

Missing 'Ubuntu': On the G-20 leaders' summit in Johannesburg

The U.S. **boycott** of the G-20 summit in Johannesburg **was** impolitic

The G-20 leaders' **summit** in Johannesburg, the first ever **held** in an African country, **was** unique in many positive, and some not-so-positive ways. The summit has an added voice as the African Union was made a member during India's G20 **Presidency** in 2023. As a result, the **deliberations** and the **declaration seemed imbued** by the spirit of the "Global South", as they listed the multiple challenges the world faces including conflicts, **deepening** inequality and increasing economic uncertainty. **In particular**, the nations gathered **called for** a "just, **comprehensive**, and **lasting** peace" in "Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the **Occupied** Palestinian Territory [and] Ukraine", **invoking** the UN **charter**. Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke at all three sessions of the G-20, suggesting six initiatives that India could lead **in order to address** some of those issues, particularly on the need to "reconsider" the **parameters** of global development. These initiatives included a Traditional Knowledge Repository, a G20-Africa Skills Multiplier Initiative (where India **proposed** to **train** a million people across Africa), a Global Healthcare Response Team, an Initiative on Countering the Drug-Terror Nexus, an "Open Satellite Data Partnership" to share agriculture, fishing and disaster-related information, and a "G20 Critical Minerals Circularity initiative". The government **asserted** that it had a role in drafting the declaration, but would have been disappointed by the brief **condemnation** of terrorism when compared to the 2023 New Delhi declaration, **given** the Delhi blast and the Pahalgam attack.

The leaders present spoke **volubly** about the need for **bolstering** the G-20's role in managing global challenges, but were silent on the absence of the most important **dignitary** — U.S. President Donald Trump did not just skip the Summit, but the U.S. government also **boycotted** it, sending only a **diplomat** as an observer. This is the first time that **the U.S.**, that has **cited** tensions with South Africa over "**alleged** discrimination" against "White minority farmers", **has walked away** from the summit of the biggest **economies**. Aside from the **irony** of a "boycott" against South Africa, which suffered **apartheid** under the Afrikaner-led **regime**, the U.S.'s **decision** also **raises** questions over its **commitment** to the G-20 even as it **takes over** its presidency for 2026. The **absence** of the leader of the largest economy and **the lack** of universal criticism of the decision **run counter to** the hope and hype of the G-20 finally representing a more democratic world order over the last few years. The **spirit** of 'Ubuntu' or "I am because we are", referred to in this year's declaration, **must** be **heeded** by the very powers that would **seek to sideline** the grouping today. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Ubuntu** (noun) – a quality that includes the essential human virtues; compassion and humanity. मानवता की दर्शन
2. **Summit** (noun) – conference, meeting, assembly, gathering, conclave शिखर सम्मेलन
3. **Boycott** (noun) – ban, embargo, prohibition, rejection, avoidance बहिष्कार
4. **Impolitic** (adjective) – unwise, imprudent, inadvisable, injudicious, tactless अविवेकपूर्ण
5. **Hold** (verb) – conduct, organize, host, convene, have आयोजित करना
6. **Presidency** (noun) – chairmanship, leadership, headship, control अध्यक्षता
7. **Deliberation** (noun) – discussion, consideration, debate, consultation, thought विचार-विमर्श
8. **Imbue** (verb) – infuse, permeate, saturate, inspire, fill व्याप्त करना
9. **Global South** (noun) – developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America. वैश्विक दक्षिण
10. **Deepen** (verb) – intensify, increase, strengthen, worsen, aggravate गहरा करना
11. **In particular** (phrase) – especially, specifically, particularly, notably, chiefly. विशेष रूप से
12. **Call for** (phrase) – demand, require, ask for, urge, request माँग करना
13. **Comprehensive** (adjective) – complete, thorough, exhaustive, all-inclusive, extensive व्यापक
14. **Lasting** (adjective) – enduring, permanent, long-term, abiding, persistent स्थायी
15. **Occupied** (adjective) – (of a place, especially a country) taken control of by military conquest or settlement. कब्ज़ा किया हुआ
16. **Invoke** (verb) – cite, refer to, appeal to, call upon, use आह्वान करना
17. **Charter** (noun) – constitution, treaty, agreement, compact, convention चार्टर
18. **In order to** (phrase) – with the purpose of, to, so as to, for the purpose of. ताकि
19. **Address** (verb) – tackle, deal with, handle, attend to, confront संबोधित करना
20. **Parameter** (noun) – limit, boundary, framework, guideline, criterion मानदंड
21. **Propose** (verb) – suggest, put forward, recommend, advocate, submit प्रस्तावित करना

