

A reboot: On Canada-India ties

Canada under Carney is **undoing** the damage of the Trudeau years

India and Canada have had to take a **painstaking** path to **reset ties ruptured** over the Nijjar killing in 2023. But this week saw a big step forward, with Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney's India visit and his talks with Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The process began last year, after the exit of former Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, who had publicly **accused** India **of** involvement in the killing, and by Mr. Carney's entry and invitation to Mr. Modi to attend the G-7 **outreach** in Kananaskis, Canada. The two countries have since **demonstrated** that they can **resolve** deep **differences** on security issues; NSA Ajit Doval's **Ottawa visit** last month, previously **unthinkable**, **saw** a closer understanding of each other's positions on the Khalistan issue and foreign interference. High Commissioners were appointed in both countries, and the two sides restarted discussions on the **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement** (CEPA) and cooperation in other **spheres**. Mr. Carney's **visit and rapport** with Mr. Modi **have** also been **forged** due to **geopolitical** factors. U.S. President Donald Trump's **unilateral** moves on trade and tariffs, and foreign policy, have pushed most global players to **diversify** their engagements and essay partners they may not have in the past. In a more **realpolitik** phase, India and Canada have restored ties with China, although **fraught with misgivings** over China's trade and supply chain control. Finally, Mr. Carney's January speech at Davos, **exhorting** "middle powers" and **multilateralism** against great power moves, **resonated** in India. It is **pertinent** that **Mr. Carney**, who landed in India just as the U.S.-Israel attacked Iran, **continued** with his meetings in India before travelling to Australia and Japan.

In Delhi, India and Canada agreed to the **terms** of reference for the CEPA, with the aim to **conclude** the trade deal this year, and a 10-year agreement for Canadian uranium supplies for Indian nuclear reactors. They also decided to build partnerships in renewable energy, technology and innovation, while **establishing** a defence dialogue. But turning the chapter on a history of **bad blood** that has **bedevilled** ties since the 1970s, mainly over the Khalistan issue, however, will need more clarity and trust. Just before the meet in Delhi, media reports in Canada, clearly **fuelled** by Canadian intelligence inputs of Indian links to the Nijjar case and other **instances** of foreign interference, indicated an internal **tussle** within the Canadian government on these issues. While the joint statement **skirted** around the issues in India-Canada **accusations** over **extremist** groups and **transnational repression**, these will **come to the fore** again if left **unaddressed**, especially as Canadian authorities move towards the **trial** in the Nijjar case. A successful partnership will require more honest conversations and mutual respect in public dealings on differences between them. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Reboot** (noun) - restart, resumption, reactivation, renewal, revitalization पुनः आरंभ करना
2. **Undo** (verb) - reverse, nullify, cancel, rescind, invalidate मिटाना / अनकिया करना
3. **Painstaking** (adjective) - meticulous, thorough, assiduous, sedulous, diligent अत्यंत परिश्रमपूर्ण
4. **Reset** (verb) - adjust, recalibrate, re-establish, reorient, reorganize फिर से स्थापित करना
5. **Tie** (noun) - bond, connection, link, relation, association संबंध
6. **Rupture** (verb) - sever, break, fracture, split, disrupt टूटना या विच्छेद होना
7. **Accuse** (of) (verb) - to claim that someone has done something wrong or illegal आरोप लगाना
8. **Outreach** (noun) - involvement, engagement, contact, communication, accessibility जनसंपर्क या दायरा
9. **Demonstrate** (verb) - manifest, exhibit, display, evidence, evince प्रदर्शित करना
10. **Resolve** (verb) - settle, solve, rectify, reconcile, bridge सुलझाना
11. **Difference** (noun) - dispute, disagreement, variance, discrepancy, divergence मतभेद
12. **Unthinkable** (adjective) - implausible, inconceivable, preposterous, absurd, unimaginable अकल्पनीय
13. **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement** (noun) - a wide-ranging free trade agreement covering goods, services, and investment व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौता
14. **Sphere** (noun) - domain, realm, field, sector, arena क्षेत्र
15. **Rapport** (noun) - affinity, harmony, bond, accord, empathy घनिष्ठता या तालमेल
16. **Forge** (verb) - create, build, fashion, establish, construct बनाना या गढ़ना
17. **Geopolitical** (adjective) - related to how geography influences the political relations and power of countries भू-राजनीतिक
18. **Unilateral** (adjective) - independent, solitary, one-sided, autonomous, non-consensual एकतरफा
19. **Diversify** (verb) - vary, branch out, expand, enlarge, broaden विविधता लाना
20. **Realpolitik** (noun) - pragmatism, expediency, practical politics, cynicism, materialism व्यावहारिक राजनीति
21. **Fraught with something** (phrase) - filled with something unpleasant or dangerous भरा हुआ
22. **Misgiving** (noun) - apprehension, doubt, suspicion, qualm, distrust आशंका
23. **Exhort** (verb) - urge, encourage, adjure, prompt, incite प्रोत्साहित करना या समझाना
24. **Multilateralism** (noun) - cooperation, alliance, coalition, partnership, internationalism बहुपक्षवाद

