

Fractured Yemen: On the Persian Gulf region's geopolitical fault line

Saudi Arabia and UAE must help all Yemeni **factions** come together

The **flare-up** in fighting between Yemen's Saudi-backed government and the Southern Transitional Council (STC), a separatist force **backed** by the UAE, **has exposed** the country's internal **vulnerabilities** and the Persian Gulf region's geopolitical fault lines. The crisis **escalated** in early December when the Aden-based STC launched a surprise offensive in the oil-rich Hadhramaut and al-Mahra **governorates**, which were under government control. It gained control of nearly half of the former South Yemen state, but the **advances** were **short-lived**. Government **forces**, covered by Saudi air power, **swiftly recaptured** the lost areas. On January 7, government forces entered Aden, forcing the STC to send a **delegation** to Riyadh for talks. In the Saudi capital, the STC announced its **dissolution**, while its **leader**, Aidarus al-Zoubaidi, who has been charged with **treason**, **is** believed to have **fled** to the UAE. The crisis also brought Saudi-UAE tensions into the open. Riyadh **accused** Abu Dhabi of transferring weapons to Yemeni separatists, and **carried out** air strikes on the port of Mukalla, **reportedly** targeting arms shipments. **Following** a rare public **rebuke** from Saudi Arabia, the UAE announced its **withdrawal** of forces from Yemen and an end to its "**counterterrorism** operations".

The UAE was a part of Saudi Arabia's military **coalition** when it began bombing the Houthis (Ansar Allah), the Shia militia that captured Sanaa, Yemen's capital, in 2014. But the years-long war did little to defeat the Houthis. The Saudi-backed government operated from Aden in the south, until the STC began challenging it. The UAE then began support to the STC. **Saudi Arabia**, facing a direct security threat from the Houthis along its southern borders, **entered** into a **ceasefire** with the group, and **sought to stabilise** southern Yemen through the government. Yet, Riyadh grew increasingly alarmed by the expanding military power and **defiance** of the separatists. As government forces and the STC fought for influence in the south, the Houthis **entrenched** their position in the north, **encompassing** key population centres. The true **victims** of this multi-layered conflict, however, **have** been Yemen's **civilians**. The country faces one of the world's worst **humanitarian** crises, with millions **on the brink of famine**, an economy in **ruins** and **devastated infrastructure**. For now, an **uneasy calm** **prevails** in the south. But STC **representatives** in the UAE **have** dismissed claims that the council has been **disbanded**. For peace to take hold, all Yemeni **factions** must together **establish** a federal governance structure, **addressing** present power **dynamics** and historical **grievances**. For this to happen, Saudi Arabia and the UAE must **bury the hatchet** and work jointly for **stability** in their **impoverished** neighbouring country.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Geopolitical fault line** (noun) - a region characterized by tensions or conflict between different political or geographical powers caused by shifting alliances and interests भू-राजनीतिक तनाव का क्षेत्र
2. **Faction** (noun) - group, clique, sector, wing, camp गुट या दल
3. **Flare-up** (noun) - outburst, eruption, explosion, blaze, recurrence अचानक भड़कना (हिंसा या तनाव का)
4. **Back** (verb) - support, endorse, champion, uphold, advocate समर्थन देना
5. **Expose** (verb) - reveal, uncover, disclose, manifest, unveil उजागर करना
6. **Vulnerability** (noun) - weakness, susceptibility, fragility, defencelessness, exposure संवेदनशीलता या कमज़ोरी
7. **Escalate** (verb) - intensify, aggravate, heighten, amplify, magnify तीव्र होना या बढ़ाना
8. **Governorate** (noun) - province, district, territory, region, department प्रांत या प्रशासनिक प्रभाग
9. **Advance** (noun) - progress, breakthrough, development, improvement, headway प्रगति या बढ़त
10. **Short-lived** (adjective) - fleeting, ephemeral, transient, momentary, temporary अल्पकालिक
11. **Swiftly** (adverb) - rapidly, quickly, promptly, speedily, briskly तेजी से
12. **Recapture** (verb) - regain, retake, recover, retrieve, repossess पुनः प्राप्त करना या फिर से जीतना
13. **Delegation** (noun) - deputation, mission, commission, contingent, group प्रतिनिधिमंडल
14. **Dissolution** (noun) - termination, disintegration, dispersal, conclusion, suspension विघटन या समाप्ति
15. **Treason** (noun) - betrayal, sedition, disloyalty, perfidy, mutiny राजद्रोह
16. **Flee** (verb) - escape, run away, abscond, bolt, vanish भाग जाना
17. **Accuse** (of) (verb) - charge, indict, impeach, blame, incriminate आरोप लगाना
18. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) - to complete a task, to execute a plan, to perform an action, to