22. **Train** (verb) – teach, instruct, coach, educate, skill प्रशिक्षित करना which one is involved or for which one is responsible. दूर जाना
23. **Assert** (verb) – declare, state, claim, affirm, profess दावा करना 34. **Economies** (noun) – countries in terms of economic development. अर्थव्यवस्थाएं
24. **Condemnation** (noun) – criticism, denunciation, censure, disapproval, reproach निंदा 35. **Irony** (noun) – paradox, incongruity, contradiction, absurdity विडंबना
25. **Given** (preposition) – considering, in view of, taking into account, owing to को देखते हुए 36. **Apartheid** (noun) – racial segregation, discrimination, separation, racism रंगभेद
26. **Volubly** (adverb) – fluently, glibly, talkatively, eloquently, articulately बातूनी ढंग से 37. **Regime** (noun) – government, administration, rule, leadership, system शासन
27. **Bolster** (verb) – strengthen, support, reinforce, boost, fortify मजबूत करना 38. **Commitment** (noun) – dedication, devotion, pledge, promise, obligation प्रतिबद्धता
28. **Dignitary** (noun) – VIP, official, luminary, notable, personage गणमान्य व्यक्ति 39. **Take over** (phrasal verb) – assume control of, take charge of, succeed to अधिकार संभालना
29. **Boycott** (verb) – shun, avoid, spurn, reject, embargo बहिष्कार करना 40. **Run counter to** (phrase) – to oppose or contradict something. के विपरीत होना
30. **Diplomat** (noun) – envoy, ambassador, representative, emissary, consul राजनयिक 41. **Heed** (verb) – pay attention to, listen to, take notice of, consider, follow ध्यान देना
31. **Cite** (verb) – mention, refer to, quote, name, point to हवाला देना 42. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, aim, strive, endeavour कोशिश करना
32. **Alleged** (adjective) – supposed, claimed, purported, reported, ostensible कथित 43. **Sideline** (verb) – marginalize, exclude, isolate, push aside, neglect अलग करना
33. **Walked away** (phrasal verb) – casually or irresponsibly withdraw from a situation in

Summary of the Editorial

1. The G-20 summit in Johannesburg was historic as it was the first-ever held in an African country.
2. The African Union participated as a new member, strengthening the voice of the Global South.
3. The summit's agenda reflected concerns of developing nations — conflicts, inequality, and economic instability.
4. Leaders called for a “just, comprehensive, and lasting peace” in Sudan, DR Congo, Palestine, and Ukraine.
5. The UN Charter was invoked to reinforce the need for peaceful global conflict resolution.
6. Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed all three sessions of the summit.
7. Modi proposed six major initiatives led by India to rethink global development models.
8. These included a Traditional Knowledge Repository and the G20-Africa Skills Multiplier Initiative.
9. Other proposals were a Global Healthcare Response Team and an initiative against the Drug–Terror nexus.
10. India also suggested an Open Satellite Data Partnership and a Critical Minerals Circularity initiative.
11. India was involved in drafting the declaration but was dissatisfied with the weak mention of terrorism.
12. The major controversy was the U.S. boycott — President Donald Trump and the U.S. government skipped the summit.
13. The U.S. cited tensions with South Africa over alleged discrimination against White minority farmers.
14. This absence questioned U.S. commitment to the G-20, especially before its 2026 presidency.
15. The editorial argues that the U.S. move undermines the spirit of “Ubuntu” — the idea of collective responsibility — which the G-20 aspires to uphold.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Who is implicitly positioned as weakening the collective credibility of the G-20 through their chosen mode of participation?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The United States administration
 - B. The African Union leadership
 - C. The participating European nations
 - D. The represented Global South bloc
2. **What primary concern does the passage highlight regarding the implications of the U.S. boycott for the G-20's broader institutional future?**
 - A. The dilution of African Union contributions
 - B. The rise of unilateral trade restrictions
 - C. The spread of anti-Africa diplomatic pressure
 - D. The risk of eroding long-term commitment
3. **Which conclusion is most strongly supported by the underlying argument about the spirit of 'Ubuntu' referenced in the declaration?**
 - A. It becomes ineffective when key powers disengage
 - B. It necessitates stronger African regional autonomy
 - C. It demands complete consensus on every conflict
 - D. It validates the unilateral actions of major economies
4. **In the sentence "The spirit of 'Ubuntu' or 'I am because we are' must be heeded...", what type of noun is the word 'Ubuntu'?**
 - A. Abstract noun
 - B. Collective noun
 - C. Proper noun
 - D. Material noun
5. **Choose the option that best fills the blank in the sentence from the passage:**
"The G-20 leaders' summit in Johannesburg was unique in many _____ ways."
 - A. positive and not-so-positive
 - B. mostly negative throughout
 - C. largely detrimental overall
 - D. unequivocally beneficial overall
6. **Which is the correct combination of the given two sentences?**
The officer will return from China on Monday. You can meet him.
 - A. You can meet the officer when he returned from China on Monday.
 - B. You can meet the officer when he will return from China on Monday.
 - C. You can meet the officer when he returns from China on Monday.
 - D. The officer will meet you when you return from China on Monday.
7. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Hang on every word
 - A. Listen very carefully
 - B. Stammer while speaking
 - C. Speak very slowly
 - D. Stop after hearing one word
8. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.**