25. **Resonate** (verb) - echo, vibrate, reverberate, relate, strike a chord गूँजना या प्रभावित करना
26. **Pertinent** (adjective) - relevant, applicable, germane, apposite, appropriate प्रासंगिक
27. **Term** (noun) - condition, provision, stipulation, requirement, clause शर्तें
28. **Conclude** (verb) - finalize, settle, clinch, terminate, complete समाप्त करना या निष्कर्ष निकालना
29. **Establish** (verb) - institute, initiate, found, organize, install स्थापित करना
30. **Bad blood** (idiom) - feelings of hate or strong dislike between people because of arguments in the past आपसी दुश्मनी
31. **Bedevil** (verb) - plague, torment, harass, beset, afflict तंग करना या सताना
32. **Fuel** (verb) - stoke, incite, inflame, aggravate, sustain उत्तेजित करना या बढ़ावा देना
33. **Instance** (noun) - example, case, occurrence, occasion, illustration उदाहरण या घटना
34. **Tussle** (noun) - struggle, conflict, skirmish, scuffle, fight खींचतान या संघर्ष
35. **Skirt** (verb) - avoid, evade, bypass, circumvent, dodge कतराना या बगल से निकलना
36. **Accusation** (noun) - allegation, charge, indictment, complaint, incrimination आरोप
37. **Extremist** (noun) - radical, fanatic, zealot, militant, dogmatist चरमपंथी
38. **Transnational** (adjective) - international, global, multinational, worldwide, intercontinental बहुराष्ट्रीय
39. **Repression** (noun) - suppression, oppression, subjugation, quelling, coercion दमन
40. **Come to the fore** (phrase) - to become important or popular or to be clearly seen सामने आना
41. **Unaddressed** (adjective) - ignored, overlooked, neglected, disregarded, unattended अनसुलझा
42. **Trial** (noun) - lawsuit, hearing, inquiry, litigation, tribunal परीक्षण या मुकदमा

Summary of the Editorial

1. India and Canada are **attempting to reset their strained diplomatic relations** after tensions caused by the **killing of Hardeep Singh Nijjar in 2023**.
2. The situation worsened earlier when former Canadian Prime Minister **Justin Trudeau** publicly accused India of involvement in Nijjar's killing.
3. Relations began improving after **Mark Carney** assumed office and invited **Narendra Modi** to the **G7 Summit 2025**.
4. Mr. Carney's visit to India and his meeting with Mr. Modi marked a **significant step toward rebuilding bilateral ties**.
5. Diplomatic engagement resumed with **Ajit Doval** visiting Ottawa, helping both sides understand each other's positions on **Khalistan-related security concerns**.
6. Both countries **restored full diplomatic representation** by appointing High Commissioners in each other's capitals.
7. Negotiations on the **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)** have also been restarted to boost bilateral trade.
8. Changing **global geopolitical conditions**, particularly the unpredictable trade and foreign policies of **Donald Trump**, have encouraged countries to **diversify partnerships**.
9. In this new realpolitik environment, both India and Canada are also cautiously **re-engaging with China**, despite lingering concerns.
10. Mr. Carney's speech at the **World Economic Forum Annual Meeting** emphasised the role of **middle powers and multilateral cooperation**, which aligns with India's diplomatic outlook.
11. During the Delhi talks, India and Canada agreed to **finalise the CEPA trade deal within the year**.
12. Canada will also supply **uranium for Indian nuclear reactors** under a **10-year agreement**, strengthening energy cooperation.
13. Both countries plan to expand collaboration in **renewable energy, technology, innovation, and defence dialogue**.
14. However, mistrust persists due to historical tensions related to the **Khalistan issue**, which has complicated relations since the **1970s**.
15. The editorial concludes that **honest dialogue, mutual respect, and transparency**—especially regarding allegations of extremist activities and foreign interference—are necessary for a stable and successful India–Canada partnership.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA):

