

Steady in turbulence: On India's Australia, New Zealand ties

India must build partnerships in this age of global turmoil

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent visits to Australia and New Zealand marked yet another step in India's efforts to consolidate partnerships across the Indo-Pacific. India's relations with both countries have traditionally been largely economic and people-centric, but the visits underscored an increased emphasis on strategic aspects, a fresh turn. Geopolitical competition, manifested in supply-chain disruptions and the realignment of global economic networks, is keeping the world on tenterhooks, and India has to manage the uncertainties and volatility well to be able to protect its vital interests. The visits reflected New Delhi's attempt to strengthen the southern arc of the Indo-Pacific under its Act East Policy, MAHASAGAR (Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions) vision, and commitment to a free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific. India and Australia adopted a new Joint Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation, significantly upgrading the existing security framework. They agreed to enhance interoperability between their armed forces, expand military exercises, establish an Annual Defence Ministers' Dialogue, and strengthen cooperation in cybersecurity, maritime security and emerging technologies. An India-Australia Maritime Security Collaboration Roadmap was unveiled to deepen information sharing and operational coordination in the Indo-Pacific. An immediate and consequential outcome was Australia's decision to allow uranium exports for India's civilian nuclear programme, removing a lingering obstacle in ties and boosting India's clean-energy ambitions. Both countries will also find new avenues of cooperation on critical minerals, a specific field of global uncertainty.

India-New Zealand relations are now a formal strategic partnership, with a road map for cooperation over the next four years. Key agreements announced by the countries include maritime cooperation in the Indo-Pacific and mutual logistics support between the Indian Navy and the New Zealand Defence Force. Building upon the recently concluded India-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, both sides agreed to aim for a substantial expansion of bilateral trade by 2030. Avenues for agricultural cooperation are also being explored. India shares with Australia and New Zealand a concern about maintaining stability and predictability in the Indo-Pacific. Supply-chain diversification, energy security, and access to critical minerals and emerging technology are key priorities for India, which is trying to protect its strategic autonomy in a world of great volatility. The Modi government has been trying to achieve this objective through building a network of partnerships. These visits fit into that pattern. India's challenge is in keeping itself steady in an era of global turmoil, and untangled from rivalries that can do it no good. Mr. Modi's visits build on this awareness. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Steady** (adjective) - stable, balanced, firm, constant, unshakeable. स्थिर
2. **Turbulence** (noun) - instability, upheaval, chaos, agitation, unrest. उथल-पुथल
3. **Ties** (noun) - relations, connections, links, bonds, associations. संबंध
4. **Turmoil** (noun) - disorder, confusion, tumult, disturbance, agitation. अशांति
5. **Mark** (verb) - indicate, signify, signal, denote, characterize. अंकित करना या चिन्हित करना
6. **Consolidate** (verb) - strengthen, fortify, secure, centralize, unite. मजबूत करना
7. **People-centric** (adjective) - focused on citizens, human-focused, public-oriented. जन-केंद्रित
8. **Underscore** (verb) - emphasize, highlight, stress, underline, reinforce. जोर देना
9. **Emphasis** (noun) - stress, prominence, importance, weight, focus. जोर
10. **Aspect** (noun) - feature, facet, side, perspective, angle. पहलू
11. **Geopolitical** (adjective) - relating to politics and geography. भू-राजनीतिक
12. **Manifest** (verb) - display, show, demonstrate, exhibit, reveal. प्रकट करना
13. **Disruption** (noun) - disturbance, interruption, upheaval, breakdown, dislocation. व्यवधान
14. **Realignment** (noun) - reorganization, restructuring, adjustment, shift, rearrangement. पुनर्गठन
15. **Keep on tenterhooks** (phrase) - to be in a state of suspense or anxiety. तनावपूर्ण स्थिति में रखना
16. **Volatility** (noun) - instability, unpredictability, changeability, fickleness, fluctuation. अस्थिरता
17. **Vital** (adjective) - essential, crucial, critical, necessary, fundamental. महत्वपूर्ण
18. **Reflect** (verb) - show, display, mirror, indicate, demonstrate. प्रतिबिंबित करना
19. **Strengthen** (verb) - reinforce, bolster, fortify, secure, harden. मजबूत करना
20. **Arc** (noun) - curve, bow, bend, span, trajectory. चाप या क्षेत्र
21. **Existing** (adjective) - current, present, active, living, established. वर्तमान
22. **Framework** (noun) - structure, system, design, setup, foundation. ढांचा
23. **Enhance** (verb) - improve, increase, boost, augment, amplify. बढ़ाना
24. **Interoperability** (noun) - compatibility, ability to work together, seamless integration. अंतःक्रियाशीलता
25. **Establish** (verb) - set up, create, start, institute, initiate. स्थापित करना
26. **Unveil** (verb) - reveal, disclose, show, introduce, present. अनावरण करना
27. **Deepen** (verb) - intensify, strengthen, increase, broaden, extend. गहरा करना
28. **Consequential** (adjective) - significant, important, resultant, following, impactful. परिणामी या महत्वपूर्ण

