

Renewed focus: On India-Japan ties

India and Japan showed that their **ties** were **stable amid** a global **churn**

On the first leg of his tour East, Prime Minister Narendra Modi travelled to Japan for a two-day visit for the 15th Annual Summit with Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba before moving to Tianjin to attend the SCO Summit. **The last summit**, in India, **was** in 2022. The two sides issued at least a dozen documents, aimed primarily at updating their agreements and giving them a “Next-Gen” focus. Japanese businesses have raised their investment targets in India to \$68 billion and signed about 170 **MoUs** with Indian partners. Apart from the Joint Statement, there was a 2035 Vision Statement, including eight areas of cooperation such as economic security, **mobility** and green technology **transition**. A “Next-Gen State-Prefecture Partnership” **highlighted grassroot-level** ties and a boosting of direct flight connectivity. India and Japan updated their 2008 Security partnership to include an annual NSA-level **dialogue**, more engagement over **the Quad**, Indo-Pacific cooperation and UN Security Council reform. Of interest is their Economic Security Partnership goal to build **resilient** supply chains and secure **critical infrastructure**, using Japanese technology to help manufacture and process semiconductor technology in India, as Indian companies face Chinese restrictions on the export of rare earth magnets. Japan’s **collaboration** with India’s High Speed Rail “Bullet Train” project **was showcased**, with Mr. Modi and Mr. Ishiba travelling to Miyagi **province** by train, where they also **inspected** a semiconductor factory. The joint statement included strong language **condemning** North Korea’s missile tests and nuclear programme, and the Pahalgam attack and **cross-border** terrorism, **albeit** without mention of Pakistan. The leaders also **stressed** the importance of the upcoming Quad Summit of leaders in India this year, which has **come under a cloud** over Mr. Trump’s actions against India.

While **the text** of the India-Japan meetings **was** largely **bilateral**, the **subtext** was **geopolitical**. Mr. Modi flew to Tokyo **in the wake of** the massive American tariffs which threaten to **upturn** the Indian economy. He also chose to make Japan his first stop before his talks with Chinese President Xi Jinping on Sunday (August 31, 2025) towards normalising relations after a four-year **standoff**. Japan too is concerned about the situation in the East China Sea, and has tensions over trade with the U.S., which **led it to** cancel a trade **negotiation** team visit to Washington. The **message** that Mr. Modi and Mr. Ishiba **sent out was** that **amidst** geopolitical **turmoil** caused by global powers, the India-Japan relationship remains stable and continues to grow.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Renewed** (adjective) – revived, refreshed, reenergized, revitalized, reignited नवीकृत
2. **Ties** (noun) – relations, links, connections, bonds, partnerships संबंध
3. **Stable** (adjective) – steady, firm, consistent, reliable, secure स्थिर
4. **Amid** (preposition) – among, in the middle of, during, amidst, surrounded by के बीच
5. **Churn** (noun) – turbulence, turmoil, upheaval, flux, ferment उथल-पुथल
6. **On the first leg of** (phrase) – at the start of a trip, initial stage, opening segment, first stop, early phase दौरे के पहले चरण में
7. **Memorandum of Understanding** (MOUs) (noun) – a type of agreement between two or more parties. समझौता ज्ञापन
8. **Mobility** (noun) – movement, transportability, ease of travel, locomotion, movement flexibility गतिशीलता
9. **Transition** (noun) – shift, changeover, transformation, move, conversion परिवर्तन
10. **Highlight** (verb) – emphasize, underscore, showcase, spotlight, bring to the fore ज़ोर देना
11. **Grassroot-level** (adjective) – community-based, local, ground-level, bottom-up, people-level जमीनी स्तर का
12. **Dialogue** (noun) – talks, discussions, consultation, conversation, deliberation वार्ता
13. **The Quad** (noun) – a grouping of Australia, India, Japan, and the United States that is maintained by talks between member countries.
14. **Resilient** (adjective) – robust, hardy, adaptable, enduring, bounce-back मज़बूत
15. **Critical** (adjective) – crucial, pivotal, essential, vital, key महत्वपूर्ण
16. **Infrastructure** (noun) – basic facilities, public works, physical systems, foundational services, utilities आधारभूत संरचना
17. **Collaboration** (noun) – cooperation, partnership, teamwork, joint effort, alliance सहयोग
18. **Showcase** (verb) – display, exhibit, present, highlight, demonstrate प्रदर्शित करना
19. **Province** (noun) – region, state, prefecture, territory, administrative division प्रांत

