

Natural partners: On India-Belgium ties

India and Belgium are building ties across sectors despite **differences**

In terms of size and engagement, Belgium is not one of India's most important partners. However, the **visit** of the Belgian Prime Minister to Delhi **is** part of a larger puzzle of India's ties with European countries. These have now gained **salience** with focus areas for India: in economic relations, defence relations and strategic ties. At the top of the **agenda** in talks between Prime Ministers Bart De Wever and Narendra Modi **was** **bilateral** trade opportunities once the India-European Union **Free Trade Agreement** (FTA) is signed — which is expected in December. India-Belgium trade is about \$13 billion, a third of which is from over a century of **collaboration** in the diamond industry. Antwerp is a global **hub** for diamond trading, while Mumbai and Surat provide the biggest cutting and polishing services. However, once the EU FTA is signed, they hope to benefit from collaboration in other areas including **renewable energy** and food processing; the Prime Ministers agreed to set a target of doubling bilateral trade in the next five years. Despite being **surrounded** by friendly European allies, Belgium has a **robust** high-tech defence industry — small arms, drone and counter-drone technology, **ammunition** and naval defence — and is **keen to** make inroads in the Indian market, with India **seeking to diversify** its **procurement** beyond global powers. The two sides **agreed** on an MoU for co-development of military hardware, and signed **a letter of intent** on defence cooperation. India will appoint a resident defence **attaché** to Brussels, **complementing** Belgium's move.

Statements by the two leaders, however, **indicated** that the visit **went beyond** the bilateral to a more **geopolitical** framing of strategic ties, both bilateral as well as between India and Europe. At a business event, Mr. De Wever said that Europe is now realising the truth of India's "warnings" on strategic **autonomy** from global powers and over dependence in trade and industrial production, **in particular** referring to China. After the talks, Mr. Modi said that democratic values, a market economy, and people-to-people ties make India and Belgium "natural partners", a **theme** he has **promoted** this past year, as he has **stepped up** visits to Europe and received a number of European leaders in Delhi, **in the run-up to** his Brussels visit later this year for the FTA. It is also significant that Mr. De Wever's visit comes in the same week that New Delhi is preparing to welcome Russian President Vladimir Putin for the BRICS **summit** in Delhi. The **engagement** with Belgium **demonstrates** a new **maturity** for both European countries and India. This shows **sensitivity** to their **respective** positions on the Russia-Ukraine conflict, indicating that ties **outweigh** Europe's **enmity** and India's deep friendship with Moscow.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Ties** (noun) - relation, link, connection, bond, alliance संबंध
2. **Difference** (noun) - disagreement, divergence, distinction, variance, dissimilarity मतभेद
3. **In terms of** (phrase) - used to describe which particular area of a subject you are discussing के संदर्भ में
4. **Salience** (noun) - prominence, significance, importance, relevance, importance प्रमुखता
5. **Agenda** (noun) - program, schedule, list of topics, plan, timetable कार्यसूची
6. **Bilateral** (adjective) - two-way, reciprocal, mutual, joint, two-party द्विपक्षीय
7. **Free Trade Agreement** (noun) - FTA, formal legal pact between two or more countries to reduce or remove trade barriers मुक्त व्यापार समझौता
8. **Collaboration** (noun) - cooperation, partnership, joint effort, teamwork, alliance सहयोग
9. **Hub** (noun) - center, core, focal point, nerve center, headquarters केंद्र
10. **Renewable energy** (noun) - power derived from natural sources that replenish themselves faster than they are consumed नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा
11. **Surround** (verb) - encircle, enclose, belt, encompass, ring घेरना
12. **Robust** (adjective) - strong, sturdy, powerful, resilient, solid मजबूत
13. **Ammunition** (noun) - munitions, bullets, shells, arms, explosives गोला-बारूद
14. **Keen** (to) (adjective) - very interested in something; wanting to do something उत्सुक होना
15. **Seek** (to) (verb) - to try to do something का प्रयास करना
16. **Diversify** (verb) - branch out, vary, expand, spread out, broaden विविधीकरण करना
17. **Procurement** (noun) - acquisition, purchase, sourcing, getting, purchasing प्राप्ति
18. **A letter of intent** (noun) - LOI, a preliminary document that outlines the basic terms and understanding between parties before they sign a formal, legally binding contract आशय पत्र
19. **Attaché** (noun) - a person who works in an embassy and who usually has special responsibility for a particular area of activity राजनयिक प्रतिनिधि
20. **Complement** (verb) - supplement, complete, balance, match, enhance पूरक होना
21. **Go beyond** (phrase) - to be more than or not limited to something से आगे जाना
22. **Geopolitical** (adjective) - connected with political activity as influenced by the physical features of a country or area भू-राजनीतिक