29. **Outcome** (noun) - result, consequence, effect, end, aftermath. परिणाम
30. **Lingering** (adjective) - persistent, enduring, lasting, remaining, long-drawn. लंबे समय से बना हुआ
31. **Ambition** (noun) - goal, aspiration, aim, target, desire. महत्वाकांक्षा
32. **Avenue** (noun) - path, way, route, channel, course. मार्ग या अवसर
33. **Critical** (adjective) - crucial, essential, vital, important, decisive. महत्वपूर्ण
34. **Conclude** (verb) - finish, settle, finalize, complete, end. संपन्न करना
35. **Substantial** (adjective) - considerable, significant, large, meaningful, big. पर्याप्त
36. **Bilateral** (adjective) - two-sided, reciprocal, mutual, shared, dual. द्विपक्षीय
37. **Explore** (verb) - investigate, examine, study, search, probe. जांचना या तलाशना
38. **Predictability** (noun) - consistency, reliability, regularity, steadiness, stability. पूर्वानुमानित
39. **Diversification** (noun) - variation, expansion, range, broadening, variety. विविधीकरण
40. **Autonomy** (noun) - independence, self-rule, sovereignty, freedom, liberty. स्वायत्तता
41. **Objective** (noun) - goal, target, purpose, aim, mission. उद्देश्य
42. **Untangle** (verb) - disentangle, simplify, clear, free, sorted out. सुलझा हुआ
43. **Rivalry** (noun) - competition, conflict, contest, opposition, challenge. प्रतिद्वंद्विता

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visits** to Australia and New Zealand aimed to strengthen India's partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region.
2. Traditionally, India's relations with both countries were focused on **trade, economic cooperation, and people-to-people ties**, but the recent visits placed greater emphasis on **strategic and security cooperation**.
3. The visits come at a time of **global geopolitical competition**, supply-chain disruptions, and economic realignments, making stronger partnerships essential.
4. India seeks to safeguard its national interests by managing global uncertainties through diversified international partnerships.
5. The visits support India's **Act East Policy, MAHASAGAR (Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions)** vision, and commitment to a **free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific**.
6. India and Australia signed a **new Joint Declaration on Defence and Security Cooperation**, significantly upgrading their existing security partnership.
7. Both countries agreed to improve **military interoperability**, expand joint military exercises, establish an **Annual Defence Ministers' Dialogue**, and cooperate in **cybersecurity, maritime security, and emerging technologies**.
8. An **India-Australia Maritime Security Collaboration Roadmap** was launched to enhance information sharing and operational coordination in the Indo-Pacific.
9. Australia decided to **allow uranium exports to India** for its civilian nuclear programme, supporting India's clean-energy goals and removing a long-standing obstacle in bilateral relations.
10. India and Australia also agreed to deepen cooperation in **critical minerals**, which are strategically important for advanced industries and energy transition.
11. India and New Zealand elevated their relationship to a **formal Strategic Partnership**, supported by a four-year roadmap for cooperation.
12. Both countries signed agreements on **maritime cooperation** and **mutual logistics support** between the Indian Navy and the New Zealand Defence Force.
13. Building on the recently concluded **India-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (FTA)**, both sides aim to substantially increase bilateral trade by **2030**, while also expanding agricultural cooperation.
14. India, Australia, and New Zealand share common interests in ensuring **stability, secure supply chains, energy security, access to critical minerals, and technological cooperation** in the Indo-Pacific.
15. The editorial concludes that India must continue building a broad network of strategic partnerships while maintaining **strategic autonomy** and avoiding entanglement in major power rivalries, enabling it to remain steady amid global turbulence.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. Which of the following statements (1), (2) and/or (3) is/are true in the context of the information given in the passage? The information in the passage is helpful to:
 1. identify the specific policy vision driving India's maritime security outreach in the southern arc of the Indo-Pacific. Editorial Page
 2. trace the percentage increase targeted for bilateral trade volume between India and New Zealand by 2030.
 3. recognize the specific natural resource import that was unlocked following a shift in Australia's long-standing policy toward India.
 - A. Only 1
 - B. Only 2
 - C. 1 and 3
 - D. 1, 2 and 3
2. The author feels that India must build a network of regional partnerships primarily because:
 - A. unilateral defense treaties are insufficient to counter intense supply-chain diversification
 - B. the Indian Navy needs immediate structural logistics support from external armed forces
 - C. major Indo-Pacific nations refuse to participate in traditional maritime agreements
 - D. global economic and political realignments threaten the protection of its vital interests
3. According to the passage, the strategic direction and bilateral outcomes of the Prime Minister's visits were generally:
 - A. comprehensive and balance-oriented
 - B. unilateral and defense-centric
 - C. tentative but resource-exclusive
 - D. isolationist and risk-averse
4. Which of the following is the correct passive voice transformation of this exact, verbatim sentence from the first paragraph of the passage?

