation with Pakistan's army during Operation Sindoor have further strained trust.
15. **Need for Transparency:** The editorial warns that diplomatic progress without addressing root causes or offering transparency may jeopardize long-term restoration of trust and stability.

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

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Jubilant
  - B. Cautiously hopeful
  - C. Celebratory
  - D. Indifferent
2. **What recent step has India taken that signals a diplomatic thaw with China?**
  - A. Restarted issuing tourist visas for Chinese nationals
  - B. Signed a free trade agreement with China
  - C. Resumed military exercises with the Chinese PLA
  - D. Launched a joint space mission with China
3. **Why are Indian, Japanese, and South Korean companies concerned about Chinese export restrictions?**
  - A. They fear diplomatic fallout over the Galwan incident.
  - B. The restrictions are creating disruption in technology sector supply chains.
  - C. They are worried about increased tariffs imposed by India.
  - D. The restrictions are halting the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra.
4. **Which of the following developments has NOT been explicitly mentioned in the passage as already implemented in the process of reviving India-China ties?**
  - A. Restart of tourist visas for Chinese nationals
  - B. Revival of the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra
  - C. Restoration of pre-2020 border patrolling levels
  - D. Convening of the WMCC meetings
5. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrase based on the passage:**

India's current approach to reviving ties with China suggests that it is willing to move forward in other areas of the relationship \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. after complete border disengagement has taken place
  - B. only if China dismantles infrastructure in disputed zones
  - C. once the Galwan clash has been officially investigated
  - D. without waiting for full resolution of border tensions
1. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

The killing of one's sister

  - A. Uxoricide
  - B. Sororicide
  - C. Regicide
  - D. Parricide
2. **Select the idiom that gives the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase in the following sentence.**

Our Principal looked disappointed when no one expressed the willingness to join the trip.

- A. Pulled a long face  
B. High and dry  
C. Gave a single shot  
D. Made a comeback
3. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**  
Children should watch TV from distance as it will affect their eyesight  
A. as it will affect  
B. Children should watch  
C. their eyesight  
D. TV from distance
4. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**  
(A) the concert was too expensive  
(B) to watch his favourite  
(C) hard-earned money on  
(D) to waste his parents'  
(E) artist's live performance  
(F) so he sacrificed the chance  
A. BADECF  
B. FACEDB  
C. ADCFBE  
D. FADECB
5. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Desperate  
A. Sloping  
B. Hopeful  
C. Bleak  
D. Erratic
6. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
My friends / and their family members / have gone to the beach / two days ago.  
A. have gone to the beach  
B. and their family members  
C. two days ago  
D. My friends
7. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
Rakesh appointed three managers.  
A. Three managers were being appointed by Rakesh.  
B. Three managers were appointed by Rakesh.  
C. Three managers will be appointed by Rakesh.  
D. Three managers appointed Rakesh

8. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

I know you have been really busy with your work, but can you just give me a few minutes?

- A. jumped on the bandwagon
  - B. on cloud nine
  - C. snowed under
  - D. through thick and thin
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
An act of copying the behavior or speech of other people.

- A. Parody
  - B. Pedantry
  - C. Oratory
  - D. Mimicry
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**

She said, "I am going to Delhi to attend my friend's marriage."

- A. She said that she was going to Delhi to attend her friend's marriage.
- B. She said that she was going to Delhi to attend our friend's marriage.
- C. She said that she was going to Delhi to attend my friend's marriage.
- D. She said that I was going to Delhi to attend my friend's marriage.

11. **Select the sentence that contains a spelling error.**

- A. His presence in the party was unexpected.
- B. The result will be declared tomorrow.
- C. I shall always remain grateful to you.
- D. I can't believe you

12. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Preclude
- B. Ethereality
- C. Cryptic
- D. Elocution

13. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

**A:** leaped into the water

**B:** ship touched the shore

**C:** as soon as the

**D:** a soldier of the tenth legion

- A. CBDA
  - B. BDAC
  - C. ACBD
  - D. DACB
14. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in active voice.**

The wild elephant will be captured and left in the forest.

- A. We had captured and left the wild elephant in the forest.

