

## Tense waters: On China-Japan tensions

China and Japan must **de-escalate** and focus on economic cooperation

The recent **escalation** of tensions between China and Japan **has** become one of the most serious **diplomatic** crises between the two Asian giants. The **trigger** was Japan's new Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi's November 7 statement that any Chinese military actions against Taiwan could **pose** a threat to Japan's survival, **implying** that Tokyo might **intervene** militarily. This was the first time a sitting Japanese Prime Minister made an **explicit remark** about Japan's **stance** on a **potential** Chinese military action in Taiwan, **marking** a **sharp departure** from the cautious strategic **ambiguity** that Tokyo had long maintained. An **enraged** China has demanded that Ms. Takaichi **retract** her **remarks**, and has banned Japanese seafood imports and issued travel **advisories** to its citizens to avoid Japan. China has also claimed that Japan is planning to **deploy** missiles on Yonaguni island near Taiwan, calling it "an extremely dangerous move". Chinese Coast Guard vessels are also **patrolling** the waters around the disputed Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea, actions Japan says **violate** its territorial waters. Beijing has warned that any Japanese military **intervention** in Taiwan would be treated as an act of **aggression**.

China's anger is not **entirely unfounded**. Japan's **colonial legacy** still **casts a long shadow** over the region. From 1895 to 1945, Taiwan lived under Japanese **occupation following** the Treaty of Shimonoseki. Japan's **brutal** occupation of parts of China left wounds that are still raw in Chinese collective memory. Taiwan was returned to Chinese control after Japan was defeated in the Second World War, but became a separate administrative entity when the Kuomintang **retreated** there following the communist **revolution** of 1949. Although Taiwan has been self-ruled ever since, China considers it as a **core sovereignty** issue, a position **acknowledged** by most countries, including the U.S., through their **adherence to** the One-China policy. For **decades, the status quo** helped preserve the Taiwan Strait. Despite the deep **mistrust**, China and Japan remain economically **intertwined** — bilateral trade exceeds \$300 billion annually. But the **election** of Ms. Takaichi, a **hardline nationalist**, and her **provocative rhetoric**, coupled with China's forceful response, now **threaten to usher in** an era of **full-spectrum hostility** in East Asia. An immediate solution to the Taiwan issue is **unlikely**. For peace and stability to **endure**, especially amid global conflicts, **the status quo** — shaped by China's claims, Taiwan's self-rule, America's strategic ambiguity and **restraint** on all sides — **must** be **preserved**. China and Japan should **de-escalate** and refocus on **strengthening** economic cooperation. The U.S., Japan's treaty **ally**, must balance its security **commitments** with diplomatic efforts that are aimed at preventing miscalculation.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

