

India-Poland ties: Time to deliver

The challenge is to **overcome** commercial barriers and manage **differences** over Ukraine through **sustained** engagement and **tangible** results

As Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk visits India after more than fifteen years, it is time to renew the friendship once again. For a long time, India-Poland relations have been **low-key**, but now the ties are **warmer** than ever before.

Since Narendra Modi's 2024 Warsaw visit, the first by an Indian prime minister in 45 years, the two countries have been **strategic** partners working towards a 2024-28 action plan. The talks at Hyderabad House produced four agreements and a promise to double **bilateral** trade, now worth about \$6.3 billion, by 2030 by **leveraging** the India-EU free trade agreement.

The agenda runs from defence co-production and drones to satellites, civil nuclear energy, semiconductors, critical minerals and battery recycling.

Tariff wars have pushed Warsaw to look for trusted partners beyond its traditional ones, and India, a fast-growing market with rising technological and defence-manufacturing strength, fits the bill. **Poland**, now a trillion-dollar economy and a frontline state in Europe's security, **offers** New Delhi a gateway to the European market and a willing defence-industrial partner. Both want supply chains that do not depend on a single supplier or a single power.

The differences are real and should be **acknowledged**. The first is Ukraine. Poland is among Kyiv's **staunchest backers**; India has avoided **condemning** Moscow and maintains deep defence ties with it. Modi again offered support for every meaningful effort towards peace, while Tusk had said he wanted to discuss **drawing** India into efforts to end the war.

Both sides chose to leave the gap alone, which is **sensible**, but a defence partnership cannot **dodge** it forever. The second issue is commercial. Trade is limited and **tilted** towards Indian exports, and Polish firms find India's **bureaucracy daunting**. The third is **mobility**: Poland's shortage of healthcare workers and India's skilled workforce are a natural fit, but visas and **recognition** rules must now deliver results. **The way forward** is delivery. **Bring the FTA into force** quickly. Move defence cooperation from encouraging industries to find opportunities to a few funded co-production projects, including drones and **munitions**, with real technology transfer.

Open a single **window** for Polish mid-sized firms in India and Indian IT firms in Poland. Tusk now **takes that pitch to** Bengaluru's technology and space firms. Hold regular leader-level and ministerial meetings so the agenda does not wait another sixteen years.

What the friendship means is simple. For Poland, India is a growth market and a **hedge** in an **unpredictable** world. For India, Poland is a door into the European Union and a capable defence-industrial partner.