implement a decision, to conduct an operation किसी कार्य को अंजाम देना

19. **Reportedly** (adverb) - allegedly, supposedly, purportedly, ostensibly, presumably खबरों के अनुसार या कथित तौर पर

20. **Following** (preposition) - after, subsequent to, succeeding, following upon, in the wake of के बाद

21. **Rebuke** (noun) - reprimand, reproach, scolding, admonition, censure फटकार या निंदा

22. **Withdrawal** (noun) - retreat, removal, departure, evacuation, pullout वापसी

23. **Counterterrorism** (noun) - actions and strategies taken by governments or organizations to prevent, combat, and respond to terrorist activities आतंकवाद विरोधी कार्रवाई

24. **Coalition** (noun) - alliance, union, partnership, bloc, league गठबंधन

25. **Ceasefire** (noun) - truce, armistice, peace, letup, suspension of hostilities युद्धविराम

26. **Seek**(verb) - search, pursue, quest, endeavor तलाश करना या प्रयास करना

27. **Stabilise** (verb) - balance, steady, secure, fix, settle स्थिर करना

28. **Defiance** (noun) - resistance, disobedience, rebellion, non-compliance, opposition अवज्ञा या चुनौती

29. **Entrenched** (adjective) - ingrained, established, fixed, rooted, deep-seated मजबूती से स्थापित

30. **Encompassing** (adjective) - including, surrounding, covering, spanning, comprising घेरे हुए या सम्मिलित करते हुए

31. **Victim** (noun) - sufferer, casualty, martyr, prey, underdog शिकार या पीड़ित

32. **Civilian** (noun) - non-combatant, private citizen, layperson, commoner, ordinary person नागरिक (जो सेना में न हो)

33. **Humanitarian** (adjective) - charitable, philanthropic, benevolent, altruistic, humane मानवीय या परोपकारी

34. **On the brink of** (phrase) - very close to a situation, on the verge of, at the edge of, at the point of, near to के कंगार पर

35. **Famine** (noun) - starvation, scarcity, hunger, dearth, deprivation अकाल या भुखमरी

36. **Ruin** (noun) - destruction, devastation, wreckage, collapse, bankruptcy बर्बादी या खंडहर

37. **Devastated** (adjective) - destroyed, shattered, wrecked, desolated, ruined तबाह या विध्वस्त

38. **Infrastructure** (noun) - foundation, framework, base, structure, groundwork

बुनियादी ढांचा

39. **Uneasy** (adjective) - restless, anxious, troubled, apprehensive, tense बेचैन या अस्थिर

40. **Prevail** (verb) - triumph, persist, predominate, endure, overcome जीतना या प्रचलित होना

41. **Disbanded** (adjective) - dissolved, separated, broken up, scattered, dismissed भंग किया हुआ

42. **Establish** (verb) - set up, found, institute, create, organize स्थापित करना

43. **Address** (verb) - tackle, handle, confront, deal with, attend to समाधान करना या ध्यान देना

44. **Dynamics** (noun) - mechanics, forces, patterns, energy, movement गतिशीलता या

प्रक्रिया

45. **Grievance** (noun) - complaint, injustice, resentment, grudge, hardship शिकायत या

