

## PM's three-nation tour: Three countries, one new story

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's **three-nation tour** to Jordan, Ethiopia and Oman this week **underlined** India's **bid to consolidate** its **strategic footprint** in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa at a moment of **unprecedented geopolitical** change in the region. US President Donald Trump's **success** in **negotiating a ceasefire of sorts** in Gaza, **his attack** on Iranian nuclear **facilities**, a more intensive commercial **outreach** to the oil-rich Gulf states, and **effort to widen** the **ambit** of the **Abraham Accords underline** the shifting geopolitical **terrain**. India's own **relationship** with the region **has** seen significant gains in the last few years. External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar's **visit** to Israel **amid** the PM's visit to the region **underlines** that India's partnerships **straddle** regional divides. With the exception of Turkey, India has a productive engagement with all the key actors. But the surprising **turn** in Saudi-Pakistan relations and the US attempt to **draw** the Pakistan army into the Middle East security **arrangements reminds** Delhi that it can't **take the region for granted**.

The visit saw **substantive** bilateral outcomes, **elevating** of partnerships and signing of key agreements. In Amman, PM Modi and King Abdullah II reviewed ties on the 75th diplomatic anniversary. Besides the focus on expanded trade, the discussions focused on regional **developments**, including in Gaza, and counter-terrorism. In Addis Ababa, PM Modi upgraded **ties** with Ethiopia to a "Strategic Partnership" with a roadmap for **rapid** expansion of trade, investment and defence cooperation. Modi and the Ethiopian Prime Minister, Abiy Ahmed Ali, also discussed the importance of **aligning with** the regional **agenda** of the African Union and India's **advocacy** of the Global South. **The highlight** of Modi's visit to Oman — India's oldest partner in the region — **was** the signing of a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) to boost trade, jobs and investment. Modi and Sultan Haitham bin Tariq also reviewed the deepening bilateral defence and maritime security cooperation.

**All three countries** — Jordan, Ethiopia and Oman — **are** significant for the geopolitics of the neighbourhood to the west. The PM's visits **brought to the fore** different critical policy **strands** — security in the Middle East, economic development of Africa, and connectivity in the Indian Ocean. But Delhi's **persistent** challenge has been the inability to follow up on the implementation of the decisions taken during the PM's visits. With China and Pakistan **stepping up** their activity in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa — the former on economics and the latter on security — India no longer has the luxury of **resting on** its diplomatic **laurels**.

[Practice Exercise]

- Rest (on) (verb) – to depend on, rely on, or be based on something पर निर्भर होना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Bid** (noun) – attempt, strive, endeavor  
प्रयत्न
2. **Consolidate** (verb) – strengthen, unite, merge, reinforce, combine मजबूत करना
3. **Strategic** (adjective) – tactical, planned, calculated, key, essential रणनीतिक
4. **Footprint** (noun) – presence, influence, reach, impact, mark पदचिह्न/उपस्थिति
5. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – unmatched, exceptional, extraordinary, unparalleled, novel अभूतपूर्व
6. **Geopolitical** (adjective) – global-political, international, diplomatic, strategic, regional भू-राजनीतिक
7. **Negotiating** (verb) – bargain, mediate, discuss, deal, confer बातचीत करना
8. **Ceasefire** (noun) – truce, armistice, suspension-of-hostilities, peace-agreement, halt युद्धविराम
9. **Of sorts** (phrase) – of a kind / in some way / of a type कुछ हद तक/प्रकार का
10. **Facilities** (noun) – amenities, services, resources, infrastructure, provisions संस्थान
11. **Outreach** (noun) – engagement, contact, communication, connection, expansion पहुँच/संपर्क
12. **Widen** (verb) – expand, broaden, extend, increase, enlarge फैलाना
13. **Ambit** (noun) – scope, range, extent, reach, sphere क्षेत्र/सीमा
14. **Abraham accords** (noun) – a series of agreements normalizing diplomatic relations between Israel and several Arab countries इस्राइल और कई अरब देशों के बीच कूटनीतिक संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने वाले समझौते।
15. **Underline** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, accentuate, point-out रेखांकित करना
16. **Terrain** (noun) – area, land, region, landscape, zone क्षेत्र/भूमि
17. **Amid** (preposition) – in the middle of के बीच
18. **Straddle** (verb) – extend-over, span, bridge, cross, overarch पैर फैलाना/फैलना
19. **Draw** (verb) – attract, pull, lure, invite, entice खींचना
20. **Arrangements** (noun) – plans, preparations, organization, setup, coordination इंतज़ाम
21. **Take the region for granted** (phrase) – to not appreciate or respect the importance of the region क्षेत्र को हल्के में लेना
22. **Substantive** (adjective) – significant, meaningful, important, considerable, real महत्वपूर्ण
23. **Elevating** (verb) – raise, promote, lift, enhance, upgrade उन्नत करना

