

## Chasing consensus: On Jeddah conference and ending the Ukraine-Russia conflict

The international community can push Russia and Ukraine towards **talks**

**The Jeddah conference** on the Ukraine war, in which 42 nations participated, **was** one of the most serious efforts by the world in finding a way to end the conflict. This was not a **typical** peace conference. Russia was not invited, and the main goal of Ukraine and its **western** partners was to build consensus among major powers, especially in **the Global South**, on working towards a fair and **durable** peace. After the talks, **diplomats** said there was broad acceptance about respecting the central **pillars** of international law such as Ukraine's **sovereignty** and **territorial integrity**, and that there was agreement to meet again. China had stayed away from the Copenhagen conference in June, which was a **precursor** to the Jeddah talks. But with China's participation this time, along with India and South Africa — all countries that maintain good **ties** with Russia despite the war — global **efforts** towards peace **have** gained much more seriousness. **China**, in February, **had** issued a **position paper** on the war **calling for** a “political **settlement**”, where it said the “sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries must be effectively **upheld**”, while also **backing** Russia's security concerns. Western countries had **slammed** China's position, saying it could never be a **neutral backer**. But today, **concerned** parties appear to be more **pragmatic** and want China and India to **play a bigger, constructive role in** convincing Russia to take the path of talks.

Eighteen months after the war began, it is now **evident** that it has no military solution. Russia has made some **advances** since last year's **humiliating retreat** from Kherson and Kharkiv, but is still far from **meeting** its objectives, and is struggling to **cope with** the war's effects — from political and economic **stability** to security issues. Ukraine's much-awaited **counteroffensive** which started with **advanced** western weapons and training, **has** not achieved any major **breakthrough**. While Ukraine has shown its capability to **strike** deep inside Russia with drones, Moscow keeps **bombing** Ukrainian cities and ports. But the **stalemate** does not push either side towards talks. According to Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's peace plan, Russia has to **withdraw** from all **occupied** territories for talks to begin. Moscow demands **recognition** of the **annexed** Ukrainian territories, including regions its military does not control. **Amid** these **maximalist** positions, there is **hardly** any **room** for direct talks. This is where the international community could **make a difference**. It should work with Russia and Ukraine to build an **agenda** for future talks. **The coming together** of Ukraine's western backers, neutral developing powers and Russia's close partners **could** be the first step in building this consensus.

[Practice Exercise]

- **Amid** (preposition) – Among, within, amidst, during, in the middle of के बीच
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, accord, harmony, compromise, consent, unanimity सर्वसम्मति
2. **Conference** (noun) – Meeting, summit, gathering, convention, assembly सम्मेलन
3. **Conflict** (noun) – Struggle, battle, warfare, contention, clash लड़ाई
4. **Talks** (noun) – Discussions, negotiations, conversations, dialogues वार्ता
5. **Typical** (adjective) – Normal, regular, usual, standard सामान्य
6. **Western** (adjective) – Relating to U.S.A and other European countries
7. **The Global South** (noun) – the poor developing countries (of Asia, Africa, South America, amongst others). विकासशील देश
8. **The Global North** (noun) – The Global North includes the rich and powerful regions such as North America, Europe, and Australia.
9. **Durable** (adjective) – Long-lasting, enduring, sturdy, strong, tough टिकाऊ
10. **Diplomat** (noun) – Envoy, ambassador, representative, negotiator राजदूत
11. **Pillar** (noun) – Support, mainstay, foundation, base स्तंभ
12. **Sovereignty** (noun) – Supremacy, dominion, power, authority संप्रभुता
13. **Territorial** (adjective) – Relating to territory or land, regional, provincial प्रदेशिक
14. **Integrity** (noun) – Honesty, uprightness, rectitude, virtue अखंडता
15. **Precursor** (noun) – Forerunner, predecessor, harbinger, herald अग्रगामी
16. **Ties** (noun) – Bonds, relationships, connections, links संबंध
17. **Position paper** (noun) – A detailed written report that expresses a position or viewpoint on an issue, generally used in a diplomatic or political context.
18. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, require, necessitate मांग करना
19. **Settlement** (noun) – Resolution, setline, solution, reconciliation समाधान
20. **Uphold** (verb) – Support, maintain, endorse, sustain समर्थन करना
21. **Back** (verb) – Support, endorse, advocate, champion समर्थन करना
22. **Slam** (verb) – Criticize, condemn, attack, castigate आलोचना करना
23. **Neutral** (adjective) – Unbiased, unprejudiced, impartial, non-partisan तटस्थ
24. **Backer** (noun) – Supporter, sponsor, promoter, benefactor समर्थक