- The study of maps
- A. Cartography
 - B. Geography
 - C. Geology
 - D. Atlas
9. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Whimsical."**
- A. Methodical
 - B. Capricious
 - C. Rational
 - D. Logical
10. **Select the correct spelling of the highlighted word in the following sentence.**
The eagle **swoped** down to catch its prey.
- A. swoped
 - B. swoopd
 - C. swoopt
 - D. swooped
11. **Choose the sentence that correctly uses the phrasal verb "Rule out."**
- A. The manager ruled out all suggestions without discussion.
 - B. The manager ruled out the meeting by extending it.
 - C. The manager ruled out the hall for decorations.
 - D. The manager ruled out the workers for appreciation.
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Prohibited."**
- A. Confined
 - B. Restricted
 - C. Penalized
 - D. Permitted
13. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
Are they watching the programmes?
- A. Were the programmes being watched by them?
 - B. Had the programmes been watched by them?
 - C. Are the programmes being watched by them?
 - D. Have the programmes been watched by them?
14. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Cumbersome."**
- A. Agile
 - B. Deft
 - C. Ponderous
 - D. Smooth
15. **Fill in the blank with an appropriate option.**
Habitat loss received little attention from all Twitter _____.
- A. band
 - B. users
 - C. forces
 - D. pools
16. **In the given sentence, identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**

The performance of our players is worst than I had expected

- A. I had
- B. The performance
- C. our players
- D. worst than

17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Spontaneously."**

- A. Naturally
- B. Impulsively
- C. Artificially
- D. Freely

18. **Fill in the blank with the most suitable word.**

At first the water _____ blue, then grey.

- A. glanced
- B. seemed
- C. heeded
- D. lest

19. **Identify the segment in the given sentence which contains the grammatical error.**

I don't recognise none of the politicians who have been invited to be the speakers today.

- A. I don't recognise none of
- B. invited to be
- C. the politicians who have been
- D. the speakers today

20. **The question consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given as 1 and 6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences.**

1: The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) was established in 1975.

6: These predictions have an effect on the Indian economy that belies any belief that the economy of our country is not solely dependent on agriculture and the rains that feed it.

P : The Meteorological Department is perhaps also burdened with the most critical form of soothsaying i.e., forecasting the monsoon.

Q: The Crop Yield Formation Unit of the department has developed statistical models using correlation and regression techniques.

R: The IMD issued the first operational long range forecast of seasonal south-west monsoon rainfall in India in 1986.

S: It is the natural meteorological service and the principal agency in all matters related to meteorology.