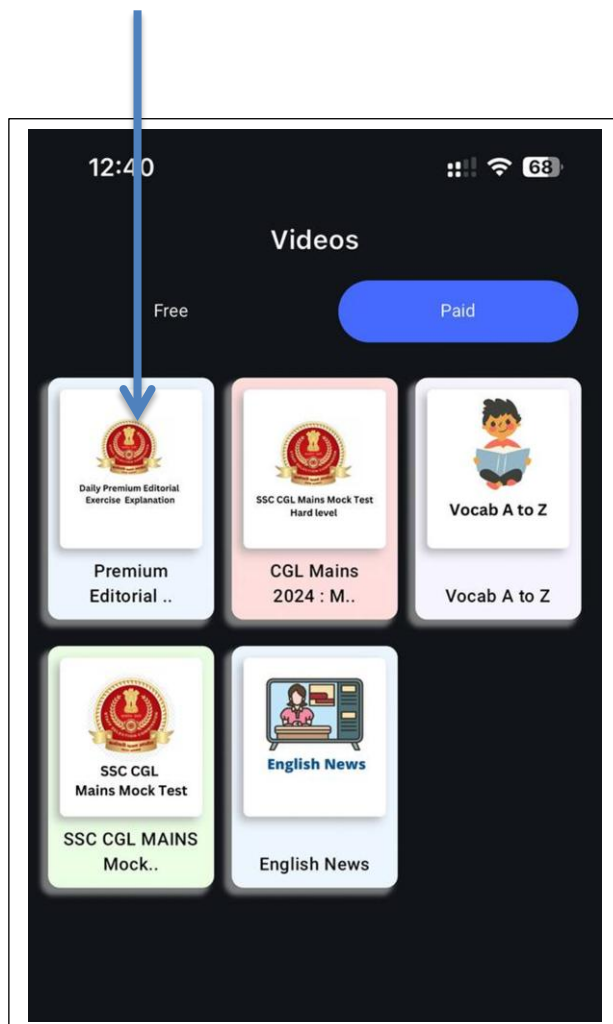
1. **Tense waters** (phrase) – a situation of high tension or potential conflict. तनावपूर्ण स्थिति
2. **De-escalate** (verb) – reduce intensity, calm, lessen, defuse, mitigate तनाव कम करना
3. **Escalation** (noun) – increase, intensification, rise, aggravation, heightening तनाव बढ़ना
4. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – relating to international relations, political, ambassadorial राजनयिक
5. **Trigger** (noun) – cause, catalyst, spark, stimulus, impetus कारण
6. **Pose** (verb) – present, create, constitute, represent, cause पैदा करना
7. **Imply** (verb) – suggest, indicate, hint, insinuate, signify संकेत करना
8. **Intervene** (verb) – interfere, step in, get involved, intercede, mediate हस्तक्षेप करना
9. **Explicit** (adjective) – clear, direct, definite, unambiguous, straightforward स्पष्ट
10. **Remark** (noun) – statement, comment, observation, declaration, utterance टिप्पणी
11. **Stance** (noun) – position, standpoint, attitude, policy, view रुख
12. **Potential** (adjective) – possible, likely, prospective, future, probable संभावित
13. **Mark** (verb) – signify, indicate, represent, symbolize, denote चिह्नित करना
14. **Sharp** (adjective) – sudden, abrupt, drastic, pronounced, distinct तीव्र
15. **Departure** (noun) – deviation, shift, change, break, divergence परिवर्तन
16. **Ambiguity** (noun) – uncertainty, vagueness, obscurity, equivocation अस्पष्टता
17. **Enraged** (adjective) – furious, infuriated, angered, incensed, irate क्रोधित
18. **Retract** (verb) – withdraw, take back, revoke, recant, rescind वापस लेना
19. **Remark** (noun) – statement, comment, observation, declaration, utterance टिप्पणी
20. **Advisory** (noun) – warning, notice, alert, recommendation, guidance सलाह
21. **Deploy** (verb) – position, station, place, install, set up तैनात करना
22. **Patrol** (verb) – guard, monitor, watch, police, cruise गश्त लगाना
23. **Violate** (verb) – breach, infringe, break, transgress, disobey उल्लंघन करना

24. **Intervention** (noun) – interference, involvement, mediation, intercession  
हस्तक्षेप
25. **Aggression** (noun) – hostility, belligerence, attack, assault, militancy आक्रामकता
26. **Entirely** (adverb) – completely, totally, wholly, fully, absolutely पूरी तरह से
27. **Unfounded** (adjective) – baseless, groundless, unsubstantiated, false निराधार
28. **Colonial** (adjective) – relating to a colony or colonialism. औपनिवेशिक
29. **Legacy** (noun) – heritage, inheritance, tradition, remnant, vestige विरासत
30. **Cast a long shadow** (phrase) – to have a lasting negative influence. लंबे समय तक बुरा या नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालना
31. **Occupation** (noun) – control, possession, rule, takeover, annexation कब्जा
32. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, as a result of, in the wake of के बाद
33. **Brutal** (adjective) – cruel, savage, vicious, harsh, ruthless क्रूर
34. **Retreat** (verb) – withdraw, pull back, fall back, move away, flee पीछे हटना
35. **Revolution** (noun) – uprising, rebellion, revolt, overthrow, insurgency क्रांति
36. **Core** (adjective) – central, fundamental, basic, essential, primary मुख्य
37. **Sovereignty** (noun) – authority, autonomy, independence, self-rule, supremacy संप्रभुता
38. **Acknowledge** (verb) – recognize, accept, admit, concede, grant स्वीकार करना
39. **Adherence** (to) (noun) – commitment, devotion, loyalty, observance, conformity पालन
40. **Decade** (noun) – a period of ten years. दशक
41. **The status quo** (noun) – the existing state of affairs, current situation यथास्थिति
42. **Mistrust** (noun) – distrust, suspicion, doubt, skepticism, wariness अविश्वास
43. **Intertwined** (adjective) – interconnected, linked, entwined, interwoven, related गुंथा हुआ
44. **Hardline** (adjective) – uncompromising, strict, rigid, tough, inflexible कट्टर
45. **Nationalist** (noun) – patriot, chauvinist, jingoist राष्ट्रवादी
46. **Provocative** (adjective) – causing anger or another strong reaction, especially deliberately. उत्तेजक