दुखङ्ग

46. **Bury the hatchet** (idiom) - to end a quarrel, to make peace, to reconcile, to settle differences, to stop fighting पुरानी दुश्मनी भुला देना

47. **Stability** (noun) - firmness, steadiness, solidity, durability, balance स्थिरता

48. **Impoverished** (adjective) - poor, destitute, indigent, penniless, needy गरीब या कंगाल

Summary of the Editorial

1. Recent clashes between Yemen's government and the Southern Transitional Council (STC) revealed Yemen's deep internal fractures.
2. The STC, supported by the UAE, launched an unexpected offensive in oil-rich southern governorates in early December.
3. The separatists briefly captured nearly half of the former South Yemen territory.
4. Government troops, backed by Saudi air power, rapidly reclaimed the areas.
5. Government forces re-entered Aden on January 7, forcing the STC to negotiate.
6. In Riyadh, the STC formally announced its dissolution and its leader reportedly fled to the UAE.
7. The crisis publicly exposed growing tensions between Saudi Arabia and the UAE over Yemen.
8. Saudi Arabia accused the UAE of supplying weapons to separatists, even striking the port of Mukalla to disrupt such transfers.
9. In response to Saudi criticism, the UAE declared a full withdrawal from Yemen and ended its counterterrorism activities there.
10. Earlier, both Gulf states had jointly intervened in Yemen against the Houthi movement after it captured Sanaa in 2014.
11. The war failed to defeat the Houthis, who now control crucial northern population centres.
12. Meanwhile, rivalry between the Saudi-backed government and the UAE-backed STC destabilised the south.
13. The prolonged conflict has left Yemen facing one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, with famine, economic collapse and destroyed infrastructure.
14. Although temporary calm exists, STC figures still in the UAE reject claims that the group has truly disbanded.
15. Sustainable peace requires a federal power-sharing arrangement among all Yemeni actors, supported jointly by Saudi Arabia and the UAE instead of competing interventions.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

- From the passage, which inference best explains why the UAE shifted its support from the Saudi-backed government to the STC? [Editorial page]
 - It believed the Houthis would soon collapse militarily.
 - It wanted greater influence over political developments in southern Yemen.
 - It aimed to protect oil shipping routes in the Red Sea.
 - It sought to promote religious unity across Yemen.
- What can be inferred about Saudi Arabia's decision to accuse the UAE of arming separatists?
 - Saudi Arabia was trying to justify withdrawing its own forces from Yemen.
 - Saudi Arabia wanted to demonstrate independence from U.S. regional policy.
 - Saudi Arabia perceived the UAE's actions as a threat to its preferred outcome in Yemen.
 - Saudi Arabia assumed the UAE had switched support to the Houthis.
- Based on the events described, what broader regional dynamic can be inferred from the crisis?
 - Gulf states are no longer willing to fund reconstruction in Yemen.
 - Internal Yemeni divisions are being intensified by rival Gulf power interests.
 - The Houthis have begun negotiating directly with the UAE for control of Sanaa.
 - Gulf monarchies are united in their strategy toward separatist groups.
- Which inference can be drawn about the humanitarian situation in Yemen from the information provided?
 - International aid has successfully reduced the risk of famine.
 - Civilian suffering has intensified due to prolonged multi-sided conflict.
 - The crisis is primarily caused by natural disasters rather than warfare.
 - Most civilians have fled the country as refugees.
- Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the prospects for long-term peace in Yemen?
 - Peace is unlikely unless both Saudi Arabia and the UAE coordinate their regional strategies.
 - Peace is assured because the STC has permanently dissolved and withdrawn.
 - Peace will occur automatically once the Houthis withdraw from northern Yemen.
 - Peace requires no involvement from external regional actors.
- Fill in the blank with the correctly spelt word.
The scientist was awarded for her work in _____ chemistry
 - organometallic
 - organomettallic
 - organomettallic
 - organometallic
- Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:
The **current** debate involves key economic issues.
 - The swimmer fought against the current.
 - The current trends favor decentralization.
 - His current address is unknown.
 - The minister spoke on current policy.
- Which spelling is correct for a word meaning 'deeply thoughtful or melancholy in tone'?
 - Pensieve

