

All art, no deal: On the U.S.-Saudi Arabia nuclear deal

Trump **miscalculated** timing and **substance** of Saudi nuclear deal

The **announcement** of a United States-Saudi Arabia civil nuclear deal, in the midst of a U.S.-Iran war that began over Tehran's nuclear programme, could **hardly have** come at a worse time. Matters became more complicated when U.S. President Donald Trump, after the agreement had been signed, added a new condition: that Saudi Arabia should join the Abraham Accords. Saudi Arabia has long **sought** to develop a civilian nuclear programme. Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman, or MBS, wants to end the kingdom's "**addiction**" to oil. His Vision 2030 aims to **diversify** the economy through finance, megaprojects, tourism and power-hungry artificial intelligence (AI) data centres. The kingdom currently relies heavily on oil and gas for electricity generation. Saudi officials believe that nuclear power would help **meet** rising domestic energy demand, while freeing more oil and gas for export. MBS first took up his nuclear **ambitions** with Mr. Trump during the latter's first presidential term. His **successor** Joe Biden offered a deal but made it contingent on Riyadh joining the Abraham Accords. At that time, Saudi Arabia appeared open to **normalising ties** with Israel, but Hamas's October 2023 attack on Israel and Israel's **genocidal** war on Gaza **prompted** the Saudis to **shelve** the idea. The July 22 deal suggested that Riyadh and Washington continued talks and remained keen on nuclear cooperation.

As a **signatory** to the NPT, Saudi Arabia has every right to pursue a peaceful nuclear programme. But the agreement announced by U.S. Energy Secretary Chris Wright leaves open the possibility of nuclear enrichment on Saudi soil. This flies in the face of the U.S. **opposition** to any Iranian enrichment on its soil. The **agreement**, according to U.S. media reports, **does** not require Saudi Arabia to adopt the IAEA's Additional Protocol, which **grants** inspectors **broad** powers to conduct short-notice inspections. The **omission** has **fuelled** concerns that the kingdom could **eventually** acquire the technical capability to **weaponise** its nuclear programme. Facing domestic criticism, Mr. Trump declared that the deal would proceed only if Saudi Arabia joined the Abraham Accords — a condition which was **conspicuously** absent when the agreement was signed. This **apparent** reversal is **unlikely** to **reassure** Riyadh, which is already questioning the **reliability** of U.S. security guarantees. If the deal **eventually** goes ahead, Tehran is likely to **harden** its position on enrichment in any future nuclear talks with the U.S. If Mr. Trump's objective was to **reassure** a **long-standing ally** while signalling strategic **leverage** over a regional **rival**, the **execution** of the deal **has** had the opposite effect. **Ill-timed diplomacy**, **ambiguous provisions** and shifting conditions have **deepened** Saudi concerns and **strengthened** Iran's **resolve**. That is the result of Mr. Trump's version of the "art of the deal".

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Miscalculate** (verb) - misjudge, misreckon, underestimate, err, blunder गलत अनुमान लगाना
2. **Substance** (noun) - essence, core, matter, content, reality सार / तत्व / मूल बात
3. **In the midst of** (phrase) - in the middle of के बीच में / के दौरान
4. **Hardly** (adverb) - scarcely, barely, rarely, almost not, seldom मुश्किल से / शायद ही
5. **The Abraham Accords** (noun) - a series of normalization agreements between Israel and Arab nations अब्राहम समझौते
6. **Seek** (verb) - try, attempt, pursue, search, solicit चाहना / प्रयास करना
7. **Addiction** (noun) - dependency, obsession, fixation, habit, craving लत / निर्भरता
8. **Diversify** (verb) - branch out, vary, expand, spread, differentiate विविधता लाना / अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करना
9. **Artificial intelligence** (noun) - the ability of machines or computers to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई)
10. **Rely on** (phrasal verb) - to depend on, count on भरोसा करना / निर्भर होना
11. **Meet** (verb) - fulfill, satisfy, answer, discharge, accomplish पूरा करना / सामना करना
12. **Ambition** (noun) - aspiration, goal, objective, dream, desire महत्वाकांक्षा / लक्ष्य
13. **Successor** (noun) - heir, follower, descendant, replacement, scion उत्तराधिकारी
14. **Contingent on** (phrase) - one thing depends on something else in order to happen, exist, or be true पर निर्भर / की शर्त पर आधारित
15. **Normalise** (verb) - standardize, regularize, regulate, conventionalize, stabilize सामान्य बनाना / सामान्य करना
16. **Tie** (verb) - bind, fasten, secure, attach, connect बांधना / जोड़ना
17. **Genocidal** (adjective) - related to or intended to destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. नरसंहारी / जनसंहार से संबंधित
18. **Prompt** (verb) - provoke, incite, spur, induce, trigger प्रेरित करना / उकसाना
19. **Shelve** (verb) - postpone, defer, put off, suspend, table टाल देना / ठंडे बस्ते में डालना
20. **Keen on** (phrase) - to like something a lot, be very interested in it, or feel enthusiastic about doing an activity का शौकीन / के प्रति उत्सुक
21. **Signatory** (noun) - subscriber, party, contractant, endorser हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
22. **Nuclear enrichment** (noun) - process of increasing the percentage of uranium-235 for nuclear use परमाणु संवर्धन
23. **Fly in the face of** (phrase) - to openly go against, oppose, or contradict something. के विपरीत होना / की अवहेलना करना