20. **Inspect** (verb) – examine, review, survey, check, scrutinize निरीक्षण करना
21. **Condemn** (verb) – denounce, censure, decry, strongly criticize, damn निंदा करना
22. **Cross-border** (adjective) – transnational, transfrontier, across-border, international, inter-country सीमा-पार
23. **Albeit** (conjunction) – although, even though, though, notwithstanding, albeit यद्यपि
24. **Stress** (verb) – emphasize, underline, highlight, accentuate, insist on जोर देना
25. **Come under a cloud** (phrase) – face suspicion, be doubted, be questioned, fall into disrepute, be under scrutiny संदेह के घेरे में आना
26. **Bilateral** (adjective) – two-country, two-sided, mutual, reciprocal, dual द्विपक्षीय
27. **Subtext** (noun) – underlying message, implicit meaning, hidden theme, secondary layer, nuance अंतर्निहित संदेश
28. **Geopolitical** (adjective) – strategic-geographic, global power-politics related, international-political, geo-strategy related, statecraft-regional भू-राजनीतिक
29. **In the wake of** (phrase) – following, after, in the aftermath of, subsequent to, as a consequence of के बाद
30. **Upturn** (verb) – overturn, upend, disrupt, upset, turn upside down उलट देना
31. **Standoff** (noun) – impasse, deadlock, stalemate, face-off, standstill गतिरोध
32. **Lead** (to) (verb) – result in, cause, bring about, give rise to, culminate in वजह बनना
33. **Negotiation** (noun) – talks, bargaining, discussion, parley, dialogue वार्ता
34. **Send out** (phrasal verb) – convey, signal, communicate, broadcast, issue संदेश देना
35. **Amidst** (preposition) – among, amid, in the midst of, surrounded by, during के बीच
36. **Turmoil** (noun) – chaos, upheaval, unrest, turbulence, disorder उथल-पुथल

Summary of the Editorial

1. Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Japan for the 15th Annual Summit with Japanese PM Shigeru Ishiba.
2. This was the first leg of his East Asia tour before heading to Tianjin for the SCO Summit.
3. The summit resulted in at least a dozen agreements, emphasizing a "Next-Gen" approach.
4. Japanese businesses raised their investment targets in India to \$68 billion.
5. Around 170 MoUs were signed between Japanese firms and Indian partners.
6. A 2035 Vision Statement was adopted, focusing on eight areas like economic security, green transition, and mobility.
7. A Next-Gen State-Prefecture Partnership was launched to strengthen grassroots ties and expand direct flight connectivity.
8. The 2008 Security Partnership was upgraded to include annual NSA-level dialogues, Indo-Pacific cooperation, Quad engagement, and UN reform.
9. An Economic Security Partnership was announced to secure supply chains and critical infrastructure.
10. Japan will assist India with semiconductor manufacturing and rare earth processing, reducing dependence on China.
11. Collaboration on the Bullet Train project was highlighted; leaders visited Miyagi province and inspected a semiconductor facility.
12. The joint statement condemned North Korea's missile programme and cross-border terrorism, though Pakistan was not directly named.
13. Both sides emphasized the significance of the upcoming Quad Summit in India.
14. The geopolitical subtext included concerns over U.S. tariffs, China relations, and East China Sea tensions.
15. The overall message was that India-Japan ties remain stable and resilient amid global turmoil.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. What type of pronoun is the word “which” in this sentence?

[Editorial page]

“Japan too is concerned about the situation in the East China Sea, and has tensions over trade with the U.S., which led it to cancel a trade negotiation team visit to Washington.”