The correct sequence should be :

- A. RSPQ
- B. SRQP
- C. SQRP
- D. PQRS

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

Perhaps nothing is more universally and _____1_____sought after than success and all that it _____2_____. It's, of course, common knowledge that success is invariably the result of untiring application and _____3_____ hard work over a _____4_____ period of time, sometimes running into years. These are the widely tried and tested _____5_____ of success. There are no short-cuts to it.

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

- A. Amusingly
- B. Keenly
- C. Clearly
- D. Exceptionally

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

- A. Implies
- B. Instabilities
- C. Censures
- D. Reclaims

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

- A. Present
- B. Causing
- C. Unrelenting
- D. Enduring

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

- A. Encouraged
- B. Prolonged
- C. Jammed
- D. Predictable

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

- A. Cornerstones
- B. Bewildered
- C. Meticulousness
- D. Occurrence

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. A) The United States administration

The passage stresses that the U.S. “boycotted” the summit, sent only a diplomat, and thereby raised doubts about its commitment. This places the U.S. as undermining collective credibility.

- B: The African Union’s presence added voice; nothing suggests its leadership weakened the group.
- C: European nations are not identified as causing credibility issues.
- D: The Global South bloc is portrayed positively, not as undermining G-20 credibility.

2. D) The risk of eroding long-term commitment

The passage explicitly states that the boycott “raises questions over [U.S.] commitment” to the G-20, especially as it will hold the 2026 presidency. This is the central concern.

- B: No mention of unilateral trade restrictions influencing the summit.
- C: Tensions over alleged discrimination are mentioned, but not as a long-term global diplomatic pressure trend.
- D: The AU’s presence is shown as strengthened, not diluted.

3. A) It becomes ineffective when key powers disengage

The passage’s closing argument suggests that the principle “I am because we are” is contradicted by the U.S. boycott. Hence, when major powers refuse to participate, the cooperative ethos loses functional strength.

- B: The passage does not link “Ubuntu” to African political autonomy.
- C: The text does not imply that the spirit requires complete consensus; rather, cooperative engagement.
- D: The passage criticizes, not validates, unilateral actions—especially the U.S. withdrawal.

4. C) Proper noun

‘Ubuntu’ is a culturally specific philosophical term used as a unique name of an African humanistic value system; hence it functions as a proper noun.

- Abstract noun — Ubuntu expresses an idea, but it is treated as a named concept, not a general feeling.
- Collective noun — It does not refer to a group of people or things.
- Material noun — It is not a substance or material.

5. A) positive and not-so-positive

The passage explicitly describes the summit as “unique in many positive, and some not-so-positive ways.” Option A reproduces that nuance — it captures the mixed character (both favorable and unfavorable aspects). Correctly filling the blank requires careful attention to the author’s balanced, qualified description rather than choosing a purely positive or purely negative phrase.

- B) mostly negative throughout — Incorrect: this shifts the author's balanced view to a predominantly negative judgment; the passage gives both positive and negative aspects, not "mostly negative."
 - C) largely detrimental overall — Incorrect: this claims an overall harmful outcome, which overstates the passage's measured, mixed assessment.
 - D) unequivocally beneficial overall — Incorrect: this contradicts the passage's explicit mention of some not-so-positive aspects; it removes the nuance.
6. C) **You can meet the officer when he returns from China on Monday.**
- Why this is correct: After time conjunctions like when/after/before, use simple present for a future reference. Hence 'when he returns'. Main clause shows permission/future possibility: 'You can meet...'
 - Why the others are incorrect:
 - Option (a): Past tense 'returned' mismatches the future time reference.
 - Option (b): We do not use 'will' after 'when' in time clauses.
 - Option (d): Changes the meaning (now the officer meets you after your return).
7. A) **Hang on every word** (idiom) – Listen very carefully बहुत ध्यान से सुनना
8. A) **Cartography** (noun) – The science or practice of drawing maps. मानचित्रण
- **Geography** (noun) – The study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere, and of human activity as it affects and is affected by these. भूगोल
 - **Geology** (noun) – The science that deals with the earth's physical structure and substance, its history, and the processes that act on it भूविज्ञान
 - **Atlas** (noun) – A book of maps or charts. एटलस
9. B) **Whimsical** (adjective) – Acting or behaving in a fanciful or unpredictable manner; erratic, fickle. मनमौजी / सनकी
- Synonym: **Capricious** (adjective) – Given to sudden and unaccountable changes of mood or behaviour; unpredictable. चंचल / मनमौजी
- **Methodical** (adjective) – Done according to a system or plan. सुव्यवस्थित
 - **Rational** (adjective) – Based on logic or reason. तार्किक
 - **Logical** (adjective) – Reasonable; in accordance with logic. युक्तिसंगत
10. D) The correct spelling of 'swoped' is '**swooped**', which means dive, pounce, descend suddenly, attack — झपट्टा मारना, अचानक उतरना।
11. A) **The manager ruled out all suggestions without discussion.**
- Rule out – eliminate, dismiss. खारिज करना
12. D) **Prohibited** (adjective) – Not allowed or forbidden by law or rules. प्रतिबंधित
- Antonym: **Permitted** (adjective) – Allowed to do something; authorized. अनुमत
- **Restricted** (adjective) – Limited in extent. सीमित
 - **Penalized** (adjective) – Subjected to a penalty. दंडित
 - **Confined** (adjective) – Kept within limits. सीमाबद्ध
13. C) **Are the programmes being watched by them?**
- Active वाक्य "Are they watching the programmes?" में "the programmes" Object है, जिसे Passive वाक्य में Subject बनाया गया है। Present Continuous Tense में Passive Voice का नियम "is/are being + Past Participle" होता है। यहाँ "watching" का Past Participle "watched" है, इसलिए "are being