- B. The wild elephant would be captured by us and left in the forest.
- C. They will capture the wild elephant and leave it in the forest.
- D. We would have captured and left the wild elephant in the forest

15. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

The flight is carrying relief material

- A. Relief material is carried by the flight.
- B. Relief material is being carrying by the flight.
- C. Relief material is carrying by the flight.
- D. Relief material is being carried by the flight

**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.**

L. M. Thapar made important contributions to ASSOCHAM which (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the interests of trade and commerce in India. He was (2)\_\_\_\_\_ a good life and was known for being charming and polished. He was an avid art collector, with an (3)\_\_\_\_\_ personal gallery of some of the finest works of art. This suave gentleman with an impeccable English accent and very British persona enjoyed Indian classical vocal music and loved getting a crowd together for a performance. His (4)\_\_\_\_\_ personality, his generosity and his encouragement of young talent is remembered (5)\_\_\_\_\_ by his friends, family and admirers

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

- A. developed
- B. demoted
- C. designed
- D. Promoted

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

- A. want of
- B. fond of
- C. caring for
- D. world of

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

- A. regular
- B. ordinary
- C. impressive
- D. Routine

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

- A. workaholic
- B. vivacious
- C. hesitant
- D. Dull

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

- A. Sometimes
- B. fondly
- C. eventually
- D. never



## Answers

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

**Practice Exercise**

## Explanations

### 1. B) Cautiously hopeful

The passage acknowledges recent positive developments in India-China ties, such as issuing tourist visas and planning diplomatic visits. However, it also emphasizes unresolved issues like border tensions, lack of transparency, and mistrust. This mix of progress and concern reflects a cautiously hopeful tone.

A. Jubilant – Clearly inaccurate; the tone lacks celebration or emotional positivity.

C. Celebratory – Incorrect, because the author does not express joy or triumph; rather, there's a warning tone about risks.

D. Indifferent – Incorrect, the passage clearly reflects active engagement with the subject, not detachment.

### 2. A) Restarted issuing tourist visas for Chinese nationals

The passage explicitly states, "India's decision to restart issuing tourist visas for Chinese nationals is a strong signal that diplomacy... is moving smoothly."

This step is described as a diplomatic gesture indicating a slow revival of India-China relations.

A. No free trade agreement is mentioned in the passage.

C. Military cooperation or exercises are not resumed; rather, military tensions from the LAC standoff remain unresolved.

D. No joint space mission between India and China is mentioned or implied.

### 3. B) The restrictions are creating disruption in technology sector supply chains

The passage clearly states: "China's export restrictions on fertilizer and critical minerals... are causing considerable disruption in Indian technology sector companies, and even Japanese and South Korean automotive companies based in India have raised concerns over supply chain issues."

A. The companies' concerns are about supply chain issues, not diplomatic tensions over Galwan.

C. The passage does not mention Indian-imposed tariffs causing concern.

D. The Kailash Manasarovar Yatra has been reopened, not halted, and is unrelated to these companies' concerns.

### 4. C) Restoration of pre-2020 border patrolling levels

The passage clearly states that while ties are being normalized in other sectors, there has been no restoration of troop de-escalation or pre-2020 patrolling levels. It even criticizes the government for moving forward without these key military de-escalation steps.

A. Tourist visas for Chinese nationals have been restarted, as stated in the first sentence.

B. China has reopened the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra, as mentioned.

D. WMCC has been convened three times, clearly stated in the passage.

5. **D) without waiting for full resolution of border tensions**

The passage criticizes India's approach of normalizing ties "without achieving troop de-escalation, dismantling of infrastructure... and restoring patrolling" to earlier levels. This implies that India is proceeding in other areas despite unresolved border tensions.

A. This is the ideal position stated in Parliament (Dec 2024), but the passage shows India is acting before disengagement.

B. The dismantling has not occurred, yet normalization efforts are ongoing.

C. There is no mention of an official investigation into the Galwan clash as a condition for engagement.

6. **B) Sororicide** (noun) – The act of killing one's sister. सगी बहन की हत्या

- **Uxoricide** (noun) – The act of killing one's wife. पत्नी की हत्या

- **Regicide** (noun) – The act of killing a king. राजा की हत्या

- **Parricide** (noun) – The act of killing one's father, mother, or close relative. अभिभावक की हत्या

7. **A) Pulled a long face** (phrase) – looked disappointed निराश दिखना

- **High and dry** (phrase) – Abandoned and helpless; left in a difficult situation without assistance. छोड़ दिया गया और असहाय

- **Give a single shot** (phrase) – To make one attempt or effort at something किसी चीज़ में एक प्रयास या कोशिश करना।

- **Make a comeback** (phrase) – To return to a former position or condition, especially one of success or popularity. पूर्व स्थिति या स्थिति में वापस आना, विशेष रूप से सफलता या लोकप्रियता की स्थिति में।

8. **D)** The article "a" is missing, when referring to watching something from a specific point or space, the phrase should include an article before the noun. The correct phrase is "TV from a distance." The article "a" is necessary to indicate that "distance" is a singular, countable noun.