India **sheltered** thousands of Polish children during the Second World War, and Warsaw helped bring Indian students out of Ukraine in 2022. This **friendship**, therefore, **goes** beyond trade and strategy, though the two countries still need to agree on many global issues, including Ukraine.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Overcome** (verb) - conquer, defeat, surmount, master, vanquish पार पाना
2. **Difference** (noun) - disagreement, dispute, disparity, divergence, variation मतभेद
3. **Sustained** (adjective) - continuous, constant, prolonged, steady, uninterrupted निरंतर
4. **Tangible** (adjective) - concrete, real, actual, solid, substantial वास्तविक
5. **Low-key** (adjective) - muted, subdued, understated, quiet, restrained संयमित
6. **Warm** (adjective) - friendly, cordial, affectionate, amicable, genial अधिक घनिष्ठ
7. **Strategic** (adjective) - tactical, calculated, planned, crucial, vital रणनीतिक
8. **Bilateral** (adjective) - mutual, two-sided, reciprocal, joint, two-way द्विपक्षीय
9. **Leverage** (verb) - utilize, exploit, use, capitalize, harness लाभ उठाना
10. **Acknowledge** (verb) - admit, accept, recognize, concede, grant स्वीकार करना
11. **Staunch** (adjective) - loyal, faithful, committed, devoted, steadfast सबसे कट्टर
12. **Backer** (noun) - supporter, sponsor, promoter, patron, ally समर्थक
13. **Condemn** (verb) - criticize, censure, denounce, blame, reprimand निंदा करना
14. **Draw** (verb) - pull, attract, drag, bring, entice खींचना
15. **Dodge** (verb) - avoid, evade, elude, bypass, shun बचना
16. **Tilted** (adjective) - slanted, biased, inclined, skewed, asymmetrical झुका हुआ
17. **Bureaucracy** (noun) - administration, officialdom, government, system, red tape नौकरशाही
18. **Daunting** (adjective) - intimidating, formidable, overwhelming, discouraging, frightening डराने वाला
19. **Mobility** (noun) - movement, flexibility, adaptability, maneuverability, motion गतिशीलता
20. **Recognition** (noun) - acknowledgment, acceptance, identification, validation, approval मान्यता
21. **The way forward** (phrase) - the action or plan that is needed to make progress आगे का रास्ता
22. **Bring into force** (phrase) - to make a law, rule, or agreement start to apply लागू करना
23. **Munition** (noun) - weapon, armament, ammunition, explosive, ordnance युद्ध सामग्री
24. **Window** (noun) - portal, gateway, channel, avenue, counter सुविधा केंद्र
25. **Take the pitch to** (phrase) - to present an idea, proposal, or argument to someone प्रस्ताव रखना
26. **Hedge** (noun) - safeguard, shield, protection, buffer, cover बचाव
27. **Unpredictable** (adjective) - uncertain, unreliable, erratic, volatile, unstable अप्रत्याशित
28. **Shelter** (verb) - protect, harbor, shield, house, accommodate आश्रय देना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **High-Level Bilateral Renewal:** Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk's visit to India—the first by a Polish PM in over fifteen years—signals a renewed and warmer phase in India-Poland relations.
2. **Strategic Partnership Framework:** Building on PM Narendra Modi's landmark 2024 visit to Warsaw, both nations are executing a 2024–2028 strategic action plan.
3. **Trade Target:** Following high-level talks at Hyderabad House, four key agreements were signed, alongside a commitment to double bilateral trade (currently around \$6.3 billion) by 2030 using the India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA).
4. **Broad Cooperation Agenda:** Key focus areas include defense co-production, drones, space satellites, civil nuclear energy, semiconductors, critical minerals, and battery recycling.
5. **Supply Chain Resiliency:** Global tariff tensions have driven Poland to seek reliable allies; both nations aim to de-risk supply chains and avoid single-supplier dependencies.
6. **Poland's Economic & Strategic Value:** As a trillion-dollar economy and a frontline European security state, Poland offers India an entryway into the European Union and a reliable defense partner.
7. **India's Value to Poland:** India provides Poland with a fast-growing, tech-driven market and expanding defense manufacturing capabilities to hedge against global economic unpredictability.
8. **Divergence on Ukraine:** Strategic differences persist over the Russia-Ukraine war; Poland is a top backer of Kyiv, whereas India has avoided condemning Moscow while maintaining strong defense ties with Russia.
9. **Divergent Roles in Peace Efforts:** PM Modi reiterated India's support for meaningful peace initiatives, while PM Tusk emphasized involving India directly in efforts to end the conflict.
10. **Commercial and Bureaucratic Barriers:** Trade remains modest and tilted in India's favor, with Polish businesses citing India's complex bureaucracy as a challenge.
11. **Mobility and Labor Synergy:** A natural fit exists between Poland's shortage of healthcare workers and India's skilled labor force, requiring smoother visa processes and credential recognition.
12. **Defense Co-production Focus:** The editorial urges moving from vague defense talks to concrete, funded co-production projects in drones and munitions with genuine technology transfers.
13. **Ease of Doing Business:** Recommendations include establishing single-window clearance systems for Polish mid-sized firms operating in India and Indian IT firms expanding in Poland.
14. **Sustained Political Engagement:** Regular ministerial and leadership summits are needed to maintain momentum and avoid another multi-year gap in high-level exchanges.
15. **Historical and Human Ties:** Deep historical bonds—ranging from India sheltering Polish children during World War II to Poland assisting Indian student evacuations from Ukraine in 2022—underpin the relationship beyond strategic and economic interests.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why has Warsaw actively sought to deepen bilateral commercial and industrial engagement with New Delhi?** [Editorial page]
 - A. Tariff wars prompted Poland to secure trusted partners beyond its traditional relationships by engaging India's growing market.
 - B. Poland sought to balance bilateral commerce because current trade levels tilt heavily towards incoming Polish industrial goods.
 - C. Polish authorities aimed to replace their trillion-dollar domestic economy by investing primary capital into Indian satellite systems.
 - D. Warsaw required New Delhi to immediately abandon its historical defence agreements with Moscow before concluding commercial treaties.
2. **According to the passage, what specific structural imbalance characterizes the present commercial relationship?**
 - A. Bilateral commerce is currently balanced, but Poland's status as a trillion-dollar economy prevents Indian IT firms from entering Warsaw.
 - B. India imports excessive defence technology from Poland, leaving Warsaw with an unsustainable commercial deficit that stalls the action plan.
 - C. Overall trade remains modest at about \$6.3 billion and leans towards Indian exports, while Polish businesses face daunting bureaucracy.
 - D. Trade is tilted towards Polish exports, creating commercial friction that prevents the two countries from doubling trade by 2030.
3. **What can be inferred regarding cross-border professional mobility between the two jurisdictions?**
 - A. Domestic healthcare shortfalls have been resolved through the immediate operational recognition of overseas vocational credentials.
 - B. Utilizing specialized professional capacity to bridge regional institutional gaps requires resolving regulatory and credentialing bottlenecks.
 - C. Overseas medical professionals demonstrate reluctance to relocate due to heightened security tensions along frontline territories.
 - D. Regional authorities have eliminated administrative travel conditions for medical specialists to accelerate continental free trade.
4. **In the passage, the word "DAUNTING" is used. Which of the following is the most appropriate SYNONYM for "DAUNTING" in this context?**
 - A. Intimidating
 - B. Encouraging
 - C. Insignificant
 - D. Predictable
5. **The tone of the passage toward managing the future of the bilateral partnership is best described as:**
 - A. Cautious and noncommittal
 - B. Idealistic and conciliatory
 - C. Sanguine and uncritical
 - D. Pragmatic and constructive

6. **Direction: In the following question, the first sentence is given in its correct position, followed by four sentences marked A, B, C, and D. Rearrange the four sentences in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.**

The Cathedral of St. Francis of Assisi, at Bhopal, which has connections with the Bourbons of France is celebrating its centenary this year.