"Both countries will also find new avenues of cooperation on critical minerals, a specific field of global uncertainty."

 - A. New avenues of cooperation on critical minerals, a specific field of global uncertainty, would also be found by both countries.
 - B. New avenues of cooperation on critical minerals, a specific field of global uncertainty, is also being found by both countries.
 - C. New avenues of cooperation on critical minerals, a specific field of global uncertainty, will also be found by both countries.
 - D. New avenues of cooperation on critical minerals, a specific field of global uncertainty, had also been found by both countries.
5. What might be the author's overall purpose for discussing the strategic upgrades in India's visits to Australia and New Zealand alongside issues like supply chains and critical minerals?
 - A. Argue that technology-based trade interventions will increase the gross profit margins associated with Indo-Pacific commercial agricultural exports.
 - B. Emphasize how expanding a network of southern Indo-Pacific partnerships attempts to manage global economic and geopolitical volatility while preserving strategic autonomy.

- C. Argue that a transition from traditional economic ties to military bilateral frameworks is necessary to achieve regional stability.
- D. Emphasize that a decrease in the regulatory role of government frameworks can logically solve the inherent supply-chain concentration risks in the critical minerals sector.
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: APORETIC**
- A. Resolute
- B. Conflicted
- C. Certain
- D. Conclusive
7. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
- i. That model is weakening rapidly.
- ii. Communication flowed through party structures, newspapers, television, and carefully managed public events, depending on spectacle, organisational control, and ideological certainty.
- iii. Today's youth inhabit a radically different political landscape shaped by short-form videos, memes, podcasts, livestreams, online commentary, and decentralised digital communities.
- iv. For much of the post-Independence years, Indian politics operated through hierarchy and distance: leaders spoke from elevated stages while citizens listened.
- A. 2-4-1-3
- B. 4-2-1-3
- C. 4-1-3-2
- D. 2-1-4-3
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the word: Salubrious**
- A. Unhealthy
- B. Wholesome
- C. Harmful
- D. Detrimental
9. **Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error:**
- A. The new policy has had B. a positive affect on the company's C. bottom line, but it has D. also caused some negative publicity.
- A. The new policy has had
- B. a positive affect on the company's
- C. bottom line, but it has
- D. also caused some negative publicity.
10. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate idiom:**
- The manager's refusal to adapt to modern methods proved to be his _____.
- A. Achilles' heel
- B. baptism by fire
- C. swan song
- D. stepping stone
11. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
- The study of the human mind and its functions.

- A. Psychology
 - B. Neurology
 - C. Physiology
 - D. Pathology
12. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Condemned**
- A. Praised
 - B. Blamed
 - C. Cursed
 - D. Jinxed
13. **Choose the correct indirect narration of the following statement:**
Sujit said, "Can you pass me the chilli sauce please?"
- A. Sujit requested if he could pass him the chilli sauce please.
 - B. Sujit requested if he can pass him the chilli sauce please.
 - C. Sujit requested if he can pass him the chili sauce.
 - D. Sujit requested if he could pass him the chilli sauce.
14. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Belligerent**
- A. Aggressive
 - B. Hostile
 - C. Peaceful
 - D. Combative
15. **Which sentence contains a misspelled word?**
- A. It's necessary to double-check your work.
 - B. She packed all the neccessary documents.
 - C. Only bring what is truly necessary.
 - D. Is this information really necessary?
16. **Change the following sentence into the Active form:**
The decision will have been announced before the meeting concludes.
- A. Someone will announce the decision before the meeting concludes.
 - B. They will have announced the decision before the meeting concludes.
 - C. The decision will be announced before the meeting concludes.
 - D. The meeting will have announced the decision.
17. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect voice:**
He said, "The train will leave in ten minutes."
- A. He said that the train would leave in ten minutes.
 - B. He said that the train will leave in ten minutes.
 - C. He said that the train left in ten minutes.
 - D. He said that the train was leaving in ten minutes.
18. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
The man was effected by the remarks made by his peers.
- A. affected with
 - B. effected with
 - C. affected by
 - D. effected to

19. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (A, B, C, D) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**

- A. Sharp criticism, sarcasm, and ideological clashes were intrinsic in its politics.
- B. Political rivalry has always been noisy in Telangana, even when it was part of Andhra Pradesh.
- C. Increasingly, abuse has replaced argument, personal attacks have overshadowed policy debates, and social media virality has become more valuable than political substance.
- D. However, now political communication appears to have crossed the line.