24. **Opposition** (noun) - resistance, hostility, antagonism, objection, defiance विरोध
25. **Grant** (verb) - award, bestow, confer, accord, yield प्रदान करना / देना
26. **Broad** (adjective) - wide, extensive, expansive, comprehensive, general व्यापक / विस्तृत
27. **Omission** (noun) - exclusion, oversight, deletion, gap, default चूक / छोड़ देना / अनुपस्थिति
28. **Fuel** (verb) - incite, stoke, agitate, intensify, fan हवा देना / भड़काना
29. **Eventually** (adverb) - ultimately, finally, in the end, sooner or later, eventually आखिरकार / अंततः
30. **Weaponise** (verb) - use something as a weapon or as a means to harm, attack, or gain an advantage हथियार के रूप में उपयोग करना / शस्त्रास्त्र बनाना
31. **Conspicuously** (adverb) - noticeably, prominently, blatantly, glaringly स्पष्ट रूप से / प्रमुखता से
32. **Apparent** (adjective) - obvious, evident, clear, manifest, visible स्पष्ट / प्रत्यक्ष
33. **Unlikely** (adjective) - improbable, doubtful, implausible, questionable जिसकी संभावना न हो
34. **Reassure** (verb) - comfort, encourage, cheer, bolster, console आश्वस्त करना / ढाँढस बंधाना
35. **Reliability** (noun) - dependability, trustworthiness, consistency, stability विश्वसनीयता
36. **Eventually** (adverb) - ultimately, finally, in the end, sooner or later आखिरकार / अंततः
37. **Harden** (verb) - toughen, stiffen, solidify, firm up, steel कड़ा करना / मजबूत करना
38. **Reassure** (verb) - comfort, encourage, cheer, bolster, console आश्वस्त करना / ढाँढस बंधाना
39. **Long-standing** (adjective) - enduring, long-established, persistent, deep-seated, abiding लंबे समय से चली आ रही
40. **Ally** (noun) - partner, confederate, friend, associate, supporter सहयोगी / मित्र राष्ट्र
41. **Leverage** (noun) - influence, sway, power, advantage, clout प्रभाव / रणनीतिक बढ़त
42. **Rival** (noun) - competitor, opponent, adversary, contestant, foe प्रतिद्वंद्वी / विरोधी
43. **Execution** (noun) - implementation, performance, carrying out, enforcement, realization क्रियान्वयन / निष्पादन
44. **Ill-timed diplomacy** (noun) - poorly timed foreign policy or negotiation गलत समय पर की गई कूटनीति
45. **Ambiguous** (adjective) - vague, unclear, obscure, equivocal, doubtful अस्पष्ट / संशयपूर्ण
46. **Provision** (noun) - clause, term, condition, stipulation, measure प्रावधान / शर्त

47. **Deepen** (verb) - intensify, aggravate,
worsen, heighten, escalate गहरा करना /
गंभीर करना

48. **Strengthen** (verb) - reinforce, fortify,
bolster, empower, invigorate मजबूत करना
/ सशक्त करना

49. **Resolve** (noun) - determination, firmness,
decision, steadfastness, grit संकल्प / दृढ़
निश्चय