47. **Rhetoric** (noun) – language, discourse, oratory, bombast, grandiosity बयानबाजी
48. **Threaten** (verb) – endanger, jeopardize, imperil, menace, intimidate खतरा पैदा करना
49. **Usher in** (phrasal verb) – herald, introduce, mark the start of, bring in आरंभ करना
50. **Era** (noun) – age, period, time, epoch, generation युग
51. **Full-spectrum** (adjective) – comprehensive, all-encompassing, complete, total व्यापक
52. **Hostility** (noun) – antagonism, enmity, animosity, ill will, hatred शत्रुता
53. **Unlikely** (adjective) – improbable, doubtful, questionable, remote असंभावित
54. **Endure** (verb) – last, persist, continue, remain, survive टिकना
55. **Restraint** (noun) – self-control, moderation, caution, reserve, limitation संयम
56. **Preserve** (verb) – maintain, protect, safeguard, conserve, uphold बनाए रखना
57. **De-escalate** (verb) – reduce intensity, calm, lessen, defuse, mitigate तनाव कम करना
58. **Strengthen** (verb) – fortify, reinforce, bolster, enhance, build up मजबूत करना
59. **Ally** (noun) – partner, associate, confederate, collaborator, supporter सहयोगी
60. **Commitment** (noun) – dedication, devotion, pledge, promise, obligation प्रतिबद्धता



**Video solution of Practice Exercise from this Editorial is exclusively available on App.**



### Summary of the Editorial

1. China–Japan tensions have sharply escalated into one of the most serious diplomatic crises in years.
2. The trigger was Japanese PM **Sanae Takaichi's** November 7 remark linking Chinese action on Taiwan to a threat to Japan's survival.
3. This was the **first explicit statement** by a sitting Japanese PM suggesting possible military intervention over Taiwan.
4. The statement marks a **break from Japan's long-standing strategic ambiguity** regarding Taiwan.
5. China reacted angrily, demanding a retraction and calling the remark provocative.
6. Beijing imposed a **ban on Japanese seafood imports** and issued travel advisories against visiting Japan.
7. China accused Japan of planning to deploy missiles on **Yonaguni Island**, calling it dangerous.
8. Chinese Coast Guard vessels increased patrols around **Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands**, which Japan says violates its territory.
9. China warned that any Japanese intervention in Taiwan would be treated as **an act of aggression**.
10. China's sensitivity is rooted in Japan's colonial past, including the occupation of Taiwan and brutal wartime actions in China.
11. Taiwan's complex historical status — once under Japan but now self-ruled — makes it a **core sovereignty issue for China**.
12. Despite political mistrust, China and Japan are strongly linked economically, with trade over **\$300 billion annually**.
13. PM Takaichi's hardline nationalist stance and China's forceful reaction risk triggering **full-spectrum hostility**.
14. A quick resolution to the Taiwan issue is improbable; maintaining the **status quo** is crucial for regional stability.
15. China and Japan must **de-escalate and prioritize economic cooperation**, while the U.S. must balance security commitments with diplomacy to prevent miscalculation.