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

20. **Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:**

The cat drank all the milk.

- A. All the milk was drunk by the cat.
- B. All the milk is drunk by the cat.
- C. All the milk has been drunk by the cat.
- D. All the milk had been drunk by the cat.

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

Today, there is a particular kind of teacher that parents and students celebrate. She explains quadratic equations through trending audio. He goes live on Instagram at eleven at night to give a "real talk" on board exams. They reply to student DMs (direct messages), post staffroom videos, and caption it all with something like "school doesn't have to be boring." The intent is warm but the consequences are (2) serious. In 2026, being a "cool teacher" increasingly means being a content creator. That shift from educator to influencer is quietly dismantling a crucial structure in a child's life: the boundary between adult and child.

The legal architecture around teacher-student relationships is not accidental. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, _____(3) specific statutory duties on teachers; loco parentis _____(4) a judicially recognised duty of care; the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, imposes general duties on persons in charge _____(5) a child, which can extend to teachers in some circumstances, but does not target them as a distinct category. That duty does not come with a digital off-switch. When a teacher follows a 15-year-old on Instagram, sends memes at midnight, or comments on a student's personal reel, the adult-child boundary carefully (1) maintained in physical spaces dissolves in digital ones.

21. **The word "maintained" in the passage is closest in meaning to: (1)**

- A. abandoned
- B. preserved
- C. neglected
- D. disrupted

22. **Select the word that is the most appropriate antonym of "serious" as used in the passage: (2)**

- A. trivial
- B. severe
- C. crucial

- D. alarming
23. **Identify the correct verb form to complete the sentence: (3)**
- A. impose
 - B. imposing
 - C. imposes
 - D. imposed
24. **Choose the correct auxiliary verb/participle structure to fill in the blank: (4)**
- A. is establishing
 - B. establishes
 - C. establish
 - D. has established
25. **Select the correct preposition to fill in the blank: (5)**
- A. of
 - B. with
 - C. for
 - D. on

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. C) 1 and 3

Statement (1) is TRUE: The passage explicitly identifies the policy visions driving India's outreach in this region. It states: "The visits reflected New Delhi's attempt to strengthen the southern arc of the Indo-Pacific under its Act East Policy, MAHASAGAR (Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions) vision, and commitment to a free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific."

Statement (2) is FALSE: While the passage mentions that both sides "agreed to aim for a substantial expansion of bilateral trade by 2030," it does not trace or mention any specific percentage or numeric increase targeted for this trade volume.

Statement (3) is TRUE: The passage explicitly highlights the specific natural resource unlocked by a policy shift from Australia: "An immediate and consequential outcome was Australia's decision to allow uranium exports for India's civilian nuclear programme, removing a lingering obstacle in ties..."

2. D) **global economic and political realignments threaten the protection of its vital interests**

The passage explicitly lays out the fundamental problem early on: "Geopolitical competition, manifested in supply-chain disruptions and the realignment of global economic networks, is keeping the world on tenterhooks..." The author directly states that India must navigate this specific volatility "to be able to protect its vital interests," concluding that building a network of partnerships is the explicit strategy used to achieve this objective.

(a) is incorrect because the passage positions supply-chain diversification as a priority India seeks to achieve, not an adversarial force that makes unilateral treaties insufficient.

(c) is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that Australia and New Zealand are actively partnering with India on maritime agreements, contradicting the idea that major Indo-Pacific nations are "refusing to participate."

(b) is incorrect because while mutual logistics support with New Zealand is highlighted as a new agreement, the passage never claims that the Indian Navy suffers from an internal structural emergency requiring external support.

3. A) **comprehensive and balance-oriented**

Comprehensive: The visits address a wide array of domains. Instead of being limited to one sector, the bilateral outcomes span defense (interoperability, military exercises, logistics), technology (cybersecurity, emerging tech), resources (uranium exports, critical minerals), and trade (agricultural cooperation, expanding bilateral trade by 2030).