25. **Concerned** (adjective) – Involved, interested, affected संबंधित
26. **Pragmatic** (adjective) – Practical, logical, sensible, realistic, down-to-earth व्यावहारिक
27. **Play a role in** (phrase) – To contribute, participate, have a part in, be instrumental in भूमिका निभाना
28. **Constructive** (adjective) – Positive, helpful, encouraging, beneficial, productive रचनात्मक
29. **Evident** (adjective) – Obvious, clear, apparent, manifest, noticeable स्पष्ट
30. **Advance** (noun) – Progress, development, improvement, growth प्रगति
31. **Humiliating** (adjective) – Degrading, demeaning, embarrassing, shaming अपमानजनक
32. **Retreat** (noun) – Withdrawal, fallback, pullback, disengagement पीछे हटना
33. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, match, comply with, achieve पूरा करना
34. **Cope with** (phrasal verb) – Manage, handle, deal with, confront सामना करना
35. **Stability** (noun) – Steadiness, balance, firmness, solidity स्थिरता
36. **Counteroffensive** (adjective) – A counterattack, reprisal, retaliation जवाबी कार्रवाई
37. **Advanced** (adjective) – Cutting-edge, unconventional, forward-thinking, उन्नत
38. **Breakthrough** (noun) – an instance of achieving success in a particular sphere or activity सफलता
39. **Strike** (verb) – Hit, attack, assault, batter प्रहार करना
40. **Bomb** (verb) – Blast, explode, detonate, blow up बम विस्फोट करना
41. **Stalemate** (noun) – Standstill, deadlock, impasse, stand-off गतिरोध
42. **Withdraw** (verb) – Leave, abandon, depart, vacate, abandon, retreat पीछे लौटना
43. **Occupied** (adjective) – Conquered, subjugated, dominated, ruled, captured, seized, अधिकृत
44. **Recognition** (noun) – Acknowledgment, acceptance, realization, identification स्वीकृति/ मान्यता
45. **Annexed** (adjective) – Seized, appropriated, taken over, acquired कब्जा कर लिया हुआ
46. **Maximalist** (adjective) – of or denoting an extreme opinion अधिकतमवादी

47. **Hardly** (adverb) – Scarcely, barely, only just, almost not मुश्किल से
48. **Room** (noun) – Space, area, capacity, scope गुंजाइश
49. **Make a difference** (phrase) – Have a significant effect or influence; bring about a change अंतर ला सकना
50. **Agenda** (noun) – Program, schedule, plan, itinerary कार्यसूची

## Summary of the editorial

1. The Jeddah conference on the Ukraine-Russia conflict had 42 nations participating and was a critical effort to find a solution to the ongoing war.
2. Russia was not invited to the conference; the main objective was to build consensus among major powers, including countries in the Global South.
3. Diplomats agreed on key principles, such as Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, with an intention to meet again.
4. China's participation in the Jeddah talks, along with India and South Africa, lent the negotiations more weight; all these countries have good ties with Russia.
5. Western countries had previously criticized China's stance on the conflict, but now there is a desire for China and India to play a significant role in peace efforts.
6. Eighteen months into the conflict, it is clear that there is no military solution to the war.
7. Russia has made some advances but is far from its objectives and faces challenges ranging from political to economic stability.
8. Ukraine's counteroffensive, backed by western weapons and training, has not led to any major breakthroughs, showing capability but no strategic gain.
9. Despite the military stalemate, neither side is leaning toward talks.
10. President Zelenskyy's peace plan demands Russia's withdrawal from occupied territories, while Russia demands recognition of annexed areas.
11. Both sides are sticking to their maximalist positions, leaving little room for direct talks.
12. The international community has a role to play in facilitating dialogue between the two parties.
13. The conference focused on creating a fair and enduring peace, with broad acceptance of international law's central pillars.
14. The consensus from nations that are both Ukraine's western allies and Russia's close partners might be the starting point for building constructive dialogue.
15. Overall, the Jeddah conference symbolizes a new stage in the global effort to end the Ukraine-Russia conflict, fostering the possibility of international cooperation to encourage talks between the warring sides.