- A. Demonstrative pronoun
- B. Interrogative pronoun
- C. Relative pronoun
- D. Reflexive pronoun

2. Identify the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement (based on the passage).

- A. Japanese businesses have raised their investment targets in India to \$68 billion and signed about 170 MoUs with Indian partners.
- B. The two sides issues at least a dozen documents aimed at updating agreements.
- C. There were a 2035 Vision Statement including eight areas of cooperation.
- D. Mr. Modi and Mr. Ishiba travels to Miyagi province by train and inspects a semiconductor factory.

3. Why did India and Japan give their Economic Security Partnership a strong focus on resilient supply chains and semiconductors?

- A. To counter China-linked input vulnerabilities (e.g., rare-earth magnet export restrictions) and secure critical infrastructure by localising semiconductor capacity with Japanese technology.
- B. To substitute for Quad military exercises with an economic arrangement.
- C. To replace the 2008 Security Partnership with a purely technology pact.
- D. To avoid prospective UN sanctions on high-tech imports.

4. What strategic message did Mr. Modi and Mr. Ishiba intend to send with the visit’s timing and optics (Japan first, amid U.S. tariffs, before talks with Xi)?

- A. That India prefers a bilateral defence alignment with the U.S. over Asian partnerships.
- B. That despite global turbulence (U.S. tariffs, regional tensions), the India–Japan relationship is steady and advancing.
- C. That India is shelving the Quad to avoid antagonising China.
- D. That Japan expects India to join an East China Sea security arrangement immediately.

5. Which inference is best supported by the passage?

- A. India seeks to reduce dependency on Chinese-controlled inputs in critical tech sectors by partnering with Japan.
- B. India intends to exit the Quad to avoid great-power rivalry.
- C. Japan has decided to halt investments in India until its U.S. trade tensions ease.
- D. The 2035 Vision Statement is primarily about cultural exchange events.

6. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Say your piece

- A. Speak but don't listen
- B. Speak in a talkative manner
- C. Make your argument piece by piece
- D. Express your opinion

7. Identify the option that arranges the given parts in the correct order to form a meaningful paragraph.

- A) Even as the school principal, management and van driver have been rightly put in the dock, the gross neglect of the state authorities accountable for regular inspection and evaluation of vehicles regarding their fitness as per the norms also needs to be brought under the lens
- B) Sangrur district a couple of days ago must serve as a wake-up call to the state authorities to implement their safety protocols
- C) Despite the crackdown on school vehicles in the light of tragic crashes happening with alarming regularity, it is indeed criminal that an allegedly condemned, old van was being allowed to ferry such precious cargo
- D) The heartrending death of four children consumed by flames as their school van caught fire in
- A. DBCA
B. CBDA
C. CBAD
D. ABCD
- 8. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
To make a low continuous vibratory sound expressing contentment (of a cat).
- A. To purr
B. To meow
C. To roar
D. To buzz
- 9. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
At the drop of a hat
- A. Clumsy person who drops hats everywhere
B. Suddenly and without much thought
C. Do something without much pressure
D. A happy and easy-going man
- 10. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
What is the name of the person ____ daughter married your cousin last year?
- A. whose
B. who
C. whom
D. with
- 11. Select the Antonym "KEEN".**
- A. Apathetic
B. Zealous
C. Ardent
D. Eager
- 12. Select the Antonym of "FORGIVENESS".**
- A. Retribution
B. Mercy
C. Clemency
D. Absolution

13. Some sentences are given below. While the first and the last sentences (1 and 2) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1) The spread of coronavirus and crash in oil prices created a ripple effect globally and India was no exception.

A) OPEC's supply cut agreement with Russia

B) Saudi Arabia launched an all-out oil war, believed to be the biggest cut in prices in the last 20 years

C) It stunned markets with plans to raise its production significantly after the collapse of

D) As the stock market suffered a record fall and the rupee breached the 74-a-dollar mark, Brent crude oil rates plunged by 33 per cent

2) For India, which imports over 84 per cent of its oil requirements, the decline in prices would lead to a lower import bill and also impact India's current account deficit (the difference between inflow and outflow of foreign currency).