Balance-oriented: The diplomatic strategy is fundamentally driven by a quest for equilibrium. On one hand, India is aggressively upgrading its strategic and security posture in the southern Indo-Pacific to secure vital resources. On the other hand, the author stresses that India's core challenge is to remain "untangled from rivalries that can do it no good" and preserve its "strategic autonomy." This dual pursuit of security integration and non-alignment represents a highly calculated, balanced approach to navigating global turmoil.

Option B is incorrect because "unilateral" means one-sided, whereas the text highlights mutual agreements

option C: The agreements were highly formal and long-term not hesitant or "tentative."

option D: "Isolationist": Seeking to avoid international alliances. but passage states the active diplomatic push to build a "network of partnerships" across the southern arc of the Indo-Pacific.

4. C) **New avenues of cooperation on critical minerals, a specific field of global uncertainty, will also be found by both countries.**

The Given sentence is in the Simple Future Tense: Subject ("Both countries") + Auxiliary ("will") + adverb ("also") + Verb ("find") + Object ("new avenues of cooperation on critical minerals, a specific field of global uncertainty").

To convert a Simple Future active sentence into the passive voice, we use: {New Subject} + {will/shall} + {be} + {Past Participle (V3)} + {by} + New Object

New Subject: New avenues of cooperation on critical minerals, a specific field of global uncertainty

Auxiliary + Be: will [also] be

V3 Verb: found (the V3 form of find)

object: by both countries

5. B) **Emphasize how expanding a network of southern Indo-Pacific partnerships attempts to manage global economic and geopolitical volatility while preserving strategic autonomy.**

The author explicitly states the core objective behind these diplomatic moves in the second half of the passage. The passage notes that "supply-chain diversification, energy security, and access to critical minerals and emerging technology are key priorities for India, which is trying to protect its strategic autonomy in a world of great volatility." By linking the concrete outcomes of the visits (defense roadmaps, uranium exports, and mineral pacts) to global instability, the author shows that India's overarching purpose is to create a robust diplomatic cushion ("a network of partnerships") that allows it to safely navigate international rivalries without losing its independent decision-making capacity ("strategic autonomy").

Option A is incorrect: The passage touches on agricultural cooperation as an avenue being explored, but it never mentions or argues for "technology-based trade interventions" to raise profit margins.

Option C is incorrect: The author emphasizes that India's ties have traditionally been economic and people-centric and are now gaining a strategic layer. The passage does not advocate for abandoning economic ties in favor of a "military" framework.

Option D is incorrect: The author highlights critical minerals as a major priority and a field of global uncertainty, but never suggests that decreasing the regulatory role of the government is the solution to managing those supply chains.

6. B) **Aporetic** (adjective) – confused, puzzled, in doubt or uncertainty; characterized by philosophical impasse दुविधाग्रस्त / संदेहपूर्ण

Synonym: **Conflicted** (adjective) – uncertain, torn between options, mentally divided दुविधा में

• **Resolute** (adjective) – firm, determined दृढ़निश्चयी

• **Certain** (adjective) – sure, confident निश्चित

• **Conclusive** (adjective) – final, decisive निर्णायक

7. B) **4-2-1-3**

Explanation:

- Sentence 4 paragraph की शुरुआत में आया क्योंकि यह post-Independence के समय की Indian politics के historical context को पूरी तरह से introduce करता है।
 - Sentence 2 Sentence 4 के बाद आया क्योंकि यह Sentence 4 में बताए गए hierarchical system को expand करता है और detail में समझाता है कि उस समय communication कैसे flow होता था।
 - Sentence 1 Sentence 2 के बाद आया क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ phrase "That model" सीधे तौर पर Sentence 2 में बताए गए पुराने communication system और control को point करता है और बताता है कि वह अब तेज़ी से कमज़ोर हो रहा है।
 - Sentence 3 Sentence 1 के बाद आया क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। पुराने model के कमज़ोर होने की बात के बाद, यह आज के youth के radically different digital landscape को सामने रखकर एक perfect contrast देता है और paragraph को समाप्त करता है।
 - Sentence 4 starts the passage because it provides the foundational context, independently introducing the historical framework of how Indian politics operated in the post-Independence era.
 - Sentence 2 follows Sentence 4 because it acts as a logical progression, expanding on the hierarchical system mentioned in Sentence 4 by detailing exactly how communication historically flowed.
 - Sentence 1 follows Sentence 2 because the phrase "That model" serves as a direct grammatical link, pointing specifically back to the traditional communication and organizational structure described in Sentence 2.
 - Sentence 3 concludes the passage as the thematic synthesis. By introducing the modern digital landscape of today's youth, it provides a direct contrast to the weakening traditional model, perfectly capping off the narrative shift in political communication
8. B) **Salubrious** (adjective) – healthy, wholesome, promoting well-being स्वास्थ्यवर्धक / हितकारी
Meaning: **Wholesome** (adjective) – good for health, beneficial, nutritious स्वास्थ्यकर
- **Unhealthy** (adjective) – not good for health, harmful अस्वस्थकर
 - **Harmful** (adjective) – causing damage or injury हानिकारक
 - **Detrimental** (adjective) – causing harm or loss हानिकर / प्रतिकूल
9. B) 'affect' के स्थान पर 'effect' होगा क्योंकि यहाँ noun की आवश्यकता है और 'effect' (noun) का अर्थ होता है परिणाम/असर। जबकि 'affect' सामान्यतः verb होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है प्रभावित करना।
अतः वाक्य में noun form सही रहेगा।
- 'effect' will be used instead of 'affect' because the sentence requires a noun meaning result/impact. 'Affect' is usually a verb meaning to influence, whereas here a noun is needed.
10. A) **Achilles' heel** (idiom) – A weakness or vulnerable point किसी की कमजोरी/कमज़ोर बिंदु
- **Baptism by fire** – first difficult experience पहला कठिन अनुभव
 - **Swan song** – final act or performance अंतिम कार्य/विदाई कार्य
 - **Stepping stone** – means to progress आगे बढ़ने का साधन

11. A) **Psychology** (noun) – The study of the human mind and its functions मानव मस्तिष्क व उसके कार्यों का अध्ययन

- **Neurology** (noun) – study of nerves तंत्रिका-विज्ञान
- **Physiology** (noun) – study of functions of living organisms जीव-क्रियाओं का अध्ययन
- **Pathology** (noun) – study of diseases रोग-विज्ञान

12. A) **Condemned** (verb/adjective) – criticized, declared wrong or guilty, strongly disapproved निंदा किया हुआ / दोषी ठहराया हुआ

Antonym: **Praised** (verb) – spoken highly of, admired, commended प्रशंसा किया हुआ

- **Blamed** (verb) – held responsible for a fault दोषी ठहराया
- **Cursed** (verb) – uttered harm-wishing words शाप दिया
- **Jinxed** (adjective) – unlucky, supposedly under a spell of bad luck अभाग / बदकिस्मत

13. D) **Sujit requested if he could pass him the chilli sauce.**

Indirect Speech में बदलते समय question-form को request में बदला गया है क्योंकि वक्ता ने विनम्रता से कुछ माँगा है। Direct statement में "Sujit" Speaker, "Can you pass me..." Request form, और "the chilli sauce" Object है। Indirect Speech में can → could में बदला गया है (tense backshift) और please हटाकर विनम्रता का भाव requested से व्यक्त किया गया है। वाक्य interrogative से declarative में बदल गया है और प्रश्न क्रम हट गया है।

- While converting the sentence into Indirect Speech, the question form changes into a request because Sujit is politely asking for something. In the direct form, "Sujit" is the speaker, "Can you pass me..." is the request, and "the chilli sauce" is the object. In Indirect Speech, can changes into could (tense backshift), and the word please is dropped because politeness is already expressed through requested. The interrogative structure shifts into a declarative form without a question order.

14. C) **Belligerent** (adjective) – aggressive, hostile, ready to fight or engage in conflict झगड़ालू / आक्रामक

Antonym: **Peaceful** (adjective) – calm, non-aggressive, favoring harmony शांत / सौहार्दपूर्ण

- **Aggressive** (adjective) – forceful, hostile, combative आक्रामक
- **Hostile** (adjective) – unfriendly, opposing, antagonistic शत्रुतापूर्ण
- **Combative** (adjective) – eager to fight or argue लड़ाकू

15. B) **She packed all the necessary documents.**

The sentence "She packed all the necessary documents." contains a misspelled word.

The correct spelling is "necessary" which means needed, required, essential आवश्यक / ज़रूरी।

16. B) **They will have announced the decision before the meeting concludes.**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "The decision" Subject है, "will have been announced" Verb (Future Perfect Passive) है और Agent mention नहीं है। Active में बदलने पर Object "The decision" Object ही रहेगा और Verb को "will have announced" (Future Perfect Active) में बदला गया है तथा Agent को सामान्य usage में "They" के रूप में लिया गया है क्योंकि वाक्य में एजेंट mention नहीं था।

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object in the active sentence, and the verb is transformed from passive

form to active while maintaining the correct tense. In this case, "The decision" (Subject) and "will have been announced" (Verb in Future Perfect Passive) are converted into "will have announced" (Verb in Future Perfect Active) with an implied agent "They" since the original sentence does not mention any specific agent.