- A. Jean Philip managed to reach Delhi and to have audience with Akbar, who liked him and gave him the title "Nawab Masin."
- B. Juliana, sister of the Christian wife of Akbar, Maria, was later married to Jean Philippe. Juliana who was given the title of Imperial Sister built the first Roman Catholic church at Agra which still exists.
- C. He had to leave France because he had killed in duel another high-born Gascon.
- D. About 1580, Jean Philippe de Bourbon Navarre, kinsman of the ruling prince of Navarre, father of Henry IV of France landed in Goa.

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

7. **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. Sudhama, affectionately known as Kuchela, shared an unbroken bond of companionship with Lord Krishna from childhood at Guru Sandipani's Gurukulam.

- A. Accepting her thoughtful counsel, Sudhama resolved to set out for Dwaraka, carrying a single handful of flattened rice (poha) begged from neighbouring doors, believing one should never visit a friend empty-handed.
- B. When their studies concluded, Sudhama wept inconsolably at the prospect of parting, but Krishna gently comforted him, assuring him that true spiritual friendship is never severed by physical distance.
- C. Upon arriving at the legendary city of Dwaraka, Sudhama was dazzled by the golden mansions, yet felt self-conscious about his ragged appearance before the palace guard granted him entry under royal decree.
- D. Years later, Sudhama lived a tranquil life with his wife Kalyani, who, witnessing the severe hunger their family endured, gently suggested that he visit his childhood companion Krishna.

S6. When the attendants carried Sudhama's name into the inner sanctuary, Krishna leaped up instantly, rushed barefoot to welcome his friend, and embraced him tightly.

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

8. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**

We are expecting a _____ narrative from the writer about his childhood. (intelligible)

- A. disorderly

- B. lucid
C. written
D. historical
9. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the given word.**
Deem
A. Reckon
B. Foster
C. Subjugate
D. Conquer
10. **Select the option that best expresses the meaning of the given phrase.**
The same goes for
A. To spend a large amount of money on something.
B. To advance or continue the progress of something.
C. Applies to someone or something else as well.
D. To reduce the value or importance of something.
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Invade
A. Douse
B. Evacuate
C. Discard
D. Address
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Outright
A. Marginal
B. Boisterous
C. Symptomatic
D. Fatal
13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A perfectionist
A. Ambidextrous
B. Omniscient
C. Optimist
D. Meticulous
14. **Select the correctly spelt word out of the four alternatives.**
A. Resussitation
B. Resuscetation
C. Resuscitation
D. Rezuscitation
15. **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
The emergency steps had been taken by the authorities before the storm hit.
A. The emergency steps were taken before the storm hit.
B. The authorities took emergency steps.
C. The storm was faced with emergency steps.

- D. The authorities had taken the emergency steps before the storm hit.
16. **In the following question, a sentence has been given in Indirect Speech. Choose the correct Direct Speech form.**
The climatologist said that if global temperatures kept rising, sea levels would threaten major coastal cities.
- A. The climatologist said, "If global temperatures kept rising, sea levels will threaten major coastal cities."
 - B. The climatologist said, "If global temperatures had kept rising, sea levels would have threatened major coastal cities."
 - C. The climatologist said, "If global temperatures kept rising, sea levels would threaten major coastal cities."
 - D. The climatologist said, "If global temperatures keep rising, sea levels threaten major coastal cities."
17. **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
Rashmi said to Reshma, "Mahima was dancing on the floor when she was called by her mother."
- A. Rashmi told Reshma that Mahima had danced on the floor when she had been called by her mother.
 - B. Rashmi told Reshma that Mahima had been dancing on the floor when was called by her mother.
 - C. Rashmi told Reshma that Mahima had been dancing on the floor when she had been called by her mother.
 - D. Rashmi told Reshma that Mahima was dancing on the floor when she was called by her mother.
18. **Fill in the blank with the correct option.**
Neither of the solutions _____ suitable for the problem.
- A. are
 - B. is
 - C. were
 - D. have
19. **In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is bolded. Choose the correct alternative that best improves the bolded part.**
I completed the report before the senior manager entered the office to request the final figures for the board presentation.
- A. I had completed the report
 - B. I have finished my dissertation
 - C. I was finishing my dissertation
 - D. I had finish my dissertation
20. **Identify the error in the sentence.**
He is an extremely talent musician.
- A. talent
 - B. an
 - C. musician
 - D. extremely

Complete the passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words.

Tamil literature is _____. A _____ (replete) with references to Siddha practitioners, traditional healers, and the faith, or lack of it, that people have in them. A segment of Tamil literature that has focused on class and caste hierarchies has also looked sharply and sensitively _____. B _____ the socio-economic determinants for access to health care. Among the pioneers of drawing technology and science into his writings in Tamil was the legendary, _____ C _____ (prescient) novelist and screenwriter Sujatha. But in modern Tamil fiction, the employment of medicine and medical issues as the central theme and plot has been rather minimal.

