

Balancing policy: On Israel, Palestine and India's line

India must pressure Israel to act responsibly in the face of terror

Within hours of the **massacre** of Israeli citizens by Hamas fighters last Saturday, Prime Minister Narendra Modi tweeted India's **solidarity** with Israel. While the **histories** of their conflicts and the **scale** of violence **have** been very different, India has faced terror attacks all too **often** to not feel the pain in Israel where teenagers **at a concert**, children in a park, grandparents at home, and even babies in **cribs** were **gunned down**, **amidst** other **atrocities** Hamas **carried out**, including **taking dozens hostage**. The **sentiments** were repeated when Mr. Modi spoke to Israel Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, **condemning** terrorism in all its forms. India's second big concern has been the safety of its citizens, especially as Israel began **retaliatory strikes** on Gaza. Around 18,000 Indians work or study in Israel, **in addition to** about 85,000 Israelis of Indian origin (from Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Kerala, and West Bengal). The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has **chartered** flights to bring them home. New Delhi has also added **nuance** to the **initial** position, with the MEA delivering the government's first formal statement. While repeating the **condemnation** of the Hamas attacks, the statement reminded Israel about the "universal **obligation** to observe international **humanitarian law**", as it carries out "global responsibility to fight the **menace** of terrorism...." **In addition**, the MEA **reiterated** its "**long-standing** and **consistent**" position on the Palestine issue.

The statement is a reminder of the **tightrope** India has **walked** since 1992, when New Delhi established full diplomatic **ties** with Israel, while continuing to support the Palestinian **cause**. There has been a shift towards Israel's position, **given** increasingly close **bilateral** relations, trade, technological **assistance**, military **procurement**, and counter-terrorism cooperation. In 2017, Mr. Modi became the first Indian Prime Minister to visit Israel, while in 2018, Mr. Netanyahu visited India. However, Mr. Modi was also the first Indian Prime Minister to make an official visit to Palestine. In 2017, India voted against the U.S. and Israel for an attempt to declare **unilaterally** all of Jerusalem as the Israeli capital. The policy lines New Delhi is continuing to draw seem clear: to **abhor** terrorism, but not to **condone indiscriminate reprisal** bombings, even as it holds its consistent position on Palestine. **No claim** to righting historical **grievances** **can** possibly be used by Hamas to explain its **inhuman** attacks on Israel. However, a responsible **state** cannot behave like an **insurgent** group, and Israel's **latest demand**, that more than a million Gaza residents must **evacuate** as it continues to **pound** the city and plans a possible **ground** offensive, **will** make Delhi's challenge at balancing policy even more complex.

[Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Charter** (verb) – to rent a vehicle, especially an aircraft, for a special use and not as part of a regular service हवाई जहाज़ भाड़े पर लेना

Vocabulary

1. **In the face of** (phrase) – despite, in spite of, notwithstanding, against, regardless of
सामना करते हुए
2. **Massacre** (noun) – slaughter, butchery, carnage, genocide, bloodbath नरसंहार
3. **Solidarity** (noun) – unity, unanimity, harmony, cohesion, camaraderie एकजुटता
4. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, regularly, commonly, usually, repeatedly अक्सर
5. **At a concert** (phrase) – during a musical performance संगीत कार्यक्रम में
6. **Crib** (noun) – a baby's bed पालना
7. **Gun down** (phrasal verb) – shoot, kill, assassinate, execute बंदूक से मार देना
8. **Amidst** (preposition) – among, in the middle of, between, surrounded by के बीच में
9. **Atrocity** (noun) – brutality, cruelty, barbarity, savagery, wickedness अत्याचार
10. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – execute, perform, accomplish, complete कार्रवाई करना
11. **Take someone hostage** (phrase) – capture, detain, imprison, confine किसी को बंधक बना लेना
12. **Sentiment** (noun) – feeling, emotion, view, opinion भावना
13. **Condemn** (verb) – denounce, criticize, censure, reproach निंदा करना
14. **Retaliatory** (adjective) – revengeful, avenging, vindictive, retributive जवाबी कार्रवाई
15. **Strike** (noun) – attack, assault, offensive, raid हमला
16. **In addition to** (phrase) – besides, along with, as well as इसके अलावा
17. **Nuance** (noun) – subtlety, shade, gradation, variation बारीकी
18. **Initial** (adjective) – first, beginning, starting, primary प्रारंभिक
19. **Condemnation** (noun) – disapproval, denunciation, criticism निंदा
20. **Obligation** (noun) – duty, responsibility, commitment दायित्व
21. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – compassionate, benevolent, kindhearted, charitable मानवतावादी
22. **Menace** (noun) – threat, danger, peril, hazard खतरा
23. **In addition** (phrase) – furthermore, moreover, also, and इसके अलावा
24. **Reiterate** (verb) – repeat, restate, reaffirm, underscore दोहराना