### Practice Exercise: Banking pattern based

1. **What was the main goal of the Jeddah conference on the Ukraine war according to the passage?** [Editorial page]
  - A. Inviting Russia to discuss peace terms.
  - B. Building consensus among major powers on working towards a fair and durable peace.
  - C. Persuading China to abandon its position on the war.
  - D. Convincing South Africa to play a bigger role.
  - E. Demanding a military intervention by 42 nations.
2. **Which of the following best describes China's participation in the efforts to resolve the Ukraine-Russia conflict based on the passage?**
  - A. China has consistently supported Russia without regard for international law.
  - B. China was an active participant in both the Copenhagen and Jeddah conferences.
  - C. China's participation in the Jeddah talks marked a change in its stance, and it now emphasizes the need for a political settlement while considering Russia's security concerns.
  - D. China's stance on the war is rejected by all nations, and it has been isolated from peace talks.
  - E. China has been firmly against Russia's actions and has called for immediate military action.
3. **Which of the following best describes the stance of Russia and Ukraine towards peace talks, as depicted in the passage?**
  - A. Both sides are eager to engage in peace talks and have reached a preliminary agreement.
  - B. Ukraine is ready for peace talks, but Russia is demanding more before engaging.
  - C. Russia is ready for peace talks, but Ukraine is demanding more before engaging.
  - D. Neither side is inclined towards peace talks due to their maximalist positions.
  - E. Both sides are engaging in peace talks, but the international community is hindering progress.
4. **According to the passage, what could be the role of the international community in resolving the Ukraine-Russia conflict?**
  - A. Taking control of the situation and implementing a unilateral solution.
  - B. Supporting Ukraine exclusively with advanced weapons and training.
  - C. Supporting Russia exclusively in their demands for annexation recognition.
  - D. Ignoring the conflict and leaving both parties to resolve it on their own.
  - E. Working with both Russia and Ukraine to build an agenda for future talks.
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Jubilant
  - B. Humorous
  - C. Analytical
  - D. Romantic

**Direction (Q6- Q10):** Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

At a UN General Assembly Meet seven years ago, countries agreed to a \_\_\_\_\_(a)\_\_\_\_\_ target of eliminating AIDS by 2030. Since then, research on the disease \_\_\_\_\_(b)\_\_\_\_\_ and AIDS mortality has come down appreciably. But the medical knowledge does not seem to be equally distributed. An UNAIDS annual update released last week highlights that poverty and gender inequality remain \_\_\_\_\_(c)\_\_\_\_\_ to achieving the 2030 target. HIV patients from poor and marginalised communities are not only left behind but they continue to be \_\_\_\_\_(d)\_\_\_\_\_. The skew against the most vulnerable is particularly high in parts of West Asia and large parts of Africa. The report **enough(A)** that though lower and middle-income countries have **substantially(B)** increased their overall health budgets, their AIDs related **expenditure(C)** is largely reliant on external funds — and these are not **highlights(D)**.

**Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words**

6. At a UN General Assembly Meet seven years ago, countries agreed to a \_\_\_\_\_(a)\_\_\_\_\_ target of eliminating AIDS by 2030.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (a)**

- (i) Tempo
- (ii) Bold
- (iii) Gait
- (iv) Surge

- A. Only (i)    B. Only (ii)    C. Only (iii)    D. Both (ii) and (iv)    E. None of the above

7. Since then, research on the disease \_\_\_\_\_(b)\_\_\_\_\_ and AIDS mortality has come down appreciably.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (b)**

- (i) have played an important role
- (ii) has made remarkable headway
- (iii) are covered with dedicated prevention
- (iv) have used an adroit mixture

- A. Only (i)    B. Only (ii)    C. Only (iv)    D. Both (ii) and (iv)    E. None of the above

8. An UNAIDS annual update released last week highlights that poverty and gender inequality remain \_\_\_\_\_(c)\_\_\_\_\_ to achieving the 2030 target.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (c)**

- (i) Barriers
- (ii) Recommence
- (iii) Congenial
- (iv) substantiate

- A. Only (i)    B. Only (ii)    C. Only (iii)    D. Both (i) and (ii)    E. None of the above

9. HIV patients from poor and marginalised communities are not only left behind but they continue to be \_\_\_\_\_(d)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Fill the most appropriate option in (d)**

- (i) Exposed
  - (ii) Parboiled
  - (iii) Stigmatized
  - (iv) blanched
- A. Only (i)   B. Only (iv)   C. Only (iii)   D. Both (iii) and (ii)   E. None of the above