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Statement 1: India and Canada have agreed to the terms of reference for the CEPA with the goal of concluding the deal within the current year.

Statement 2: The restart of CEPA discussions was made possible only after the trial in the Nijjar case was successfully completed.

- A. Only 1 is correct
 B. Only 2 is correct
 C. Both 1 and 2 are correct
 D. Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
2. According to the passage, which geopolitical development has served as a primary catalyst for India and Canada to "diversify their engagements" and bridge their diplomatic divide?
 A. The recent joint military action by the U.S. and Israel against Iran.
 B. Pressure from the G-7 outreach program in Kananaskis to isolate China.
 C. Unilateral trade, tariff, and foreign policy shifts initiated by U.S. President Donald Trump.
 D. The final legal resolution and conclusion of the trial in the Nijjar killing case.
3. Which of the following was a specific outcome of the bilateral meeting in Delhi regarding India's energy sector?
 A. A permanent resolution of the Khalistan dispute through a joint security task force.
 B. The immediate signing of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA).
 C. A 10-year agreement for the supply of Canadian uranium for Indian nuclear reactors.
 D. A tripartite energy pact involving India, Canada, and the United States.
4. Which of the following best captures the central theme of the passage?
 A. The complete resolution of the 2023 Nijjar killing case and the end of the Khalistan dispute.
 B. A strategic reset in India-Canada relations driven by leadership changes and global geopolitical shifts.
 C. The economic dominance of Canada in the Indian nuclear energy and renewable technology sectors.
 D. The negative impact of U.S. foreign policy on the bilateral trade agreements of middle powers.
5. Fill in the blanks based on the understanding of the passage:
 India and Canada have had to take a (1) _____ path to reset ties. This rapport has been forged due to (2) _____ factors, leading to a more (3) _____ phase where both countries have restored ties with China. However, while the joint statement (4) _____ around accusations of transnational repression, these issues will likely resurface.
 A. (1) realpolitik, (2) intelligence, (3) painstaking, (4) resonated
 B. (1) painstaking, (2) geopolitical, (3) realpolitik, (4) skirted
 C. (1) painstaking, (2) transnational, (3) unilateral, (4) demonstrated
 D. (1) realpolitik, (2) geopolitical, (3) painstaking, (4) skirted
6. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:
 INVECTIVE
 A. Eulogy
 B. Compliment

- C. Praise
D. Tirade
7. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
EBULLIENT
A. Depressed
B. Depressed
C. Enthusiastic
D. Calm
8. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**
Sagacious
A. Insightful
B. Wise
C. Foolish
D. Prudent
9. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
Gall and wormwood
A. Lingering curiosity
B. Harmless envy
C. Sudden realization or enlightenment
D. Deep frustration or resentment
10. **Choose the correct spelling of a word meaning 'a person of high rank or title'.**
A. Nobile
B. Nobale
C. Noble
D. Nobel
11. **Choose the correctly spelt word for Expression of mild disapproval**
A. Expostulation
B. Exposstulation
C. Expostelation
D. Expostullation
12. **Choose the correct one-word substitution for:**
'A person who is excessively concerned with minor details'
A. Critic
B. Grammarian
C. Scholar
D. Pedant
13. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
"To leave suddenly and hurriedly".
A. Abscond
B. Perambulate
C. Circumambulate
D. Loiter
14. **Fill in the Blanks :**
Had they submitted the proposal earlier, they ____ the funding.