24. **Developments** (noun) – progress, advances, changes, growth, innovations  
विकास/घटनाएँ
25. **Ties** (noun) – relations, connections, links, bonds, associations संबंध
26. **Rapid** (adjective) – quick, fast, swift, speedy, immediate तेज
27. **Aligning with** (phrase) – to bring into agreement or harmony with / to adjust according to के अनुरूप होना
28. **Agenda** (noun) – program, plan, schedule, strategy, objectives एजेंडा/कार्यसूची
29. **Advocacy** (noun) – support, promotion, endorsement, backing, recommendation समर्थन/सिफारिश
30. **Brought to the fore** (phrase) –to make something important or noticeable / to highlight or emphasize सामने लाना
31. **Strands** (noun) – elements, aspects, threads, components, features पहलू/तत्व
32. **Persistent** (adjective) – continuous, tenacious, steady, relentless, unyielding लगातार/दृढ़
33. **Stepping up** (phrase) – to increase effort, activity, or intensity / to become more active or take more responsibility बढ़ाना/सक्रिय रूप से करना
34. **Laurels** (noun) – honors, awards, achievements, recognitions, accolades प्रशंसा/सम्मान

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Narendra Modi's visit to **Jordan, Ethiopia and Oman** reflects India's effort to strengthen its strategic presence in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa.
2. The tour took place amid major geopolitical shifts, especially changing power equations in West Asia and Africa.
3. The role of Donald Trump in negotiating a fragile ceasefire in Gaza and attacking Iran has altered regional dynamics.
4. The expansion of the Abraham Accords and deeper U.S. engagement with Gulf states underline the evolving strategic terrain.
5. India's relations with West Asia and Africa have improved significantly in recent years, allowing it to engage across rival blocs.
6. S Jaishankar's visit to Israel during the PM's tour showed India's ability to maintain ties across regional divides.
7. Except for Turkey, India enjoys stable and productive relations with most major regional players.
8. However, changing ties between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, and U.S. outreach to Pakistan's military, pose new strategic challenges for India.
9. In Jordan, Modi and King Abdullah II reviewed relations on the 75th anniversary of diplomatic ties, focusing on trade, Gaza and counter-terrorism.
10. In Ethiopia, ties were elevated to a **Strategic Partnership**, expanding cooperation in trade, investment and defence.
11. Modi and Abiy Ahmed Ali also discussed cooperation with the African Union and India's leadership of the Global South.
12. Oman, India's oldest partner in the region, saw the signing of a **Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)** to boost trade and employment.
13. Modi and Sultan Haitham bin Tariq reviewed defence and maritime security cooperation in the Indian Ocean.
14. Collectively, the visits highlighted India's focus on Middle East security, African economic development and Indian Ocean connectivity.
15. The editorial warns that India must improve follow-up and implementation of agreements, especially as China and Pakistan increase their influence in the region.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?** [Editorial page]
- A. India's strategic expansion in West Asia and Africa amid shifting geopolitics
  - B. The dominance of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East
  - C. . Bilateral trade agreements as India's sole foreign policy tool
  - D. The decline of multilateral institutions in global politics
2. **Why does the passage describe Prime Minister Narendra Modi's three-nation tour as strategically timed ?**
- A. Because it focused mainly on cultural diplomacy not geopolitical
  - B. Because it coincided with major geopolitical realignments
  - C. Because it aimed to counter domestic political criticism
  - D. Because it replaced earlier diplomatic commitments
3. **What was the principal outcome of Modi's visit to Oman, according to the passage ?**
- A. Expansion of counter-terrorism cooperation
  - B. Alignment with African Union priorities
  - C. Signing of a major trade agreement
  - D. Mediation in Middle East conflicts
4. **What can be inferred about India's diplomatic challenge in the Middle East and Horn of Africa ?**
- A. India lacks regional partners
  - B. India prioritises symbolism over strategy
  - C. India struggles with policy execution after visits
  - D. India faces declining regional relevance not growing
5. **Direction: Choose the option that correctly states whether the statement is True or False.**  
Statement: The passage suggests that India can afford to slow down its regional engagement due to strong past diplomatic achievements.
- A. True — past success ensures future stability
  - B. True — China and Pakistan have reduced activity
  - C. False — the region is geopolitically stable
  - D. False — increased competition demands urgency
6. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**  
'An official reprimand or strong criticism'.
- A. Accusation
  - B. Denunciation
  - C. Censure
  - D. Indictment
7. **Select the correct option:**  
The startup scaled so rapidly that its infrastructure could \_\_\_ keep pace.
- A. barely
  - B. merely
  - C. scarcely
  - D. all but
8. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Regurgitate."**
- A. Innovate