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

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. Escalating China-Japan tensions over Taiwan demanding restraint
  - B. The economic rivalry between China and Japan in Asian markets
  - C. Internal political developments within Japan's ruling parties
  - D. The military modernization programs of East Asian countries
2. **what type of pronoun is the word "that"?**
  - A. Demonstrative pronoun showing specific object
  - B. Relative pronoun introducing a dependent clause
  - C. Reflexive pronoun referring back to a subject
  - D. Indefinite pronoun expressing general quantity
3. **Identify the sentence from the passage that uses correct subject-verb agreement.**
  - A. China's Coast Guard vessels patrols the waters near the disputed islands
  - B. The election of Ms. Takaichi, a hardline nationalist, have intensified the tensions
  - C. China and Japan remain economically intertwined despite mistrust
  - D. The recent escalation of tensions between China and Japan have caused instability
4. **Why did Japan's recent stance trigger an unusually strong reaction from China?**
  - A. Because Japan implied military involvement in a Taiwan conflict for the first time in office
  - B. Because Japan announced a complete termination of all bilateral trade relations with China
  - C. Because Japan publicly declared that Taiwan should pursue a separate nationhood immediately
  - D. Because Japan formally rejected the long-standing One-China policy in diplomatic statements
5. **What historical factor continues to shape China's sensitivity toward Japan's Taiwan-related statements?**
  - A. Japan's earlier diplomatic recognition of Taiwan as a completely independent sovereign state
  - B. Japan's consistent leadership role in defending Taiwan through military alliances historically
  - C. Japan's long-established military presence on Taiwanese soil since the Cold War period
  - D. Japan's colonial occupation of Taiwan and parts of China during the early twentieth century
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word "Impasse. "?**
  - A. Reprieve
  - B. Gridlock
  - C. Overture
  - D. Appraisal
7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The student received an \_\_\_\_\_ for his outstanding performance.

  - A. accolade
  - B. acolayd
  - C. acolade
  - D. accolad
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Brotherhood."**
  - A. Estrangement
  - B. Kinship



- C. Fellowship  
D. Unity
9. **Identify the idiom that best expresses the meaning of the underlined group of words.**  
The new couch is really comfortable.  
A. To work your fingers to the bone  
B. At home  
C. In cold blood  
D. Break off
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.**  
Jatin said, "I was at home yesterday  
A. Jatin said he was at home the day before.  
B. Jatin said that he had been at home the day before.  
C. Jatin said that he was at home yesterday.  
D. Jatin said he was at home.
11. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
Tom is a person who searches for and collects discarded items, turning what others throw away into valuable treasures for his community.  
A. Scavenger  
B. Forager  
C. Hunter  
D. Gatherer
12. **: Improve the underlined/bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**  
The professor has been teaching in this university during more than twenty years, contributing to both research and administration.  
A. for more than twenty years  
B. over more than twenty years  
C. since more than twenty years  
D. No improvement
13. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Solace."**  
A. Affliction  
B. Surcease  
C. Tumult  
D. Onslaught
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.**  
(a) India's problems are not similar with/(b) those of other countries/(c) in several ways./ (d) No error.  
A. India's problems are not similar with  
B. those of other countries  
C. in several ways.  
D. No error.

15. **Identify the option that contains the correct spelling of the word meaning “contaminated / impure.**
- A. Adultrated
  - B. Adultereted
  - C. Adulterated
  - D. Adullterated
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
Spending quality time with friends and family is also \_\_\_\_\_ to have a healthy daily routine. These happy moments release happy hormones in the body.
- A. sceptical
  - B. derogatory
  - C. unseasonable
  - D. obligatory
17. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word “Acute.”**
- A. Mild
  - B. Terse
  - C. Sporadic
  - D. Lurid
18. **Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.**  
Just when they reach the airport, the flight had departed from the runway.
- A. Just they reach
  - B. Just before they reached
  - C. after they just reach
  - D. Just when they have reached
19. **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.**  
My daughter-in-laws / who are in Kolkata / have come to visit us. / No error
- A. My daughter-in-laws
  - B. who are in Kolkata
  - C. have come to visit us
  - D. No error
20. **Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.**  
Approaching her  
P. upon the impacts of county lines drug-running networks  
Q. 80th birthday in February next year, Hill’s  
R. relevance and urgency this time focusing  
S. writing has lost none of its immediate
- A. QSRP
  - B. SQRP
  - C. RPQS
  - D. PQSR

**Comprehension:**

**In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.**

In 1938, the famous actor, Orson Welles, terrified New York. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ radio play about an invasion of the city by Martians sounded totally real. It sounded so real that many people (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that it was an actual news report. Thousands of people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and there was chaos and disorder in the streets of the city for several hours. Today, however, we know that there aren't any "little green men" on the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ nearest Earth. There was going to be a Martian invasion – only this time it was going to be in the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ direction.