B. Pensive
C. Penssive
D. Pensiff

9. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Kicked up a row**
A. Created chaos with calculated logic
B. Reacted aggressively in a social setting
C. Silently withdrew from a discussion
D. Avoided confrontation altogether

10. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'Fear of open spaces.'**
A. Xenophobia
B. Claustrophobia
C. Acrophobia
D. Agoraphobia

11. **Spot the correct spelling of heat-energy physics**
A. Thermodinamics
B. Thermodynamics
C. Thermodynamics
D. Thermodynemcs

12. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'The study of coins and medals**
A. Cartography
B. Numismatics
C. Epigraphy
D. Cryptography

13. **Choose the correct phrasal verb:**
After months of negotiation, the two sides finally ___ an agreement acceptable to both parties.
A. arrived to
B. arrived at
C. arrived on
D. arrived of

14. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The workshop aims at providing entrepreneurs (1) / with practical advices (2) / on scaling operations (3) / in emerging markets. (4)
A. (1)
B. (2)
C. (3)
D. (4)

15. **Change the following from active to passive:**
They had sent the invitations by courier
A. The invitations were sent by courier.
B. The invitations have been sent by courier.
C. The invitations had been sent by courier.
D. The invitations had been being sent by courier.

16. Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:

The machinery was known to have been operated manually during the testing phase

- A. Manual operators were known to test the machinery.
- B. Someone was known to operate the machinery manually during testing.
- C. It was known that the machinery had been manually tested.
- D. It is known that someone manually operated the machinery during testing.

17. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

They **discussed** the problem in details

- A. discusses in detail
- B. discussed the problem in detail
- C. discussed detailly
- D. discussed with details

18. Choose the correct option to rearrange the following sentences:

- A. The technician stared at the blinking server lights.
- B. The system had crashed at the worst possible time.
- C. Every second meant thousands in losses.
- D. But panic wouldn't help now.

- A. B C A D
- B. A B C D
- C. B A C D
- D. A C B D

19. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

The book is **more better than** the previous one

- A. much better than
- B. better from
- C. more good than
- D. better than

20. Direction: The question consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

for long and (P)/ the backbone of India (Q)/ will continue to be the same (R)/ agriculture has been (S)

- A. SPQR
- B. SQPR
- C. QRSP
- D. QSRP

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.

Speech pathologists are (1) _____ in communication disabilities. They work within multidisciplinary health-care teams (2) _____ a variety of hospital and community-based

sites. This (3) _____ working with medical, nursing, and allied health professionals such (4) _____ psychologists, occupational therapists, social (5) _____ and physiotherapists