- A. would get
B. would have received
C. had received
D. will have received
15. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The CEO along with his deputies (1)/ were present during the final negotiations (2)/ with the investors (3)/ and regulators. (4)/
A. (1)
B. (2)
C. (3)
D. (4)
16. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
If the allegations were substantiated (1)/ and procedural lapses proven, the committee might have (2)/ had enough reason to initiate an internal probe (3)/ which never occurred. (4)
A. (1)
B. (2)
C. (3)
D. (4)
17. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**
The bishop wore a **mitre** embroidered with gold thread.
A. The welder fitted a steel mitre joint at a 45° angle.
B. The cardinal's mitre was trimmed in crimson.
C. The procession displayed an ancient mitre in a glass case.
D. The children admired the sparkling mitre on the altar.
18. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
I **am liking this movie** a lot.
A. have liked
B. like
C. liked
D. am enjoy this movie
19. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
A. Artificial intelligence is a field of computer science focused on creating machines that can simulate human cognitive functions.
B. This process is used in various applications, from self-driving cars to medical diagnosis systems.
C. This is typically achieved by training machine learning models on vast datasets, allowing them to identify patterns and make predictions.
D. Through this training, an AI system learns to perform specific tasks, such as recognizing objects in images or translating text.
A. 2-3-4-1
B. 3-1-2-4
C. 1-3-4-2
D. 1-4-3-2
20. **What is the correct meaning of the idiom "Kindred spirit"?**

- A. A jealous person
- B. A like-minded person
- C. A careless friend
- D. A strict guardian

Comprehension

Scientists have discovered that an annual event when Emperor penguins completely (1) _____ and regrow their feathers is putting the birds in (2) _____ as Antarctica is transformed by a warming world. Each year the birds must stay on platforms of floating ice for long enough to replace weather-beaten feathers with new, waterproof coats. But in 2022-24 Antarctic sea ice (3) _____ significantly, largely down to climate change, depriving the birds of safe places to (4) _____. Now scientists who track the animals using satellite pictures can no longer find most of the birds. They fear that thousands of penguins may have frozen in Antarctica's icy waters.

"This was really an 'oh my God' moment," says the scientist behind the findings, Peter Fretwell at British Antarctic Survey, who has worked on Emperor penguins for 20 years. "You could see this was something game-changing for Emperor penguins. Suddenly you're thinking, well, have we got time to save them?" he says. The research, published in the scientific journal *Communications Earth & Environment*, provides evidence about the impacts of the collapse in Antarctic summer sea ice in 2022-24. It is focussed on West Antarctica, home to 30-40% of the global population of Emperor penguins. The animals are amongst the most (5) _____ in the world. They migrate thousands of kilometres to find stable sea ice during Antarctic summer to wait out what is called a "catastrophic moult" every year.

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

- A. fortify
- B. shed
- C. accumulate
- D. emblazon

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

- A. opulence
- B. perdition
- C. peril
- D. ascendancy

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

- A. proliferated
- B. accreted
- C. shrank
- D. crystallised

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

- A. incubate
- B. moult
- C. protrude
- D. hibernate

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

- A. impervious

- B. ecdysis
- C. threatened
- D. extirpated

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **A) Only 1 is correct**

Statement 1: says India and Canada have agreed to the terms of reference for the CEPA with the goal of concluding the deal within the current year. Passage mentions exactly this: In Delhi, both sides agreed to the terms of reference for the CEPA, aiming to conclude it this year. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.

Statement 2: says The restart of CEPA discussions was made possible only after the trial in the Nijjar case was successfully completed. Passage says: Discussions restarted following leadership changes and diplomatic visits, while the trial is still a future event. Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.

2. **C) Unilateral trade, tariff, and foreign policy shifts initiated by U.S. President Donald Trump.**

The question asks for the specific global event or factor that motivated India and Canada to look for new partners and repair their relationship. line from the passage "U.S. President Donald Trump's unilateral moves on trade and tariffs, and foreign policy, have pushed most global players to diversify their engagements and essay partners they may not have in the past."

3. **C) A 10-year agreement for the supply of Canadian uranium for Indian nuclear reactors.**

The question asks for a specific tangible result of the Delhi meeting that relates specifically to India's energy needs. line from the passage "In Delhi, India and Canada agreed to the terms of reference for the CEPA, with the aim to conclude the trade deal this year, and a 10-year agreement for Canadian uranium supplies for Indian nuclear reactors.