Summary of the Editorial

1. The **United States and Saudi Arabia** have announced a civil nuclear agreement at a particularly sensitive time, amid the **U.S.-Iran war over Tehran's nuclear programme**.
2. The timing has raised concerns because Washington is opposing **Iran's nuclear enrichment** while simultaneously supporting Saudi Arabia's nuclear ambitions.
3. After the agreement was signed, U.S. President **Donald Trump added a new condition** that Saudi Arabia must join the **Abraham Accords**.
4. Saudi Arabia has long sought a **civilian nuclear programme** as part of Crown Prince **Mohammed bin Salman's (MBS) Vision 2030** economic transformation programme.
5. Vision 2030 seeks to reduce Saudi Arabia's **economic dependence on oil** by expanding finance, tourism, megaprojects, technology, and artificial intelligence infrastructure.
6. Saudi Arabia currently depends heavily on **oil and natural gas for electricity**, while rapidly expanding AI data centres are expected to increase its energy requirements.
7. Nuclear energy could help satisfy rising domestic electricity demand while allowing the kingdom to **export more of its oil and gas production**.
8. MBS initially discussed Saudi nuclear ambitions with Trump during his **first presidential term**, while the Biden administration later offered cooperation conditional on Saudi-Israel normalisation.
9. Saudi Arabia had considered normalising relations with Israel, but the **October 2023 Hamas attack and Israel's subsequent war in Gaza** led Riyadh to shelve the proposal.
10. As a signatory to the **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**, Saudi Arabia has the legal right to develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.
11. However, the new agreement reportedly leaves open the possibility of **uranium enrichment within Saudi Arabia**, creating an apparent contradiction with Washington's opposition to Iranian domestic enrichment.
12. Another concern is that the agreement reportedly does not require Saudi Arabia to adopt the **IAEA Additional Protocol**, which provides for more intrusive and short-notice nuclear inspections.
13. These provisions have created fears that Saudi Arabia could eventually acquire the **technical capability necessary to develop nuclear weapons**.
14. Trump's decision to subsequently make the deal conditional on Saudi Arabia joining the Abraham Accords has created further uncertainty and could deepen Riyadh's doubts about the **reliability of U.S. commitments**.
15. The editorial concludes that the agreement has **backfired strategically**: instead of reassuring Saudi Arabia and pressuring Iran, its poor timing, ambiguous nuclear safeguards, and shifting conditions may **alienate Riyadh and strengthen Tehran's determination to retain enrichment capabilities**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. In the context of the passage, “art of the deal”, as it is used in the second paragraph, refers to: [Editorial Page]
 - A. diplomatic maneuvers that secured broad regional peace through flexible economic trade agreements.
 - B. strategic bargaining tactics that unintendedly undermined alliance trust while hardening adversary resolve.
 - C. political negotiation methods that successfully compelled regional rivals to accept strict inspections.
 - D. foreign policy initiatives that established permanent security guarantees through nuclear energy partnerships.
2. Which of the following was NOT a contributing factor in Saudi Arabia's motivation to pursue a civilian nuclear programme?
 - A. A desire for economic diversification
 - B. A commitment to international inspector compliance
 - C. A need to meet rising domestic energy demand
 - D. An interest in freeing oil and gas for export
3. The primary purpose of the passage as a whole is to
 - A. chronicle a nuclear deal and illustrate its unintended consequences
 - B. describe a diplomatic reversal and question its long-term reliability
 - C. report a nuclear negotiation and outline its probable future
 - D. summarize a policy shift and question its domestic significance
4. The author's tone in the passage can be best described as:
 - A. Laudatory
 - B. Analytical
 - C. Alarmist
 - D. Cautionary
5. Which of the following words is most similar to the word 'contingent' as used in the passage?
 - A. Dependent
 - B. Permanent
 - C. Unanimous
 - D. Fragmented
6. Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.
 1. Comet 10P/Tempel 2, which was last visible from Earth five-and-a-half years ago, can now once again be spotted by observers in Bengaluru in the wee hours till early August.
 2. Its last sighting was in 2021.
 3. “The comet has already been brightening during June and July.
 4. Comet 10P/Tempel 2, which was discovered in the year 1873, completes one orbit around the Sun every 5.5 years.
 - A. 1-2-4-3
 - B. 1-4-2-3
 - C. 4-1-2-3

- D. 1-3-4-2
7. **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option.**
Can we reschedule the meeting? I _____
A. have a headache
B. take a headache
C. get a headache
D. give a headache
8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Wealthy
A. Depressed
B. Affluent
C. Lacking
D. Poor
9. **Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.**
A calculated move to gain an advantage
A. grunt
B. Bonsai
C. Gambit
D. Profit
10. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the bracketed segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'no substitution required'.**
If the dog (is allow complete freedom). it can assume that any toy is acceptable for play .
A. is allowed complete freedom
B. allowed completely freedom
C. No substitution required
D. are allowed complete free
11. **Select the wrongly spelt word**
A. Pausity
B. Phlegmatic
C. Philistine
D. Philanthropy
12. **Direction: Rearrange the following sentences (P, Q, R, S) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
P. The debate over India's proposed Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE) III norms comes at a crucial time for the global automobile industry as it transitions from internal combustion engines (ICE) to electrified powertrains.
Q. The framework India adopts today will influence investment, technology choices and energy security for decades.
R. It also highlights India's vulnerability to imported crude oil amid renewed geopolitical tensions.
S. The Power Ministry's July 16 draft notification marks the third iteration of CAFE III after months of industry lobbying.
A. P-Q-R-S
B. R-P-Q-S

- C. P-R-Q-S
D. P-S-R-Q
13. **Sentence has been given with a blank to be filled with an appropriate option. Choose the correct alternative**
Social media is _____ to market products
A. used
B. uses
C. use
D. using
14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
What customs officials are asking for are not things that _____ their own personal titles.
A. aggrandize
B. accede
C. acerbic
D. advocate
15. **Select the word from the options which is exactly opposite in meaning to the bracketed word given in the sentence below.**
She relished our {arguments}, most of which she won
A. feud
B. negotiations
C. agreements
D. altercation
16. **Improve the underlined part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**
We was installing wood flooring throughout our house.
A. installed wood
B. No improvement
C. installs wood
D. installs wooden
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Slightly _____ bitter oranges to remove the red colour which covers their skins
A. grate
B. great
C. grace
D. grade
18. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the bracketed idiom in the given sentence.**
He is (a wolf in sheep's clothing), outwardly kind but inwardly vicious
A. Verbally scold someone
B. A dangerous person pretending harmless
C. A situation involving a narrow escape from danger
D. Angry today about something that occurred in the past
19. **Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, select 'No error'.**
I had been angry the whole / evening, so she rubs brahmi / oil into my scalp to cool my brain
A. oil into my scalp to cool my brain.