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

- A. quacks
- B. teachers
- C. experts
- D. relatives

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

- A. across
- B. after
- C. by
- D. about

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

- A. includes
- B. included
- C. include
- D. including

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

- A. than
- B. so
- C. like
- D. as

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

- A. migrants
- B. workers
- C. amateurs
- D. manuals

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- 1. B) It wanted greater influence over political developments in southern Yemen.**
 The passage indicates that the UAE began backing the STC as the separatists challenged the government in the south. This suggests a strategic move to shape political control in southern Yemen, not for religious or purely military reasons.
- 2. C) Saudi Arabia perceived the UAE's actions as a threat to its preferred outcome in Yemen.**
 Saudi Arabia's accusation appears motivated by concern that arming separatists would destabilize southern Yemen, harming Saudi aims of stabilizing the government before dealing with the Houthis.
- 3. B) Internal Yemeni divisions are being intensified by rival Gulf power interests.**
 The Saudi-UAE rift over the STC shows how Yemen's internal conflict overlaps with competition between Gulf powers, worsening local divisions rather than resolving them.
- 4. B) Civilian suffering has intensified due to prolonged multi-sided conflict.**
 The passage states that Yemen faces one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, with famine risks, economic collapse, and destroyed infrastructure. These conditions stem from the multi-layered conflict, implying that warfare — not natural disasters or mass migration — has deepened civilian suffering.
- 5. A) Peace is unlikely unless both Saudi Arabia and the UAE coordinate their regional strategies.**
 The passage argues that a federal governance structure needs cooperation among Yemeni factions and also stresses that Saudi Arabia and the UAE must reconcile and act jointly for stability. Therefore, external coordination is presented as essential for any durable peace.
- 6. A) 'organometallic' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह रसायन विज्ञान (chemistry) की एक मान्य और सही वर्तनी है, जो उन यौगिकों से संबंधित है जिनमें carbon–metal bond पाया जाता है। वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धियों के संदर्भ में यही मानक (standard) spelling स्वीकार्य है।**
 - ‘Organometallic’ should be used because it is the correct and standard spelling in chemistry, referring to compounds that contain a bond between carbon and a metal. Hence, it fits accurately in an academic and scientific context.
- 7. A) The swimmer fought against the current.**
 वाक्य में 'current' का अर्थ है — वर्तमान / मौजूदा (present, ongoing)।
 अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'current' का समान उच्चारण और वर्तनी वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।
 विकल्प A में 'current' का अर्थ है — जलधारा / प्रवाह (flow of water)।
 दोनों का उच्चारण और वर्तनी समान है, लेकिन अर्थ पूरी तरह भिन्न हैं — इसलिए यह homonym का सही उदाहरण है।
 In the highlighted sentence, current refers to something present or ongoing.
 In option A, current means a flow of water.

They have the same pronunciation and spelling but different meanings, making them homonyms.

8. B) The correct spelling of 'Pensieve' is '**Pensive**', which means deeply thoughtful or melancholy in tone (गंभीर सोच में हूबा हुआ / उदास मनःस्थिति वाला).
9. B) Kicked up a row (idiom) – Reacted aggressively in a social setting, caused a disturbance, made a public fuss. हंगामा करना / शोर-शराबा खड़ा करना
10. D) **Agoraphobia** (noun) – Fear of open spaces खुले स्थानों का डर
 - **Xenophobia** (noun) – Fear or hatred of strangers or foreigners विदेशियों या अजनबियों से डर
 - **Claustrophobia** (noun) – Fear of enclosed or confined spaces बंद स्थानों का डर
 - **Acrophobia** (noun) – Fear of heights ऊँचाई का डर
11. C) The correct spelling is '**Thermodynamics**', which refers to the branch of physics dealing with heat, energy, and their interconversion ऊष्मागतिकी।
12. B) **Numismatics** (noun) – The study of coins and medals सिक्कों और पदकों का अध्ययन
 - **Cartography** (noun) – The science or practice of drawing maps मानचित्र विज्ञान
 - **Epigraphy** (noun) – The study of inscriptions, especially ancient ones शिलालेखों का अध्ययन
 - **Cryptography** (noun) – The art of writing or solving codes गूढ़लेखन / कूटलेखन
13. B) 'arrived at' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'arrive at' एक सही phrasal verb है, जिसका अर्थ है किसी निर्णय, समझौते या निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचना। वाक्य में लंबे समय की बातचीत के बाद दोनों पक्षों द्वारा एक समझौते पर पहुँचने की बात कही गई है, इसलिए 'arrived at an agreement' सबसे उपयुक्त प्रयोग है।
 - 'Arrived at' should be used because it is the correct phrasal verb meaning to reach a decision, conclusion, or agreement after discussion or effort. Since the sentence talks about reaching an agreement after months of negotiation, 'arrived at an agreement' is the most appropriate choice.
14. B) (2) 'advices' के स्थान पर '**advice**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'advice' एक uncountable noun है और इसका plural form नहीं होता। इसलिए 'practical advices' गलत है और 'practical advice' सही होगा।
 - 'Advice' will be used instead of 'advices' because 'advice' is an uncountable noun and does not take a plural form. Hence, 'practical advice' is grammatically correct, not 'practical advices'
15. C) **The invitations had been sent by courier.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Active वाक्य में "They" Subject है, "had sent" Verb (Past Perfect Tense) है और "the invitations" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "The invitations" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "had been sent" (Past Perfect Passive) में बदला गया है और "by courier" उसी रूप में रखा गया है।

To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage.