A. DCBA

B. ABCD

C. CBDA

D. DBCA

14. Select the synonym of "BONHOMIE".

A. Hostility

B. Resentment

C. Discord

D. Cordiality

15. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The world is changing _____ that the rich become richer and the poor become poorer.

A. through

B. in many way

C. in a way

D. in such a way

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

At least four people died in (A) / bathing accidents in (B) / different parts in the (C) / country on Wednesday. (D)

A. At least four people died in

B. bathing accidents in

C. different parts in the

D. country on Wednesday

17. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.

The orchard was a peaceful retreat, with the sound of leaves rustling in the wind and birds chirping in the trees.

A. A piece of land with lots of houses

B. A collection of farmlands

C. A collection of apartments

D. A piece of enclosed land with fruit trees

18. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.

The teacher ordered Joe to stand up and asked him why he had not prepared his lesson. He also told him that he would write to his father.

- A. The teacher said, "Joe, stand up. Why did you not prepare your lesson? I will write to your father."
- B. The teacher said to Joe, "Stand up. Why haven't you prepared your lesson? I shall write to your father."
- C. The teacher told Joe, "Stand up. Why are you not preparing your lesson? I write to your father."
- D. The teacher said, "Stand up Joe. Why you had not prepared your lesson? I would write to your father."

19. Select the synonym of 'THOUGHTFUL'.

- A. Reflective
- B. Careless
- C. Rash
- D. Hasty

20. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph

- a) The European Union's (EU) key climate law, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), has spooked India.
 - b) While India's exports may be limited to aluminium, iron, and steel, and affect only 1.8% of its total exports to the EU, India has reportedly decried CBAM as being protectionist and discriminatory.
 - c) New Delhi fears that CBAM will cripple the export of its carbon-intensive products to the EU.
 - d) There is also talk of challenging the CBAM at the World Trade Organization (WTO)'s dispute settlement body. This debate brings to the forefront the inter-linkages between trade and the environment.
- A. d, b, a, c
 - B. c, a, b, d
 - C. a, b, c, d
 - D. a, c, b, d

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 common question people ask me wherever i travel is: How can we improve relationships with family, loved ones, friends, co-workers, or neighbours? If we analyse the core issues behind relationship problems we find they focus on the inability to handle anger and stay calm, or it's our ego. Most problems arise when people disagree with ____1____. Each one feels he is right and the other is wrong. Anger ____2____. If we are unable to stay calm, we ____3____ saying or doing something hurtful to the other. This escalation leads to ____4____. Soon, what began as a disagreement becomes a fight; it may even become a long-term ____5____. The relationship suffers.