- B. No error
- C. evening, so she rubs brahmi
- D. I had been angry the whole

20. **Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

Plain

- A. Stupid
- B. Fancy
- C. Crazy
- D. Mean

Read the cloze passage and answer the following questions:

Epics and various holy texts should be pursued daily. They not only educate but also _____ (A) (elevate) mental and spiritual well-being. A reading of the Ramayana, a treatise on so many aspects, is recommended at any stage in life. It showcases devotion and highlights how to pursue dharma in everyday life. It is also a commentary on the ideal family, said Damodara Deekshithar.

The Ramayana is a commentary on family structure, and nothing much has changed since the time Perumal _____ (B) as Rama. The structure remains the same and many challenges in life are similar — how parents interact with one another, the conduct of a spouse, the way siblings respond to a situation, and the reactions of children to various challenges. In the material world, one always struggles to balance the family with right conduct (dharma). What the Ramayana imparts is unique.

When Kaikeyi tells Rama, “Your father told me to tell you to go to the forest”, Rama politely interjects, saying, “You do not have to say my father said so... even someone on the road can tell me.” He immediately starts preparing to honour the banishment orchestrated by Kaikeyi in order to gain the kingdom for her own son, Bharata. When Sita learns, Rama was to be banished to a forest for 14 years instead of being anointed, she insists _____ (C) accompanying her husband with tremendous _____ (D) (composure).

When Lakshmana hears about the impending vanvaas, he is roused into a hot temper and _____ (E) out, “Go, tell him (Dasaratha) he is not a father at all. Just because a son listens to him, he should not fool that son! What he has done is incorrect. Tell him I said so.” When Dasaratha bemoans the turn of events, Kausalya says, “Why are you becoming agitated now? You wanted to keep Kaikeyi happy, therefore you banished Rama.” Dasaratha then says he has sinned and brought about this unbearable parting from his son upon himself. He then narrates the incident in which he had mistaken a young man fetching water for his blind parents for an elephant, and shot a fatal arrow into him.

21. **In the Mahabharata, Vyasa says one should not let go of dharma under any circumstances.**

Choose the most appropriate synonym for the word in (A): (elevate).

- A. diminish
- B. uplift
- C. suppress
- D. degrade

22. **Fill in blank (B) with the correct past tense verb to complete the clause**

- A. manifest
- B. manifested

- C. manifesting
D. manifests
23. **Fill in blank (C) with the correct preposition to complete the phrase following the verb "insists".**
A. in
B. for
C. on
D. at
24. **In the Mahabharata, Vyasa says one should not let go of dharma under any circumstances. Choose the antonym of the word in (D): (composure).**
A. Serenity
B. Agitation
C. Tranquility
D. Poise
25. **Fill in blank (E) with the correct present tense verb to complete the phrasal verb meaning to speak or exclaim suddenly.**
A. storms
B. bursts
C. breaks
D. lashes

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) **strategic bargaining tactics that unintendedly undermined alliance trust while hardening adversary resolve.**

"Art of the deal" here is used ironically----The passage says Trump's tactics — changing conditions after signing, and vague terms — led to this outcome: "Ill-timed diplomacy, ambiguous provisions and shifting conditions have deepened Saudi concerns and strengthened Iran's resolve." This shows the deal-making approach hurt trust with Saudi Arabia (the ally) and made Iran (the adversary) more firm, not less. That's exactly what [B] says.

[A] is incorrect because the passage explicitly states that the diplomacy was "ill-timed" and caused "concerns," rather than securing "broad regional peace."

[C] is incorrect because the passage highlights that the deal failed to include strict inspections (the IAEA's Additional Protocol).

[D] is incorrect because the passage states the deal actually caused the Saudis to question the reliability of security guarantees, rather than establishing permanent ones.

2. B) **A commitment to international inspectoral compliance**

The passage explicitly states that the agreement "does not require Saudi Arabia to adopt the IAEA's Additional Protocol," which would have granted inspectors broad powers. The passage further notes that this omission has "fuelled concerns" about potential weaponization, suggesting that Saudi Arabia is not motivated by, or currently committed to, strict international oversight in this deal.

[A] Paragraph 1 notes MBS wants to end the kingdom's "addiction" to oil through Vision 2030 (tourism, finance, AI data centers). This confirms economic diversification as a motivation.

[C] The passage states: "Saudi officials believe that nuclear power would help meet rising domestic energy demand." This directly confirms [C] as a motivation.

[D] The passage says nuclear power would work "while freeing more oil and gas for export." This confirms [D] as a motivation.