25. **Long-standing** (adjective) – long-lasting, long-term, established, chronic दीर्घकालिक
26. **Consistent** (adjective) – steady, stable, regular, unchanging स्थिर
27. **Walk a tightrope** (phrase) – Tread carefully, navigate a delicate situation, balance conflicting demands, handle a tricky situation, juggle competing interests कठिन परिस्थिति से निपटना
28. **Ties** (noun) – Connections, links, relationships, bonds, associations संबंध
29. **Cause** (noun) – Purpose, reason, mission, objective, goal कारण
30. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, taking into account, bearing in mind, acknowledging देखते हुए
31. **Bilateral** (adjective) – Two-sided, mutual, reciprocal, joint, shared द्विपक्षीय
32. **Assistance** (noun) – Help, aid, support, backing, cooperation सहायता
33. **Procurement** (noun) – Acquisition, purchasing, buying, obtaining प्राप्ति
34. **Unilaterally** (adverb) – One-sidedly, independently, individually, autonomously एकरफा
35. **Draw a line** (phrase) – Set a limit, establish boundaries, define a boundary, demarcate, determine a limit सीमा तय करना
36. **Abhor** (verb) – Detest, loathe, despise, hate, revile घृणा करना
37. **Condone** (verb) – Overlook, forgive, disregard, ignore माफ करना/ नज़रअंदाज़ करना
38. **Indiscriminate** (adjective) – Unselective, arbitrary, random, haphazard, unsystematic अंधाधुंध
39. **Reprisal** (noun) – Retaliation, revenge, retribution, vengeance प्रतिशोध
40. **Grievance** (noun) – Complaint, grumble, protest, objection शिकायत
41. **Inhuman** (adjective) – Cruel, barbaric, brutal, heartless, merciless अमानवीय
42. **State** (noun) – Nation, country, territory, realm राज्य
43. **Insurgent** (noun) – Rebel, revolutionary, mutineer, dissident विद्रोही
44. **Evacuate** (verb) – Remove (someone) from a place of danger to a safer place. हटा देना, खाली करना
45. **Pound** (verb) – Strike, hit, hammer, batter, pummel पर हमला करना
46. **Ground** (noun) – reason, cause, basis, base, foundation आधार