Option A: The passage states that turning the chapter on this issue will still "need more clarity and trust," indicating it is not yet permanently resolved.

Option B: The passage specifies they only agreed to the "terms of reference" with an "aim to conclude" the deal later this year, rather than signing it now.

Option D: The passage mentions the U.S. only in the context of unilateral trade moves and the Iran attack, not as a partner in a three-way energy pact.

4. **B) A strategic reset in India-Canada relations driven by leadership changes and global geopolitical shifts.**

Question has asked: The core message or the "big picture" of the entire passage. line from the passage answers it: "India and Canada have had to take a painstaking path to reset ties... Mr. Carney's visit and rapport with Mr. Modi have also been forged due to geopolitical factors."

Option A: says (Complete resolution of the dispute) Incorrect: The passage clearly states that the relationship still needs "more clarity and trust" and that issues will "come to the fore again" if left unaddressed.

Option C: (Economic dominance of Canada) Incorrect: While energy cooperation is mentioned, it is only one part of a broader diplomatic reset, not the "central theme" or main focus of the entire text.

- Option D: (Negative impact of U.S. policy) Incorrect: The passage describes U.S. policy as a catalyst for India and Canada to work together, rather than focusing primarily on the negative consequences of those policies.
5. **B) (1) painstaking, (2) transnational, (3) unilateral, (4) demonstrated**
 "India and Canada have had to take a painstaking path..."
 "...rapport with Mr. Modi have also been forged due to geopolitical factors."
 "In a more realpolitik phase, India and Canada have restored ties..."
 "While the joint statement skirted around the issues..."
6. D) **Invective** (noun) – Abusive or highly critical language, denunciation, vituperation, abuse, criticism. अपशब्द / निंदा
 Synonym: **Tirade** (noun) – A long, angry speech of criticism or accusation. लंबा क्रोधपूर्ण भाषण / आक्षेप
- **Eulogy** (noun) – A speech or piece of writing that praises someone highly. प्रशंसा भाषण
 - **Compliment** (noun) – A polite expression of praise or admiration. प्रशंसा
 - **Praise** (noun) – Expression of approval or admiration. स्तुति / सराहना
7. C) **Ebullient** (adjective) – Cheerful, lively, exuberant, high-spirited, enthusiastic उत्साही
 Synonym: **Enthusiastic** (adjective) – Showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. जोशीला, उत्साही
- **Depressed** (adjective) – Sad, gloomy, miserable, downhearted. उदास
 - **Dull** (adjective) – Boring, uninteresting, tedious, lifeless. नीरस
 - **Calm** (adjective) – Peaceful, tranquil, quiet, composed. शांत
8. C) **Sagacious** (adjective) – Wise, intelligent, insightful, prudent, judicious बुद्धिमान
 Antonym: **Foolish** (adjective) – Lacking good sense or judgment, unwise, silly, imprudent मूर्ख
- **Insightful** (adjective) – Showing deep understanding, perceptive, astute, discerning सूझबूझ वाला
 - **Wise** (adjective) – Having experience and knowledge, sensible, sagacious, intelligent बुद्धिमान
 - **Prudent** (adjective) – Acting with care and thought for the future, cautious, sensible, judicious समझदार
9. D) **Gall and wormwood** (idiom) – Deep frustration or resentment गहरी झुंझलाहट या कटुता
10. C) The correct spelling of 'a person of high rank or title' is 'Noble' which means "having or showing fine personal qualities or high moral principles" उच्च कुलीन, महान.
11. A) The correct spelling of 'Expostulation' is '**Expostulation**' which means "an expression of mild disapproval or protest" हल्का विरोध या असहमति का अभिव्यक्ति.
12. D) **Pedant** (noun) – A person who is excessively concerned with minor details or rules नियमों या छोटी-छोटी बातों पर अत्यधिक ध्यान देने वाला व्यक्ति
- **Critic** (noun) – a person who expresses opinions about the good and bad qualities of books, music, etc. आलोचक
 - **Grammarian** (noun) – a person who studies and writes about grammar व्याकरणज्ञ
 - **Scholar** (noun) – a person who has great knowledge in a particular subject विद्वान
13. A) **Abscond** (verb) – To leave suddenly and hurriedly, especially to avoid arrest or detection. जल्दबाजी में भाग जाना, फरार होना