While there might be only a few texts in popular, modern Tamil fiction that weave the story _____ D _____ a medical condition, these form a significant contribution to the genre. Muthumeenal's *Mul* focuses on leprosy, and Sivakami's *Pazhayana Kazhithalum* offers a health perspective _____ E _____ (couched) in caste discrimination.

21. **Choose the most appropriate synonym for the word in (A): (replete).**

- A. bereft
- B. abounding
- C. destitute
- D. sparse

22. **Complete the passage by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate words.**

Fill in blank (B) with the correct preposition to complete the phrase.

- A. for
- B. into
- C. at
- D. on

23. **Choose the most appropriate synonym for the word in (C): (prescient).**

- A. clairvoyant
- B. myopic
- C. obtuse
- D. prosaic

24. **Fill in blank (D) with the correct preposition to complete the phrase.**

- A. over
- B. through
- C. across
- D. around

25. **Choose the most appropriate synonym for the word in (E): (couched).**

- A. embedded
- B. denuded
- C. overt
- D. divested

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) **Tariff wars prompted Poland to secure trusted partners beyond its traditional relationships by engaging India's growing market.**

passage: "Tariff wars have pushed Warsaw to look for trusted partners beyond its traditional ones, and India, a fast-growing market with rising technological and defence-manufacturing strength, fits the bill." --- "Tariff wars" are trade fights where countries put heavy taxes on each other's goods. The passage says these fights pushed Poland to look for trusted partners outside its usual ones. India is a fast-growing market with strong technology and defence-making skills, so it fits. This matches option A.

Option B: Incorrect. The option says Poland wants to balance trade because it tilts towards Polish goods coming into India, but the passage says trade is "tilted towards Indian exports," so the tilt is the other way, hence incorrect.

Option C: Incorrect. The option says Poland wanted to replace its trillion-dollar economy by investing mainly in Indian satellite systems, but the passage calls Poland a trillion-dollar economy as a strength, and satellites are only one item on a long agenda, hence incorrect.

Option D: Incorrect. The option says Warsaw demanded that India drop its defence deals with Moscow before any commercial treaty, but the passage says both sides "chose to leave the gap alone" over Ukraine, and four agreements were signed anyway, hence incorrect.

2. C) **Overall trade remains modest at about \$6.3 billion and leans towards Indian exports, while Polish businesses face daunting bureaucracy.**

passage: "The second issue is commercial. Trade is limited and tilted towards Indian exports, and Polish firms find India's bureaucracy daunting." Also: "...double bilateral trade, now worth about \$6.3 billion, by 2030." --- "Structural imbalance" means a lasting unevenness in the relationship. The passage says trade is small (about \$6.3 billion), that it leans towards Indian exports, and that Polish firms find India's bureaucracy hard to deal with. Option C says exactly these three things, so it is correct.

Option A: Incorrect. The option says trade is balanced and that Poland's trillion-dollar economy stops Indian IT firms from entering Warsaw, but the passage says trade is "tilted towards Indian exports," so it is not balanced, and it never says Poland's size blocks Indian IT firms (it even suggests a single window for them in Poland), hence incorrect.

Option B: Incorrect. The option says India imports too much defence technology from Poland, leaving Warsaw with a commercial deficit, but the passage never says this. It says trade leans towards Indian exports, and defence co-production is a future plan, not a current import problem, hence incorrect.

Option D: Incorrect. The option says trade is tilted towards Polish exports, but the passage says it is "tilted towards Indian exports," which is the opposite direction, hence incorrect.

3. B) **Utilizing specialized professional capacity to bridge regional institutional gaps requires resolving regulatory and credentialing bottlenecks.**

passage: "The third is mobility: Poland's shortage of healthcare workers and India's skilled workforce are a natural fit, but visas and recognition rules must now deliver results."---The passage says Poland lacks healthcare workers and India has skilled workers, so the two fit well together. But it adds a "but": visas and recognition rules must now deliver results. This means the match will work only if visa and credential-recognition problems are fixed. Option B says exactly this, so it is correct.

Option A: Incorrect. The option says Poland's healthcare shortage has been solved through immediate recognition of overseas credentials, but the passage says visas and recognition rules "must now deliver results," which means they have not yet delivered, hence incorrect.

Option C: Incorrect. The option says foreign medical professionals are reluctant to move because of security tensions on the frontline, but the passage never mentions any reluctance or security fear among workers. It calls the two sides "a natural fit" and names visas and recognition rules as the problem, hence incorrect.

Option D: Incorrect. The option says authorities have removed administrative travel conditions for medical specialists, but the passage says visas and recognition rules still need to deliver results, so the barriers have not been removed, hence incorrect.

4. A) **Intimidating**

Daunting: Seeming difficult to deal with, intimidating, or causing one to feel apprehensive.

Intimidating: Frightening or making someone feel nervous and less confident, which is the synonym of "daunting".

- a. Encouraging: Gives courage, hope, or confidence (an antonym, not a synonym).
- b. Insignificant: Too small, unimportant, or minor to matter.
- c. Predictable: Able to be foreseen or declared beforehand.

