

Promising compromise: on the India-United Kingdom Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement

India-U.K. trade deal may **set the template** for the EU and U.S. deals

The India-United Kingdom **Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement** (CETA), signed by the two countries on Thursday, **is** a good example of the **give and take** between two large **economies** of comparable size. While the U.K. has agreed to provide India **duty-free** access to about 99% of its **tariff** lines, it has been more **conservative** when it comes to the movement of professionals. It has set an annual quota of just 1,800 visas for **niche** professional roles such as yoga instructors and classical musicians, and the agreement **falls short of** making **commitments** on broader visa categories such as business visitors or IT professionals. This was something India had been **keen on**. On the other hand, while India has opened about 90% of its tariff lines for duty-free import from the U.K., it has **kept key** agricultural products such as dairy products, apples, oats, and edible oils **out** of the deal — key demands of the U.K. Similarly, while India has **committed** to reducing duties on automobile imports by a **substantial** 100 percentage points over time, these are **subject to** a graded quota over the next **decade**, which gives the domestic industry time to adjust. **A sign** of a good deal **is** when both sides **walk away** happy but not satisfied. In any case, such **bilateral** deals should not be viewed as a **zero-sum game** where **one side's loss is another's gain**. **Enhancing** bilateral trade is in both countries' interests, especially at a time when the world's biggest trading powers are raising tariff and non-tariff barriers.

The U.K. is a relatively small trading partner for India, but **therein lies ample** scope for growth. While at a **macro** scale the gains might initially be limited, the sector-wise increases have the **potential** to be **significant**. **Sectors** such as agriculture, textiles, leather and chemicals **are** all set to see quick gains. There is potential for longer term benefits too. The U.K. is a major gateway to Europe, which is a much bigger trading partner of India's. **Goods** destined for Europe **could** be routed through the U.K., and the duty-free **arrangement** will **likely** enhance this flow. **Companies** in other countries that already export to the U.K. **will** also start viewing India more favourably as an investment destination so as to take advantage of the duty-free access. It is now up to the government to help Indian exporters **scale up** and compete internationally. Another important **consideration** is that such a deal sets the template for future ones. The general trend is that the bigger the economy being **negotiated** with, the bigger the **concessions** given. The United States and the European Union will now want more from India than what it has **conceded to** the U.K.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Promising** (adjective) – hopeful, encouraging, bright, favourable, optimistic आशाजनक
2. **Compromise** (noun) – settlement, agreement, adjustment, deal, understanding समझौता
3. **Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement** (CETA) (noun) – a free-trade agreement between Canada and the European Union and its member states.
4. **Set the template for** (phrase) – serve as a model, establish precedent, provide framework, act as guideline, create blueprint के लिए ढाँचा निर्धारित करना
5. **Give and take** (phrase) – mutual concession, exchange, negotiation, compromise, reciprocity आपसी लेन-देन
6. **Economies** (noun) – Countries in terms of GDP अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ
7. **Duty-free** (adjective) – tax-exempt, tariff-free, customs-exempt, non-taxable, levy-free शुल्क-मुक्त
8. **Tariff** (noun) – tax, duty, levy, import charge, excise शुल्क
9. **Conservative** (adjective) – cautious, restrained, traditional, guarded, unadventurous सतर्क
10. **Niche** (noun) – specialty, segment, category, domain, subset विशिष्ट क्षेत्र
11. **Fall short of** (phrase) – fail to meet, be insufficient, miss, underperform, not fulfill कम पड़ जाना
12. **Commitment** (noun) – obligation, promise, pledge, assurance, undertaking प्रतिबद्धता
13. **Keen** (on) (adjective) – eager, enthusiastic, desirous, passionate, interested इच्छुक
14. **Keep out** (phrasal verb) – exclude, omit, leave out, bar, reject बाहर रखना
15. **Key** (adjective) – important, crucial, essential, significant, major प्रमुख
16. **Commit** (to) (verb) – pledge, promise, dedicate, agree, undertake प्रतिबद्ध होना
17. **Substantial** (adjective) – considerable, large, significant, extensive, hefty पर्याप्त
18. **Subject** (to) (adjective) – dependent on, conditional, controlled by, governed by, bound to अधीन
19. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
20. **Walk away** (phrasal verb) – leave, exit, withdraw, depart, disengage चले जाना
21. **Bilateral** (adjective) – mutual, reciprocal, two-sided, joint, dual द्विपक्षीय
22. **A zero-sum game** (phrase) – a situation where one person's gain is another person's equivalent loss, meaning the net result is zero खेल जिसमें एक की जीत दूसरे की हार हो