watched" का उपयोग किया गया है। Active वाक्य का Subject "they" Passive वाक्य में Object बनकर "by them" हो जाता है। Passive वाक्य: "Are the programmes being watched by them?"

- To change the active sentence into passive voice: In the active sentence "Are they watching the programmes?", the object "the programmes" becomes the subject in the passive voice. In Present Continuous Tense, the rule for passive voice is "is/are being + Past Participle." The past participle of "watching" is "watched," so it becomes "are being watched." The subject "they" in the active sentence becomes the object in the passive voice as "by them." "Are the programmes being watched by them?"

14. C) **Cumbersome** (adjective) – Large or heavy and therefore difficult to carry or use; unwieldy, complicated. भारी-भरकम / जटिल

Synonym: **Ponderous** (adjective) – Slow and clumsy because of great weight; dull and laborious. भारी / बोझिल

- **Agile** (adjective) – Able to move quickly and easily. चुस्त / फुर्तीला
- **Deft** (adjective) – Skillful and quick in one's movements. कुशल / निपुण
- **Smooth** (adjective) – Having an even surface. समतल / सहज

15. B) **'Users'** का use होगा क्योंकि "users" का अर्थ होता है उपयोगकर्ता या लोग जो किसी चीज़ का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। यहाँ पर बात हो रही है Twitter के उपयोगकर्ताओं की, जो हैबिटेट लॉस पर कम ध्यान देते हैं। इसलिए 'users' यहाँ सही है। वहीं, 'Band' का अर्थ होता है एक समूह, 'Forces' का अर्थ होता है सेना या बल, और 'Pools' का अर्थ होता है एक साझा संसाधन, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- In this sentence, 'Users' should be used because it refers to individuals who use something, in this case, Twitter. The sentence is discussing Twitter users who pay little attention to habitat loss, making 'users' the correct choice. On the other hand, 'Band' generally means a group, 'Forces' refers to military or collective strength, and 'Pools' implies a shared resource, none of which are suitable in this context.

16. D) **'worst'** के बदले 'worse' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो चीज़ों की तुलना की जाती है, तब comparative degree 'worse' का प्रयोग होता है न कि superlative degree 'worst' का; जैसे— His performance this year was worse than last year.

- 'worse' will be used instead of 'worst' because when comparing two things, the comparative degree 'worse' is used, not the superlative degree 'worst'; Like— His performance this year was worse than last year.