23. **Autonomy** (noun) - independence, sovereignty, self-reliance, freedom, liberty
आत्मनिर्भरता
24. **In particular** (phrasal verb) - specifically, especially विशेष रूप से
25. **Theme** (noun) - motif, subject, topic, focus, thread विषय
26. **Prompt** (verb) - urge, stimulate, incite, provoke, inspire प्रेरित करना
27. **Step up** (phrasal verb) - to increase, boost, intensify, or accelerate बढ़ाना
28. **In the run-up to** (phrase) - the final period of time right before an important event or action के ठीक पहले का समय
29. **Summit** (noun) - high-level meeting, conference, gathering, symposium शिखर सम्मेलन
30. **Demonstrate** (verb) - show, exhibit, manifest, display, prove प्रदर्शित करना
31. **Maturity** (noun) - adulthood, ripeness, experience, wisdom, sophistication परिपक्वता
32. **Sensitivity** (noun) - responsiveness, awareness, delicacy, empathy, perceptiveness संवेदनशीलता
33. **Respective** (adjective) - individual, particular, corresponding, specific अपने-अपने
34. **Outweigh** (verb) - override, surpass, exceed, transcend, be heavier than भारी पड़ना
35. **Enmity** (noun) - hostility, animosity, bitterness, hatred, antagonism शत्रुता

Summary of the Editorial

1. **India and Belgium are strengthening their relationship** across economic, defence and strategic sectors despite some differences.
2. Belgium may not be among India's biggest partners by **size or engagement**, but its importance is increasing as part of India's broader engagement with Europe.
3. The relationship has gained **salience** because India is focusing more on economic cooperation, defence partnerships and strategic ties with European nations.
4. A major issue discussed by Prime Ministers **Bart De Wever and Narendra Modi** was expanding bilateral trade after the expected signing of the **India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA)**.
5. India-Belgium bilateral trade is currently around **\$13 billion**, with the diamond industry accounting for about one-third of this trade.
6. **Antwerp** is a major global centre for diamond trading, while **Mumbai and Surat** are leading centres for diamond cutting and polishing, creating a long-standing partnership.
7. Following the EU FTA, both countries want to expand cooperation into sectors such as **renewable energy and food processing**.
8. India and Belgium have set an ambitious goal of **doubling bilateral trade within the next five years**.
9. Belgium also has a **strong high-tech defence industry**, including small arms, drones, counter-drone systems, ammunition and naval defence technologies.
10. Belgium wants to enter the **Indian defence market**, while India wants to **diversify its defence procurement** instead of depending heavily on a few major global powers.
11. The two countries agreed to cooperate in **co-developing military hardware** and signed a **letter of intent on defence cooperation**.
12. India will appoint a **resident defence attaché in Brussels**, complementing Belgium's decision to strengthen its defence representation in India.
13. The visit went beyond bilateral issues and reflected a broader **geopolitical partnership**, particularly concerning Europe's relations with global powers and strategic autonomy.
14. Both leaders highlighted the importance of **democratic values, market economies and people-to-people connections**, while also recognising the risks of excessive dependence on countries such as China.
15. The growing India-Belgium relationship shows greater **maturity and strategic flexibility**: despite Europe's position on the Russia-Ukraine conflict and India's close ties with Moscow, both sides recognise that their broader interests and cooperation **outweigh their differences**.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What does the author imply by the "larger puzzle of India's ties with European countries"?**
 - A. Belgium serves as a representative case for India's evolving approach to the European Union. [Editorial Page]
 - B. Small European nations are more critical to India's energy security than major global powers
 - C. Individual bilateral visits are secondary to the goal of establishing a new military alliance
 - D. Strategic partnerships in Europe are increasingly dependent on the outcome of regional wars
2. **According to the passage, how has the diamond industry historically linked India and Belgium?**
 - A. Through a vertical integration of raw material extraction and final luxury retail marketing
 - B. Through a symbiotic relationship between a trading center and a specialized processing hub
 - C. Through a competitive market where both nations vie for dominance in high-tech laser cutting
 - D. Through a shared diplomatic effort to regulate the international prices of precious gemstones.
3. **What is the primary takeaway of the "warnings" mentioned by Mr. De Wever regarding industrial production?**
 - A. Europe must increase its trade volume with China to achieve total strategic autonomy in Asia
 - B. Dependency on a single dominant supplier poses a risk to a nation's sovereign decision-making.
 - C. India has successfully eliminated its reliance on foreign capital for renewable energy projects
 - D. Global powers should prioritize democratic values over market economy principles in logistics
4. **What determines the classification of India and Belgium as "natural partners" according to the passage?**
 - A. The shared history of colonial resistance and a mutual commitment to regional trade monopolies.
 - B. The geographical proximity of Belgium to the major global powers that India currently supports
 - C. The successful doubling of bilateral trade figures in the sectors of food and renewable energy
 - D. The convergence of governance systems, economic models, and social interactions between them.
5. **Which sector is NOT mentioned as a potential area for future growth after the FTA is signed?**
 - A. Processing of agricultural food items
 - B. Production of sustainable green energy
 - C. Manufacturing of aerospace components
 - D. Trade in non-diamond industrial goods