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

- A. each other
- B. other
- C. all of us
- D. another

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

- A. getting up
- B. shore up
- C. swells up
- D. catch up

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

- A. cheer up
- B. dry up
- C. prop up
- D. end up

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

- A. Retaliation
- B. Humiliation
- C. Fascination
- D. Initiation

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

- A. Deprived
- B. Censored
- C. Feud
- D. Heed

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. C) **Relative pronoun**
 “which” introduces a (non-restrictive) relative clause “which led it to cancel...,” referring back to “tensions over trade with the U.S.” and functioning as the subject of that clause.
 A) Demonstrative — Incorrect: Demonstratives (this/that/these/those) point out nouns; “which” here does not point but links a clause.
 B) Interrogative — Incorrect: “which” is interrogative only in questions (“Which option...?”); this sentence is declarative.
 D) Reflexive — Incorrect: Reflexives end in “-self/-selves” (himself, themselves), not “which.”
2. A) **Japanese businesses have raised their investment targets in India to \$68 billion and signed about 170 MoUs with Indian partners.**
 Plural subject “businesses” takes plural verb “have raised”; compound predicate with “signed” is consistent.
 B) — Incorrect: Plural subject “two sides” requires plural past “issued,” not “issues.”
 C) — Incorrect: Singular subject “a 2035 Vision Statement” needs “was,” not “were.”
 D) — Incorrect: Compound plural subject “Mr. Modi and Mr. Ishiba” requires plural past “travelled” / plural present “travel,” and the second verb should agree too (“inspect”/“inspected”), not “travels ... inspects.”
3. A) **To counter China-linked input vulnerabilities (e.g., rare-earth magnet export restrictions) and secure critical infrastructure by localising semiconductor capacity with Japanese technology.**
 The passage links the goal to “build resilient supply chains and secure critical infrastructure,” using Japanese tech to manufacture/process semiconductors in India, explicitly noting Indian firms face Chinese restrictions on rare-earth magnets.
 B: Quad exercises aren’t being “substituted”; the passage says more engagement over the Quad, not less.
 C: The 2008 Security partnership is updated, not replaced; security and tech tracks coexist.
 D: No mention of UN sanctions in this context.
4. B) **That despite global turbulence (U.S. tariffs, regional tensions), the India–Japan relationship is steady and advancing.**
 The passage states the message was that amidst geopolitical turmoil caused by global powers, the India-Japan relationship remains stable and continues to grow.
 A: Contradicted by the passage; Japan—not the U.S.—was the first stop, and the focus is on India–Japan steadiness, not U.S.-centric alignment.
 C: Opposite of the passage; leaders stressed the importance of the upcoming Quad Summit.
 D: No claim that India will join an East China Sea security arrangement; Japan’s concern is noted, but no such commitment is described.
5. A) **India seeks to reduce dependency on Chinese-controlled inputs in critical tech sectors by partnering with Japan.**

The passage highlights resilient supply chains, semiconductor manufacturing in India with Japanese tech, and Chinese restrictions on rare earth magnets—supporting the inference that India aims to reduce China-linked vulnerabilities via Japan.

B) Incorrect—passage stresses more Quad engagement and the upcoming Quad Summit, not exit.

C) Incorrect—Japan raised investment targets to \$68B and signed ~170 MoUs.

D) Incorrect—2035 Vision focuses on economic security, mobility, green transition; “cultural exchange” is not its primary thrust.

6. D) **Say your piece** (idiom) – Express your opinion अपनी राय प्रकट करना

7. A) **DBCA**

D: This sentence introduces the main incident - the tragic accident involving a school van. This sets up the context for the remaining sentences.

B: This sentence is a follow-up to sentence D, as it gives the location of the incident (Sangrur district) and provides a time reference ("a couple of days ago"). It also sets the tone for the criticism of the state authorities that is to follow.

C: After explaining the incident and its implications for state authorities in sentences D and B, sentence C delves into the broader issue of repeated crashes and the use of unfit vehicles.

A: Sentence A wraps up the paragraph by returning to the issue of accountability for the tragedy, implicating both the school staff and the state authorities.

8. A) **To purr** (verb) – To make a low continuous vibratory sound expressing contentment (of a cat). गुर्रना

○ **To meow** (verb) – The sound made by a cat. बिल्ली की आवाज

○ **To roar** (verb) – A full, deep, prolonged cry uttered by a lion, tiger, or other large wild animal. दहाड़ना

○ **To buzz** (verb) – Make a low, continuous humming or sibilant sound, like that of a bee. गुंजना

9. B) **At the drop of a hat** (idiom) – Suddenly and without much thought अचानक और बिना ज़्यादा सोचे

10. A) **Whose** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ प्रश्न में व्यक्ति और उसकी बेटी के बीच के स्वामित्व (possessive relationship) को व्यक्त किया जा रहा है। वाक्य पूछ रहा है कि किस व्यक्ति की बेटी ने आपके cousin से शादी की थी। अन्य विकल्प (who, whom, with) इस वाक्य में व्याकरणिक रूप से फिट नहीं होते क्योंकि वे ownership/possession नहीं दिखाते। इसलिए 'whose' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।

○ **'Whose'** should be used because the sentence is asking about the person whose daughter married your cousin. The blank requires a possessive pronoun to indicate the relationship between the person and the daughter. Options like who, whom, or with cannot correctly show possession. Thus, 'whose' is the most appropriate choice.