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

- A. Their
- B. His
- C. Our
- D. Her

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

- A. admitted
- B. disbelieved
- C. believed
- D. refuted

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

- A. panicked
- B. stopped
- C. jumped
- D. shouted

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

- A. space
- B. system
- C. planet
- D. galaxy

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

- A. difficult
- B. different
- C. opposite
- D. same

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

- A) Escalating China-Japan tensions over Taiwan demanding restraint**  
 The entire passage focuses on rising tensions between China and Japan, triggered by Japan's Taiwan-related remarks, the historical baggage, China's retaliatory actions, and the urgent need for de-escalation and preservation of the status quo.  
 पूरा passage चीन-जापान के बढ़ते तनाव, ताइवान को लेकर विवाद, इतिहास, प्रतिक्रियाओं और तनाव कम करने की आवश्यकता पर केंद्रित है।

  - B is incorrect: Economy is mentioned but not the core theme.
  - C is incorrect: The passage is not about Japan's internal politics.
  - D is incorrect: Military modernization is not the primary focus; only tensions and diplomacy are.
- B) Relative pronoun introducing a dependent clause**  
 "that" introduces the clause that Japan is planning to deploy missiles...  
 A word introducing a clause linked to a noun (here → claimed) is a relative pronoun.

  - A Incorrect: A demonstrative pronoun points out things (this, that, these, those). Here "that" does not point to an object; it introduces a clause.
  - C Incorrect: Reflexive pronouns end in -self / -selves (himself, themselves). "that" is not reflexive.
  - D Incorrect: Indefinite pronouns express nonspecific quantity (some, many, few). "that" is not functioning that way.
- C) China and Japan remain economically intertwined despite mistrust**  
 C is correct because the compound subject China and Japan is plural → therefore take the plural verb "remain."

  - A Incorrect: Subject = vessels (plural) → verb should be patrol, not patrols.
  - B Incorrect: Subject = The election (singular) → verb should be has, not have.
  - D Incorrect: Subject = The escalation (singular) → verb should be has, not have.
- A) The passage states that Japan's PM Takaichi explicitly said Chinese action on Taiwan could threaten Japan's survival, indicating possible military intervention—a first for a sitting Japanese PM and a break from Tokyo's earlier strategic ambiguity. This unprecedented declaration triggered China's strong reaction.**

  - B – No part of the passage mentions Japan ending bilateral trade.
  - C – Japan did not demand Taiwanese independence; the remark was about Japan's security.
  - D – The passage states that most countries, including Japan, still acknowledge the One-China policy.
- D) The passage clearly notes that Japan's colonial rule over Taiwan (1895–1945) and its brutal occupation of parts of China still shape Chinese collective memory, making China particularly sensitive to Japan's statements or actions regarding Taiwan.**