In this case, "They" (Subject), "had sent" (Verb in Past Perfect), and "the invitations" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "The invitations" (Subject), "had been sent" (Passive Verb in Past Perfect), and "by courier"..

16. B) **Someone was known to operate the machinery manually during testing.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य में छिपे हुए doer (agent) को Active वाक्य का Subject बनाया जाता है और Verb को उसी Tense में Active form में बदला जाता है।

दिए गए Passive वाक्य में “The machinery” Subject है, “was known” reporting verb (Past Tense) है और “to have been operated manually” Perfect Passive Infinitive है।

Active में बदलने पर छिपा हुआ agent “Someone” Subject बनता है, Verb “operate” Active form में आता है और Past Tense बनाए रखा जाता है — इसलिए सही वाक्य है:

“Someone was known to operate the machinery manually during testing.”

To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the hidden agent is made the Subject, and the verb is converted into its active form while maintaining the original tense.

In the given sentence, “The machinery” (Passive Subject), “was known” (Past reporting verb), and “to have been operated manually” (Perfect Passive Infinitive) are transformed into “Someone” (Subject), “was known to operate” (Active Verb structure), while keeping the time reference intact. Hence, Option B is correct.

17. B) ‘in details’ के बदले ‘in detail’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ‘detail’ इस संदर्भ में uncountable noun है और इसके साथ ‘in detail’ ही सही idiomatic expression होता है। वाक्य Past Tense में है, इसलिए verb ‘discussed’ ही रहेगा।

‘in detail’ will be used instead of ‘in details’ because ‘detail’ is an uncountable noun in this context and the correct idiomatic expression is ‘in detail’. Since the sentence is in Past Tense, the verb ‘discussed’ remains unchanged.

18. A) B C A D

In English:

- B starts the paragraph by stating the problem — the system had crashed at the worst possible time.
- C follows, showing the urgency — every second meant thousands in losses.
- A comes next, describing the technician’s reaction — staring at the blinking server lights.
- D concludes by reflecting on the mindset — but panic wouldn’t help now.

In Hindi:

- B paragraph की शुरुआत करता है और समस्या बताता है — system सबसे बुरे समय पर crash हो गया।
- C इसके बाद आता है और urgency दिखाता है — हर सेकंड में हजारों का नुकसान हो सकता था।
- A अगला आता है, जो technician की प्रतिक्रिया बताता है — वह blinking server lights को देख रहा था।
- D अंतिम sentence है, जो मानसिक स्थिति दिखाता है — लेकिन panic करने से अब कुछ नहीं होगा।

19. D) ‘better than’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि ‘more better’ double comparative है। Comparative degree में better पहले से ही comparative है, इसलिए उसके साथ more का प्रयोग गलत है।

‘better than’ will be used because ‘more better’ is a double comparative error. The word better itself is comparative, so using more with it is grammatically incorrect

20. B) SQPR

S starts the sentence because it introduces the subject “agriculture” and the present perfect verb “has been.”

Q follows S because “the backbone of India” acts as the complement of “has been,” forming the core idea

P comes after Q because “for long and” adds a time duration to the first part and uses the conjunction “and” to connect to the next idea.

R follows P because “will continue to be the same” completes the parallel structure after “and”, making the full meaning:

“Agriculture has been the backbone of India for long and will continue to be the same.”