- B. Reiterate  
C. Transmute  
D. Obfuscate
9. **A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.**  
He asked me, "Have you done your homework?"  
A. He asked me if I had done my homework.  
B. He asked me have I done my homework.  
C. He asked me whether I have done my homework.  
D. He asked me whether had I done my homework.
10. **Select the correct option:**  
While the proposal appeared pragmatic on paper, its implementation proved \_\_\_ complicated than expected.  
A. less  
B. more  
C. much  
D. rather
11. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**  
What renders the draft legislation particularly contentious is not its proposed realignment of fiscal powers per se, (1)/ but that it presumes, without empirical substantiation, (2)/ a fiscal equivalence among states whose developmental baselines are (3)/ incommensurable by any normative metric. (4)  
A. (1)  
B. (2)  
C. (3)  
D. (4)
12. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Unheeded."**  
A. Perfunctory  
B. Disregarded  
C. Meticulous  
D. Assiduous
13. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**  
The doctor advised him to avoid eating sweets and doing exercise regularly.  
A. avoiding sweets and doing regular exercise  
B. to avoid sweets and to exercises regularly  
C. to avoid eating sweets and to exercise regularly  
D. to not eat sweets and do exercises
14. **Spot the correct spelling of a CSF-shunt procedure.**  
A. Ventriculoperitoneal  
B. Ventriculaperitonal  
C. Ventriculaperitoneal  
D. Ventriculoperetoneal
15. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**

Lachrymose

- A. Tearful
- B. Mournful
- C. Weepy
- D. Jovial

16. **Select the correct option to form a meaningful sentence.**

Changing monsoon patterns (a) / the Intergovernmental Panel (b) / last month (c) / , deadlier heatwaves, (d)/ rising sea levels (e) / pose an acute risk (f) / on Climate Change (g) / a report by (h) / to the agriculture sector in India, (i) / warned (j) / and intense storms (k)

- A. a, d, c, e, f, i, h, g, k, j, b
- B. a, d, e, k, f, i, h, b, g, j, c
- C. a, d, b, e, f, i, h, c, g, k, j
- D. a, d, c, e, g, f, i, h, b, k, j

17. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word "Contradiction."**

- A. Harmony
- B. Venture
- C. Boundary
- D. Chronicle

18. **Change the following from active to passive:**

They have been neglecting maintenance of the archives for years.

- A. Maintenance of the archives had been neglected by them for years.
- B. Maintenance of the archives is being neglected by them for years.
- C. Maintenance of the archives was being neglected by them for years.
- D. Maintenance of the archives has been being neglected by them for years.

19. **Select the correct option:**

Rare though the phenomenon is, it can occur \_\_\_ prolonged drought conditions.