- A – Japan has never recognized Taiwan as an independent sovereign state; it acknowledges the One-China policy
  - B – Japan has never historically defended Taiwan through military alliances.
  - C – Japan has no Cold War–era military presence in Taiwan.
6. B) **Impasse** (noun) – A situation in which no progress is possible; deadlock, stalemate. गतिरोध  
Synonym: **Gridlock** (noun) – A state of complete stoppage; deadlock. गतिरोध
- **Reprieve** (noun) – Cancellation or postponement of punishment. दंड स्थगन
  - **Overture** (noun) – An introduction or proposal. प्रस्ताव
  - **Appraisal** (noun) – Evaluation or assessment. मूल्यांकन
7. A) '**Accolade**' का use होगा क्योंकि "accolade" का अर्थ होता है सम्मान या प्रशंसा। sentence में mention है कि छात्र को उसकी उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन के लिए कुछ प्राप्त हुआ, इसलिए 'accolade' सही है। Accolade एक सामान्य शब्द है जो प्रशंसा या सम्मान देने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। जबकि 'Acolayd', 'Acolade', और 'Accolad' spelling errors हैं।
- 'Accolade' will be used because it means praise or honor. The sentence mentions that the student received recognition for his outstanding performance, making 'Accolade' the correct choice. Accolade is a proper English word used to denote praise or award. On the other hand, 'Acolayd', 'Acolade', and 'Accolad' are incorrect spellings and not valid words in English.
8. A) **Estrangement**  
**Brotherhood** (noun) – Fellowship, camaraderie, unity. भाईचारा  
Antonym: **Estrangement** (noun) – Separation, alienation. दूराव
- **Kinship** – Family connection. रिश्तेदारी
  - **Fellowship** – Friendly association. मैत्री
  - **Unity** – Togetherness. एकता
9. B) **At home** (phrase) – Feeling relaxed and comfortable in a particular situation or environment. सहज महसूस करना
- **To work your fingers to the bone** / to sweat blood (phrase) – an idiom meaning to work extremely hard, often to the point of exhaustion. मेहनत करना
  - **In cold blood** (phrase) – A phrase used to describe a violent action done deliberately and without emotion. जानबूझकर और भावना के बिना किया गया हिंसक कार्य
  - **Break off** (phrase) – To end a relationship or a negotiation abruptly. अचानक संबंध या वार्ता समाप्त करना
10. B) **Jatin said that he had been at home the day before**  
Indirect Speech में वाक्य बदलने के लिए Reported Speech (जो Jatin ने कहा) के Tense को Reported Verb के आधार पर बदला जाता है। Direct Speech में Reported Verb "said" है, जो Past Tense में है। Direct Speech का वाक्य है: "I was at home yesterday"। इसमें "was" (Past Tense) है और "yesterday" एक समय-संकेतक (Time Indicator) है। Indirect Speech में Time Indicator बदलता है: "yesterday" → "the day before" "was" (Past Tense) को Indirect Speech में Past Perfect "had been" में बदल दिया जाता है क्योंकि Reported Verb (said) Past Tense में है।
- To convert a sentence into Indirect Speech, the tense of the Reported Speech is adjusted based on the Reported Verb. In the given Direct Speech, the Reported Verb is

"said," which is in the Past Tense. The Direct Speech sentence is: "I was at home yesterday" where "was" is in the Past Tense and "yesterday" is a time indicator. In Indirect Speech: The time indicator changes: "yesterday" → "the day before." The verb "was" (Past Tense) is changed to "had been" (Past Perfect) because the Reported Verb "said" is in the Past Tense.

11. A) **Scavenger** (noun) – a person who searches for and collects discarded items. कचरा बीनने वाला व्यक्ति

- **Forager** (noun) – a person or animal that searches widely for food or provisions. भोजन के लिये घूमनेवाला
- **Hunter** (noun) – a person or animal that hunts. शिकारी
- **Gatherer** (noun) – a person who gathers or collects things, especially food. संग्राहक

12. A) **for more than twenty years**

- for + duration → for two hours, for ten years.
- during + event/period → during the meeting, during the war.
- over + span/coverage → over the weekend, over a century.
- यहाँ time length है (twenty years) → सही usage है for more than twenty years.

13. B) **Surcease**

**Solace** (noun) – Comfort, relief, reassurance; सांत्वना.

**Synonym:** Surcease – A pause or cessation giving relief; राहत / विश्रान्ति.

- **Affliction** – Pain or suffering; कष्ट.
- **Tumult** – Noise or disorder; हंगामा.
- **Onslaught** – Fierce attack; प्रहार

14. A) 'similar with' के बदले '**similar to**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'similar' के बाद हमेशा 'to' Preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है, न कि 'with'।

- 'similar to' will be used instead of 'similar with' because the adjective 'similar' is always followed by the preposition 'to', not 'with'.

15. C) **Adulterated** – Correct spelling; means contaminated or impure. मिलावटी

16. D) **Obligatory** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि "obligatory" का अर्थ है अनिवार्य या आवश्यक। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि परिवार और दोस्तों के साथ गुणवत्तापूर्ण समय बिताना स्वस्थ दिनचर्या के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए 'obligatory' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'sceptical' का अर्थ है संदिग्ध होना, 'derogatory' का अर्थ है अपमानजनक, और 'unseasonable' का अर्थ है अनुचित समय पर कुछ होना। ये विकल्प वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठते।

- '**Obligatory**' will be used because it means something that is mandatory or essential. The sentence states that spending quality time with family and friends is important for maintaining a healthy daily routine, making 'obligatory' the correct choice. On the other hand, 'sceptical' means doubtful, 'derogatory' means disrespectful, and 'unseasonable' refers to something occurring at an inappropriate time. These do not fit in the context of the sentence.