**Direction: In the following questions, a sentence is given with four words marked as (A),(B), (C), (D). These words may or may not be placed in their places. Four options with different arrangements of these words are given. Mark the option with the correct arrangements the answer. If no change is required, mark 'No arrangement required' as your answer.**

10. The report **enough(A)** that though lower and middle-income countries have **substantially(B)** increased their overall health budgets, their AIDs related **expenditure(C)** is largely reliant on external funds — and these are not **highlights(D)**.
- A. CBDA
  - B. ACBD
  - C. DBCA
  - D. DBAC
  - E. No improvement required

**Directions (Q11 – Q14): Five sentences P, Q, R, S, and T are given below, you need to rearrange the sentences so that the five sentences can together form a meaningful paragraph.**

- P.** Instead, it excludes entire categories of forest from the ambit of the law and, ironically, even facilitates the destruction of forests.
  - Q.** However, the operative part of the Bill shows little connect with the Preamble.
  - R.** The Lok Sabha passed the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023, on July 26, with no substantive changes from the original version introduced in March.
  - S.** It ignores strong public objections that highlighted a number of concerns.
  - T.** The Bill commences with a promising Preamble, expressing a commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2070, creating a carbon sink, increasing forest cover, and improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities.
11. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
  - B. (Q)
  - C. (R)
  - D. (S)
  - E. (T)
12. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
- A. (P)
  - B. (Q)
  - C. (R)
  - D. (S)
  - E. (T)
13. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?



- A. (P)
- B. (Q)
- C. (R)
- D. (S)
- E. (T)

14. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- A. (P)
- B. (Q)
- C. (R)
- D. (S)
- E. (T)

15. **Direction:** In each question below, a sentence is given with a part of it printed in bold type. That part contains a phrase that may be correct or erroneous. Find out which is the correct phrase that should replace the error in bold, if there is any, and which makes the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No improvement required', mark option E 'No improvement required' as the answer.

He will not be joining the rat race, which starts around this time every year as the board exams **draw close**.

- A. draw to close
- B. drawing a closure
- C. draw a closer
- D. Drawn closer
- E. No improvement required

**Directions (Q16 – Q17):** Choose the sentence that contains a spelling error from the following options. Note that only one option in each question contains an incorrect spelling of a word.

**Identify the option with the mistake and select it as your answer**

16. Which of the following sentences contains a spelling error?

- A. The prevalence of juvenile crime in the city has reached an alarming rate.
- B. The magician's dexterous hands made the trick look quite plausible
- C. Her appalling manners at the dinner table were cause for concern.
- D. The increase in pauperisim is a significant concern for the local government.
- E. None of the above

17. Which of the following sentences contains a spelling error?

- A. His speech was designed to quell the unrest among the population.
- B. The teacher used a highlighter to accentuate the important points in the text.
- C. The appalling state of the building was a deterrent to potential buyers.
- D. The viral suppression rate amongst children is an absymal 46 per cent.
- E. None of the above

**Direction:** Given below is a word, followed by three sentence that consist of that word. Identify the sentence (S) that best express (es) the meaning of the word. Choose option E 'None of the above' if the word is not suitable in any of the sentence

18. **ADROIT**

- (i) She became **adroit** at dealing with difficult questions
  - (ii) In practice, authority was wielded by the monarch, and an **adroit** manipulation of political culture tended to delay the emergence of a mature civil society
  - (iii) The watch mechanism is extremely **adroit** and very difficult to repair.
  - (iv) I have heard it said that it is **adroit** and agile.
- A. Only (iv), (ii)
  - B. Only (ii),(i), (iv)
  - C. Only (iii)
  - D. (i), (iii)
  - E. None of the above

**Direction (Q19 – Q20): Read the given sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in them**

19. Neither of the teams (A)/ are sensible (B)/ enough to (C)/ do this task. (D)/ No Error (E)/
20. If I was he (A)/ I would (B)/ not accept (C)/ this project. (D) / No Error. (E)