- A. towards
- B. amid
- C. among
- D. under

20. **Select the option that best explains the meaning of the phrase "Rise to the promise."**

- A. To exaggerate achievements
- B. To delay commitment
- C. To fulfill expected potential
- D. To abandon responsibility

**Comprehension:**

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

Jhoom farming is very interesting. After cutting one crop, the land is left as it is for some years. Nothing is grown there. The bamboo or weeds which grow on that land are not pulled out.

\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ are cut and burnt. The \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ makes the land fertile. While burning, care is taken so that the fire does not spread to the other parts of the forest. When the land is ready for farming it is lightly \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_, not ploughed. Seeds are dropped on it. In one farm different types of crops like maize, vegetables, chillies, rice can be grown. Weeds and other

unwanted plants are also not \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_, they are just cut. So that they get mixed with the soil. This also helps in making the soil \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_. If some family is not able to do farming on time, others help them and are given food.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
  - A. That
  - B. Which
  - C. Whose
  - D. They
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
  - A. Ash
  - B. Plants
  - C. Animals
  - D. Grass
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
  - A. dug up
  - B. hold up
  - C. keep up
  - D. dry up
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
  - A. stretched out
  - B. pulled out
  - C. sorted out
  - D. way out
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
  - A. Immobile
  - B. Worthwhile
  - C. Reconcile
  - D. Fertile

## Answers

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

[\[Practice exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

- A) India's strategic expansion in West Asia and Africa amid shifting geopolitics**  
 The passage focuses on India's effort to strengthen partnerships across Jordan, Ethiopia, and Oman, situating these moves within a volatile regional and global context shaped by U.S. actions, regional realignments, and competition from China and Pakistan.  
 B is incorrect because U.S. actions (under Donald Trump) are contextual, not central.  
 C is incorrect because the passage highlights security, geopolitics, and diplomacy alongside trade.  
 D is incorrect because multilateral decline is not the core concern; strategic engagement and follow-through are.
- B) Because it coincided with major geopolitical realignments**  
 The tour is placed against ceasefire efforts in Gaza, Iran-related tensions, and new regional alignments, making the timing geopolitically significant.  
 A: Cultural diplomacy is not the core focus.  
 C: No domestic political motive is mentioned.  
 D: The tour complements, not replaces, prior diplomacy.
- C) Signing of a major trade agreement**  
 The visit's highlight was the signing of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) to boost trade, jobs, and investment.  
 A: Counter-terrorism was central in Jordan, not Oman.  
 B: African Union alignment relates to Ethiopia.  
 D: No mediatory role is described.
- C) India struggles with policy execution after visits**  
 The passage explicitly notes India's persistent difficulty in following up and implementing decisions taken during high-level visits.  
 A: India engages productively with most key actors.  
 B: Strategic intent is clearly outlined.  
 D: India's relevance is growing, not declining.
- D) False — increased competition demands urgency**  
 The passage warns that with China and Pakistan intensifying their roles, India cannot rely on past achievements.  
 A: The passage rejects complacency.  
 B: China and Pakistan are increasing activity.  
 C: The region is described as undergoing rapid change.
- C) Censure** (noun) – An official reprimand or strong criticism आधिकारिक फटकार या कठोर आलोचना

  - Accusation** (noun) – a charge or claim that someone has done something illegal or wrong. आरोप
  - Denunciation** (noun) – public condemnation of someone or something. सार्वजनिक निंदा