5. D) **Pragmatic and constructive**

"Pragmatic" means practical and focused on what works in real life. "Constructive" means offering helpful suggestions to improve something. The author admits the real problems (Ukraine, weak trade, visa issues) and then gives clear, practical steps to fix them: bring the FTA into force, fund co-production projects, open a single window, and hold regular meetings. Honest about problems and full of workable solutions is pragmatic and constructive. This matches option D.

Option A: Incorrect. "Cautious" means careful and avoiding risk, and "noncommittal" means not taking a clear stand. The option says the tone is cautious and noncommittal, but the passage gives firm, specific recommendations such as "Bring the FTA into force quickly," which is a clear stand, hence incorrect.

Option B: Incorrect. "Idealistic" means driven by perfect hopes without looking at harsh reality, and "conciliatory" means trying to calm things down by giving in. The option says the tone is idealistic and conciliatory, but the passage says "the differences are real and should be acknowledged" and says a defence partnership "cannot dodge" the Ukraine gap forever, which is realistic and not dreamy, hence incorrect.

Option C: Incorrect. "Sanguine" means hopeful and optimistic, and "uncritical" means not pointing out faults. The option says the tone is sanguine and uncritical, but the passage openly criticises limited trade, daunting bureaucracy and the unresolved Ukraine gap, so it is not uncritical, hence incorrect.

6. C) **D C A B**

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence D first sentence के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि first sentence Bhopal के cathedral का "Bourbons of France" के साथ connection introduce करता है। Sentence D उसी Bourbon lineage के व्यक्ति "Jean Philippe de Bourbon Navarre" का proper noun के साथ full introduction देता है और उसके 1580 के आसपास Goa में land करने का historical context बताता है।
- Sentence C Sentence D के ठीक बाद आएगा और D-C का mandatory pair बनाएगा। Pronoun "He" सीधे Sentence D के Jean Philippe को refer करता है और उसके France छोड़कर India आने का कारण बताता है—"He had to leave France because he had killed in duel another high-born Gascon."
- Sentence A Sentence C को follow करेगा। Goa पहुँचने और background clear होने के बाद, Sentence A उसकी subsequent journey detail करता है—Jean Philip का Delhi पहुँचना, Akbar के साथ audience होना, और Akbar द्वारा उसे "Nawab Masin" का title दिया जाना।
- Sentence B Sentence A के बाद आकर paragraph को conclude करेगा। Delhi दरबार में Jean Philippe के establish होने के बाद Sentence B उसकी personal life और architectural legacy पर जाता है—Akbar की Christian wife Maria की बहन Juliana से उसकी शादी होना और Juliana द्वारा Agra में Roman Catholic church बनवाना।

English Explanation:

- Sentence D directly follows the introductory sentence by establishing the historical origin of the Bourbon connection mentioned in S1; it provides the full formal introduction of "Jean Philippe de Bourbon Navarre" and marks his arrival in Goa around 1580.
- Sentence C forms an immediate mandatory pair (D-C) with Sentence D, using the subject pronoun "He" to explain the antecedent cause of his departure from Europe (fleeing France after killing a fellow Gascon noble in a duel).
- Sentence A follows Sentence C in chronological sequence, documenting his movement from arrival to the imperial court—reaching Delhi, securing an audience with Emperor Akbar, and receiving the honorific title "Nawab Masin."
- Sentence B naturally concludes the narrative arc by detailing the domestic and historical culmination of his life in the Mughal court—his marriage to Akbar's sister-in-law Juliana, and her founding of the historic Roman Catholic church in Agra.

7. B) B-D-A-C

Explanation:

Hindi Explanation:

- Sentence B S1 के तुरंत बाद आएगा क्योंकि S1 में Guru Sandipani के Gurukulam में बचपन की मित्रता का introduction है, और Sentence B chronological order में Gurukulam की पढ़ाई खत्म होने ("When their studies concluded") और parting के समय Krishna द्वारा दिए गए दिलासे को describe करता है।
- Sentence D Sentence B के ठीक बाद आएगा और B-D का narrative connection बनाएगा। Gurukulam के बाद समय का shift दिखाते हुए Sentence D adult life में Sudhama और उसकी पत्नी Kalyani की गरीबी तथा Krishna से मिलने के suggestion को introduce करता है।

- Sentence A Sentence D को follow करेगा और D-A का mandatory pair बनाएगा। Kalyani के suggestion के reference में Sentence A बताता है कि "Accepting her thoughtful counsel", Sudhama खाली हाथ न जाने के विचार से माँगे हुए poha के साथ Dwaraka के लिए प्रस्थान करता है।
- Sentence C Sentence A के बाद आकर Dwaraka पहुँचने का scenario detail करता है—"Upon arriving at the legendary city of Dwaraka..." जहाँ grandeur देखकर conscious होने पर palace guard उसे royal decree के तहत entry देता है। इसके बाद S6 inner sanctuary में Krishna के नंगे पैर दौड़कर Sudhama को गले लगाने के साथ narrative को complete करता है।

English Explanation:

- Sentence B directly follows S1, preserving the chronological sequence from childhood education at Guru Sandipani's Gurukulam to the emotional farewell upon the completion of their studies ("When their studies concluded").
 - Sentence D follows Sentence B, transitioning from their youth to their adult lives, introducing Sudhama's household hardships alongside his wife Kalyani and her advice to seek out Krishna in Dwaraka.
 - Sentence A forms an essential mandatory pair (D-A) with Sentence D, picking up the wife's advice via the clause "Accepting her thoughtful counsel" and recounting Sudhama securing the handful of poha to avoid arriving empty-handed.
 - Sentence C follows Sentence A to advance the journey, documenting his arrival in Dwaraka, the contrast between the city's opulence and his poverty, and his admission by the palace guard. Finally, S6 provides the climax as Krishna hears his friend's name and rushes out barefoot to embrace him.
8. B) '**Lucid**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि intelligible का अर्थ है आसानी से समझ में आने वाला, और lucid का अर्थ है स्पष्ट और समझने योग्य। जबकि disorderly (अव्यवस्थित), written (लिखित) और historical (ऐतिहासिक) का अर्थ यहाँ सही नहीं है।
- a. '**Lucid**' should be used because intelligible means easy to understand, and lucid means clear and easy to understand. Whereas, 'disorderly', 'written' and 'historical' do not fit.
9. A) **Deem** (verb) – consider, judge, regard, perceive, reckon. (मानना / समझना / विचार करना)
Synonym: **Reckon** (verb) – consider or regard in a specified way; judge, deem, evaluate. (मानना / समझना / अनुमान लगाना)
Foster (verb) – encourage or promote the development of; nurture, cultivate. (बढ़ावा देना / पोषित करना)
Subjugate (verb) – bring under domination or control; vanquish, suppress. (अधीन करना / हराना)
Conquer (verb) – overcome and take control of by military force; master, defeat. (जीतना / पराजित करना)
10. C) **The same goes for** (phrase) – applies to someone or something else as well. (यही बात किसी और पर भी लागू होती है)
11. B) **Invade** (verb) – attack, occupy, capture, seize. (आक्रमण करना / घुसपैठ करना)
Antonym: **Evacuate** (verb) – abandon, vacate, clear, leave (a place). (खाली करना / सुरक्षित बाहर निकालना)

- **Douse** (verb) – extinguish, quench, smother. (बुझाना)
 - **Discard** (verb) – reject, abandon, jettison. (फेंक देना / त्यागना)
 - **Address** (verb) – tackle, handle, confront, resolve. (सुलझाना)
12. A) **Outright** (adjective) – absolute, complete, total, downright. (पूर्ण / सरासर)
Antonym: Marginal (adjective) – minor, secondary, slight, small (not complete or absolute).
(मामूली / आंशिक)
- **Boisterous** (adjective) – rowdy, clamorous, unruly. (शोरगुल वाला)
 - **Symptomatic** (adjective) – indicative, demonstrative. (लक्षणात्मक)
 - **Fatal** (adjective) – lethal, mortal, terminal. (घातक)
13. D) **Meticulous** (adjective) – showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.
सावधानीपूर्वक
- **Ambidextrous** (adjective) – able to use the right and left hands equally well. समदक्षिण
 - **Omniscient** (adjective) – knowing everything. सर्वज्ञ
 - **Optimist** (noun) – a person who tends to be hopeful and confident about the future or the success of something. आशावादी
14. C) The correct spelling is '**Resuscitation**' which means "the action of reviving someone from unconsciousness or apparent death" पुनर्जीवन।
15. D) The authorities had taken the emergency steps before the storm hit
Active वाक्य में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय सही Tense का use किया जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "The emergency steps" Subject है, "had been taken" Verb (Past Perfect Passive) है और "by the authorities" Agent है। Active में बदलने पर Agent "The authorities" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "had taken" (Past Perfect Active) में बदला गया और Object "the emergency steps" के रूप में use किया गया।
To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence. The verb is transformed from the passive form to the active form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "The emergency steps" (Passive Subject), "had been taken" (Verb in Past Perfect Passive), and "by the authorities" (Agent) have been transformed into "The authorities" (Active Subject), "had taken" (Active Verb in Past Perfect), and "the emergency steps" (Object).
16. C) **The climatologist said, "If global temperatures kept rising, sea levels would threaten major coastal cities."**
Indirect से Direct Speech में बदलते समय Tense structure और Conditional sentence का रूप उसी प्रकार रखा जाता है जैसा मूल कथन में होता है। दिए गए वाक्य में Second Conditional (kept rising → would threaten) का प्रयोग हुआ है, जो hypothetical situation को दर्शाता है। Direct Speech में बदलते समय इसी structure को बनाए रखा जाता है, बिना अनावश्यक tense परिवर्तन के।
To convert from Indirect to Direct Speech, the original conditional structure must be preserved. Here, the sentence follows a Second Conditional pattern ("if + past tense → would + verb"), indicating a possible future situation based on a condition. Therefore, the same tense and structure should be retained in Direct Speech.
17. C) **Rashmi told Reshma that Mahima had been dancing on the floor when she had been called by her mother.**