11. A) **Keen** (adjective) – Intense, sharp, spirited, close-fought, hard-contested. कड़ा/तीक्ष्ण

Antonym: Apathetic (adjective) – Indifferent, incurious, unmoved, lackadaisical. उदासीन

• **Zealous** (adjective) – Fervent, impassioned, evangelistic, fanatical. उत्साही

• **Ardent** (adjective) – Passionate, fervid, blazing with zeal. प्रबल/उत्सुक

• **Eager** (adjective) – Keen, enthusiastic, hungry for. उत्सुक

12. A) **Forgiveness** (noun) – Pardon, absolution, mercy, clemency, condonation. क्षमा
Antonym: Retribution (noun) – Punishment, vengeance, reprisal, retaliation. प्रतिशोध

- **Mercy** (noun) – Compassion, kindness, leniency, grace. दया
- **Clemency** (noun) – Leniency, compassion, mercy, mildness. दयालुता
- **Absolution** (noun) – Forgiveness, pardon, acquittal, exoneration. क्षमादान

13. D) **DBCA**

Sentence 1 talks about a global ripple effect due to the coronavirus and the crash in oil prices.
 D: This sentence logically follows 1, as it provides specific information about how these global events affected stock markets, the value of the rupee, and crude oil prices.

B: Next, sentence B expands on the oil crisis, indicating that Saudi Arabia started an oil war, which resulted in the biggest cut in prices in two decades.

C: Sentence C mentions "It", a pronoun that logically refers back to "Saudi Arabia" from sentence B. It gives more details about Saudi Arabia's unexpected plan to raise its production after a specific collapse.

A: This sentence logically follows C, as it specifies what collapse sentence C referred to – the collapse of the OPEC supply cut agreement with Russia.

Finally, the second numbered sentence talks about the impact of these events on India, especially considering its heavy reliance on oil imports, wrapping up the discussion started in sentence 1.

Hence, the correct sequence is 1DBCA2

14. D) **Bonhomie** (noun) – friendliness, cordiality, camaraderie, geniality, goodwill सौहार्द

Synonym: Cordiality (noun) – Warmth, amiability (मित्रता)

- **Hostility** (noun) – Enmity, antagonism (शत्रुता)
- **Resentment** (noun) – Bitterness, grievance (क्रोध)
- **Discord** (noun) – Conflict, disagreement (कलह)

15. D) **in such a way** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में वाक्य इस बदलाव की तीव्रता और परिणाम को दर्शा रहा है। यहाँ "The world is changing ____ that the rich become richer and the poor become poorer." में यह अर्थ निकलता है कि बदलाव इस प्रकार हो रहा है जिसका प्रत्यक्ष नतीजा अमीर और अमीर होना तथा गरीब और गरीब होना है। इसलिए "in such a way" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

- "in such a way" should be used because the entire context of the sentence highlights the manner and consequence of change. Here, "The world is changing ____ that the rich become richer and the poor become poorer" conveys that the change is occurring in a particular manner that directly results in this inequality. Thus, "in such a way" is the most appropriate choice.

16. C) **'in'** के बदले **'of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'different parts of the country' सही expression है; जैसे— People from different parts of the world attended the conference.

- 'of' will be used instead of 'in' because 'different parts of the country' is the correct expression; Like— People from different parts of the world attended the conference.

17. D) **Orchard** (noun) – A piece of enclosed land with fruit trees फलदार वृक्षों से घिरा भूमिका एक टुकड़ा

18. B) The teacher said to Joe, "Stand up. Why haven't you prepared your lesson? I shall write to your father."

Imperative → order: "ordered Joe to stand up" → "Stand up."

हिंदी: ordered का सीधा रूप "Stand up."

Backshift reversal: indirect had not prepared ↔ direct haven't ... prepared (present perfect).

हिंदी: had not prepared का direct में haven't prepared।

would write ↔ shall/will write in direct; shall with 1st person is natural.

हिंदी: would write का direct रूप shall/will write।

Why others are off (brief):

A: "Why did you not prepare" (simple past) usually reports as did not prepare, while indirect here shows had not prepared—present-perfect source (haven't prepared) matches better.