- **Indictment** (noun) – a formal charge or accusation of a serious crime. अभियोग, अपराध का औपचारिक आरोप
7. A) **'Barely'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य यह दर्शा रहा है कि कंपनी इतनी तेज़ी से बढ़ी कि उसकी संरचना (infrastructure) उसके साथ कदम से कदम मिलाने में मुश्किल से सक्षम थी। "Barely keep pace" एक सामान्य संयोजन (collocation) है, जो दर्शाता है कि कोई चीज़ बहुत मुश्किल से साथ निभा रही है। इसलिए, "barely" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Barely' should be used because the sentence indicates that the startup grew so fast that its infrastructure could hardly keep up with it. The phrase "barely keep pace" is a common collocation meaning "with great difficulty" or "almost not able to keep up." Thus, "barely" is the most appropriate choice.
8. B) **Regurgitate** (verb) – To repeat information without original thought; to reproduce or restate. दोहराना
- Synonym: **Reiterate** (verb) – To say or do something again, often for emphasis. पुनः कहना / दोहराना
- **Innovate** (verb) – To introduce something new or original. नवाचार करना
  - **Transmute** (verb) – To change something into a different form. रूपांतरण करना
  - **Obfuscate** (verb) – To deliberately make something unclear or confusing. अस्पष्ट करना
9. A) **He asked me if I had done my homework.**
- Direct से Indirect Speech में बदलने के लिए, Reporting Verb ("asked") के बाद "if" या "whether" का प्रयोग किया जाता है जब Yes/No type question हो। Reported Speech के Tense को भी एक step past में बदला जाता है। Direct वाक्य में "Have you done your homework?" (Present Perfect Tense) है, जिसे Indirect में "had done" (Past Perfect Tense) में बदला गया है। "You" को "me" के अनुसार बदला गया है। इसलिए सही उत्तर है – Option A.
- For Yes/No questions, the reporting verb (asked) is followed by "if" or "whether."
- Shift the tense one step back: Present Perfect → Past Perfect.
- "Have you done your homework?" → "had done"
- Adjust the pronoun according to the context: "you" → "me."
- Correct indirect speech: "He asked me if I had done my homework."
10. B) **'More'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे वाक्य का संदर्भ तुलना (comparison) को दर्शा रहा है – "proved \_\_\_ complicated than expected"। जब किसी चीज़ की तुलना की जाती है ("than expected"), तब comparative degree का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए "more complicated" सही रूप है।
- 'More' should be used because the context of the sentence indicates a comparison – "proved \_\_\_ complicated than expected". When a comparison is made (with "than expected"), the comparative degree of the adjective is required. Hence, "more complicated" is the most appropriate choice.
11. B) यहाँ parallelism (समान संरचना) का उल्लंघन है। वाक्य में 'is not its proposed realignment...' एक noun phrase है, लेकिन इसके बाद 'but that it presumes...' एक clause आ रहा है। 'not ... but ...' संरचना में दोनों हिस्सों का grammatical form समान होना चाहिए।

सही संरचना होगी— 'but its presumption that...' (noun phrase + noun phrase)।

कारण (English):

There is a parallelism error. The construction 'is not X, but Y' requires both X and Y to be in the same grammatical form. Here, 'its proposed realignment...' is a noun phrase, while 'that it presumes...' is a clause, breaking parallel structure.

It should read 'but its presumption that...'.

12. B) **Unheeded** (adjective) – Not paid attention to; ignored or overlooked. अनसुना किया गया  
Synonym: **Disregarded** (adjective) – Ignored or treated as unimportant. नज़रअंदाज़ किया गया
- **Perfunctory** (adjective) – Done with minimal effort or attention. औपचारिक / सतही
  - **Meticulous** (adjective) – Showing great attention to detail. सूक्ष्मदर्शी
  - **Assiduous** (adjective) – Showing great care and perseverance. परिश्रमी / सजग
13. C) **to avoid eating sweets and to exercise regularly** का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि Parallel Structure (समानांतर रचना) के अनुसार दोनों क्रियाओं (to avoid और to exercise) एक ही रूप में होनी चाहिए। यहाँ "to avoid eating sweets" और "to exercise regularly" का प्रयोग व्याकरण की दृष्टि से सही और संतुलित है।  
to avoid eating sweets and to exercise regularly will be used because according to the rule of Parallelism, both verbs connected by "and" should be in the same grammatical form.  
Hence, "to avoid" and "to exercise" are parallel and grammatically correct.
14. A) The correct spelling of a CSF-shunt procedure is A) Ventriculoperitoneal, which refers to "a surgical procedure used to relieve pressure on the brain caused by fluid accumulation."  
Meaning (in Hindi): मस्तिष्क में तरल पदार्थ (CSF) के अत्यधिक संचय से होने वाले दबाव को कम करने की शल्य प्रक्रिया।
15. D) **Lachrymose** (adjective) – Tearful, mournful, weepy, sad, sorrowful. आँसू भरा / शोकपूर्ण  
Antonym: **Jovial** (adjective) – Cheerful, merry, jolly, lighthearted, happy. प्रसन्न / हँसमुख
- **Tearful** (adjective) – Full of tears, ready to cry. आँसू भरा
  - **Mournful** (adjective) – Sad, sorrowful, full of grief. दुखी
  - **Weepy** (adjective) – Inclined to weep, tearful, emotional. रोने वाला
16. B) **a, d, e, k, f, i, h, b, g, j, c**  
Changing monsoon patterns, deadlier heatwaves, rising sea levels and intense storms pose an acute risk to the agriculture sector in India, a report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change warned last month.  
The sentence begins by listing the climate-related challenges (a, d, e, k).  
These challenges "pose an acute risk" (f) to a specific sector—agriculture in India (i).  
A report (h) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (b, g) is identified as the source of this warning.  
The report "warned" (j) about these risks, and this warning was issued "last month" (c).
17. A) **Contradiction** (noun) – A situation where statements or ideas oppose each other; inconsistency, clash. विरोधाभास  
Antonym: **Harmony** (noun) – Agreement, consistency, balance. सामंजस्य / मेल
- **Venture** – Risky undertaking. साहसिक कार्य