Active से Indirect Speech में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Reporting Verb और Tense सही ढंग से backshift किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "Rashmi" Subject है, "said to Reshma" Reporting Verb है, और "Mahima was dancing on the floor when she was called by her mother" Main Clause है। Indirect Speech में Reporting Verb को "told" में बदला गया, Main Clause का Verb "was dancing" (Past Continuous) → "had been dancing" (Past Perfect Continuous) और Subordinate Clause "was called" → "had been called" (Past Perfect Passive) में बदल गया।

To change a sentence from Active to Indirect Speech, the reporting verb and tense are correctly backshifted. In the active sentence, "Rashmi" is the subject, "said to Reshma" is the reporting verb, and "Mahima was dancing on the floor when she was called by her mother" is the main clause. In the indirect speech, the reporti verb is changed to "told," the main clause verb "was dancing" (Past Continuous) is changed to "had been dancing" (Past Perfect Continuous), and the subordinate clause "was called" is changed to "had been called" (Past Perfect Passive).

18. B) 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Neither of', 'Either of', 'Each of' आदि के बाद Plural Noun आने पर भी Verb Singular होता है, और वाक्य Present Tense में है; जैसे— Neither of the boys is present today. 'are', 'were' और 'have' plural verbs हैं, इसलिए गलत हैं।
- a. 'is' should be used because 'Neither of', 'Either of' and 'Each of' take a singular verb even when followed by a plural noun, and the sentence is in the present tense; Like— Neither of the boys is present today. 'are', 'were' and 'have' are plural forms and hence incorrect.
19. A) 'I completed the report' के बदले 'I **had completed the report**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब past में दो कार्य हुए हों, तो पहले होने वाले कार्य के लिए Past Perfect (had + V3) और बाद वाले के लिए Simple Past प्रयोग होता है; 'before' के साथ रिपोर्ट पहले पूरी हुई और manager बाद में आया; जैसे— The train had left before we reached the station. अन्य options में 'dissertation' शब्द वाक्य का अर्थ बदल देता है और 'had finish' व्याकरणिक रूप से गलत है।
- a. 'I had completed the report' will be used instead of 'I completed the report' because when two actions happened in the past, the earlier action takes the Past Perfect (had + V3) and the later one takes the Simple Past; with 'before', the report was completed first and the manager entered later; Like— The train had left before we reached the station. The other options change the meaning ('dissertation') or are ungrammatical ('had finish').
20. A) 'talent' के बदले '**talented**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि noun 'musician' के पहले adjective चाहिए जिसे adverb 'extremely' modify कर सके, जबकि 'talent' एक noun है; जैसे — She is a highly talented singer.
- a. 'talented' will be used instead of 'talent' because an adjective is needed before the noun 'musician', and 'talent' is a noun; hence "an extremely talented musician" is correct.
21. B) **abounding**
- The passage notes that Tamil literature is thoroughly filled, well-supplied, or plentiful ("replete") with references to traditional healers. The question asks for the most appropriate synonym for "replete" (meaning filled or well-supplied with something). a) bereft: means deprived of or lacking something (antonym). b) abounding: means very plentiful or existing in large numbers, serving as the direct synonym for "replete". c) destitute: means extremely poor

or lacking the necessities of life (antonym). d) sparse: means thinly dispersed or scattered (antonym).

In Hindi: यह sentence तमिल literature के सिद्ध चिकित्सकों के संदर्भों से भरा हुआ या परिपूर्ण ("replete") होने को describe करता है। Question में "replete" (भरा हुआ / परिपूर्ण) का सबसे सटीक synonym पूछा गया है। a) bereft: इसका meaning वंचित (antonym) होता है। b) abounding: इसका meaning 'प्रचुर मात्रा में या भरा हुआ' (plentiful/abundant) होता है, जो "replete" के अर्थ से perfectly match करता है। c) destitute: इसका meaning अभावग्रस्त होता है। d) sparse: इसका meaning विरल या कम होता है।

22. C) at

The sentence describes a segment of literature examining or observing the socio-economic determinants closely (looked sharply and sensitively _____ the socio-economic determinants). Blank (B) requires the preposition that follows the verb "look" to mean directing one's eyes or attention toward something. a) for: "look for" means to search. b) into: "look into" means to investigate a crime or problem, but is less appropriate here for general, sensitive observation. c) at: forms the standard phrasal verb "look at", which means to examine or consider something closely, fitting the context of literary analysis perfectly. d) on: is grammatically incorrect in this phrase.

In Hindi: यह sentence literature द्वारा socio-economic determinants (सामाजिक-आर्थिक निर्धारकों) का सूक्ष्मता से परीक्षण करने या ध्यान से देखने ("looked") को describe करता है। अंग्रेजी व्याकरण में किसी चीज़ का बारीकी से परीक्षण करने या उस पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए "look at" का प्रयोग किया जाता है। c) at: यह निश्चित phrasal verb "look at" (पर विचार करना / को देखना) को पूर्ण करता है, जो context में perfectly fit होता है। a) for, b) into, और d) on: यहाँ व्याकरणिक रूप से गलत या कम सटीक हैं।

23. A) clairvoyant

The sentence describes the legendary writer Sujatha as having great foresight or the ability to anticipate future scientific developments ("prescient"). The question asks for the synonym of "prescient" (meaning having or showing knowledge of events before they take place). a) clairvoyant: means having or exhibiting an ability to perceive events in the future or beyond normal sensory contact, serving as the strongest high-register synonym for "prescient". b) myopic: means lacking imagination, foresight, or intellectual insight (antonym). c) obtuse: means annoyingly insensitive or slow to understand. d) prosaic: means commonplace, unromantic, or lacking poetic beauty.