17. C) **Artificially**

Spontaneously (adverb) – Occurring naturally or voluntarily without external force. स्वतः स्फूर्त / स्वेच्छा से

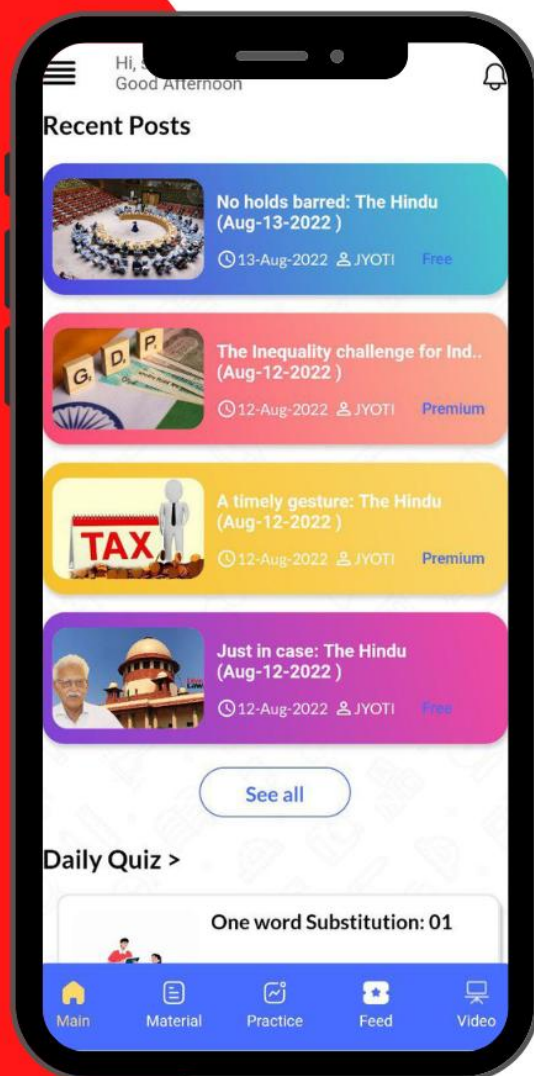
Antonym: Artificially – In a forced or unnatural manner. कृत्रिम रूप से / बनावटी ढंग से

- Naturally – By nature. स्वाभाविक रूप से
- Impulsively – Acting without thought. आवेगपूर्वक
- Freely – Without restriction. स्वतंत्र रूप से

18. B) **'Seemed'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि 'seemed' का अर्थ होता है प्रतीत होना या ऐसा लगना। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि पानी पहले नीला और फिर धूसर नजर आया, इसलिए यहाँ 'seemed' सही शब्द है। 'Glanced' का अर्थ है झलकना या देखना, 'Heeded' का अर्थ है ध्यान देना, और 'Lest' का उपयोग चिंता या संभावित परिणाम के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है

- 'Seemed' should be used because it means to appear or give the impression of being something. The sentence describes how the water first appeared blue and then grey, making 'seemed' the appropriate choice. 'Glanced' means to take a brief or hurried look, 'Heeded' means to pay attention to, and 'Lest' is used to express fear or concern about something that might happen, which do not fit in this context.
19. A) 'I don't recognise none of' के बदले **'I don't recognise any of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Double Negative का अनुचित प्रयोग हुआ है। 'Don't' और 'none' दोनों Negative Words हैं, और एक ही वाक्य में दोनों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता। सही तरीका होगा: I don't recognise any of the politicians who have been invited to be the speakers today.
- I don't recognise any of' will be used instead of 'I don't recognise none of' because the sentence improperly uses a double negative. Both 'don't' and 'none' are negative words, and using both in the same sentence is incorrect. The correct form should be: I don't recognise any of the politicians who have been invited to be the speakers today
20. B) **SRQP**
- S comes after 1 because it starts with "It" (pronoun) which refers to "The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)" from 1. This creates a clear pronoun-antecedent link: "It" = IMD.
- 1 IMD को introduce करता है, और S "It" (यह) से शुरू होता है जो IMD को refer करता है, इसलिए S, 1 के तुरंत बाद आता है।
- R follows S because it continues with "The IMD" (subject) and provides a specific action: "issued the first operational forecast". This maintains the subject and adds a verb (issued) to tell what IMD did.
- S, IMD का description देता है, और R subject "The IMD" को दोहराता है और verb "issued" के साथ एक specific action बताता है।
- Q comes after R because it introduces "The Crop Yield Formation Unit of the department" (which is part of IMD) and describes what it has developed. This adds detail to the forecasting process mentioned in R.
- R में forecast issue करने का जिक्र है, और Q department के एक unit के बारे में बताता है जिसने models develop किए, जो forecasting से related हैं।
- P comes last before 6 because it generalizes the critical role of forecasting (soothsaying) which leads to 6's "these predictions". However, note that in this sequence, P is after Q, but it still connects to 6.
- P, forecasting के critical role को highlight करता है, और 6 "these predictions" (ये predictions) से शुरू होता है जो forecasting को refer करता है।
21. B) **'Keenly'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "उत्सुकता से" या "गहरी इच्छा के साथ"। यहाँ success की तलफ़ को emphasize किया गया है, जो 'keenly' के अर्थ से मेल खाता है। वाक्य में success को universally (सार्वभौमिक रूप से) और keenly (गहरी इच्छा से) खोजा जाने वाला बताया गया है, जो सही context देता है।
- 'Keenly' will be used because it means "eagerly" or "with strong desire." Here, the pursuit of success is being emphasized, which matches the meaning of 'keenly.' The sentence describes success as something universally and keenly sought after, fitting the context correctly.