6. **Direction: Rearrange the following parts (1, 2, 3, 4) to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
1. Such braided fields are thought to store and release the energy that powers solar flares and other eruptions — and may help explain why the sun's outer atmosphere is so unexpectedly hot.
 2. Scientists have used the world's largest telescope to study the sun to capture the highest-resolution pictures yet of the sun's surface, revealing small, violent plasma whirlpools moving across it.
 3. These whirlpools seem like an efficient way to move energy and magnetic flux, and could also be responsible for braiding the sun's magnetic fields at small scales.
 4. The discovery could change how scientists understand the way energy and magnetic fields move through the sun's atmosphere.
- A. 2-3-4-1
B. 2-4-3-1
C. 4-2-3-1
D. 2-4-1-3
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A group of people travelling together in a van
- A. Gypsies
B. Caravan
C. Brood
D. Constellation
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Connotation
B. Pattron
C. Dearth
D. Quarry
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
You are the _____ to the throne and should behave in such a manner.
- A. hair
B. here
C. hare
D. heir
10. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**
The patient found the doctor to be obtuse and distracted by constant calls on his phone.
- A. astute
B. obese
C. banal
D. obsolete
11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution'.**
He was so curious that he rose many questions in the meeting.
- A. that he raised many questions
B. that he rose much questions

- C. that he aroused many questions
D. No substitution
12. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Carolina opened a savings account to save money for later.
A. for a cold day
B. for a rainy day
C. for a sunny day
D. For a hot day
13. **Select the most appropriate one-word substitution of the given group of words.**
A similarity between like features of two things, on which a comparison may be based.
A. Analogy
B. Amalgamation
C. Apathy
D. Ambiguity
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
Do not beat about the bush when you have anything to say.
A. To try to influence
B. To shift blame on others
C. To argue
D. To avoid giving a definite answer or position
15. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Astute
B. Absolute
C. Abrupt
D. Abendance
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The money paid to former wife, husband or partner when the marriage is ended.
A. Alimony
B. Compensation
C. Recompense
D. Maintenance
17. **Direction: In the following question, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered S1 and S6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C, and D. Rearrange these four parts to form a meaningful, logical, and coherent passage.**
S1. I was awakened early one morning by the deafening noise of building materials being unloaded on the roadside opposite my house.
A. In another incident, when flood water entered houses in a low-lying area of the city due to torrential rains, neighbours rushed to rescue an elderly couple who were caught in neck-deep water, unmindful of their own safety.
B. During my recent visit to Singapore, I was struck not only by the high civic sense and discipline of its citizens, but also by the various measures taken by the Singapore Government to promote a powerful sense of neighbourliness among them.

- C. When I requested my neighbour who had ordered the stuff, to relocate it as it would hinder free movement of vehicles and pedestrians, he snapped, "It's not your road".
- D. These examples represent two extremes in the matter of neighbourly relationships in our society.
- S6. For instance, its Housing and Development Board (HDB) has built housing units in soaring tower blocks spread all over the city which serve as the primary platform for promoting civic harmony among the 80 per cent of its population who reside there.
- A. C-D-A-B
- B. A-C-D-B
- C. C-A-D-B
- D. C-A-B-D
18. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
- I think Jeremy will not/ have save enough money / by the time / the year ends.
- A. the year ends
- B. have save enough money
- C. by the time
- D. I think Jeremy will not
19. **Select the grammatically correct sentence.**
- A) The Supriya is the best girl in the class.
- B) Supriya is the best girl in the class.
- C) Supriya is best girl in the class.
- D) The Supriya is a best girl in the class
- A. C
- B. A
- C. D
- D. B
20. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**
- FACTION
- A. Unity
- B. Clique
- C. Harmony
- D. Consensus

Directions: Five words in the passage below have been replaced with blanks. Choose the option that best completes each one.

When a new discovery (1)___ headlines, it is applauded and the discoverer is rightly praised, but what usually goes unnoticed are the years of mentally demanding research behind that discovery.

The research field is an area that asks for more than just intelligence. It's a (2)___ where one reads, questions, codes, tests, fails, and tries again. A single problem can take months to solve without offering any guarantee that the efforts will produce the desired result. In computational research especially, progress is measured in lines of code written, rewritten, debugged, and tested. It's not a place of dramatic discoveries, but of repeated trials and setbacks. It asks for one's persistence, dedication, determination, and above all, sacrifice.

Holidays are built around deadlines and conferences, family gatherings are often missed, lunch and tea breaks become shorter, Sundays, usually meant for rest, are spent at the desk, and outings are cut short because a deadline cannot wait.

It is this invisible sacrifice that (3)___ receives recognition. People admire the breakthroughs, but rarely acknowledge the long nights, failed attempts, and persistence. My appreciation for researchers does not come from the laboratory, but from home. My husband is a researcher and through him I have come to realise that discoveries do not happen in the moments of inspiration, but rather, in the ordinary days that (4)___ discipline. Perhaps it's time we (5)___ not just the discoveries, but also the researchers who dedicate years of their lives making them possible.