- **Perambulate** (verb) – To walk or travel through or around a place for pleasure or inspection. टहलना, भ्रमण करना
 - **Circumambulate** (verb) – To walk all the way around something, especially as part of a ritual. परिक्रमा करना
 - **Loiter** (verb) – To stand or wait around without apparent purpose. आवारागर्दी करना, बिना उद्देश्य घूमना
14. B) '**would have received**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य Past Unreal Conditional (अवास्तविक भूतकालीन स्थिति) को दर्शा रहा है। "Had they submitted the proposal earlier" एक Past Perfect शर्त है, और ऐसी स्थिति में परिणाम वाक्य में 'would have + past participle' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए "they would have received the funding" सही रूप है।
- 'Would have received' should be used because the sentence expresses a past unreal conditional situation. The clause "Had they submitted the proposal earlier" is in Past Perfect tense, and in such cases, the main clause takes the structure 'would have + past participle' to show an unreal past result. Hence, "they would have received the funding" is the correct option.
15. B) 'were' के बदले '**was**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'The CEO along with his deputies' एक Singular Subject है। 'along with' का प्रयोग मुख्य Subject के साथ अतिरिक्त जानकारी जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है, इसलिए Verb Singular ही रहेगा।
- 'was' will be used instead of 'were' because 'The CEO along with his deputies' is a singular subject. The phrase 'along with' adds extra information, so the verb must agree with the main subject only.
- Like— The teacher along with the students was present in the seminar.
16. B) 'might have had' के बदले '**would have had**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ एक unreal past conditional स्थिति है — यदि आरोप सिद्ध हुए होते तो समिति के पास जांच शुरू करने का कारण होता। ऐसी स्थिति में मुख्य clause में 'would have' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- 'would have had' will be used instead of 'might have had' because the sentence expresses an unreal past conditional — if the allegations had been substantiated, the committee would have had enough reason to initiate an internal probe. In such cases, 'would have' is used in the main clause.
17. A) **The welder fitted a steel mitre joint at a 45° angle.**
- वाक्य में 'mitre' शब्द का अर्थ है — बिशप द्वारा पहनी जाने वाली त्रिकोणीय टोपी (the ceremonial headdress worn by bishops in Christian tradition)।
- अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'mitre' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन भिन्न अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।
- विकल्प A में 'mitre' का अर्थ है — लकड़ी या धातु के दो टुकड़ों को कोण पर जोड़ने के लिए बना हुआ जोड़ (a joint made by beveling two pieces to fit at an angle, usually 45°)।
- दोनों का उच्चारण समान है पर अर्थ अलग, इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।
- In the highlighted sentence, mitre refers to the tall, pointed ceremonial hat worn by a bishop.
- In option A, mitre refers to a type of joint where two materials (wood or metal) are cut at an angle and joined together, often used in carpentry or metalwork.

The two share the same spelling and pronunciation, but their meanings differ completely, making them homonyms.

18. B) 'am liking' के बदले 'like' का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि 'like' एक stative verb है जो भावना या स्थिति को दर्शाता है, और ऐसे verbs को सामान्यतः Continuous Tense में प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता; अतः सही वाक्य होगा— I like this movie a lot.

- 'like' will be used instead of 'am liking' because 'like' is a stative verb expressing a state or feeling, and such verbs are generally not used in Continuous Tense; hence, the correct sentence will be— I like this movie a lot.

19. C) 1-3-4-2

Artificial intelligence is a field of computer science focused on creating machines that can simulate human cognitive functions. This is typically achieved by training machine learning models on vast datasets, allowing them to identify patterns and make predictions. Through this training, an AI system learns to perform specific tasks, such as recognizing objects in images or translating text. This process is used in various applications, from self-driving cars to medical diagnosis systems.