23. **One side's loss is another's gain** (phrase) – said when someone gets an advantage from someone else's bad luck एक का घाटा दूसरे का लाभ
24. **Enhance** (verb) – improve, boost, augment, increase, strengthen बढ़ाना
25. **Therein lies** (phrase) – in that exists, embedded in, thus exists, contained in, found within उसमें निहित है
26. **Ample** (adjective) – sufficient, abundant, adequate, plenty, copious प्रचुर
27. **Macro** (adjective) – large-scale, overall, broad, general, global व्यापक
28. **Potential** (noun) – possibility, capacity, capability, prospect, promise संभावना
29. **Significant** (adjective) – notable, important, substantial, meaningful, remarkable महत्त्वपूर्ण
30. **Arrangement** (noun) – agreement, setup, plan, deal, settlement व्यवस्था
31. **Likely** (adjective) – probable, expected, possible, anticipated, plausible सम्भावित
32. **Scale up** (phrasal verb) – expand, enlarge, grow, increase, intensify बढ़ाना
33. **Consideration** (noun) – factor, aspect, concern, point, regard विचार
34. **Negotiate** (verb) – discuss, bargain, confer, mediate, settle बातचीत करना
35. **Concession** (noun) – compromise, allowance, grant, yield, waiver रियायत
36. **Concede** (to) (verb) – yield, accept, surrender, grant, admit स्वीकार करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Bilateral Agreement Signed** – India and the U.K. signed the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) on Thursday, aimed at boosting bilateral trade.
2. **Mutual Concessions** – The deal reflects a balanced exchange between two comparably sized economies, involving strategic give-and-take.
3. **U.K.'s Tariff Commitment** – The U.K. has agreed to provide India duty-free access to about 99% of its tariff lines.
4. **Restrictive Visa Policy** – The U.K. remains conservative on professional mobility, allowing only 1,800 visas annually for niche professions such as yoga instructors and classical musicians.
5. **Lack of Broader Visa Concessions** – The agreement does not include provisions for business visitors or IT professionals, a key demand from India.
6. **India's Tariff Commitment** – India has opened up 90% of its tariff lines to U.K. goods for duty-free imports.
7. **Protection of Sensitive Sectors** – India has excluded key agricultural items like dairy, apples, oats, and edible oils from tariff reduction to protect domestic interests.
8. **Automobile Sector Gradual Opening** – India will reduce auto import duties by 100 percentage points, but under a phased quota over 10 years to allow the domestic industry to adapt.
9. **No Zero-Sum View** – The editorial emphasizes that such agreements should not be seen as zero-sum games, but as mutually beneficial arrangements.
10. **Potential for Growth** – Although the U.K. is currently a small trading partner, there is significant scope for expansion, particularly at the sectoral level.
11. **Benefiting Indian Sectors** – Sectors like agriculture, textiles, leather, and chemicals are poised to gain rapidly under this agreement.
12. **Gateway to Europe** – The U.K. can serve as a strategic transit point for Indian goods headed to Europe, boosting trade flow efficiency.
13. **Increased Investment Appeal** – Foreign companies exporting to the U.K. may see India as an attractive production base due to the duty-free access.
14. **Need for Exporter Support** – The Indian government must now focus on helping exporters scale up and become globally competitive.
15. **Model for Future Deals** – This deal may act as a template for future negotiations, especially with larger partners like the EU and U.S., who may demand more significant concessions.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why can the India-UK CETA be seen as a strategic rather than purely economic deal for India, despite the U.K. being a relatively small trading partner?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Because the U.K. serves as a gateway to Europe and enhances India's future trade prospects
 - B. Because India expects major financial aid from the U.K. as part of the agreement
 - C. Because India intends to reduce all duties on imports from the U.K. immediately
 - D. Because the U.K. has agreed to unrestricted movement of Indian professionals
2. **What is the primary reason that the India-UK trade agreement is considered a 'promising compromise' rather than a perfect deal for both countries?**
 - A. Because both countries walked away with maximum benefits
 - B. Because the deal prioritizes the UK's needs over India's strategic goals
 - C. Because both countries gained something but also had to make concessions
 - D. Because it allows complete liberalization of agricultural imports from the UK
3. **According to the India-U.K. Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), which of the following statements accurately reflects the mutual trade concessions between India and the United Kingdom?**
 - A. The United Kingdom offered duty-free access to about 90% of India's tariff lines, while India reciprocated with similar access to 99% of its own tariff lines.
 - B. India committed to reduce automobile import duties by 100% immediately, benefiting the U.K.'s auto industry.
 - C. The United Kingdom restricted visa movement to only 1,800 professionals annually, covering broader categories like IT and business professionals.
 - D. India excluded certain key U.K. agricultural products from duty-free access while reducing automobile tariffs gradually over a decade.
4. **Which of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage about the broader impact of the India-U.K. trade deal on global economic relations?**
 - A. The deal may weaken India's negotiating power with larger economies like the U.S. and EU due to over-concessions to the U.K.
 - B. India's selective protection of agricultural sectors indicates a strategic unwillingness to engage in global trade liberalisation.
 - C. The agreement could serve as a model that shapes India's future trade negotiations with larger global powers.
 - D. Bilateral deals like this are inherently zero-sum and cannot benefit both parties simultaneously.
5. **Which of the following is the most suitable antonym for the word "amplify" in the context of the sentence:**
"The duty-free arrangement will likely amplify this flow [of goods]."