Summary of the Editorial

1. Hours after a massacre of Israelis by Hamas, PM Narendra Modi expressed India's solidarity with Israel.
2. India relates to Israel's pain due to its own history with terror attacks.
3. India's PM condemned terrorism in all its forms when speaking to Israel's PM Benjamin Netanyahu.
4. India is concerned about its citizens' safety in Israel due to the retaliatory strikes on Gaza.
5. Around 18,000 Indians reside in Israel, plus 85,000 Israelis of Indian origin.
6. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has arranged flights to evacuate Indian citizens from Israel.
7. MEA emphasized the need for Israel to adhere to international humanitarian law amidst anti-terror actions.
8. India's position has been nuanced, condemning Hamas attacks while reminding Israel of its obligations.
9. Since 1992, India has balanced diplomatic ties with Israel while supporting Palestine.
10. Bilateral ties with Israel have grown in terms of trade, technology, military, and anti-terrorism cooperation.
11. PM Modi became the first Indian PM to visit both Israel and Palestine.
12. In 2017, India voted against the U.S. and Israel regarding Jerusalem's status.
13. India's stance remains clear: it condemns terrorism but does not support indiscriminate retaliation.
14. The editorial criticizes Hamas's justifications for attacks and notes that states must act responsibly.
15. Israel's recent demands regarding Gaza evacuation complicate India's balanced policy stance.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **Based on the passage, which tone best describes the first paragraph?**
 - A. Supportive
 - B. Critical
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Biased
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The history of Israel-India diplomatic relations.
 - B. The terror attacks faced by India.
 - C. India's balanced stance between Israel and Palestine.
 - D. The atrocities carried out by Hamas.
3. **Which of the following would be an appropriate title for the passage?**
 - A. The Terror Threat in India and Israel
 - B. India's Diplomatic History with Israel
 - C. India's Tightrope: Balancing Relations with Israel and Palestine
 - D. The Violent Acts of Hamas
4. **Based on the passage, which statement best infers India's diplomatic approach regarding the Israel-Palestine situation?**
 - A. India unconditionally supports Israel due to their shared experiences with terrorism and because of the large Indian population living there.
 - B. India remains neutral, avoiding taking sides in the Israel-Palestine conflict.
 - C. While India has strengthened ties with Israel, it continues to advocate for international humanitarian law and has a consistent stance on the Palestine issue.
 - D. India's primary concern is the welfare of its citizens in Israel, and its foreign policies are primarily directed by this concern.
5. **Given the context of the passage, which statement can be inferred regarding India's policy towards acts of terror and retaliation?**
 - A. India supports all actions taken by a nation in response to acts of terror, regardless of the consequences.
 - B. India believes that while terrorism is condemnable, states should not engage in acts that can be seen as equivalent to insurgent groups.
 - C. India's position changes based on the countries involved and the nature of the terror attack.
 - D. India is primarily focused on the welfare of its own citizens and does not concern itself with how states respond to acts of terror.
6. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Someone who dishonestly pretends to deceive under an assumed character
 - A. Imposter
 - B. Imitator

- C. Explorer
D. Imbecile
7. **Select the grammatically correct sentence.**
A. Today is sixth day of our workshop. All the participants are highly enthusiastic.
B. Today is a sixth day of our workshop. All the participants are highly enthusiastic.
C. Today is the sixth day of our workshop. All the participants are highly enthusiastic.
D. Today is sixth day of our workshop. All participants are highly enthusiastic.
- A. D
B. C
C. B
D. A
8. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
Was the conference not attended by them?
A. Did they not attend the conference?
B. Does they not attend the conference?
C. Do they not attend the conference?
D. Do they attend the conference?
9. **Select the option that express the given sentence in active voice.**
Was the beggar not being beaten by her?
A. Was not she beating the beggar?
B. Was she beating the beggar?
C. Was the beggar beaten by her?
D. Was she not beating the beggar?
10. **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'.**
Neither John nor Simon are coming to the meeting,
A. were coming to the meeting
B. No substitution
C. are coming to meeting
D. is coming to the meeting
11. **The given sentence has some words with incorrect spellings. Select the most appropriate option that corrects the spellings.**
Being a milionaire, he is leading a luxurius life.
A. Being a millionneire, he is leading a luxrious life.
B. Being a millionaire, he is leading a luxurious life.
C. Being a millionaire, he is leeding a luxurous life.
D. Being a millinaire, he is leading a luxurious life.
12. **Select the option that is similar in meaning to the given word.**
Hapless
A. Happy
B. Unfortunate

- C. Fortunate
D. Distasteful
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
I find that students nowadays are not interested in _____ letters by hand.
A. righting
B. rioting
C. rating
D. Writing
14. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Consultancy
B. Constitution
C. Conspirasy
D. Configuration
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given phrase.**
Waver between different opinions or actions
A. Sway
B. Viaduct
C. Thrifty
D. Vacillate
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
One who looks at the negative side of everything
A. Optimist
B. Activist
C. Racist
D. Pessimist
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Taking a bull by the horns
A. Wearing a skull cap
B. To decapitate a bull for beef
C. To make a stupid decision thinking it to be daring
D. To deal with a difficult situation in a very direct or confident way
18. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.
Heavy outfits make the movement of trekkers sluggish.
A. Active
B. Distorted
C. Eye catching
D. Comfortable
19. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The family is neither interested in selling the house or rebuilding it.
A. yet rebuilding
B. not only rebuilding

- C. nor rebuilding
- D. but also rebuilding

20. **Select the most appropriate synonym for the underlined word in the given sentence.**

She had the temerity to call her teacher a liar.