3. A) **chronicle a nuclear deal and illustrate its unintended consequences**

The first paragraph and the beginning of the second provide a historical and factual account (a chronicle) of the deal. It covers the motivations (Vision 2030), the timeline (Trump's first term to Biden to the July 22 announcement), and the specific technical details (enrichment and inspection protocols). The author explicitly states that while the objective might have been to reassure an ally and gain leverage over a rival, the execution has had the "opposite effect." The passage then lists these consequences: Allied Distrust: Saudi Arabia is questioning U.S. reliability due to shifting conditions. Adversary Resolve: Iran is likely to "harden its position" on enrichment. Security Risks: The lack of strict protocols (IAEA) has fueled fears of weaponization. This is a chronicle of events leading to consequences nobody intended.

[B] The "diplomatic reversal" (the Abraham Accords condition added later) is only one piece of the passage, not its whole purpose.

[C] is incorrect: The passage does more than "report" — it draws a conclusion ("art of the deal") critiquing the outcome. Also, "probable future" undersells the passage's clear focus on already-deepened concerns.

[D] The passage focuses on international and geopolitical significance. The "domestic criticism" mentioned is merely the cause of Trump's reversal, not the focus of the author's concern.

4. D) **Cautionary**

The passage repeatedly flags potential risks and negative outcomes: ("The omission has fuelled concerns that the kingdom could eventually acquire the technical capability to weaponise its nuclear programme")— this is a warning about a possible future risk. ("This apparent reversal is unlikely to reassure Riyadh, which is already questioning the reliability of U.S. security guarantees")— again warning of eroding trust. ("If the deal eventually goes ahead, Tehran is likely to harden its position on enrichment in any future nuclear talks with the U.S.") — a forward-looking warning about consequences. This pattern of flagging risks and likely negative consequences, calmly and specifically, is what defines a cautionary tone.

A) Laudatory means expressing high praise or commendation. There is no line in the passage that praises the deal, Trump, or Saudi Arabia's approach

B) Analytical: A analytical tone would stop at describing facts without flagging risk/reassurance implications — this passage does not stop there.

C) Alarmist would mean exaggerated or sensationalized danger. The language used ("could eventually," "is likely to," "is unlikely to reassure") is measured and conditional, not alarmist in pitch.

5. A) **Dependent**

In the first paragraph, the passage states: "His successor Joe Biden offered a deal but made it contingent on Riyadh joining the Abraham Accords." In this context, contingent means "subject to certain conditions" or "occurring only if something else happens." Biden's offer of a nuclear deal was not unconditional; the deal's success was dependent on Saudi Arabia agreeing to normalize ties with Israel (the Abraham Accords). If the condition wasn't met, the deal wouldn't happen.

B) Permanent: This means lasting or unchanging.

C) Unanimous: This means everyone is in full agreement.

D) Fragmented: This means broken into pieces or disconnected.

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

Sentence 1 paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है, जो वर्तमान घटना (Bengaluru में comet का फिर से दिखना) को बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के सीधे introduce करता है।

Sentence 4 Sentence 1 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence 1 में बताए गए "five-and-a-half years ago" वाले हिस्से का scientific reason देता है, कि यह धूमकेतु हर 5.5 साल में सूर्य का एक चक्कर पूरा करता है।

Sentence 2 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ pronoun "Its" सीधे तौर पर comet को point करता है। साथ ही, यह Sentence 4 में बताए गए 5.5 साल के orbit के आधार पर यह confirm करता है कि पिछली बार इसे 2021 में देखा गया था।

Sentence 3 Sentence 2 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। यह वर्तमान समय (June and July) में comet के चमकने (brightening) की detail देकर passage को वापस present context में लाकर समाप्त करता है।

- Sentence 1 starts the passage because it acts as the introductory hook, establishing the main subject and its current visibility in Bengaluru right now.
 - Sentence 4 follows Sentence 1 because it provides the scientific context that explains the first sentence. Sentence 1 mentions it was last seen "five-and-a-half years ago," and Sentence 4 explains why (it completes one orbit every 5.5 years).
 - Sentence 2 follows Sentence 4 because the possessive pronoun "Its" serves as a direct grammatical link back to the comet. It also logically builds on the 5.5-year orbit established in Sentence 4 to state that its last sighting was mathematically in 2021.
 - Sentence 3 concludes the sequence by bringing the timeline back to the immediate present. It expands on the current observation details (brightening in June and July) introduced in Sentence 1, perfectly wrapping up the information.
7. A) Have a headache' का use होगा क्योंकि "**have a headache**" का अर्थ होता है सिरदर्द होना। Sentence में पूछा गया है कि क्या हम मीटिंग को दोबारा schedule कर सकते हैं क्योंकि मुझे सिरदर्द है, इसलिए 'have a headache' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Take a headache' गलत प्रयोग है क्योंकि सिरदर्द 'लेना' संभव नहीं है, 'Get a headache' का अर्थ हो सकता है सिरदर्द होना पर यहाँ 'have' अधिक सही है क्योंकि व्यक्ति पहले से सिरदर्द से पीड़ित है, और 'Give a headache' का अर्थ होता है किसी को सिरदर्द का कारण बनना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है
- Have a headache' should be used because it means to experience a headache. The sentence asks if we can reschedule the meeting because the speaker has a headache, making 'have a headache' the correct choice. Whereas, 'Take a headache' is an incorrect expression because one cannot "take" a headache, 'Get a headache' could imply developing a headache but 'have' is more appropriate here as the individual is already suffering from it, and 'Give a headache' means to cause a headache to someone, which doesn't fit in this context
8. B) **Wealthy** (adjective) – Having a great deal of money, resources, or assets; rich. समृद्ध
Synonym: **Affluent** (adjective) – (especially of a group or area) having a great deal of money; wealthy. धनी
- **Depressed** (adjective) – In a state of general unhappiness or despondency उदास
 - **Lacking** (adjective) – Not available or in short supply; missing. कमी
 - **Poor** (adjective) – Lacking sufficient money to live at a standard considered comfortable or normal in a society. गरीब
9. C) **Gambit** (noun) – A calculated move to gain an advantage चाल
- **Grunt** (noun) – A low, short guttural sound made by an animal or a person. घुरघुराहट
 - **Bonsai** (noun) – The art of growing ornamental, artificially dwarfed trees or shrubs. बौनाई
 - **Profit** (noun) – A financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something लाभ