9. **C) ADCFBE**

The concert was too expensive to waste his parents' hard-earned money on so he sacrificed the chance to watch his favourite artist's live performance

10. **B) Desperate** (adjective) – Feeling or showing a hopeless sense that a situation is so bad as to be impossible to deal with. निराश

**Antonym: Hopeful** (adjective) – Feeling or inspiring optimism about a future event. आशावान

- **Sloping** (adjective) – Inclined from a horizontal or vertical line. ढालना

- **Bleak** (adjective) – Lacking vegetation and exposed to the elements; cold and miserable. उदास

- **Erratic** (adjective) – Not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable.  
अनियमित

11. A) **'have gone'** के बदले 'went' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'two days ago' से पता चलता है कि यह एक Completed Action है और इसे Past Simple Tense में होना चाहिए; जैसे— They went to the market two days ago.

- 'went' will be used instead of 'have gone' because 'two days ago' indicates a completed action and it should be in Past Simple Tense; Like— They went to the market two days ago.

12. B) Three managers were appointed by Rakesh

13. C) **Snowed under (phrase)** – Really busy with work काम में डूबा हुआ

- **Jump on the bandwagon** (phrase) – To join others in doing or supporting something that is currently popular or fashionable. किसी ऐसी चीज़ का समर्थन करना या उसमें शामिल होना जो वर्तमान में लोकप्रिय या फैशनेबल है।
- **On cloud nine** (phrase) – Extremely happy or elated. अत्यधिक खुश या उत्साहित होना।
- **Through thick and thin** (phrase) – Under all circumstances, no matter how difficult. सभी परिस्थितियों में, चाहे कितनी भी कठिनाई क्यों न हो।

14. D) **Mimicry** (noun) – An act of copying the behavior or speech of other people अनुकरण

- **Parody** (noun) – an imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect. विडंबना
- **Pedantry** (noun) – excessive concern with minor details and rules. पाण्डित्य-प्रदर्शन
- **Oratory** (noun) – the art of public speaking, especially in a formal and eloquent manner. वाक्पटुता

15. A) She said that she was going to Delhi to attend her friend's marriage.

16. C) I shall always remain **greatful** to you.

The correct spelling of greatful is 'Grateful' which means, thankful. 'आभारी'

17. D) The correct spelling of '**Elocation**' is 'Elocution' which means "the skill of clear and expressive speech" अभिव्यक्ति कला, वाक्पटुता.

18. D) **DACB**

A soldier of the tenth legion leaped into the water as soon as the ship touched the shore.

19. C) They will capture the wild elephant and leave it in the forest

20. D) Relief material is being carried by the flight

21. D) **Promoted** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence व्यापार और वाणिज्य के हितों की रक्षा करने वाली संस्था की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "ASSOCHAM which (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the interests of trade and commerce in India" के माध्यम से यह दर्शाया जा रहा है कि ASSOCHAM

ने भारत में व्यापार और वाणिज्य के हितों को बढ़ावा दिया। इसलिए, "promoted" सबसे appropriate option होगा।

- '**Promoted**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing an organization that protects the interests of trade and commerce. Here, through "ASSOCHAM which (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the interests of trade and commerce in India," it portrays that ASSOCHAM has promoted the interests of trade and commerce in India. Thus, "promoted" would be the most appropriate choice.

22. B) '**fond of**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence L. M. Thapar की व्यक्तिगत रुचियों और जीवनशैली की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "He was (2)\_\_\_\_\_ a good life" के माध्यम से उसके जीवन के प्रति प्रेम और आनंद को दर्शाया जा रहा है। इसलिए, "fond of" सबसे appropriate option होगा।

- '**fond of**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing L. M. Thapar's personal interests and lifestyle. Here, through "He was (2)\_\_\_\_\_ a good life", it portrays his love and enjoyment of life. Thus, "fond of" would be the most appropriate choice.