- A. Curtail
 - B. Reinforce
 - C. Certain
 - D. Escalate
6. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
We do not expet Reema to follow all the rules from the first day of work.
- A. expect
 - B. expact
 - C. expict
 - D. except
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
Sushant looked blue in the face after the marathon
- A. exhausted
 - B. sad
 - C. happy
 - D. good
8. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Something that is so extraordinary or unbelievable that it's hard to believe it
- A. Ordinary
 - B. Incredible
 - C. Horrible
 - D. Exquisite
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**
The students demonstrated their excitement by volunteering for community service.
- A. freedom
 - B. ignorance
 - C. anxiety
 - D. enthusiasm
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
The artist believes that this new collection of paintings / has being / a masterpiece that / will redefine contemporary art
- A. the artist believes that this new collection of paintings
 - B. will redefine contemporary art
 - C. has being
 - D. a masterpiece that
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A person who abstains from any sort of alcoholic drinks
- A. Veteran
 - B. Teetotaller
 - C. Samaritan

- D. Termagant
12. **The following sentence contains an error. Select the option that correctly rectifies the error.**
His aunt who lives at America brought a lot of gifts for him and his sister.
- A. his aunt which lives
 - B. and her sister
 - C. in America brought a
 - D. lot of gifts by him
13. **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.**
Alaska in the USA / is the colder / of all the states.
- A. Alaska in the USA
 - B. of all the states.
 - C. Is the colder
 - D. No error
14. **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.**
The students were diligently / studying for their exams / for weeks before you arrived.
- A. Studying for their exams
 - B. The students were diligently
 - C. For weeks before you arrived
 - D. No error
15. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**
Which flower do you like best?
- A. good
 - B. most good
 - C. better
 - D. the best
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase.**
I should look into my past and decide what the next course of action should be
- A. Retrospect
 - B. Prospect
 - C. Introspect
 - D. Disrespect
17. **Select the option with the correct spelling to replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**
Polluted air can be dangeros, even if the pollutants are invisible
- A. dangerus
 - B. dangeris

- C. dangeres
- D. dangerous

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Timid

- A. Modest
- B. Oppress
- C. Bold
- D. Humble

19. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Excess
- B. Aresst
- C. Express
- D. Harass

20. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word given in brackets to fill in the blank.**

After the floods, Uttarakhand was in a _____ (ravaged) condition

- A. influenced
- B. restored
- C. ratified
- D. languid

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.