C: "are you not preparing" (present continuous) ≠ had not prepared; "I write" is ungrammatical for intention.

D: "Why you had not prepared" (wrong question form) and "I would write" mismatches the indirect intention.

19. A) **Thoughtful** (adjective) – considered, judicious, measured, reflective, prudent विवेकपूर्ण

Synonym: Reflective (adjective) – Deeply thoughtful, contemplative (गंभीर/चिंतनशील)

- **Careless** (adjective) – Negligent, inattentive (लापरवाह)
- **Rash** (adjective) – Reckless, impulsive (अविवेकी)
- **Hasty** (adjective) – Done quickly without care (जल्दबाज़)

20. D) a, c, b, d

- a-c: Sentence 'a' introduces the "Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)" and mentions that it has "spooked India". Sentence 'c' picks up from this by mentioning "New Delhi fears" (continuing the theme of India's concerns) and elaborating on what specifically they fear about the CBAM. The use of the term "CBAM" in 'c' is a clear noun-pronoun relationship that signifies 'c' should come after 'a'.
- c-b: Sentence 'c' talks about New Delhi's fear that CBAM will have a negative impact on certain exports. Sentence 'b' then provides specifics on what these exports are (aluminium, iron, and steel) and further elaborates on India's reaction to CBAM (calling it protectionist and discriminatory). The elaboration on the exports in 'b' logically follows the general fear mentioned in 'c'.
- b-d: After detailing India's concerns and specifics of the exports in 'b', sentence 'd' escalates the issue by mentioning a potential challenge at the WTO. The "talk of challenging the CBAM" in 'd' serves as a progression from the concerns raised in 'b'. Furthermore, the mention of "This debate" at the start of the second sentence in 'd' indicates a continuation of the topic discussed in the prior sentences.

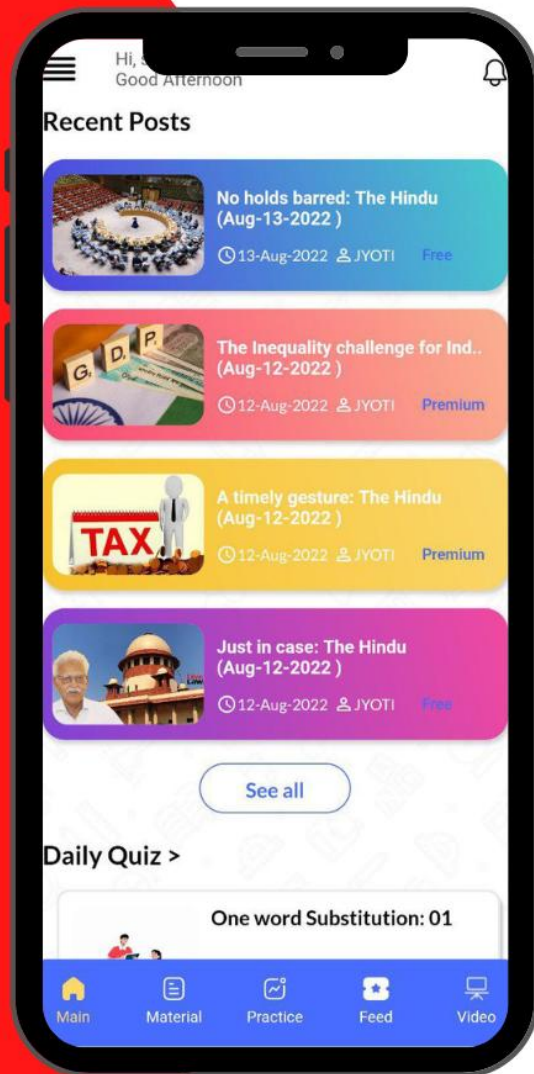
21. A) **'Each other'** का use होगा क्योंकि "each other" का अर्थ होता है एक दूसरे के साथ, और यह reciprocal actions को दर्शाता है। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि लोग अपने विचारों पर असहमत होते हैं, और यहाँ "each other" इस आपसी असहमति को सही ढंग से व्यक्त करता है। जबकि 'Other' अस्पष्ट होता है क्योंकि यह एक विशेष द्वंद्व को स्पष्ट नहीं करता, 'All of us'