17. A) **Mild**

**Acute** (adjective) – Severe, intense, sharp. तीव्र

Antonym: **Mild** (adjective) – Not severe or strong; gentle. हल्का / कोमल

- **Terse** – Brief. संक्षिप्त

- **Lurid** – Shocking; vivid. भड़कीला
  - **Sporadic** – Occasional. छिटपुट
18. B) 'Just when they reach' के बदले '**Just before they reached**' का use होगा क्योंकि Principal Clause में Past Perfect Tense ('had departed') का use हुआ है, जिससे स्पष्ट है कि Subordinate Clause में Past Simple Tense ('reached') का use होगा। 'Just before' समय-सूचक शब्द है जो Past Tense के साथ उचित है।
- 'Just before they reached' (Option B) will be used instead of 'Just when they reach' because the Principal Clause uses Past Perfect Tense ('had departed'), which makes it clear that the Subordinate Clause will use Past Simple Tense ('reached'). 'Just before' is a time-indicating word that is appropriate with Past Tense.
19. A) 'daughter-in-laws' के बदले '**daughters-in-law**' होगा क्योंकि compound noun में plural head-noun (law) पर लगता है।  
Pluralize the head noun: daughters-in-law (not daughter-in-laws).
20. A) **QSRP**  
Q starts the sentence by introducing the subject "Hill" and the context of her approaching 80th birthday. This sets the stage for the rest of the sentence by establishing who we are talking about and when the action is relevant.  
S follows Q because it connects grammatically with "Hill's writing has lost none of its immediate..." Here, "writing" is the subject complement, and "immediate" is an adjective describing the noun phrase that follows.  
R comes after S because it continues the idea of "immediate" by adding "relevance and urgency," which are qualities of her writing. The phrase "this time focusing" introduces a new clause that requires an object.  
P logically follows R because it completes the clause by specifying what Hill's writing is focusing on: "upon the impacts of county lines drug-running networks."  
In Hindi:
- Q sentence की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह subject "Hill" और उनके 80वें जन्मदिन के संदर्भ को introduce करता है, जो बताता है कि हम किसके बारे में बात कर रहे हैं।
  - S, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "Hill's writing has lost none of its immediate..." से जुड़ता है। यहाँ, "writing" subject complement है और "immediate" एक adjective है जो आगे आने वाले noun phrase को describe करता है।
  - R, S के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह "immediate" के विचार को आगे बढ़ाता है—"relevance and urgency" जोड़कर। "This time focusing" एक नया clause introduce करता है जिसे एक object की आवश्यकता होती है।
  - P, R के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह clause को पूरा करता है, यह बताता है कि Hill की writing किस पर focus कर रही है: "upon the impacts of county lines drug-running networks."
21. B) '**His**' का चयन किया जाएगा क्योंकि 'His' का प्रयोग Orson Welles के radio play को संदर्भित करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। 'His' यहाँ पुरुष व्यक्ति (Orson Welles) के स्वामित्व को दर्शाता है। 'Their' का प्रयोग समूह के स्वामित्व के लिए होता है, 'Our' का प्रयोग वक्ता और श्रोता के संयुक्त स्वामित्व के लिए होता है, और 'Her' का प्रयोग महिला व्यक्ति के स्वामित्व के लिए होता है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- His' is correct because 'His' is used to refer to the radio play belonging to Orson Welles. 'His' here indicates possession by a male individual (Orson Welles). 'Their' is used for



possession by a group, 'Our' is used for joint possession by the speaker and listener, and 'Her' is used for possession by a female individual, which are not appropriate in this context.