A brigantine is a two-masted sailing vessel (1)_____ fore-and-aft rigging on the mainmast and square rigging on the foremast. The pirates that (2)_____ the Mediterranean in the sixteenth century loved it for its speed and ease of handling. The brigantine (3)_____ into a true sailing vessel in the waters of northern Europe. Although the words began to be used interchangeably, it was (4)_____ from the fully square-rigged brig by its gaff-rigged mainsail. True brigantines, for (5)_____, were defined as having square topsails above a gaffed mainsail

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

- A. predicting
- B. focusing
- C. featuring
- D. attending

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

- A. integrated
- B. transpired
- C. fixed
- D. ravaged

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

- A. evolved
- B. submitted

- C. garnished
- D. discharged

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

- A. mourned
- B. split
- C. spill
- D. Join

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

- A. mention
- B. case
- C. instance
- D. location

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **A) Because the U.K. serves as a gateway to Europe and enhances India's future trade prospects**

The passage clearly states that while the U.K. is not a major trading partner currently, it serves as a "gateway to Europe", and this agreement can enhance longer-term trade flows through this route.

B is incorrect: No financial aid is mentioned in the deal; the focus is on trade terms.

C is incorrect: India is not reducing all duties immediately; there is a graded quota system for automobile imports.

D is incorrect: The agreement does not allow unrestricted professional movement — it mentions a limited quota (1,800 visas for niche roles only).

2. **C) Because both countries gained something but also had to make concessions**

The article emphasizes that a good deal is one where both sides are "happy but not satisfied", highlighting mutual compromise — the essence of a promising but imperfect agreement.

A is incorrect: The passage says neither country got everything it wanted; it is not a maximal benefit deal.

B is incorrect: The deal shows balance — India gave ground on some tariff lines but protected sensitive sectors like agriculture.

D is incorrect: India excluded key agricultural products (dairy, apples, oats, edible oils), so it is not complete liberalization.

3. **D) India excluded certain key U.K. agricultural products from duty-free access while reducing automobile tariffs gradually over a decade.**

The passage clearly states India excluded dairy products, apples, oats, and edible oils from duty-free access (which were key U.K. demands) and also committed to reduce automobile import duties by 100 percentage points, but only under a graded quota over the next decade.

A – The data is reversed. The U.K. provided duty-free access to 99% of its tariff lines, whereas India offered 90%, not the other way around.

B – India's 100% duty reduction on automobiles is not immediate but gradual over ten years under a quota system.

C – The 1,800 visas are only for niche professionals like yoga instructors and classical musicians. IT and business professionals were not included, which was a point of disappointment for India.

4. **C) The agreement could serve as a model that shapes India's future trade negotiations with larger global powers**

The passage explicitly notes that this deal “sets the template for future ones,” implying it will shape India’s trade approach with larger partners like the U.S. and EU.

A – This goes beyond the passage. It does not suggest India over-conceded; rather, it implies both sides are happy but not fully satisfied, a balanced outcome.

B – While India did exclude certain farm items, the passage does not imply unwillingness to liberalise trade generally — in fact, India opened 90% of tariff lines and reduced auto duties over time.

D – The passage rejects this notion, stating that “bilateral deals should not be viewed as zero-sum games,” directly contradicting this option.

5. A) **Curtail**

In this context, “amplify” means to increase or intensify the flow of goods.

Curtail: Means to reduce, limit, or cut down – the opposite of amplify.

6. A) The correct spelling of the underlined word ‘**expet**’ is ‘**expect**’, which means “to think or believe that something will happen or someone will do something” (उम्मीद करना, अपेक्षा करना).

7. A) **Blue in the face (idiom) – Exhausted थकान**

8. B) **Incredible** (adjective) – Something that is so extraordinary or unbelievable that it's hard to believe अविश्वसनीय

- **Ordinary** (adjective) – Not special or unusual; normal साधारण
- **Horrible** (adjective) – Extremely unpleasant or bad भयानक
- **Exquisite** (adjective) – Extremely beautiful and delicate अति सुंदर

9. D) **Excitement** (noun) – A state of being enthusiastic, thrilled, or full of eagerness; exhilaration, joy. उत्साह / रोमांच

Synonym: Enthusiasm (noun) – Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval; zeal, fervor, passion. उत्साह

- **Freedom (noun):** liberty, independence, autonomy, Sovereignty. स्वतंत्रता
- **Ignorance (noun):** unawareness, cluelessness. अज्ञान
- **Anxiety (noun):** A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease about something; apprehension, distress. चिंता

10. C) ‘has being’ के बदले ‘has been’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ‘has been’ Present Perfect Tense का रूप होता है और यह वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही बैठता है; जैसे— “The artist believes that this new collection of paintings has been a masterpiece that will redefine contemporary art.”