- **Boundary** – Limit. सीमा
- **Chronicle** – Factual written record. वृत्तान्त

18. D) **Maintenance of the archives has been being neglected by them for years.**

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "They" Subject है, "have been neglecting" Verb (Present Perfect Continuous) है और "maintenance of the archives" Object है। Passive Voice में Object "Maintenance of the archives" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "has been being neglected" (Present Perfect Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by them" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

In changing from active to passive voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.

The verb is converted into its passive form while keeping the same tense.

In this sentence, the object "maintenance of the archives" becomes the subject.

The verb "have been neglecting" (present perfect continuous) changes to its passive form "has been neglected".

The subject "they" is either omitted or changed to "by them" if needed.

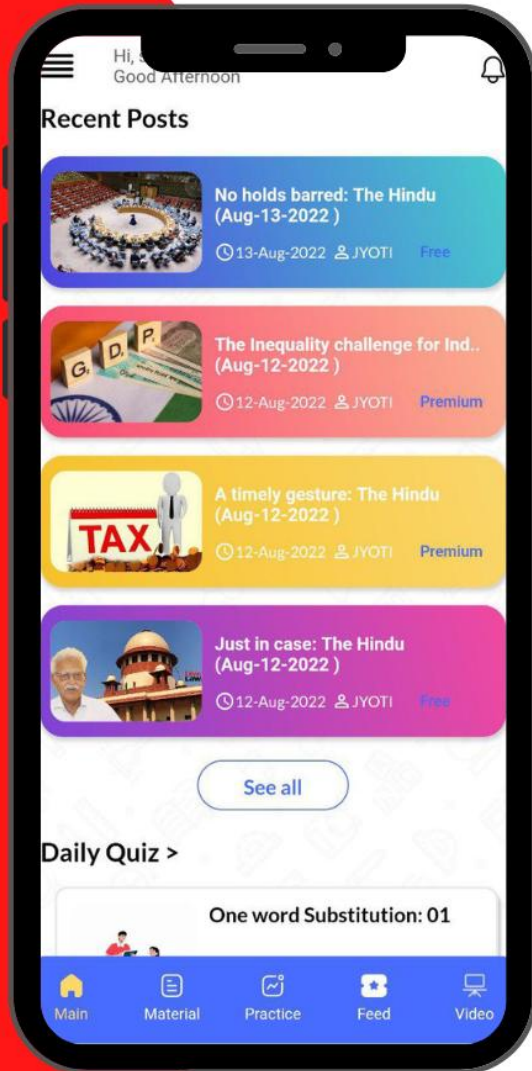
19. D) **'Under'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence यह बता रहा है कि यह घटना कब घट सकती है – विशेष रूप से "prolonged drought conditions" (लंबे सूखे की स्थिति) के दौरान। "Under" का प्रयोग ऐसी परिस्थितियों या हालातों को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है जिनके प्रभाव में कोई घटना घटती है। इसलिए "under prolonged drought conditions" का अर्थ होगा "लंबे सूखे की परिस्थितियों में"।

- 'Under' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence refers to the condition or circumstance in which the phenomenon can occur — specifically during "prolonged drought conditions." The preposition "under" is used to indicate situations or states influencing an event. Hence, "under prolonged drought conditions" means "in the circumstances of prolonged drought."