- A. impudence
- B. tedious
- C. taciturn
- D. Trenchant

Comprehension:

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

The (1) _____ of climate change is one of the most pressing issues facing the world today. Rising temperatures, extreme weather events and melting ice caps are just a few of the (2) _____ of a changing climate. To combat this, many countries have pledged to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, but progress has been slow. In addition, some people are still sceptical of the (3) _____ of climate change or believe that it's a natural occurrence that humans can't do much about. However, scientists agree that urgent action is needed to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. This includes not only reducing emissions but also adapting to the changes that have already (4) _____. This might involve building sea walls to protect against rising sea levels, planting drought-resistant crops or developing new technologies to remove carbon from the atmosphere. Ultimately, addressing climate change will require a (5) _____ effort from individuals, governments and businesses around the world.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1.**

- A. advantage
- B. challenge
- C. solution
- D. Aspect

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.**

- A. benefits
- B. advancements
- C. consequences
- D. Improvements

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.**

- A. fiction
- B. myth
- C. reality
- D. Deception

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.**

- A. ceasing
- B. reversing

- C. occurred
- D. Stabilizing

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**

- A. joint
- B. individual
- C. solitary
- D. separate

Answers

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

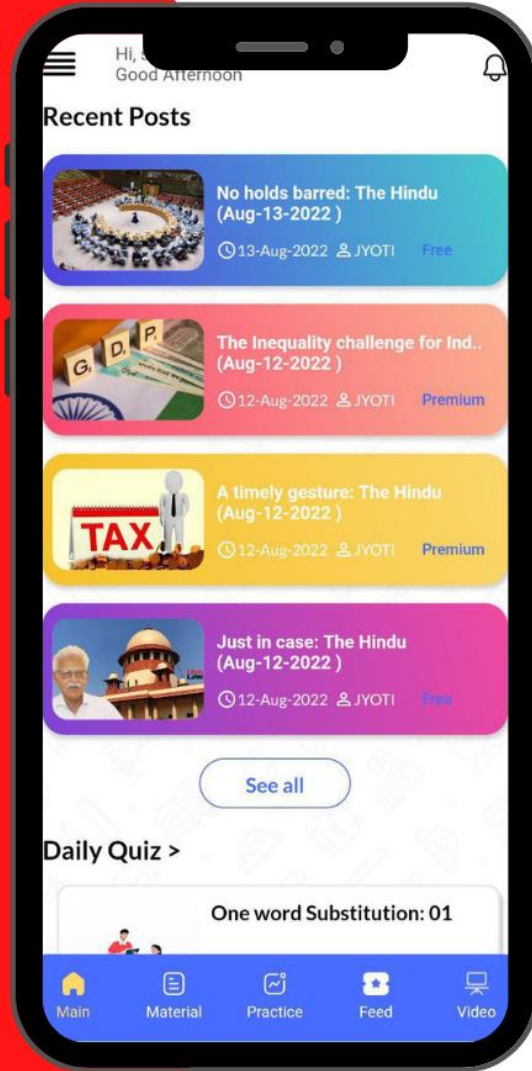
Explanation

1. A) The first paragraph outlines India's immediate show of support and solidarity with Israel following the massacre. It touches upon India's empathy due to its own history of facing terror attacks and highlights the safety concerns for its citizens in Israel.
2. C) The passage explores how India has navigated its relationship with both Israel and Palestine, including its condemnation of terrorism, its concerns for its citizens, its historic diplomatic ties, and its stance on the Israel-Palestine conflict.
3. C) The passage delves into India's delicate handling of relations with both Israel and Palestine, touching upon historical ties, trade, and the current situation after the attack. The title aptly captures this balancing act that India has to manage in its foreign policy.
4. C) The passage highlights India's dual approach. On one hand, it shows support to Israel, especially in the face of terrorism, but on the other, it emphasizes the importance of observing international humanitarian law and holds a consistent position on Palestine.
5. B) The passage indicates that India condemns acts of terror, as seen with its response to Hamas' attacks on Israel. However, it also suggests that states should uphold a higher standard of behavior, evident from the statement "a responsible state cannot behave like an insurgent group." This shows that India expects nations to avoid indiscriminate or disproportionate responses to terror attacks.