'has been' will be used instead of 'has being' because 'has been' is the form of Present Perfect Tense and fits correctly in the context of the sentence; Like— "The artist believes that this new collection of paintings has been a masterpiece that will redefine contemporary art."

11. B) **Teetotaler** (noun) – A person who abstains from any sort of alcoholic drinks. शराब का सेवन न करने वाला व्यक्ति
 - **Veteran** (noun) – A person who has long experience in a particular field or profession. अनुभवी व्यक्ति
 - **Samaritan** (noun) – A charitable or helpful person who helps others, especially strangers. दयालु या मददगार व्यक्ति
 - **Termagant** (noun) – A quarrelsome, scolding, or nagging woman. झगड़ालू महिला
12. C) 'at America' के स्थान पर "in America" का use होगा क्योंकि देश (Country) का उल्लेख करते समय उचित Preposition "in" होता है। जैसे— "His aunt who lives in America brought a lot of gifts for him and his sister."
 'at America' will be replaced by 'in America' because the correct preposition for referring to a country is "in." Like— "His aunt who lives in America brought a lot of gifts for him and his sister."
13. C) 'is the colder' के बदले **is the coldest** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Alaska की तुलना सभी राज्यों से हो रही है। Superlative Degree (coldest) का प्रयोग करना उचित है क्योंकि यह तुलना सभी राज्यों के बीच में की जा रही है। जैसे— "Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world." अतः वाक्य सही होगा: "Alaska in the USA is the coldest of all the states."
 'is the coldest' will be used instead of 'is the colder' because the comparison is made with all the states, requiring the Superlative Degree (coldest) to be used. The correct sentence will be: "Alaska in the USA is the coldest of all the states."
14. B) '**diligently**' का स्थान गलत है। English में manner के adverbs (जैसे 'diligently') को उस क्रिया या verb phrase के बाद रखा जाता है, जिसे वे modify करते हैं। सही वाक्य होगा "**The students were studying diligently.**"
 The adverb 'diligently' is incorrectly placed. In English, adverbs of manner, such as 'diligently,' are typically placed after the main verb or verb phrase they modify. The phrase should read: "**The students were studying diligently.**"
15. D) 'best' के बदले '**the best**' का use होगा क्योंकि Superlative Degree के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग अनिवार्य है। वाक्य में 'best' का अर्थ यह दर्शाता है कि तुलना एक समूह में सबसे उच्च स्तर की हो रही है, इसलिए 'the best' उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा। उदाहरण— Which player is the best in this tournament?

'the best' will be used instead of 'best' because it is necessary to use 'the' before the superlative degree. In the sentence, 'best' indicates a comparison at the highest level within a group, so 'the best' is the correct choice. Example— Which player is the best in this tournament?