20. C) **Rise to the promise** (phrase) – To meet expectations or live up to one's potential. प्रतिज्ञा पर खरा उतरना

21. D) **'They'** का use होगा क्योंकि "they" का अर्थ होता है वे (plural subject) जो 'bamboo or weeds' को refer कर रहा है। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि जो bamboo या weeds उस जमीन पर उगते हैं, उन्हें नहीं उखाड़ा जाता, बल्कि वे काटे और जलाए जाते हैं, इसलिए 'they' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'That' का अर्थ है वह (singular subject), 'Whose' का अर्थ है जिसका, और 'Which' का अर्थ है जो (non-restrictive clause), जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं। 'They' will be used because it refers to the plural subject (bamboo or weeds) mentioned earlier. The sentence states that the bamboo or weeds growing on the land are not pulled out but are cut and burnt, making 'they' appropriate here. Whereas, 'That' refers to a singular subject, 'Whose' means belonging to whom, and 'Which' introduces a non-restrictive clause, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) **'Ash'** का use होगा क्योंकि "ash" का अर्थ होता है जलने के बाद बचा हुआ पदार्थ। sentence में mention किया गया है कि आग से जलने पर जो पदार्थ बनता है वह भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाता है, इसलिए 'ash' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Plants' का अर्थ है पौधे, 'Animals' का अर्थ है जानवर, और 'Grass' का अर्थ है घास, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Ash' will be used because it means the residue left after the burning of a substance. The sentence mentions that the substance left after burning makes the land fertile, making 'ash' fitting here. Whereas, 'Plants' means vegetation, 'Animals' means creatures, and 'Grass' means a type of plant, which don't fit in this context.
23. A) **'dug up'** का use होगा क्योंकि "dug up" का अर्थ होता है जमीन को हल्के से खोदना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि जमीन को हल्का खोदा जाता है, न कि पूरी तरह से जुताई की जाती है, इसलिए 'dug up' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'hold up' का अर्थ है रुकना या रुकावट डालना, 'keep up' का अर्थ है बनाए रखना, और 'dry up' का अर्थ है सूखना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'dug up' will be used because it means to lightly dig the soil. The sentence mentions that the land is lightly dug, not fully ploughed, making 'dug up' fitting here. Whereas, 'hold up' means to stop or delay, 'keep up' means to maintain, and 'dry up' means to become dry, which don't fit in this context.
24. B) **'pulled out'** का use होगा क्योंकि "pulled out" का अर्थ होता है निकालना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि अवांछित पौधों को नहीं निकाला जाता है, इसलिए 'pulled out' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Stretched out' का अर्थ है फैलाना, 'sorted out' का अर्थ है सुलझाना या क्रमबद्ध करना, और 'way out' का अर्थ है बाहर निकलने का रास्ता, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'pulled out'** will be used because it means to remove something. The sentence mentions that unwanted plants are not removed, making 'pulled out' fitting here. Whereas, 'Stretched out' means to spread out, 'sorted out' means to resolve or arrange, and 'way out' means an exit, which don't fit in this context.
25. D) **'Fertile'** का use होगा क्योंकि "fertile" का अर्थ होता है उपजाऊ। sentence में mention किया गया है कि जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाने में मदद मिलती है, इसलिए 'fertile' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Immobile' का अर्थ है स्थिर या न चलने वाला, 'Worthwhile' का अर्थ है मूल्यवान या सार्थक, और 'Reconcile' का अर्थ है मेल मिलाप करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Fertile'** will be used because it means capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops. The sentence mentions that this process helps in making the soil fertile, making 'fertile' fitting here. Whereas, 'Immobile' means not moving, 'Worthwhile' means valuable or meaningful, and 'Reconcile' means to restore friendly relations, which don't fit in this context.



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