10. A) 'is allow complete freedom' के बदले 'is allowed complete freedom' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर Passive Voice का संरचना है जिसमें 'is' के बाद Verb की Third Form का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— The cake is baked by the chef.

- 'is allowed complete freedom' will be used instead of 'is allow complete freedom' because the structure here is of Passive Voice, where after 'is' the Third Form of the Verb is used; Like— The cake is baked by the chef.

11. A) the wrongly spelt word among the given options is '**Pausity**'. The correct spelling of the word in option A is 'Paucity' कमी

12. C) **P-R-Q-S**

Explanation:

Sentence P paragraph की शुरुआत करेगा क्योंकि यह passage का introductory sentence है, जो "CAFE III norms" पर हो रही बहस और global automobile industry के बदलाव को बिना किसी पूर्व संदर्भ के सीधे introduce करता है। (निर्देशानुसार यह passage का बिल्कुल पहला वाक्य है)।

Sentence R Sentence P के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें इस्तेमाल हुआ pronoun "It" सीधे तौर पर Sentence P में introduce किए गए "The debate" को point करता है, और बताता है कि यह बहस भारत की imported crude oil पर निर्भरता को भी उजागर करती है।

Sentence Q Sentence R के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह Sentence R में बताए गए energy-related मुद्दों (crude oil vulnerability) को expand करते हुए बताता है कि भारत आज जो "framework" अपनाएगा, वह आने वाले दशकों तक investment और energy security को गहराई से प्रभावित करेगा।

Sentence S Sentence Q के बाद आएगा क्योंकि यह paragraph का conclusion है। यह Sentence Q में बताए गए broad "framework" को concretely "Power Ministry's July 16 draft notification" से जोड़कर passage को एक सटीक action point पर समाप्त करता है। (Subheading को sentence structure का हिस्सा नहीं माना गया है)।

- Sentence P starts the sequence because it acts as the introductory hook, establishing the main subject (the debate over CAFE III norms) and the global industry transition independently without any dangling references. (As requested, it is the exact first sentence of the source text).
- Sentence R follows Sentence P because the pronoun "It" serves as a direct grammatical link, pointing specifically back to "The debate" in Sentence P, expanding its implications to highlight India's vulnerability to imported crude oil.
- Sentence Q follows Sentence R because it logically builds upon the energy security concerns raised in R. It asserts that the actual "framework" chosen as a result of this debate will have long-term impacts on those exact vulnerabilities for decades.
- Sentence S concludes the sequence by moving from the broad theoretical impact of the framework (in Q) to the specific, concrete action taken (the Power Ministry's July 16 draft notification), perfectly wrapping up the information block.

13. A) '**Used**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ बात की जा रही है कि social media का इस्तेमाल (use) किस तरह से products को market में प्रमोट करने के लिए किया जाता है। 'Used' passive form में है, जो इस context में सही बैठता है। 'Uses' और 'use' active form में हैं और यहाँ पर जरूरत passive form की है। 'Using' भी इस context में गलत है क्योंकि वह present continuous tense को दर्शाता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है