16. A) **Retrospect (noun)** – To look back at past events or situations, often to evaluate or learn from them.
- **Prospect (noun)** – The possibility or likelihood of some future event happening; संभावना
 - **Disrespect (noun)** – Lack of respect or courtesy; अनादर
 - **Introspect (verb)** – To examine one's own thoughts or feelings; आत्मकरना निरीक्षण-
17. D) The correct spelling of "**dangeros**" is "**Dangerous**", which means "able or likely to cause harm or injury" "खतरनाक, हानिकारक".
18. C) **Timid (adjective)** – Showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. डरपोक
- Antonym: Bold (adjective)** – Showing an ability to take risks; confident and courageous. साहसी
- **Modest (adjective):** Humble, unassuming, free from boastfulness. विनम्र
 - **Oppress (verb):** To persecute, tyrannize, or burden someone. अत्याचार करना
 - **Humble (adjective):** Modest, not arrogant or proud. विनम्र
19. B) The incorrectly spelt word is **Aresst (B)**, and the correct spelling is **Arrest**. किसी को हिरासत में लेना या रोकना।
20. B) **Ravaged (adjective)**, means: severely damaged, devastated, ruined, destroyed (बर्बाद, नष्ट).
- Antonym: Restored (adjective/verb):** Brought back to its original condition, repaired, rebuilt, rejuvenated. (पुनः स्थापित, मरम्मत किया गया)
- **Influenced (verb):** To have an effect on someone or something. प्रभावित करना
 - **Ratified (verb):** To officially approve or confirm. पुष्टि करना, अनुमोदित करना
 - **Languid (adjective):** Lacking energy, weak, slow. शिथिल, कमजोर
21. C) **Featuring'** का use होगा क्योंकि "featuring" का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु की मुख्य विशेषता को दिखाना। Sentence में mention है कि ब्रिगेटाइन "fore-and-aft rigging" और "square rigging" की विशेषता रखती है, इसलिए 'featuring' यहाँ सही है। Predicting' का अर्थ है पूर्वानुमान लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह विशेषताओं का वर्णन नहीं करता। 'Focusing' का अर्थ है ध्यान केंद्रित करना, जो

व्याकरण और संदर्भ के अनुसार मेल नहीं खाता। 'Attending' का अर्थ है उपस्थित होना या भाग लेना, जो यहां संदर्भ के अनुसार अनुपयुक्त है।

'Featuring' will be used because it means to highlight the primary attribute or aspect of something. The sentence mentions that a brigantine is defined by its "fore-and-aft rigging" and "square rigging," making 'featuring' correct. 'Predicting' means to forecast, which is contextually incorrect as it doesn't describe characteristics. 'Focusing' means to concentrate, which is not grammatically or contextually fitting here. 'Attending' means to be present or participate, which doesn't align with the sentence's context.

22. D) **Ravaged** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "आक्रमण करना या विनाश करना"। sentence में यह संदर्भित है कि समुद्री डाकू (pirates) भूमध्य सागर में विनाश फैलाते थे, इसलिए 'ravaged' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Integrated' का अर्थ है "शामिल करना" या "एकीकृत करना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ समुद्री डाकूओं द्वारा किए गए विनाश की बात हो रही है। 'Transpired' का अर्थ है "घटना" या "सामना होना," जो वाक्य की भावना के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। 'Fixed' का अर्थ है "ठीक करना" या "स्थिर करना," जो समुद्री डाकूओं के आक्रमण के संदर्भ में अप्रासंगिक है।

Ravaged will be used because it means "to attack or destroy violently." The sentence discusses pirates who caused destruction in the Mediterranean, making "ravaged" the most suitable choice. 'Integrated' means "to incorporate or unify," which is irrelevant in the context of pirates attacking or causing destruction. 'Transpired' means "to occur or happen," which does not align with the intended meaning here. 'Fixed' means "to repair or stabilize," which is unrelated to the pirates' violent actions.

23. A) **Evolved** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे किसी चीज़ में विकसित होना। Sentence में mention है कि यह जहाज़ धीरे-धीरे एक सच्चे नौकायन पोत के रूप में विकसित हुआ, इसलिए 'evolved' यहाँ सही है। 'Submitted' का अर्थ है प्रस्तुत करना, जो इस context में गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ विकास की बात हो रही है, न कि कुछ प्रस्तुत करने की। 'Garnished' का अर्थ है सजाना या अलंकृत करना, जो संदर्भ के अनुसार फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यहाँ कोई सजावट की बात नहीं हो रही है। 'Discharged' का अर्थ है निकालना या खाली करना, जो जहाज़ के विकास के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