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

- A. breaks
- B. strikes
- C. makes
- D. making

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

- A. conquest
- B. venture
- C. pastime
- D. pursuit

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

- A. rarely
- B. frequently
- C. invariably
- D. grudgingly

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

- A. call up
- B. call for
- C. calls for
- D. call on

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

- A. celebrate
- B. will celebrate
- C. celebrated
- D. had celebrated

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) **Belgium serves as a representative case for India's evolving approach to the European Union.**

(a) Correct — The author explicitly acknowledges that Belgium, on its own, is "not one of India's most important partners," yet frames this specific visit as part of a "larger puzzle" — meaning it is one piece of a bigger pattern of India recalibrating and deepening its relationships with European countries broadly (economically, in defence, and strategically). The rest of the passage supports this reading: it repeatedly connects the Belgium visit to the broader India-EU FTA, Modi's wider pattern of European engagement ("stepped up visits to Europe"), and the general strategic realignment with Europe. Belgium is thus used as one representative example/data point within India's larger, evolving European strategy — exactly what option (a) states.

(b) Incorrect — The passage does not claim that "small European nations are more critical to India's energy security than major global powers." While renewable energy is mentioned as one area of potential future collaboration, this is a minor detail.

(c) Incorrect — The passage does not suggest bilateral visits are "secondary" to a "new military alliance." While defence cooperation (MoU, letter of intent, defence attaché) is discussed, it is presented as one of several focus areas (alongside trade and strategic ties).

(d) Incorrect — The passage does not state that strategic partnerships in Europe are "dependent on the outcome of regional wars." It mentions the Russia-Ukraine conflict only to show that India and Belgium are managing to maintain and deepen ties despite their differing positions on that conflict.

2. B) **Through a symbiotic relationship between a trading center and a specialized processing hub.**

Line from the passage: "India-Belgium trade is about \$13 billion, a third of which is from over a century of collaboration in the diamond industry. Antwerp is a global hub for diamond trading, while Mumbai and Surat provide the biggest cutting and polishing services." (b) Correct — The passage clearly describes a division of labour between the two countries: Antwerp (Belgium) functions as the global trading hub for diamonds, while Mumbai and Surat (India) provide the "biggest cutting and polishing services." This is a complementary, mutually dependent relationship — a trading centre on one side and a specialised processing/manufacturing hub on the other — which is precisely what "symbiotic relationship between a trading center and a specialized processing hub" describes.

(a) Incorrect — The passage does not mention "raw material extraction" (i.e., diamond mining), nor does it describe "final luxury retail marketing" as part of this relationship.

(c) Incorrect — The passage does not describe the relationship as "competitive" or mention "high-tech laser cutting." Instead, it explicitly calls this over a century of "collaboration," which is the opposite of a competitive dynamic.

(d) Incorrect — There is no mention in the passage of any "shared diplomatic effort to regulate international prices of precious gemstones"

3. B) **Dependency on a single dominant supplier poses a risk to a nation's sovereign decision-making.**

Line from the passage: "At a business event, Mr. De Wever said that Europe is now realising the truth of India's 'warnings' on strategic autonomy from global powers and over dependence in trade and industrial production, in particular referring to China."

The passage states that India's "warnings" were specifically about "strategic autonomy from global powers" and the risks of "over dependence in trade and industrial production" — with China identified as the particular concern. The core idea behind "strategic autonomy" is that being overly dependent on one dominant power/supplier for trade and industrial production compromises a nation's ability to make independent, sovereign decisions. This is exactly what option (b) captures

(a) Incorrect — The warning is about the risk of overdependence in trade and industrial production (in reference to China), not a recommendation that Europe should increase trade volume with China.

(c) Incorrect — The passage does not claim India has "successfully eliminated its reliance on foreign capital for renewable energy projects." Renewable energy is mentioned only briefly as a potential future area of India-Belgium collaboration once the EU FTA is signed.

(d) Incorrect — While democratic values and market economy are mentioned together in the passage (as reasons Modi called India and Belgium "natural partners"), the passage does not suggest one should be "prioritized" over the other, nor does it connect either to "logistics."

4. **D) The convergence of governance systems, economic models, and social interactions between them.**

Line from the passage: "After the talks, Mr. Modi said that democratic values, a market economy, and people-to-people ties make India and Belgium 'natural partners'..."

The passage directly attributes the "natural partners" classification to three specific factors stated by Modi: "democratic values" (a governance system), "a market economy" (an economic model), and "people-to-people ties" (social interactions). Option (d) accurately mentions all three of these elements — convergence of governance systems (democratic values), economic models (market economy), and social interactions (people-to-people ties).

(a) Incorrect — The passage makes no mention of "colonial resistance" or a "mutual commitment to regional trade monopolies."

(b) Incorrect — "Geographical proximity" is not mentioned in the passage as a factor in the "natural partners" designation.

(c) Incorrect — While the passage does mention a target to double bilateral trade in five years, this is mentioned as a future goal, not something "successfully" achieved yet ("agreed to set a target of doubling bilateral trade in the next five years"). Additionally, this trade target is not the basis given for the "natural partners" description.

5. **C) Manufacturing of aerospace components**

(c) (NOT mentioned) — The passage discusses Belgium's defence industry strengths as "small arms, drone and counter-drone technology, ammunition and naval defence." "Aerospace components" is not mentioned anywhere in the passage — neither as part of the defence cooperation nor as a future growth area post-FTA. This option introduces a sector that has no textual support.