In Hindi:

- S sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject “agriculture” और present perfect verb “has been” introduce करता है।
- Q, S के बाद आता है क्योंकि “the backbone of India” complement के रूप में “has been” के बाद आता है, जिससे “Agriculture has been the backbone of India” बनता है।
- P, Q के बाद आता है क्योंकि “for long” (lengthened form: for a long time) duration बताता है, और “and” conjunction आगे जोड़ता है।
- R, P के बाद आता है क्योंकि “will continue to be the same” “and” के बाद parallel structure में आता है।

21. C) **Experts'** का use होगा क्योंकि "experts" का अर्थ होता है विशेषज्ञता या उच्च कौशल वाले व्यक्ति। पाठ में यह बताया गया है कि भाषण चिकित्सक संचार विकारों में काम करते हैं, जिससे 'experts' यहाँ उपयुक्त होता है। 'Quacks' का अर्थ होता है ढोंगी या नकली चिकित्सक, 'Teachers' का अर्थ है शिक्षक, और 'Relatives' का अर्थ है संबंधी, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं

- Experts' should be used because it refers to individuals with expertise or high skill levels. The passage mentions that speech pathologists specialize in communication disabilities, making 'experts' the appropriate choice here. 'Quacks' means fraudulent or fake doctors, 'Teachers' implies educators, and 'Relatives' means family members, which don't fit in this context

22. A) उपयुक्त शब्द 'across' होगा क्योंकि 'across' का अर्थ होता है विभिन्न स्थानों या क्षेत्रों में फैला हुआ। यहाँ पर sentence में बताया गया है कि भाषण चिकित्सक विभिन्न अस्पताल और सामुदायिक स्थलों में काम करते हैं, इसलिए 'across' यहाँ सही शब्द है। 'After' का अर्थ होता है किसी के पीछे होना या किसी का अनुसरण करना, 'by' का अर्थ है किसी के द्वारा या किसी माध्यम से, और 'About' का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय पर चर्चा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं

- The appropriate word is 'across' because it means spread over or situated in different places or areas. The sentence explains that speech pathologists work in various hospital and community-based sites, making 'across' the right choice here. 'After' implies following or in pursuit of, 'by' suggests a means or agency, and 'About' refers to discussing a topic, which don't fit in this context

23. A) "includes" का use होगा क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि भाषण चिकित्सकों के कर्तव्यों में क्या-क्या शामिल है। वाक्य यह बता रहा है कि उनका काम विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य सेवा टीमों के साथ काम करना शामिल है, जिसमें मेडिकल, नर्सिंग और सहायक स्वास्थ्य पेशेवर शामिल हैं। यहाँ 'includes' सही है क्योंकि यह एक सिंगुलर सब्जेक्ट ('This') के साथ verb agreement को सही ढंग से प्रदर्शित करता है जबकि 'included' पास्ट टेंस है, जो यहाँ अनुपयुक्त है क्योंकि वाक्य वर्तमान क्रियावली में है। 'Include' एक बेस फॉर्म वर्ब है, जो सिंगुलर

सब्जेक्ट के साथ नहीं जाता, और 'Including' एक गेरूंद या प्रीजेंट पार्टिसिपल है, जो यहाँ fit नहीं होता क्योंकि वाक्य की आवश्यकता एक मुख्य क्रिया की है।