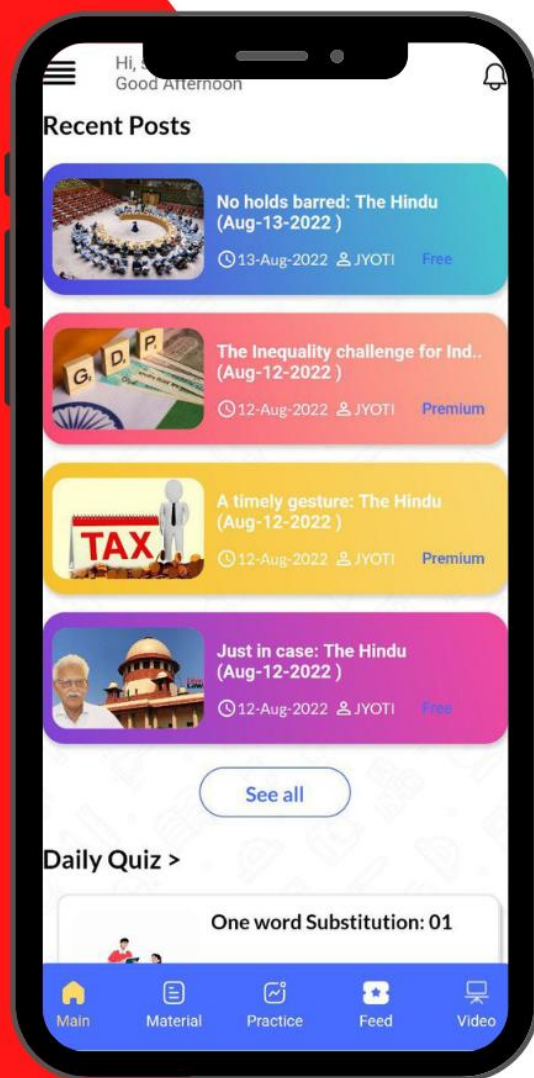
Evolved is appropriate because it means to gradually develop into a more advanced form. The sentence states that the brigantine developed into a true sailing vessel in the waters of northern Europe, making 'evolved' the correct choice. 'Submitted' means to present or offer, which does not align with the context as it talks about development, not submission. 'Garnished' refers to decoration or embellishment, which is irrelevant to the concept of development mentioned in the sentence. 'Discharged' means to release or empty, which does not fit in the context of a vessel developing.

24. D) **Join**' का use होगा क्योंकि "join" का अर्थ है जुड़ना या सम्मिलित होना। sentence में brigantine और fully square-rigged brig के बीच संबंध को बताया जा रहा है कि brigantine, अपने gaff-rigged mainsail के कारण, fully square-rigged brig से जुड़ी हुई थी। 'Mourned' (शोक करना) का संदर्भ गलत है। 'Split' (विभाजित करना) और 'Spill' (गिराना) इस sentence के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि यहां विभाजन के बजाय संबंध की बात की जा रही है।

'Join' will be used because it means to connect or be associated with. The sentence discusses how the brigantine, due to its gaff-rigged mainsail, was connected to or associated with the fully square-rigged brig. 'Mourned' (to grieve) is contextually incorrect. 'Split' (to divide) and 'Spill' (to drop) are also unsuitable in this context as the sentence is emphasizing a connection, not a separation.

25. 'C) **Instance**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "किसी चीज़ का उदाहरण"। Sentence में mention है कि सच्चे ब्रिगंटीन को "गाफ़्ड मेनसेल" के साथ वर्गाकार टॉपसेल्स के लिए परिभाषित किया गया था। यहाँ 'instance' का उपयोग सही होगा, क्योंकि यह "उदाहरण के तौर पर" का भाव देता है। 'Mention' का अर्थ है "उल्लेख करना," जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वाक्य किसी चीज़ का उदाहरण दे रहा है, न कि इसका उल्लेख कर रहा है। 'Case' का अर्थ है "स्थिति" या "मामला," लेकिन यह यहाँ फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि वाक्य विशिष्ट उदाहरण की बात कर रहा है। 'Location' का अर्थ है "स्थान," जो इस वाक्य में सटीक नहीं है क्योंकि यह जहाज के विवरण से संबंधित है, न कि भौगोलिक स्थान से।

'Instance' is appropriate because it means "an example of something." The sentence explains that true brigantines were defined by having square topsails above a gaffed mainsail. Here, 'for instance' is correct as it indicates "by way of example." 'Mention' means "to refer to," which does not suit the context because the sentence is giving an example, not making a reference. 'Case' means "a situation or occurrence," but it is not apt here since the sentence discusses a specific example, not a general scenario. 'Location' means "a place," which does not fit the context as the focus is on the ship's characteristics, not a geographical place.



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