(a) (it IS mentioned) — The passage explicitly names "food processing" as one of the areas of future collaboration once the EU FTA is signed, which directly corresponds to "processing of agricultural food items."

(b) (it IS mentioned) — The passage explicitly names "renewable energy" as one of the future collaboration areas, which directly corresponds to "production of sustainable green energy."

(d) (it IS mentioned) — The passage notes that currently a third of trade is in diamonds, but they plan to double trade by expanding into "other areas" like defense tech and energy, which constitutes trade in non-diamond industrial goods.

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

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence 2 paragraph को start करेगा क्योंकि यह introductory sentence है और passage की exact first line है। यह बिना किसी previous context के main scientific discovery introduce करता है कि scientists ने world के largest telescope से sun के surface की highest-resolution pictures capture करके violent plasma whirlpools को reveal किया है।
- Sentence 4 Sentence 2 को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें used phrase "The discovery" सीधे Sentence 2 में capture की गई new findings को refer करता है और explain करता है कि यह sun के atmosphere में energy और magnetic fields की movement की understanding को कैसे बदल सकती है।
- Sentence 3 Sentence 4 के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें used phrase "These whirlpools" Sentence 2 के plasma whirlpools को connect करता है और energy/magnetic flux transfer के mechanism के साथ small scales पर magnetic fields की "braiding" का concept introduce करता है।
- Sentence 1 Sentence 3 के बाद आएगा और sequence का conclusion बनेगा। इसमें used demonstrative phrase "Such braided fields" सीधे Sentence 3 में mention की गई magnetic field braiding को refer करता है, जो solar flares की energy store/release करने और outer atmosphere के unexpectedly hot होने के mystery को explain करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence 2 starts the paragraph as the introductory sentence, strictly using the opening line of the provided text. It independently establishes the primary scientific discovery: researchers using the world's largest solar telescope to capture high-resolution imagery of violent plasma whirlpools.
- Sentence 4 follows Sentence 2 because the noun phrase "The discovery" directly refers to the telescope observation in Sentence 2, explaining its potential to reshape scientific models of energy and magnetic field transfer in the solar atmosphere.
- Sentence 3 follows Sentence 4 because the demonstrative phrase "These whirlpools" refers back to the plasma phenomena described in Sentence 2, introducing their role in magnetic flux transport and the "braiding" of magnetic fields.
- Sentence 1 comes after Sentence 3 as the logical conclusion. The referring phrase "Such braided fields" directly links to the magnetic braiding mentioned at the end of Sentence 3, detailing how this stored energy powers solar flares and heats the outer solar atmosphere.

7. B) **Caravan** (noun) – A group of people traveling together, often on a long journey, typically in a line of vehicles. काफिला

- **Gypsies** (noun) – A traditionally itinerant ethnic group; not specifically denoting a group of people traveling in a van. जिप्सी

- **Brood** (noun) – A family of young animals, especially birds; metaphorically used for children. बच्चे
 - **Constellation** (noun) – A group of stars forming a recognizable pattern; not related to a group of people traveling together. तारा समूह
8. B) The INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given options is 'Pattron.' The correct spelling is 'Patron,' which means "a person who gives financial or other support to a person, organization, cause, or activity" संरक्षक।
9. D) **'heir'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence राजसी उत्तराधिकारी के बारे में चर्चा कर रहा है। "You are theto the throne and should behave in such a manner" के माध्यम से, व्यक्ति के राजसी उत्तराधिकारी होने का संकेत किया जा रहा है, और इस संदर्भ में "heir" वर्धी विकल्प होगा जो उत्तराधिकारी का तात्पर्य रखता है। इसलिए, "heir" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- 'Heir' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is discussing the royal successor. Through "You are theto the throne and should behave in such a manner", it is indicating the person's position as a royal successor, and in this context, "heir" is the only option that conveys the meaning of a successor. Thus, "heir" would be the most appropriate choice.
10. A) **Obtuse** (adjective) – Lacking sharpness or quickness of sensibility or intellect; insensitive, dull, slow-witted. मंदबुद्धि/बेअकल
Antonym: **Astute** (adjective) – Having or showing an ability to accurately assess situations or people and turn this to one's advantage; shrewd, clever, intelligent. चतुर
- **Obese** (adjective) – Having an excess amount of body fat; overweight, plump, fat. मोटा
 - **Banal** (adjective) – So lacking in originality as to be obvious and boring; trite, hackneyed, clichéd. घिसा-पिटा
 - **Obsolete** (adjective) – No longer produced or used; out of date, outdated, outmoded. पुराना
11. A) **'that he raised many questions'** का चयन किया जाएगा क्योंकि यहाँ "rise" का सही रूप "raise" होगा जो "सवाल उठाना" का तात्पर्य रखता है, जबकि "rise" का अर्थ होता है "उठ जाना"; जैसे— The sun rises in the east.
'that he raised many questions' will be selected because here the correct form of "rise" is "raise" which means "to pose questions," whereas "rise" means "to ascend"; Like— The sun rises in the east.
12. B) **'for a rainy day'** का चयन किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह एक प्रसिद्ध मुहावरा है जो भविष्य में किसी आपत्ति या कठिनाई के समय के लिए पैसे बचाने का संकेत देता है।
- 'for a rainy day' will be used because it is a well-known idiom that signifies saving money for a future difficulty or emergency; Like— A person has saved money for their bad times.
13. A) **Analogy** (noun) – A similarity between like features of two things, on which a comparison may be based. सादृश्य
- **Amalgamation** (noun) – The action, process, or result of combining or uniting. समामेलन
 - **Apathy** (noun) – Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern. उदासीनता
 - **Ambiguity** (noun) – Uncertainty or inexactness of meaning in language. अस्पष्टता
14. D) **Beat about the bush** (phrase) – To avoid giving a definite answer or position घुमा फिराकर बात करना