- 'Used' should be used because it indicates how social media is utilized to promote products in the market. 'Used' is in the passive form, fitting the context appropriately. 'Uses' and 'use' are in the active form and the requirement here is for the passive form. 'Using' is also incorrect for this context as it denotes present continuous tense, which isn't suitable here
14. A) यहाँ '**aggrandize**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'aggrandize' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को बड़ा या महत्वपूर्ण बनाना, खासकर शक्ति या महत्व के संदर्भ में। Sentence कहता है कि customs officials जो मांग रहे हैं वह उनके निजी पदों को बढ़ावा देने वाली चीज़ें नहीं हैं, इसलिए 'aggrandize' यहाँ फिट बैठता है। 'Accede' का अर्थ है सहमत होना या मान लेना, 'Acerbic' का अर्थ है कटु या तीखा, और 'Advocate' का अर्थ है समर्थन करना या प्रवक्ता होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Aggrandize' should be used because it means to increase the power or importance of something, especially in a grand or significant manner. The sentence implies that what customs officials are asking for does not serve to enhance their personal positions, making 'aggrandize' the correct choice here. On the other hand, 'Accede' means to agree or to accept, 'Acerbic' implies being sharp or bitter, and 'Advocate' means to support or to be in favor of, which don't fit in this context
15. C) **Arguments** (noun) – Exchanges of diverging or opposite views, typically a heated or angry one, debate, disagreement. **तर्क**
Antonym: **Agreements** (noun) – Harmonies or accordance in opinion or feeling, a position or result of agreeing, consensus, accord. **सहमति**
- **Feud** (noun) – A prolonged and bitter quarrel or dispute, often between families or tribes, vendetta, conflict. **झगड़ा**
 - **Negotiations** (noun) – Discussions aimed at reaching an agreement, diplomacy, bargaining. **बातचीत**
 - **Altercation** (noun) – A noisy argument or disagreement, especially in public, quarrel, argument. **झगड़ा**
16. A) 'was installing' के बदले '**installed wood**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में Subject 'We' Plural है और वर्तमान समय में वाक्य का construction 'were installing' होना चाहिए था। चूँकि वाक्य पूर्वकालिक क्रिया का संकेत दे रहा है, इसलिए 'installed wood' विकल्प सही है, जो पूर्ण क्रिया को दर्शाता है। जैसे— We installed wood flooring throughout our house.
- 'installed wood' will be used instead of 'was installing' because the subject 'We' is plural and in the present context, the construction should have been 'were installing'. Since the sentence indicates an action that is completed in the past, the correct option is 'installed wood', which denotes the completed action. Like— We installed wood flooring throughout our house
17. A) **Grate** का use होगा क्योंकि "grate" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को रगड़ कर छोटे टुकड़ों में बदलना, जैसे कि छिलके को हटाना या बारीक करना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि कड़वे संतरों को उनके छिलके पर मौजूद लाल रंग को हटाने के लिए थोड़ा सा रगड़ना पड़ता है, इसलिए 'grate' यहाँ सही है। 'Great' का अर्थ है महान, 'Grace' का अर्थ है कृपा या लावण्य, और 'Grade' का अर्थ है श्रेणी या दर्जा, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- Grate' should be used because it means to rub something into small pieces, such as removing the peel or making something finer by rubbing. The sentence mentions

slightly grating bitter oranges to remove the red color that covers their skins, making 'grate' fitting here. Whereas, 'Great' means large in size or degree, 'Grace' means elegance or beauty of form, manner, motion, or action, and 'Grade' refers to a level of quality, size, or strength, which don't fit in this context

18. B) **A wolf in sheep's clothing** (idiom) - A dangerous person pretending harmless खतरनाक व्यक्ति जो हानिरहित होने का नाटक करता है
19. C) 'rubs' के बदले 'rubbed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Main Clause में Verb 'had been' Past Perfect Tense में है, अतः Dependent Clause में भी Verb Past Tense में होगा; जैसे— I was tired, so he gave me a glass of water.
- 'rubbed' will be used instead of 'rubs' because in the main clause the verb 'had been' is in Past Perfect Tense, so in the dependent clause also the verb will be in Past Tense; Like— I was tired, so he gave me a glass of water
20. B) **Plain** (adjective) – Simple, not elaborate or complicated, straightforward, unadorned. सादा
Antonym: **Fancy** (adjective) – Decorative, elaborate, ornamental, not plain, involving a lot of detail or decoration. सजावटी
- **Stupid** (adjective) – Lacking intelligence or common sense, foolish, senseless मूर्ख
 - **Crazy** (adjective) – Insane, mentally deranged, extremely enthusiastic, passionate. . पागल
 - **Mean** (adjective) – Unkind, spiteful, malicious, or intending to be harmful. नीच
21. B) **uplift**
Uplift means to elevate, inspire, or improve the spiritual or mental condition of someone, making it the exact synonym for "elevate" in the context of improving mental well-being. Diminish (to reduce), Suppress (to forcefully put an end to), and Degrade (to lower in character or quality) are all negative words and function as antonyms, directly contradicting the positive effect of holy texts mentioned in the passage.
- यहाँ Uplift का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका meaning किसी की मानसिक या आध्यात्मिक स्थिति को ऊँचा उठाना या बेहतर करना (elevate) होता है। Diminish (कम करना), Suppress (दबाना), और Degrade (गिराना या नीचा दिखाना) सभी negative शब्द हैं (antonyms), जो पवित्र ग्रंथों के सकारात्मक प्रभाव के संदर्भ में पूरी तरह गलत हैं।
22. B) **manifested**
Manifested is the past tense form of the verb "manifest," which means to appear or take physical form (incarnate), and is used here because the phrase "since the time" explicitly refers to a completed, specific event in the distant past (when Perumal incarnated as Rama), strictly requiring the simple past tense. Manifest and Manifests are present-tense forms that grammatically break the historical timeline. Manifesting is a continuous participle ("-ing" form) and cannot act as the main verb without an auxiliary helping verb like "was."
- यहाँ Manifested का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका meaning प्रकट होना या अवतार लेना होता है। "Since the time" का इस्तेमाल साफ तौर पर past (अतीत) की एक पूरी हो चुकी घटना को दर्शा रहा है, इसलिए simple past tense (V2 form) की सख्त ज़रूरत है। Manifest और Manifests present tense हैं, जो timeline को तोड़ देंगे। Manifesting continuous form है, जो बिना helping verb के main verb नहीं बन सकती।
23. C) **on**

On is used because it is a fixed rule of English grammar that the verb "insist" is strictly followed by the preposition "on" (or "upon") when expressing a firm demand to do something (e.g., "insists on accompanying"). In, For, and At are grammatically incorrect because they cannot follow "insist" to form a valid prepositional phrase.