22. C) **believed** का चयन किया जाएगा क्योंकि "believed" का अर्थ है किसी बात को सच मान लेना। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि कई लोगों ने यह मान लिया कि यह एक वास्तविक समाचार रिपोर्ट थी, इसलिए 'believed' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Admitted' का अर्थ है स्वीकार करना, 'Disbelieved' का अर्थ है विश्वास न करना, और 'Refuted' का अर्थ है खंडन करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- believed should be chosen because "believed" means to accept something as true. The sentence states that many people thought it was an actual news report, making 'believed' fitting here. Whereas, 'Admitted' means to confess, 'Disbelieved' means to not believe, and 'Refuted' means to disprove, which don't fit in this context

23. A) **Panicked** का use होगा क्योंकि "panicked" का अर्थ होता है घबराहट में कार्य करना या भयभीत होना। Passage में बताया गया है कि Orson Welles के रेडियो नाटक को सुनकर कई लोग घबरा गए थे और शहर की सड़कों पर कई घंटों तक अव्यवस्था और अराजकता फैल गई थी। इसलिए, 'panicked' यहाँ सही शब्द है। जबकि, 'Stopped' का अर्थ है रुकना, 'Jumped' का अर्थ है कूदना, और 'Shouted' का अर्थ है चिल्लाना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Panicked' should be used because it means to act in a state of fear or anxiety. The passage describes how many people were terrified by Orson Welles' radio play and there was chaos and disorder in the streets of the city for several hours. Therefore, 'panicked' is the correct word here. Whereas, 'Stopped' means to cease movement, 'Jumped' means to leap, and 'Shouted' means to yell, which don't fit in this context

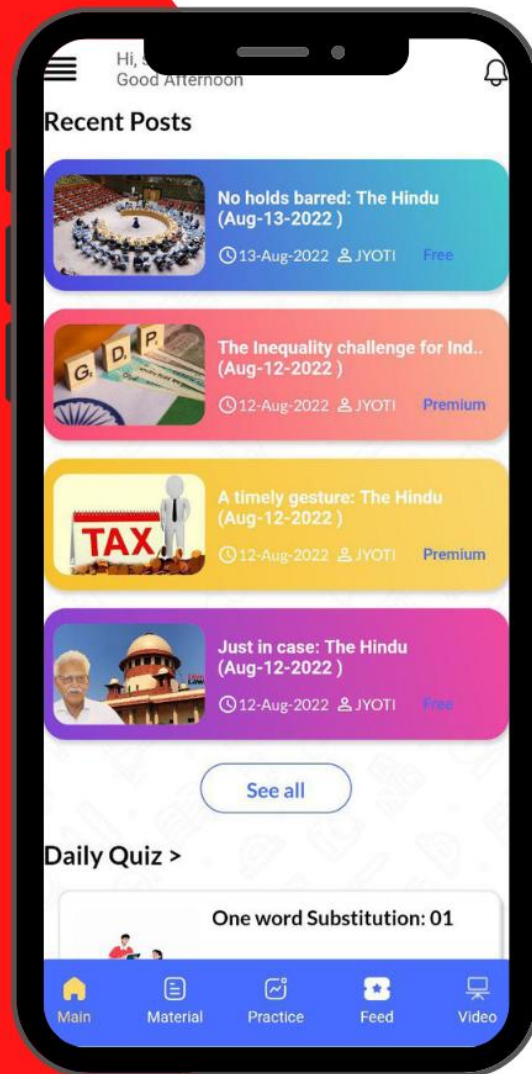
24. C) **planet** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात Mars ग्रह के संबंध में की जा रही है, जो कि पृथ्वी के सबसे नजदीकी ग्रहों में से एक है। इसलिए 'planet' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Space' का अर्थ है अंतरिक्ष, 'System' का अर्थ है प्रणाली, और 'Galaxy' का अर्थ है आकाशगंगा, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं

- planet' should be used because the passage refers to Mars, which is one of the planets closest to Earth. Therefore, 'planet' is the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Space' means the expanse beyond Earth's atmosphere, 'System' refers to a set of things working together, and 'Galaxy' means a large system of stars, none of which fit in this context

25. C) **'opposite'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है विपरीत दिशा या स्थिति। Passage के अंत में कहा गया है कि इस बार Martian invasion पृथ्वी पर नहीं, बल्कि विपरीत दिशा में होगा। इसलिए 'opposite' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है। 'Difficult' का अर्थ है कठिन, 'Different' का अर्थ है भिन्न, और 'Same' का अर्थ है समान, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं

- 'opposite' should be used because it means the opposite direction or position. The passage ends by saying that this time the Martian invasion would be in the opposite direction, not on Earth. Hence, 'opposite' is the most appropriate word here. 'Difficult' means hard, 'Different' means not the same, and 'Same' means identical, which don't fit in this context





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