22. A) **'Implies'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'संकेत करना' या 'मतलब रखना'। यहाँ success और उसके मतलब (जो यह दर्शाता है) के बारे में बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'implies' सही है। 'Instabilities' (अस्थिरताएँ), 'Censures' (आलोचना करना), और 'Reclaims' (पुनः प्राप्त करना) इस context में fit नहीं होते।
- 'Implies' will be used because it means 'to suggest or indicate'. The sentence talks about success and what it signifies, so 'implies' is correct. 'Instabilities' (lack of stability), 'Censures' (criticizes), and 'Reclaims' (takes back) do not fit in this context.
23. C) **'Unrelenting'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "निरंतर और बिना रुके" (continuous without weakening)। यहाँ sentence में success के लिए लगातार मेहनत की बात की गई है, जिसमें 'Unrelenting' सही शब्द है। 'Present' (वर्तमान), 'Causing' (कारण बनना), और 'Enduring' (सहनशील) इस context में fit नहीं होते।
- 'Unrelenting' will be used because it means "continuous without weakening." The sentence talks about persistent hard work for success, making 'Unrelenting' the correct choice. 'Present' (current), 'Causing' (leading to), and 'Enduring' (tolerating) do not fit in this context.
24. B) **'Prolonged'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है "लंबे समय तक चलने वाला"। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि सफलता के लिए कड़ी मेहनत की आवश्यकता होती है जो कभी-कभी कई सालों तक चलती है, इसलिए 'Prolonged' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Encouraged' (प्रोत्साहित), 'Jammed' (अटका हुआ), और 'Predictable' (पूर्वानुमेय) इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Prolonged' will be used because it means "lasting for a long time." The sentence mentions that success requires hard work over a period of time, sometimes running into years, making 'Prolonged' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Encouraged' means motivated, 'Jammed' means stuck, and 'Predictable' means foreseeable, which do not fit in this context.
25. A) **'Cornerstones'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "मूल आधार" या "महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धांत"। Passage में success के tried and tested principles के बारे में बात की गई है, जो इसके मूल तत्व हैं। 'Cornerstones' यहाँ सही है क्योंकि यह सफलता के आवश्यक सिद्धांतों को दर्शाता है। वहीं, 'Bewildered' (अर्थ: उलझन में) गलत है क्योंकि यह भावना दिखाता है, न कि सिद्धांत। 'Meticulousness' (अर्थ: सूक्ष्मता) गलत है क्योंकि यह किसी process की बारीकी को दर्शाता है, न कि सिद्धांतों को। 'Occurrence' (अर्थ: घटना) भी गलत है क्योंकि यह किसी incident को refer करता है, न कि success के मूल तत्वों को।
- 'Cornerstones' will be used because it means "fundamental principles" or "key elements." The passage talks about the widely tried and tested principles of success, which are its essential foundations. 'Cornerstones' fits here as it represents the core principles of success.
 - On the other hand, 'Bewildered' (meaning: confused) is incorrect because it expresses an emotion, not principles. 'Meticulousness' (meaning: extreme attention to detail) is incorrect because it describes a process, not foundational rules. 'Occurrence' (meaning: an event) is also wrong because it refers to an incident, not the fundamentals of success.



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