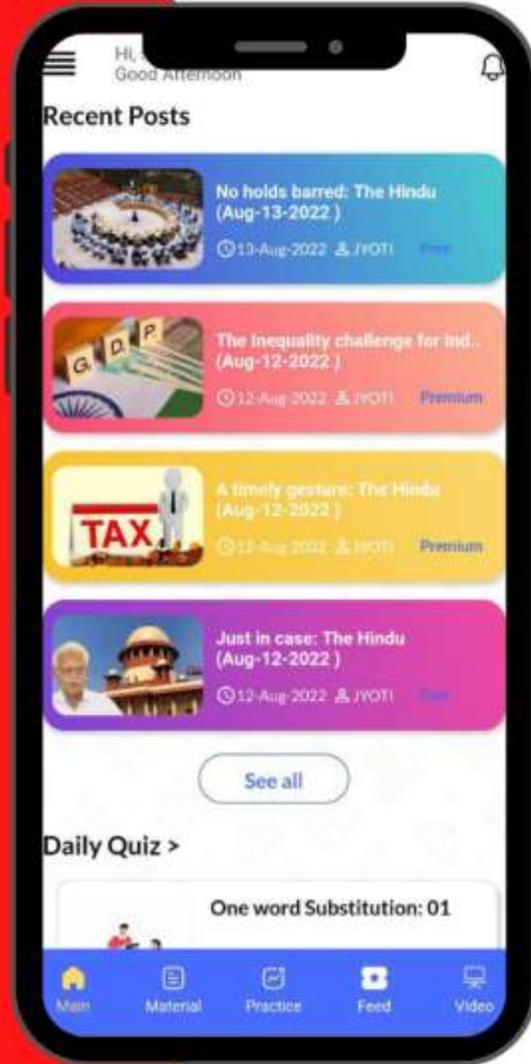
Sentence 1 introduces the topic by explaining that AI is a field of computer science focused on creating machines that can simulate human cognitive functions. Sentence 3 then describes how AI is developed, by training machine learning models on large datasets so that they can identify patterns and make predictions. Sentence 4 explains what the AI system learns through this training, such as recognizing objects in images or translating text. Finally, Sentence 2 shows the practical applications of this process, including self-driving cars and medical diagnosis systems. Together, these sentences form a coherent paragraph that introduces AI, explains how it works, what it learns, and its applications.

- Sentence 1 विषय का परिचय देता है और बताता है कि AI कंप्यूटर विज्ञान का वह क्षेत्र है जो मशीनों को मानव की संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताओं की नकल करने में सक्षम बनाता है। Sentence 3 यह बताता है कि AI कैसे विकसित होता है, यानी मशीन लर्निंग मॉडल को बड़े डेटा सेट पर प्रशिक्षित करके, जिससे वे पैटर्न पहचान सकें और भविष्यवाणी कर सकें। Sentence 4 यह समझाता है कि इस प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से AI सिस्टम क्या सीखता है, जैसे कि छवियों में वस्तुओं की पहचान करना या पाठ का अनुवाद करना। अंत में, sentence 2 AI के वास्तविक अनुप्रयोग दिखाता है, जैसे सेल्फ-ड्राइविंग कारें और मेडिकल डायग्नोसिस सिस्टम। ये सभी sentence मिलकर एक logical sequence बनाते हैं, जो AI का परिचय, कार्य करने का तरीका, सीखने की प्रक्रिया और अनुप्रयोग स्पष्ट रूप से बताता है।
20. B) "Kindred spirit" means a like-minded person – समान विचारों वाला। It refers to someone who shares similar thoughts or feelings.
21. B) 'shed' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब प्राकृतिक रूप से बाल, त्वचा या पंख गिराना होता है। यहाँ पेंगुइन के अपने पुराने पंख पूरी तरह गिराकर नए पंख उगाने की बात हो रही है। Fortify का मतलब मजबूत करना होता है, जो गलत है। Accumulate का मतलब इकट्ठा करना होता है, जो पंख गिराने के बिल्कुल उल्टा है। Emblazon का मतलब सजाना होता है, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता।
- 'shed' is used because it means to naturally lose or drop hair, skin, or feathers. The passage talks about penguins losing their old feathers before growing new ones. Grammatically, "completely shed" is a very normal and correct way to describe this natural process. 'Fortify' means to make stronger, which is incorrect here. 'Accumulate'

means to gather or collect, which is the exact opposite of losing feathers. 'Emblazon' means to decorate brightly, which does not fit.