15. D) The INCORRECTLY spelt word is 'Abundance'. The correct spelling is '**Abundance**' which means "a very large quantity of something" अधिक मात्रा, प्रचुरता.

16. A) **Alimony** (noun) – The money paid to a former spouse for support after separation or divorce. निर्वाह निधि

- **Compensation** (noun) – Something awarded to someone in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury. मुआवजा
- **Recompense** (noun) – Payment or reward given for loss or harm suffered or effort made. पुरस्कार
- **Maintenance** (noun) – The process of maintaining or preserving someone or something, or the state of being maintained. रखरखाव

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

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence C S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में house के opposite roadside पर building materials के unload होने की घटना introduce की गई है। Sentence C सीधे उस event को continue करता है, जहाँ neighbour से सामान relocate करने की request पर rude reply ("It's not your road") मिलता है।
- Sentence A Sentence C को follow करेगा क्योंकि इसमें used transitional phrase "In another incident" first negative incident के contrast में second positive incident introduce करता है, जहाँ neighbours flood water में elderly couple को rescue करते हैं।
- Sentence D Sentence A के बाद आएगा क्योंकि इसमें used phrase "These examples" Sentence C (selfish behavior) और Sentence A (altruistic rescue) के दोनों incidents को refer करते हुए neighbourly relationships के two extremes को summarize करता है।
- Sentence B Sentence D के बाद आएगा और S6 से connect करेगा। यह passage के second theme की तरफ transition करता है, जहाँ writer की recent Singapore visit और Singapore Government द्वारा neighbourliness promote करने के measures का उल्लेख है। Finally, S6 phrase "For instance, its Housing and Development Board (HDB)..." के साथ Sentence B में बताए गए Singapore Government measures का specific example देकर sequence को logically conclude करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence C follows S1 directly because S1 establishes the initial disturbance of building materials being unloaded, and Sentence C immediately details the author's confrontation with the dismissive neighbor.
- Sentence A follows Sentence C because the transitional marker "In another incident" introduces a sharply contrasting second scenario involving neighbors selflessly rescuing an elderly couple during severe floods.
- Sentence D follows Sentence A because the demonstrative phrase "These examples" refers back to the two contrasting events in Sentence C and Sentence A, categorizing them as two extremes in community relationships.
- Sentence B follows Sentence D and links directly before S6 by introducing a geographical shift to the author's visit to Singapore, focusing on state-sponsored measures to foster civic harmony. Finally, S6 uses the exemplar marker "For instance, its Housing and Development

Board (HDB)..." to illustrate the practical implementation of the Singapore Government policies cited in Sentence B.

18. B) 'have save'के बदले 'have saved' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ 'will' के साथ 'have' का प्रयोग हो रहा है, तो verb की third form का प्रयोग होना चाहिए; जैसे— He will have completed the project by the time the deadline arrives.

- 'have saved' will be used instead of 'have save' because when 'will' is used with 'have', the third form of the verb should be used; Like— He will have completed the project by the time the deadline arrives.

19. D) **Supriya is the best girl in the class.** वाक्य grammatically रूप से सही है, क्योंकि यहाँ 'the' का प्रयोग 'best' के साथ के आया क्योंकि 'Superlative degree of adjective' के साथ article 'The' का प्रयोग होता है; इसके अलावा, Article 'The' Supriya के साथ नहीं आया क्योंकि 'Supriya' एक विशिष्ट व्यक्ति नहीं है।

- 'Supriya is the best girl in the class.' is the grammatically correct sentence because here 'the' is used with 'best', which denotes specificity; Like — He is the best player in the team.

20. B) **FACTION** (noun) – a small group within a larger one that disagrees with the main body; a splinter group. Hindi: गुट, दल।

Synonym: **Clique** (noun) – a small exclusive group of people with shared interests. Hindi: गुट, टोली

- **Unity** (noun) – the state of being joined as a whole; opposite of Faction. Hindi: एकता
- **Harmony** (noun) – agreement and cooperation; opposite of Faction. Hindi: सामंजस्य
- **Consensus** (noun) – general agreement among a group; opposite of Faction. Hindi: आम सहमति

21. C) **makes**

Blank (1) needs a present-tense verb agreeing with the singular "a new discovery," in the fixed pairing with "headlines." a) breaks: is a present-tense verb meaning shattering or interrupting something, violating the requirement since news itself "breaks," but nothing "breaks headlines" — that pairing does not exist. b) strikes: is a present-tense verb meaning hitting something with force, violating the requirement since it never pairs with "headlines" — one strikes a blow or a deal, not news coverage. c) makes: is a present-tense verb meaning becoming the subject of prominent news coverage, matching the fixed phrase "makes headlines" and agreeing with the singular subject. d) making: is a present participle, violating the requirement since the "when" clause needs a finite verb, and "when a new discovery making headlines" leaves it without one.