17. A) **He said that the train would leave in ten minutes.**

Direct से Indirect Voice में बदलने के लिए, Direct वाक्य के अंदर बोले गए शब्दों को Reported Speech में बदला जाता है और Tense तथा Pronouns को नियम अनुसार परिवर्तित किया जाता है। Direct वाक्य में "He said" Reporting Verb है और "The train will leave in ten minutes" Reported Speech है। Indirect में बदलते समय Reporting Verb "said" के बाद "that" जोड़ा गया है, Modal Verb "will" को नियम अनुसार "would" में बदला गया है और पूरा वाक्य एक साधारण Statement के रूप में लिखा गया है।

- To change a sentence from Direct to Indirect Voice, the spoken part of the direct sentence becomes reported speech, and both tense and pronouns change according to the rules. In this case, "He said" is the reporting verb and "The train will leave in ten minutes" is the reported speech. While converting, the conjunction "that" is added after "said", the modal verb "will" is changed to "would" according to indirect rules, and the sentence is rewritten as a statement without quotation marks.

18. C) **'affected by'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'effected' नहीं बल्कि 'affected' सही है; 'affect' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का किसी पर प्रभाव पड़ना, जबकि 'effect' noun के रूप में परिणाम को दर्शाता है। साथ ही 'by' preposition सही है क्योंकि remark किसके द्वारा किया गया है यह बताने के लिए 'by' प्रयोग होता है।

- 'affected by' will be used because here the meaning is to show influence or impact on someone, so the verb 'affect' is correct, not 'effect'. Also, 'by' is the correct preposition to indicate the agent who made the remarks.

19. C) **B-A-D-C**

Explanation:

- Sentence B paragraph की शुरुआत में आया क्योंकि यह Telangana में political rivalry के "noisy" होने के main topic को independently introduce करता है।
- Sentence A Sentence B के बाद आया क्योंकि यह Sentence B में बताए गए "noisy" nature को expand करता है और बताता है कि past में criticism और sarcasm कैसे intrinsic थे।
- Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आया क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ transition word "However" एक contrast लाता है और past की स्थिति से shift होकर present की बात करता है कि अब communication ने line cross कर दी है।
- Sentence C Sentence D के बाद आया क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। यह detail में स्पष्ट करता है कि कैसे line cross हुई है (abuse ने argument की जगह ले ली है), और paragraph को पूरी तरह से समाप्त करता है।
- Sentence B starts the passage because it provides the foundational context, independently introducing the overarching main topic of the historically noisy political rivalry in Telangana.
- Sentence A follows Sentence B because it acts as a logical progression, expanding on the "noisy" history by detailing the specific intrinsic elements like sharp criticism and sarcasm.

- Sentence D follows Sentence A because the transition word "However" serves as a direct contrast, shifting the narrative from historical norms to the present reality where the line of acceptable communication has been crossed.
- Sentence C concludes the passage as the thematic synthesis, elaborating exactly on how that line was crossed by detailing the modern rise of abuse and personal attacks over substantive debate.

20. A) **All the milk was drunk by the cat.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है और Verb को उसी Tense के Passive रूप में बदला जाता है। Active वाक्य में "The cat" Subject है, "drank" Verb (Simple Past) है और "all the milk" Object है। Passive में बदलते समय Object "All the milk" Subject बन गया है और Verb "drank" को Simple Past Passive "was drunk" में बदला गया है तथा "by the cat" जोड़ा गया है।

- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence, and the verb is converted to its passive form while maintaining the same tense. In this case, "The cat" is the subject, "drank" is the verb in Simple Past, and "all the milk" is the object. In passive form, the object becomes the subject "All the milk", the verb changes to Simple Past Passive "was drunk", and "by the cat" is added.

21. B) **preserved**

Preserved is used because "maintained" means to keep something in a certain state or condition, which perfectly matches preserving the boundary between adult and child. Abandoned means left behind. Neglected means ignored, and Disrupted means broken or interrupted, all of which are opposite to keeping something safe.

- यहाँ Preserved का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "maintained" का meaning किसी चीज़ को एक condition में बनाए रखना या सुरक्षित रखना होता है, जो adult और child के बीच की boundary को बनाए रखने के लिए सही है। Abandoned का meaning छोड़ देना होता है। Neglected का meaning ignore करना होता है और Disrupted का meaning तोड़ना (interrupt करना) होता है, जो यहाँ गलत हैं।

22. A) **trivial**

Trivial is used because it is the perfect opposite word (antonym) for "serious". In the passage, the consequences are described as grave or important (serious), so trivial, meaning of little value or importance, is the exact opposite. Severe, Crucial, and Alarming are all similar in meaning to serious, not antonyms.