- यहाँ On का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि English grammar के fixed preposition rule के अनुसार, जब किसी बात पर ज़ोर देकर या अड़कर कोई मांग की जाती है, तो "insist" verb के साथ हमेशा "on" (या upon) preposition ही आता है (जैसे, insist on doing something)। In, For, और At का इस्तेमाल "insist" के साथ grammar के हिसाब से पूरी तरह गलत है।

24. B) Agitation

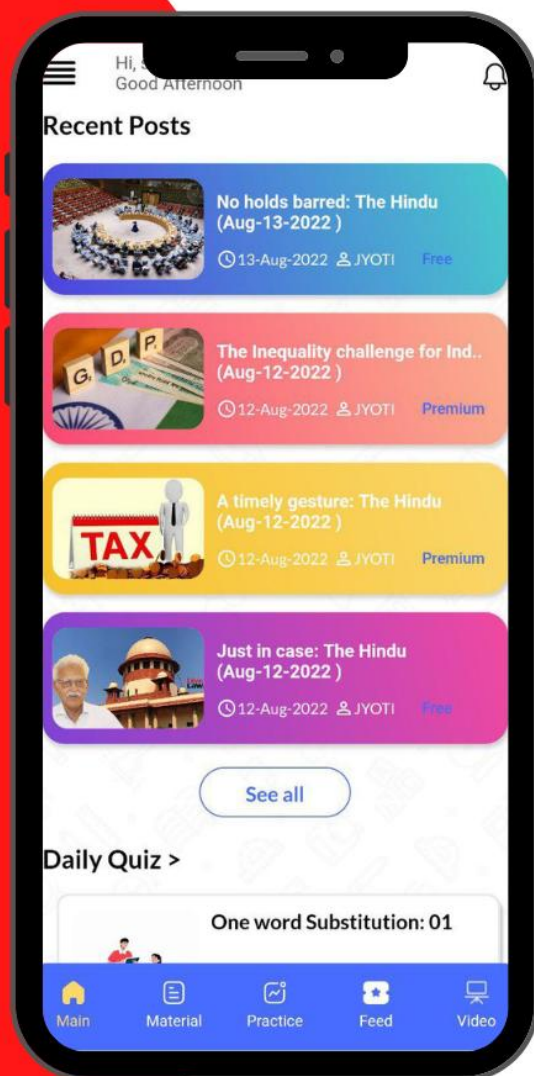
Agitation is the correct answer because the question specifically asks for an antonym (opposite word) to "composure," which means a state of feeling calm, peaceful, and in control of oneself. Agitation means a state of anxiety, nervous excitement, or emotional disturbance, making it the perfect logical opposite. Serenity, Tranquility, and Poise are all direct synonyms of composure, meaning calmness, peace, and grace.

- यहाँ Agitation सही है क्योंकि प्रश्न में antonym (विलोम शब्द) पूछा गया है। "Composure" का meaning मानसिक शांति और संतुलन (calmness) होता है। "Agitation" का meaning घबराहट, बेचैनी या मानसिक अशांति होता है, जो इसका perfect opposite है। Serenity, Tranquility, और Poise सभी composure के synonyms हैं (शांति और संतुलन), इसलिए ये गलत हैं।

25. B) bursts

Bursts is used here as part of the phrasal verb "bursts out," which means to suddenly exclaim or speak loudly driven by strong emotion, perfectly matching Lakshmana's "hot temper" and his sudden, angry dialogue. Storms is usually followed by "out" to mean leaving a room angrily (storming out), not speaking. Breaks out means to start suddenly (like a fire or disease). Lashes out means to attack verbally or physically, but it strictly takes the preposition "at" (lashes out at him), not "out" followed directly by dialogue.

- यहाँ Bursts का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि "bursts out" एक phrasal verb है जिसका meaning अचानक तेज़ भावना (गुस्से) में कुछ बोल पड़ना या चिल्ला पड़ना होता है। यह लक्ष्मण के गुस्से में अचानक बोलने के संदर्भ में बिल्कुल सही है। Storms out का मतलब गुस्से में कमरे से बाहर जाना होता है। Breaks out का मतलब (बीमारी या आग) अचानक फैलना होता है। Lashes out का मतलब किसी पर हमला करना होता है, लेकिन इसके साथ हमेशा "at" आता है, इसलिए यह यहाँ गलत है।



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