Hindi:

- Blank (1) में ऐसा present-tense verb चाहिए जो singular "a new discovery" से agree करे और "headlines" के साथ जमे-जमाए जोड़े में बैठे। a) breaks: इसका meaning है तोड़ना या बीच में रोकना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि खबर खुद "break" होती है, पर कोई चीज़ "headlines break" नहीं करती — यह जोड़ा बनता ही नहीं। b) strikes: इसका meaning है ज़ोर से टकराना या मारना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह "headlines" के साथ कभी नहीं चलता — strike a blow या strike a deal होता है, headlines नहीं। c) makes: इसका meaning है बड़ी खबर बन जाना, जो "makes headlines" वाले fixed phrase और singular subject दोनों से match करता है। d) making: यह present participle है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "when" वाले clause को finite verb चाहिए, जो इसमें है ही नहीं।

22. D) **pursuit**

Blank (2) needs a noun for a long, effortful undertaking one keeps at, since the clause lists reading, coding, failing and trying again. a) conquest: is a noun meaning a victory won by overcoming something, violating the requirement since it names a triumph already secured, while the passage stresses months of work with no guarantee of success. b) venture: is a noun meaning an undertaking carrying risk of loss, usually commercial, violating the requirement since it points to a gamble taken for gain, not the patient labour described. c) pastime: is a noun meaning something done casually to pass the time, violating the requirement since it implies light amusement, the opposite of work that costs holidays and Sundays. d) pursuit: is a noun meaning a sustained effort to attain something, matching the repeated cycle of trying, failing and trying again.

Hindi:

- Blank (2) में ऐसा noun चाहिए जो लंबी, मेहनत भरी लगन को बताए, क्योंकि आगे पढ़ना, coding, नाकाम होना और फिर कोशिश करना गिनाया गया है। a) conquest: इसका meaning है किसी को हराकर पाई गई जीत, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह मिल चुकी जीत बताता है, जबकि passage कहता है कि महीनों की मेहनत के बाद भी नतीजे की कोई गारंटी नहीं। b) venture: इसका meaning है नुकसान के जोखिम वाला काम, अक्सर व्यापारिक, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह फायदे के लिए लगाया गया दांव बताता है, यहाँ की सब्र भरी मेहनत नहीं। c) pastime: इसका meaning है वक्त काटने के लिए हल्का-फुल्का काम, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह मनोरंजन बताता है, उस काम के उलट जिसमें छुट्टियाँ और Sundays तक चली जाती हैं। d) pursuit: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ को पाने की लगातार कोशिश, जो बार-बार कोशिश करने और गिरकर उठने वाले चक्र से match करता है।

23. A) rarely

Blank (3) needs an adverb of frequency showing that recognition comes on very few occasions. a) rarely: is an adverb meaning on very few occasions, matching a sacrifice called "invisible," and echoed by "rarely acknowledge" in the very next line. b) frequently: is an adverb meaning on many occasions, violating the requirement since it flatly contradicts "invisible sacrifice" and "goes unnoticed" earlier in the passage. c) invariably: is an adverb meaning on every occasion, without exception, violating the requirement since it would mean recognition always arrives, the reverse of the writer's complaint. d) grudgingly: is an adverb meaning unwillingly and with resentment, violating the requirement since it describes the spirit in which something is given, not how often it comes, and the passage says recognition is absent rather than reluctant.

Hindi:

- Blank (3) में frequency वाला adverb चाहिए, जो बताए कि पहचान बहुत कम मौकों पर मिलती है। a) rarely: इसका meaning है बहुत कम मौकों पर, जो "invisible sacrifice" से match करता है, और अगली ही line का "rarely acknowledge" भी यही दोहराता है। b) frequently: इसका meaning है बार-बार, अक्सर, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह "invisible sacrifice" और "goes unnoticed" के सीधे खिलाफ जाता है। c) invariably: इसका meaning है हर बार, बिना किसी अपवाद के, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इससे मतलब बनेगा कि पहचान हमेशा मिलती है, जो लेखिका की शिकायत के उलट है। d) grudgingly: इसका meaning है मन मारकर, चिढ़ के साथ, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि कोई चीज़ किस भाव से दी गई, कितनी बार मिली यह नहीं — और passage कहता है कि पहचान मिलती ही नहीं, बेमन से मिलती हो ऐसा नहीं।

24. B) call for

Blank (4) needs a plural phrasal verb agreeing with "days" and meaning to require something. a) call up: is a plural phrasal verb meaning summoning someone for service or telephoning them,

violating the requirement since neither sense fits days requiring a quality. b) call for: is a plural phrasal verb meaning requiring or demanding something, matching the plural "ordinary days" and the discipline those days demand. c) calls for: carries the singular "-s" ending, violating the requirement since the relative pronoun "that" here stands for the plural "days" — a trap for anyone who lets the nearby singular "discipline" pull the agreement. d) call on: is a plural phrasal verb meaning visiting someone or formally appealing to them to act, violating the requirement since it needs a person as its object, whereas discipline is a quality.