समूह की बात करता है, जो यहाँ correct नहीं है, और 'Another' एकल अन्य व्यक्ति की ओर इंगित करता है, जो यहाँ मान्य नहीं है।

- **'Each other'** will be used because it implies interaction between two parties in a reciprocal manner. The sentence discusses how people disagree on their views, making "each other" the appropriate term to reflect mutual disagreement. On the other hand, 'Other' is vague as it does not specify a particular duality, 'All of us' refers to a group which is not relevant here, and 'Another' points to another single individual, which is not valid in this context.
22. C) **"swells up"** का use होगा क्योंकि "swells up" का अर्थ होता है बढ़ना या फूलना, खासकर भावनाओं के संदर्भ में। Sentence में बताया गया है कि असहमति होने पर गुस्सा बढ़ जाता है, जिससे 'swells up' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Getting up' का अर्थ होता है उठना, 'Shore up' का अर्थ है समर्थन या मजबूत करना, और 'Catch up' का अर्थ है पीछा करना या बराबरी करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **"swells up"** will be used because "swells up" means to increase or expand, especially in the context of emotions. The sentence indicates that anger increases when there is disagreement, making 'swells up' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Getting up' means to rise, 'Shore up' means to support or strengthen, and 'Catch up' means to follow or equalize, which are not suitable in this context.
23. D) **'End up'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'end up' का अर्थ होता है किसी निश्चित परिणाम या स्थिति में पहुँचना। passage में mention है कि अगर हम शांत नहीं रह पाते हैं, तो हम कुछ हानिकारक कहने या करने की ओर बढ़ सकते हैं, जो 'end up' के अर्थ को पूरा करता है। जबकि 'Cheer up' का अर्थ होता है खुश होना या किसी को खुश करना, 'Dry up' का अर्थ होता है बोलने में असमर्थ हो जाना या सूख जाना, और 'Prop up' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को सहारा देना या समर्थन करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'End up'** will be used because it means to arrive at a specific outcome or condition. The passage describes a scenario where failing to remain calm might lead us to eventually saying or doing something harmful, which fits the usage of 'end up'. In contrast, 'Cheer up' means to make someone happier, 'Dry up' means to become speechless or to dry out, and 'Prop up' means to support or sustain something, which do not align with this context.
24. A) **Retaliation** का use होगा क्योंकि "retaliation" का अर्थ होता है प्रतिशोध या बदला लेना। Passage में mention है कि अगर हम शांत नहीं रह पाते, तो हम कुछ हानिकारक कह या कर बैठते हैं, जो कि आगे चलकर 'retaliation' की ओर ले जाता है। जबकि 'Humiliation' का अर्थ है अपमान, 'Fascination' का अर्थ है आकर्षण, और 'Initiation' का अर्थ है शुरुआत, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Retaliation'** will be used because it means revenge or taking retribution. The passage explains that if we cannot remain calm, we end up saying or doing something hurtful, leading to 'retaliation.' Whereas, 'Humiliation' means to disgrace, 'Fascination' means attraction, and 'Initiation' means beginning, which don't fit in this context.
25. C) **'Feud'** का use होगा क्योंकि "feud" का अर्थ होता है दीर्घकालिक झगड़ा या मनमुटाव। Passage में mention है कि असहमति जल्द ही लड़ाई में बदल जाती है और यह एक

दीर्घकालिक दुश्मनी बन सकती है, इसलिए 'Feud' यहाँ सही है। 'Deprived' का अर्थ है वंचित होना, 'Censored' का अर्थ है सेंसर करना, और 'Heed' का अर्थ है ध्यान देना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Feud'** will be used because it means a long-standing quarrel or conflict. The passage describes how a disagreement soon turns into a fight that could even become a long-term enmity, making 'Feud' the correct word here. On the other hand, 'Deprived' means to lack or be denied of something, 'Censored' means to suppress or remove content, and 'Heed' means to pay attention, none of which appropriately fit this context.



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