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

- B) Building consensus among major powers on working towards a fair and durable peace.**  
The passage explicitly states that the main goal of Ukraine and its western partners at the Jeddah conference was to build consensus among major powers, particularly in the Global South, on working towards a fair and durable peace.
- C) China's participation in the Jeddah talks marked a change in its stance, and it now emphasizes the need for a political settlement while considering Russia's security concerns.**  
The passage mentions that China stayed away from the Copenhagen conference but participated in the Jeddah talks. China's position is described as calling for a "political settlement" while upholding the "sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries" and considering Russia's security concerns.
- D) Neither side is inclined towards peace talks due to their maximalist positions.**  
The passage describes that both Russia and Ukraine have demands that are hindering the beginning of talks. Ukraine wants Russia to withdraw from all occupied territories, while Russia demands recognition of annexed Ukrainian territories. The passage states, "Amid these maximalist positions, there is hardly any room for direct talks," which leads to option D being the correct answer.
- E) Working with both Russia and Ukraine to build an agenda for future talks.**  
The passage explicitly mentions that the international community can make a difference in the stalemate situation by working with both Russia and Ukraine. It suggests that they should "work with Russia and Ukraine to build an agenda for future talks" and that the collaboration between Ukraine's western backers, neutral developing powers, and Russia's close partners could be the first step in building consensus. Thus, option E is the correct answer.
- C) Analytical**  
The tone of the passage is analytical because it dispassionately examines the current state of the war between Russia and Ukraine. The passage discusses the actions and positions of both sides, assesses the situation, and suggests a possible way forward without displaying emotion or personal bias.
- B) 'Bold' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "bold" का अर्थ होता है ऐसा लक्ष्य जो बहुत ही साहसिक और महत्वपूर्ण हो। जबकि 'Tempo' का अर्थ है गति, 'Gait' का अर्थ है चाल, और 'Surge' का अर्थ है तेजी से बढ़ना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
  - 'Bold' should be used because it refers to a target that is very courageous and significant. Whereas, 'Tempo' means speed, 'Gait' refers to a manner of walking, and 'Surge' means to increase rapidly, none of which fit in this context
- B) 'has made remarkable headway' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इस वाक्य का संदर्भ बीमारी पर अनुसंधान की प्रगति और एड्स की मृत्यु दर में गिरावट को है। 'has made remarkable headway' का

अर्थ होता है कि अद्वितीय तरीके से प्रगति की गई है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही होता है। 'have played an important role', 'are covered with dedicated prevention', और 'have used an adroit mixture' वाक्य के अन्य हिस्सों के साथ grammatically मेल नहीं करते, और संदर्भ में भी सही नहीं होते हैं।

- 'has made remarkable headway' should be used because the context of the sentence refers to the progress in research on the disease and the reduction in AIDS mortality. 'has made remarkable headway' means that significant progress has been made, which is appropriate in this context. 'have played an important role', 'are covered with dedicated prevention', and 'have used an adroit mixture' do not grammatically match with the other parts of the sentence, and they are also not correct in this context.
8. A) 'Barriers' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "barriers" का अर्थ होता है कोई रुकावट जो किसी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में बाधा डालती है। जबकि 'Recommence' का अर्थ है पुनरारंभ करना, 'Congenial' का अर्थ है सहमत या अनुकूल, और 'substantiate' का अर्थ है सिद्ध करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Barriers' should be used because it means something that obstructs or hinders progress towards a goal. Whereas, 'Recommence' means to begin again, 'Congenial' means agreeable or suitable, and 'substantiate' means to prove or verify, which don't fit in this context.
9. C) 'Stigmatized' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "stigmatized" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति या समुदाय को तुच्छ मानना या उन्हें समाज में नकारात्मक रूप से देखना। इस संदर्भ में, गरीब और हाशिये पर रहने वाले समुदायों के HIV रोगी न केवल पिछड़े रहे हैं, बल्कि वे समाज में नकारात्मक रूप से देखे जा रहे हैं। 'Exposed' का अर्थ होता है खुला छोड़ देना, 'Parboiled' का अर्थ होता है आंशिक रूप से उबालना, और 'Blanched' का अर्थ है धौलीकरण करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Stigmatized' should be used because it means to view or describe someone or something in a negative way, especially in a particular community. In this context, HIV patients from poor and marginalized communities are not only left behind but are viewed negatively in society. Whereas 'Exposed' means to leave unprotected, 'Parboiled' means partially boiled, and 'Blanched' means to bleach, which don't fit in this context
10. C) **DBCA**  
The report highlights that though lower and middle-income countries have substantially increased their overall health budgets, their AIDs related expenditure is largely reliant on external funds — and these are not enough.
11. C) R: We'll start with R since it introduces the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2023, and gives a specific date.
12. **D) S:** This sentence follows R, as "It" refers to the Bill discussed in R, reflecting the Noun-Pronoun Relationship.
13. E) T: This sentence talks about the beginning of the Bill, so it should come after the introduction of the Bill in R and its further description in S

14. B) This sentence logically follows T, as it contrasts the Preamble (discussed in T) with the operative part of the Bill.