Hindi:

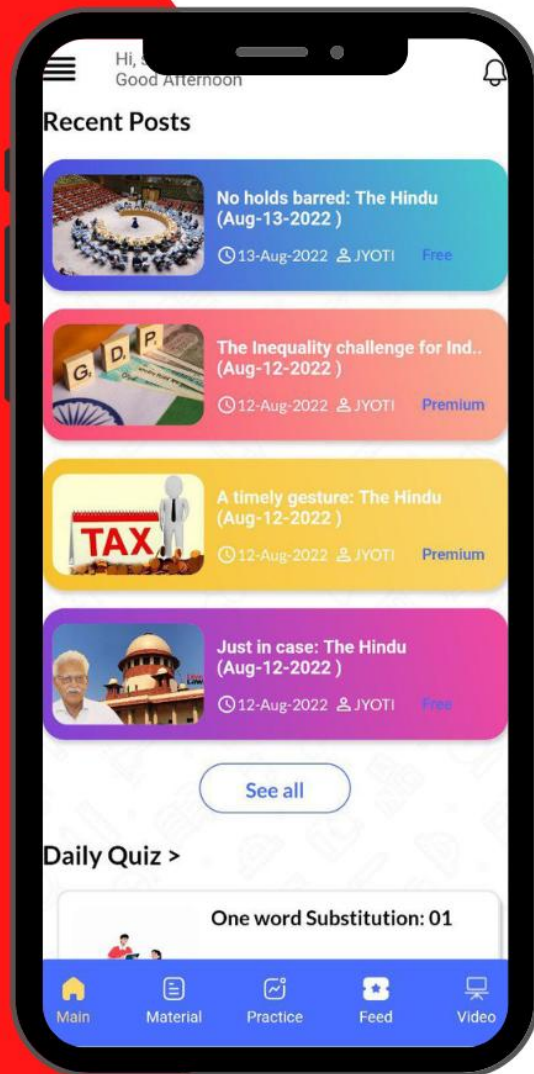
- Blank (4) में ऐसा plural phrasal verb चाहिए जो "days" से agree करे और किसी चीज़ की माँग करना बताए। a) call up: इसका meaning है किसी को फौज में बुलाना या फोन करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि दोनों में से कोई meaning दिनों द्वारा किसी गुण की माँग पर fit नहीं होता। b) call for: इसका meaning है किसी चीज़ की ज़रूरत या माँग होना, जो plural "ordinary days" और उन दिनों की माँगी गई discipline से match करता है। c) calls for: इसमें singular वाली "-s" ending है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यहाँ "that" plural "days" के लिए आया है — यह उन लोगों के लिए trap है जो पास वाले singular "discipline" से agreement खींच लेते हैं। d) call on: इसका meaning है किसी से मिलने जाना या किसी से औपचारिक अपील करना, जो violate करता है क्योंकि इसके object में कोई व्यक्ति चाहिए, जबकि discipline एक गुण है।

25. C) celebrated

Blank (5) needs a past-form verb after "it's time we," where English uses the past subjunctive to urge action that ought to be happening now. a) celebrate: is a base-form verb, violating the requirement since "it's time we celebrate" breaks the fixed pattern, which takes the past form even though the meaning is present. b) will celebrate: is future tense, violating the requirement since "it's time" already carries the sense of what should happen, and no future form can follow it in this structure. c) celebrated: is a past-form verb used as a subjunctive, matching "Perhaps it's time we ____," the standard structure for saying something is overdue. d) had celebrated: is past perfect, violating the requirement since it pushes the action back before some earlier point, while the writer is urging it for now.

Hindi:

- Blank (5) में "it's time we" के बाद past form वाला verb चाहिए, क्योंकि अंग्रेज़ी में यहाँ past subjunctive आता है, जो बताता है कि यह काम अब हो जाना चाहिए। a) celebrate: यह base-form verb है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "it's time we celebrate" उस जमे-जमाए pattern को तोड़ता है, जिसमें meaning present का होते हुए भी past form लगता है। b) will celebrate: यह future tense है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि "it's time" में ही यह भाव मौजूद है कि क्या होना चाहिए, और इस structure में future form आ ही नहीं सकता। c) celebrated: यह past form है जो यहाँ subjunctive की तरह आया है, जो "Perhaps it's time we ____" वाली standard structure से match करता है। d) had celebrated: यह past perfect है, जो violate करता है क्योंकि यह काम को किसी और भी पुराने वक्त में धकेल देता है, जबकि लेखिका इसे अभी करने की बात कर रही हैं।



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