6. A) **Imposter** (noun) – Someone who dishonestly pretends to be someone else, deceiving under an assumed character. धोखाधड़ी करनेवाला
 - **Imitator** (noun) – Someone who mimics or copies the behavior or actions of another. अनुकरण करनेवाला
 - **Explorer** (noun) – A person who explores an unfamiliar area; an adventurer. अन्वेषक
 - **Imbecile** (noun) – A person of moderate to severe intellectual disability having a mental age of from three to seven years. मूर्ख
7. B) '**Today is a sixth day**' के बदले '**Today is the sixth day**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'sixth' एक specific sequence को दर्शाता है और इसके साथ definite article 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
 - Today is the sixth day' will be used instead of 'Today is a sixth day' because 'sixth' indicates a specific sequence and is used with the definite article 'the'.
8. A) Did they not attend the conference?
9. D) Was she not beating the beggar?

10. D) 'are coming' के बदले 'is coming' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब 'Neither...nor' का प्रयोग दो subjects के साथ किया जाता है तो verb दूसरे subject के अनुसार होती है और यहां पर दूसरा subject 'Simon' singular है।
- 'is coming' will be used instead of 'are coming' because when 'Neither...nor' is used with two subjects, the verb agrees with the second subject, and here the second subject 'Simon' is singular.
11. B) 'millionaire' के बदले 'millionaire' का प्रयोग होगा और 'luxurius' के बदले 'luxurious' का प्रयोग होगा।
- 'millionaire' will be corrected to 'millionaire' and 'luxurius' will be corrected to 'luxurious'.
12. B) **Hapless** (adjective) – Unlucky, unfortunate, ill-fated, doomed. दुर्भाग्यशाली
- Synonym: Unfortunate** (adjective) – Having or marked by bad fortune; unlucky. अभाग्यशाली
- **Happy** (adjective) – Feeling or showing pleasure or contentment, delighted, pleased. प्रसन्न
 - **Fortunate** (adjective) – Favored by or involving good luck or fortune, lucky. भाग्यशाली
 - **Distasteful** (adjective) – Causing dislike or aversion; unpleasant, disagreeable. अप्रिय
13. D) 'Writing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "writing" का अर्थ होता है हाथ से पत्र या किसी अन्य विषय को लिखना। जबकि 'Righting' का अर्थ है सही करना, 'Rioting' का अर्थ है दंगा फैलाना, और 'Rating' का अर्थ है मूल्यांकन करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Writing' should be used because it means to pen down letters or any other subject by hand. Whereas, 'Righting' means to correct, 'Rioting' implies causing a riot, and 'Rating' means to evaluate, which don't fit in this context.
14. C) The INCORRECTLY spelt word is 'Conspiracy'. The correct spelling is 'Conspiracy' which means "a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful" साजिश, षड्यंत्र.
15. D) **Vacillate** (verb) – To waver between different opinions or actions; be indecisive. अनिश्चितता में होना
- **Sway** (verb) – To move or cause to move slowly or rhythmically backward and forward or from side to side. डोलना
 - **Viaduct** (noun) – A long bridgelike structure, typically a series of arches, carrying a road or railway across a valley or other low ground. पुल
 - **Thrifty** (adjective) – Using money and other resources carefully and not wastefully. मितव्ययी/ किफ़ायती