- यहाँ Trivial का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह "serious" का opposite word है। Passage में consequences (नतीजे) को serious बताया गया है, इसलिए trivial (जिसकी value या importance बहुत कम हो) इसका सही opposite है। Severe, Crucial, और Alarming सभी serious के similar words हैं, opposite नहीं।

23. C) **imposes**

Imposes is used because the subject "The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012" is a single legal act (singular subject), which requires a singular present tense verb ending with 's' to state a legal fact. Impose is plural. Imposing needs a helping verb like "is". Imposed is past tense, which breaks the present tense flow of the legal facts stated in the sentence.

- यहाँ Imposes का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि subject "The POCSO Act" एक singular subject है, जिसके साथ fact बताने के लिए present tense में 's' वाली singular verb का आना ज़रूरी है। Impose plural है। Imposing के साथ helping verb चाहिए। Imposed past tense है, जो sentence के present tense flow के लिए गलत है।

24. B) **establishes**

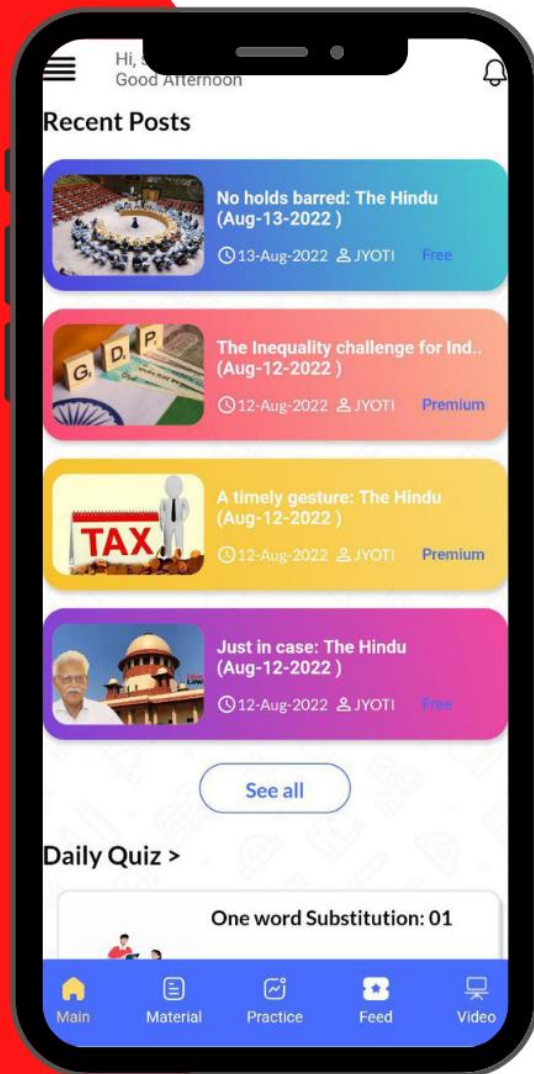
Establishes is used to maintain the parallel present tense structure of the sentence. The sentence lists legal facts in a sequence: the POCSO Act "imposes", loco parentis "establishes", and the Juvenile Justice Act "imposes". Because "loco parentis" is treated as a singular legal concept, it takes the singular present tense verb "establishes". Is establishing is continuous, Establish is plural, and Has established is present perfect, all of which break the parallel sentence structure.

- यहाँ Establishes का use किया जाएगा ताकि sentence का parallel present tense structure बना रहे। Sentence में legal facts बताए गए हैं: POCSO Act "imposes", loco parentis "establishes", और Juvenile Justice Act "imposes"। "Loco parentis" एक singular concept है, इसलिए इसके साथ singular present tense verb आती है। Is establishing, Establish (plural), और Has established यहाँ sentence के flow को तोड़ते हैं।

25. A) **of**

Of is used because it forms the exact standard phrase "in charge of", which means having responsibility or control over someone or something (in this case, a child). With, For, and On are incorrect because they do not form this correct grammatical link after the phrase "in charge".

- यहाँ Of का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह "in charge of" का exact standard phrase बनाता है, जिसका meaning किसी की responsibility या control में होना होता है। With, For, और On यहाँ "in charge" phrase के बाद सही grammatical link नहीं बनाते हैं।



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