22. C) 'peril' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब गंभीर खतरा होता है। Passage में बताया गया है कि गर्मी बढ़ने और बर्फ पिघलने से पेंगुइन खतरे में हैं। Opulence का मतलब बहुत अधिक अमीरी या विलासिता होता है, जिसका पेंगुइन से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। Perdition का मतलब नरक या हमेशा की सज़ा होता है, जो बहुत अलग शब्द है। Ascendancy का मतलब किसी पर शक्ति या कब्ज़ा होना होता है, जो गलत है।
- 'peril' is used because it means serious and immediate danger. The passage explains that the warming world and melting ice are putting the penguins' lives in danger. 'Opulence' means great wealth or luxury, which makes no sense for penguins. 'Perdition' means a state of eternal punishment or hell, which is an extreme religious word and doesn't fit. 'Ascendancy' means having power or control over someone, which is incorrect.
23. C) 'shrank' सही है क्योंकि यह 'shrink' का past tense है, जिसका मतलब आकार में छोटा होना या सिकुड़ना होता है। यहाँ climate change की वजह से समुद्र की बर्फ के कम होने या पिघलने की बात हो रही है। Proliferated का मतलब तेज़ी से बढ़ना होता है, जो बिल्कुल उल्टा है। Accreted का मतलब परत-दर-परत बढ़ना होता है, जो यहाँ गलत है। Crystallised का मतलब क्रिस्टल बनना होता है, लेकिन यहाँ बर्फ कम होने (नुकसान) की बात है।
- 'shrank' is used because it is the past tense of 'shrink', which means to become smaller in size. The passage talks about the sea ice becoming less or melting away due to climate change. 'Proliferated' means to increase rapidly in numbers, which is the exact opposite of what is happening to the ice. 'Accreted' means to grow by gradually adding layers, which is also the opposite. 'Crystallised' means to form ice crystals, but the context here is about losing ice, not forming it.
24. B) 'moult' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब पुराने पंख, बाल या त्वचा को गिराकर नए उगाना होता है। Passage में पहले ही पंख गिराने की बात हुई है और बाद में इसे साफ तौर पर "catastrophic moult" भी कहा गया है। Incubate का मतलब अंडों को गर्म रखने के लिए उन पर बैठना होता है, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं बैठता। Protrude का मतलब बाहर निकलना होता है। Hibernate का मतलब सर्दियों में लंबी नींद सोना होता है, जो पेंगुइन बर्फ पर नहीं कर रहे हैं।
- 'moult' is used because it means the process of shedding old feathers, hair, or skin to make way for a new growth. The passage earlier mentioned the birds shedding and regrowing feathers, and later calls this exact process a "catastrophic moult". 'Incubate' means to sit on eggs to keep them warm, which is a different activity. 'Protrude' means to stick out, which doesn't fit the sentence. 'Hibernate' means to sleep through the winter, which is not what the penguins are doing on the ice.
25. C) 'threatened' सही है क्योंकि इसका मतलब वो जानवर होता है जिस पर खतरा मंडरा रहा हो या जिसके खत्म होने का डर हो। पूरा passage पेंगुइन के खतरे और उनके बचने की चिंता के बारे में है। Impervious का मतलब जिस पर कोई असर न हो, जो बिल्कुल उल्टा है क्योंकि उन पर बहुत असर हो रहा है। Ecdysis त्वचा गिराने की प्रक्रिया का नाम है, यह जानवरों की विशेषता बताने के लिए यहाँ इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता। Extirpated का मतलब पूरी तरह से खत्म हो जाना होता है, जबकि पेंगुइन अभी पूरी तरह से खत्म नहीं हुए हैं, बस खतरे में हैं।
- 'threatened' is used because it refers to an animal species that is vulnerable or at risk of dying out. The whole passage is about the serious danger these penguins face and

how scientists are worried about their survival. 'Impervious' means unable to be affected by something, which is the opposite since they are heavily affected by climate change. 'Ecdysis' is a scientific noun for shedding skin (like a snake does), so it cannot be used to describe the animals themselves here. 'Extirpated' means completely wiped out or destroyed from an area, but the penguins are not completely gone yet, just at risk.



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