**P: This sentence follows Q, as "it" likely refers to the operative part of the Bill, and it further explains how the Bill contradicts the Preamble.**

**The correct sequence is RSTQP**

15. (E) No correction required.

NOTE:- 'draw near/close' का अर्थ है 'नजदीक आना'; जैसे-

Diwali is drawing close/near

16. D) The correct spelling is "pauperism."

**Pauperism** (noun) – A state of extreme poverty or destitution (मुफ़लिसी, दरिद्रता)

17. D) The correct spelling is "abysmal"

**Abysmal** (adjective) – Terrible, extremely bad, appalling, awful अत्यंत बुरा

18. **B) Adroit** (adjective) – Skillful; dexterous; clever; shrewd; socially at ease निपुण, चतुर

According to the given options only (i) AND (ii) and (iv) are contextually correct.

Because the (iii) sentence is not giving any meaning and correct sentences should be like

The watch mechanism is extremely intricate and very difficult to repair.

19. (B) 'are' के बदले 'is' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Either of / Neither of Each of /Each one of/Every one of / Any one of/ One of के बाद Plural Noun या Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है किन्तु Singular Verb का; जैसे-

i. Neither of the players is late.

ii. One of the girls was waiting for you.

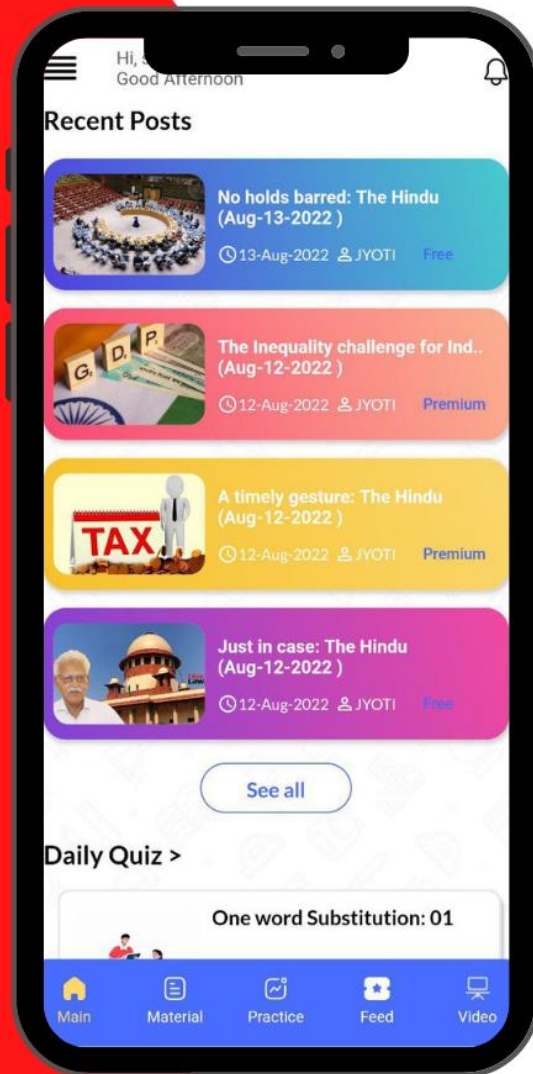
- 'is' will be used instead of 'are' because 'Either of / Neither of Each of /Each one of/Every one of / Any one of/ One of' is followed by Plural Noun or Pronoun But of Singular Verb

20. (A) 'If I was he' के बदले 'If I were he' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि present के unreal situation को व्यक्त करने के लिए 'as if /as though/ I wish/ We wish'etc. के बाद प्रयुक्त Subject के साथ यदि 'Be' क्रिया का प्रयोग करना हो तो इसका सिर्फ 'were' रूप प्रयोग में आता है चाहे Subject किसी भी Number या Person का क्यों न हो; जैसे-

i. If I were a bird, I would fly.

ii. If he were here, I would talk to him.

- 'If I were he' will be used instead of 'If I was he' because 'as if /as though/ I wish/ We wish' etc. to express unreal situation of present. If the verb 'Be' is to be used with the Subject used after, then only 'were' form is used, even if the Subject is of any Number or Person



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