23. C) '**Impressive**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence एल. एम. थापर की कला संग्राहक के रूप में चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "an (3)\_\_\_\_\_ personal gallery of some of the finest works of art" के माध्यम से उस उत्कृष्ट संग्रह को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें श्रेष्ठ कलाकृतियों का व्यक्तिगत संग्रह शामिल है। इसलिए, "impressive" सबसे appropriate option होगा।

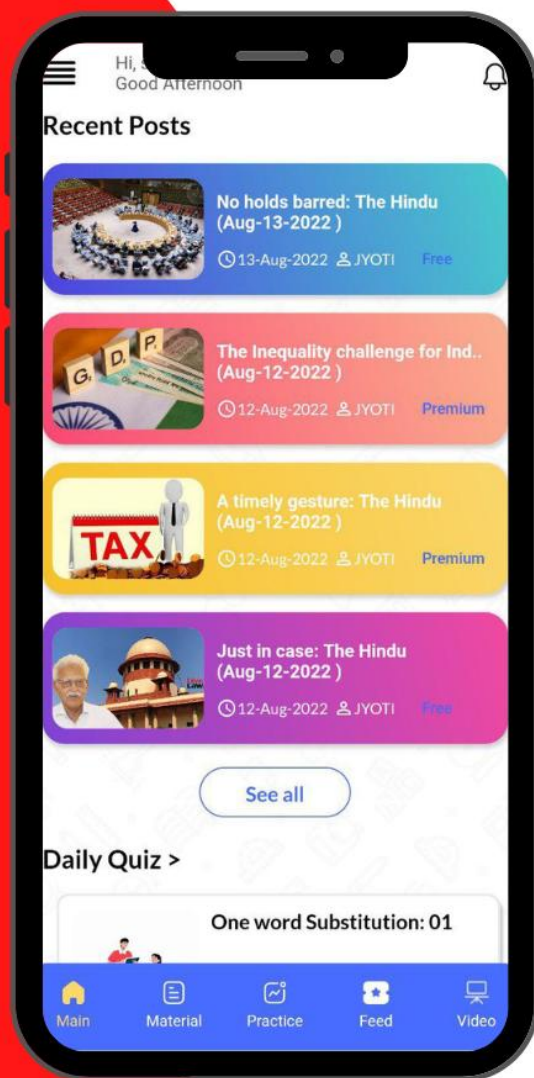
- '**Impressive**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing L. M. Thapar as an art collector. Here, through "an (3)\_\_\_\_\_ personal gallery of some of the finest works of art", it portrays that excellent collection which includes a personal collection of the finest artworks. Thus, "impressive" would be the most appropriate choice.

24. B) '**Vivacious**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence L. M. Thapar की उत्साही और ऊर्जावान व्यक्तित्व की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "His (4)\_\_\_\_\_ personality, his generosity and his encouragement of young talent is remembered (5)\_\_\_\_\_ by his friends, family and admirers" के माध्यम से उस जीवंत व्यक्तित्व को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जिसमें थापर का सजीव और खुशमिजाज स्वभाव झलकता है। इसलिए, "vivacious" सबसे appropriate option होगा।

- '**Vivacious**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing L. M. Thapar's enthusiastic and energetic personality. Here, through "His (4)\_\_\_\_\_ personality, his generosity and his encouragement of young talent is remembered (5)\_\_\_\_\_ by his friends, family and admirers," it portrays that lively personality, reflecting Thapar's vibrant and cheerful nature. Thus, "vivacious" would be the most appropriate choice.

25. B) **Fondly**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे context में, sentence एल. एम. थापर के व्यक्तित्व, उनके उदारता और युवाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने की चर्चा कर रहा है। यहाँ "remembered (5)\_\_\_\_\_ by his friends, family and admirers" के माध्यम से उस सकारात्मक भावना को दर्शाया जा रहा है, जो उनके प्रति लोगों के दिल में है। इसलिए, "fondly" सबसे appropriate option होगा।

'**Fondly**' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing L. M. Thapar's personality, his generosity, and his encouragement of young talent. Here, through "remembered (5)\_\_\_\_\_ by his friends, family and admirers," it portrays that positive sentiment people have towards him. Thus, "fondly" would be the most appropriate choice.



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**