In Hindi: यह sentence लेखक सुजाता के दूरदर्शी या भविष्य देखने की क्षमता रखने वाले ("prescient") होने को describe करता है। Question में "prescient" (दूरदर्शी / भविष्यवक्ता) का सबसे सटीक synonym पूछा गया है। a) clairvoyant: इसका meaning 'भविष्य देखने वाला या दूरदर्शी' (having foresight) होता है, जो "prescient" के अर्थ से perfectly match करता है। b) myopic: इसका meaning अदूरदर्शी (antonym) होता है। c) obtuse: इसका meaning मंदबुद्धि होता है। d) prosaic: इसका meaning नीरस या साधारण होता है।

24. D) around

The passage mentions that only a few texts build their plot or center their narrative on a health issue (weave the story _____ a medical condition). Blank (D) requires the correct preposition to form the standard storytelling idiom. a) over, b) through, c) across: are incorrect prepositions for this specific creative phrase. d) around: forms the established English

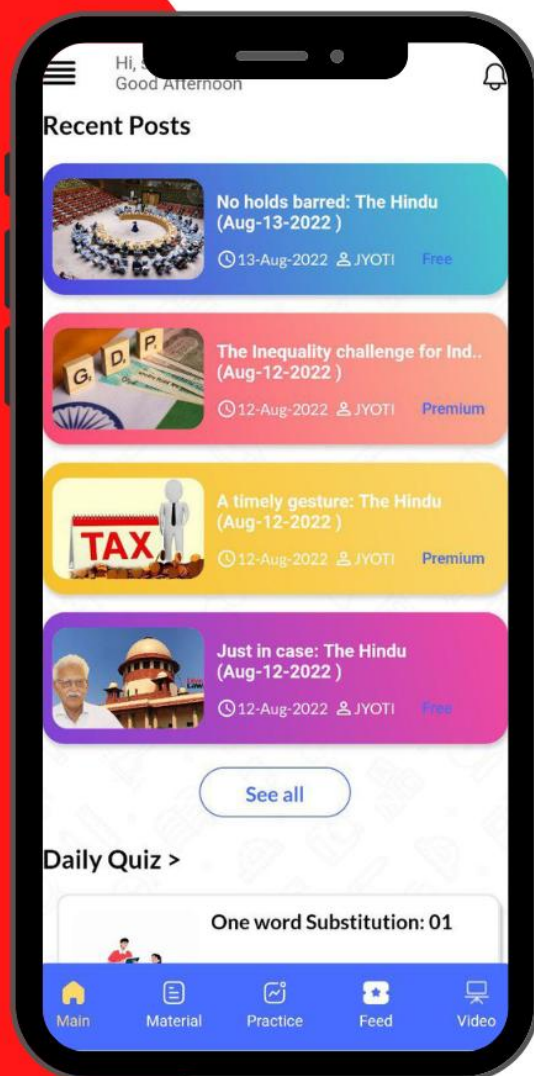
expression "weave a story around", which means to create a narrative centered upon or surrounding a particular theme or subject.

In Hindi: यह sentence एक medical condition (चिकित्सीय स्थिति) को केंद्र में रखकर उसके इर्द-गिर्द कहानी गढ़ने को describe करता है। अंग्रेजी में किसी मुख्य विषय के आधार पर कहानी बुनने के लिए "weave a story around" का प्रयोग किया जाता है। d) around: यह मानक expression "weave around" (के इर्द-गिर्द बुनना) को पूर्ण करता है, जो context में perfectly fit होता है। a) over, b) through, और c) across: इस phrase के साथ गलत हैं।

25. A) **embedded**

The passage notes that the novel offers a health perspective that is framed, hidden, or firmly planted within the context of caste discrimination ("couched"). The question asks for the synonym of "couched" (meaning expressed in a particular style, or enclosed/framed within). a) embedded: means fixed firmly and deeply in a surrounding mass or context, serving as the most appropriate synonym for a theme that is "couched" within another issue. b) denuded: means stripped of its covering or bare (antonym). c) overt: means done or shown openly; plainly apparent (antonym). d) divested: means deprived of power, rights, or possessions.

In Hindi: यह sentence एक health perspective के caste discrimination (जातीय भेदभाव) के संदर्भ में छिपे होने या उसमें निहित ("couched") होने को describe करता है। Question में "couched" (निहित / शब्दों में व्यक्त) का सबसे सटीक synonym पूछा गया है। a) embedded: इसका meaning 'किसी चीज़ में गहराई से समाहित या निहित होना' (fixed firmly/implanted) होता है, जो "couched" के अर्थ से closely match करता है। b) denuded: इसका meaning आवरण हटाना या नग्न करना होता है। c) overt: इसका meaning स्पष्ट या खुला (antonym) होता है। d) divested: इसका meaning वंचित किया हुआ होता है।



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