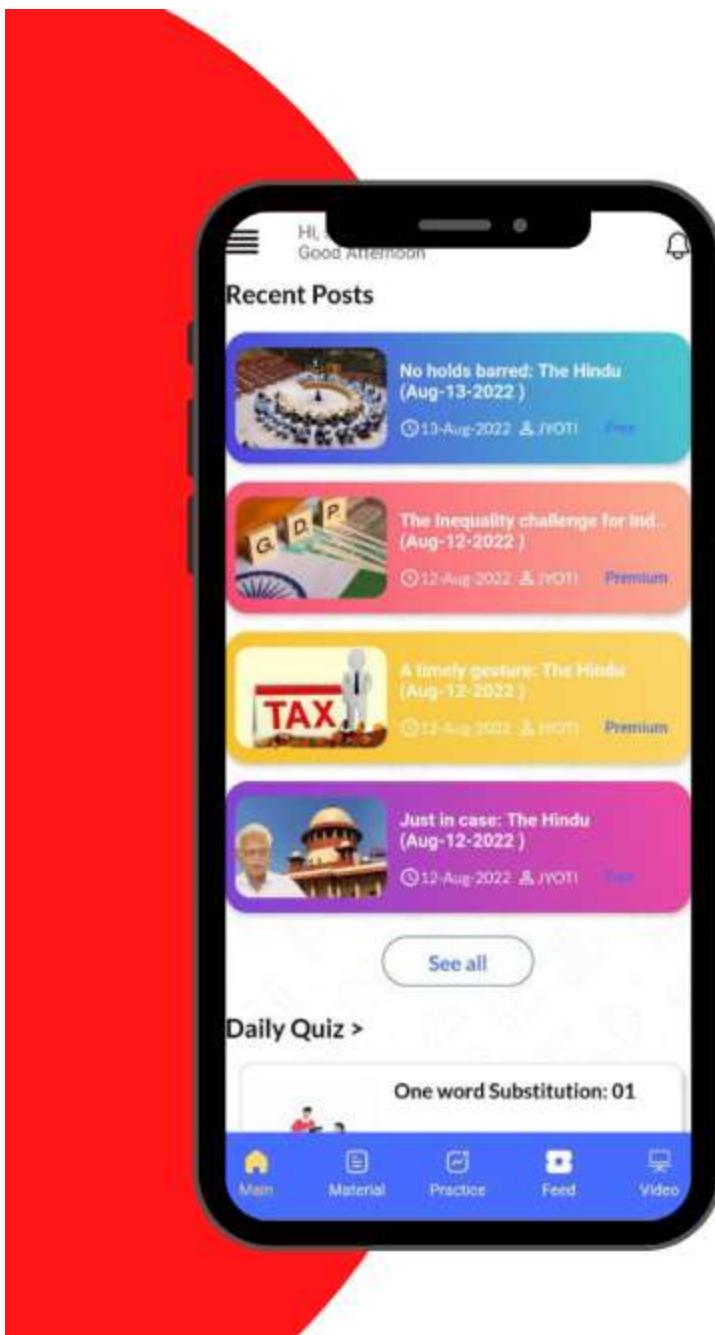
- "Includes" should be used because it indicates what is part of the duties of speech pathologists. The sentence explains that their role encompasses working with various healthcare teams, including medical, nursing, and allied health professionals. 'Includes' is correct here as it properly demonstrates verb agreement with a singular subject ('This'). While 'included' is past tense and not appropriate here as the sentence is in the present tense, 'include' is the base form of the verb and does not go with a singular subject, and 'Including' is a gerund or present participle, which does not fit here as the sentence requires a main verb

24. D) **As'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है एक विशेष भूमिका या कार्य में कार्य करना। इस sentence में, 'as' का उपयोग इस बात को दर्शनी के लिए किया गया है कि भाषण पथोलॉजिस्ट अन्य पेशेवरों के साथ एक विशेष क्षमता या भूमिका में काम करते हैं।

- Option "D. As" is the correct choice because it introduces a role or function that speech pathologists fulfill in the context of working within multidisciplinary health-care teams. "As" implies that speech pathologists serve in a capacity or function alongside other professionals.

25. B) **Workers'** का इस्तेमाल होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात हो रही है पेशेवर सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं की, जो स्वास्थ्य सेवा टीमों का एक हिस्सा होते हैं। "Social workers" का अर्थ होता है वे व्यक्ति जो समाज के कल्याण और सुधार में योगदान देते हैं, जो इस context में सही बैठता है। 'Migrants' का अर्थ है प्रवासी, 'Amateurs' का अर्थ है शौकिया व्यक्ति, और 'Manuals' का अर्थ है मैनुअल या निर्देश पुस्तिका, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Workers'** is the correct choice because the context is discussing professional social workers, who are part of health-care teams. "Social workers" refers to individuals who contribute to the welfare and improvement of society, fitting well in this context. 'Migrants' refers to people moving from one place to another, 'Amateurs' means non-professional or non-expert individuals, and 'Manuals' implies instructional books, none of which are appropriate in this setting.



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