16. D) **Pessimist** (noun) – A person who tends to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen. निराशावादी
- **Optimist** (noun) – A person who is hopeful and confident about the future. आशावादी
 - **Activist** (noun) – A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change. कार्यकर्ता
 - **Racist** (noun) – A person who believes in racism, the idea that one race is superior to others. जातिवादी
17. D) **Taking a bull by the horns** (idiom) – To deal with a difficult situation in a very direct or confident way कठिन परिस्थिति का सामना करना।
18. A) **Sluggish** (adjective) – Lacking energy or alertness, slow-moving, lethargic, inactive. धीमा
- Antonym: Active** (adjective) – Engaged in action, energetic, lively, alert. सक्रिय
- **Distorted** (adjective) – Pulled or twisted out of shape, misrepresented, deformed. विकृत
 - **Eye catching** (adjective) – Visually appealing, striking, attractive. आकर्षक
 - **Comfortable** (adjective) – Providing a feeling of physical well-being or relief, cozy, snug. सुविधाजनक
19. C) 'or rebuilding' के बदले 'nor rebuilding' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'neither' का उपयोग होते हुए 'or' का नहीं होता; 'neither' और 'nor' साथ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जैसे— He neither eats meat nor drinks wine.
- 'nor rebuilding' will be used instead of 'or rebuilding' because when 'neither' is used, 'or' is not used; 'neither' and 'nor' are used together. Like— He neither eats meat nor drinks wine.
20. A) **Temerity** (noun) – Excessive confidence or boldness; audacity. साहस
- Synonym: **Impudence** (noun) – The quality of being impudent; impertinence, audacity. धृष्टता
- **Tedious** (adjective) – Too long, slow, or dull; tiresome or monotonous. थकाऊ
 - **Taciturn** (adjective) – (of a person) reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little. अल्पभाषी
 - **Trenchant** (adjective) – Vigorous or incisive in expression or style; sharp, clear-cut. मर्मभेदी
21. B) 'Challenge' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "challenge" का अर्थ होता है कोई कठिन समस्या जिसका समाधान करना आवश्यक है। जबकि 'Advantage' का अर्थ है लाभ, 'Solution' का अर्थ है समाधान, और 'Aspect' का अर्थ है दृष्टिकोण या पहलू जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Challenge** should be used because it refers to a difficult problem that needs to be addressed. In contrast, 'Advantage' means a benefit, 'Solution' means a resolution, and 'Aspect' refers to a perspective or facet, which are not appropriate in this context.
22. C) **'Consequences'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "consequences" का अर्थ होता है परिणाम। जबकि 'Benefits' का अर्थ है फायदा, 'Advancements' का अर्थ है प्रगति या उन्नति, और 'Improvements' का अर्थ है सुधार या बेहतरी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Consequences'** should be used because it means outcomes or results of a particular action or situation. Whereas, 'Benefits' means advantages, 'Advancements' implies progress or development, and 'Improvements' signifies betterment or enhancement, which don't fit in this context.
23. C) **'Reality'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "reality" का अर्थ होता है वास्तविकता या सच्चाई। जबकि 'Fiction' का अर्थ होता है कल्पित कथा, 'Myth' का अर्थ है मिथक, और 'Deception' का अर्थ है धोखा या छल, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Reality'** should be used because it refers to a state of things as they actually exist. Whereas, 'Fiction' means something that is imagined, 'Myth' refers to a traditional or legendary story, and 'Deception' means misleading or tricking, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) **'Occurred'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "occurred" का अर्थ होता है किसी घटना का होना या सम्भव होना। जबकि 'Ceasing' का अर्थ है रुकना, 'Reversing' का अर्थ है उलटना, और 'Stabilizing' का अर्थ है स्थिर करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Occurred'** should be used because it refers to an event or situation that has taken place. Whereas, 'Ceasing' means to stop, 'Reversing' means to turn back, and 'Stabilizing' implies making steady, which don't fit in this context.
25. A) **'Joint'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "joint" का अर्थ होता है संयुक्त या मिलकर किया जाने वाला। पाठ में बताया गया है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन को संबोधित करने के लिए व्यक्तिगत, सरकारों, और व्यवसायों के संयुक्त प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। 'Individual' का अर्थ होता है व्यक्तिगत, 'Solitary' का अर्थ होता है अकेला और 'Separate' का अर्थ है अलग, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Joint'** should be used because it means combined or undertaken by two or more parties. The passage suggests that addressing climate change will need collaborative efforts from individuals, governments, and businesses. Whereas, 'Individual' means personal, 'Solitary' means alone, and 'Separate' means distinct, which don't fit in this context.



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