

Lost voice: On India's abstention on the Gaza vote at the UN

India should have made efforts for a **consensus** on the Gaza vote at the UN

India has explained its decision to **abstain** at last week's vote at the UN General Assembly (UNGA) for a **ceasefire** in the Israel-Palestine conflict as its way of protesting the omission of any "explicit **condemnation**" of the **heinous** October 7 terror attack by Hamas **militants** on Israel. India's **principled stand** on terrorism, which the Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN **articulated**, **cannot** be questioned. However, the **death toll** is rising and the need for global **solidarity** to stop the violence is **imperative**, a **task** that New Delhi, with its traditionally balanced position on the issue, and its recent G-20 role in **bridging global divides**, **would** have been well suited to play. Every other **country** in the **neighbourhood**, in the extended BRICS grouping and much of the developing world, **was** part of the 120 countries that voted for the UNGA **resolution** on Friday. **Regardless of its reasoning**, New Delhi had other options which it **overlooked** or ignored. The **resolution** at the emergency special session entitled "Protection of civilians and **upholding** legal and **humanitarian obligations**" **does** include a paragraph "**condemning** all acts of violence aimed at Palestinian and Israeli civilians, including all acts of terrorism and **indiscriminate** attacks". India could have played a **prominent diplomatic** role with countries proposing the resolution to ensure clearer mention of the October 7 attacks, including during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent conversation with Jordan's King Abdullah bin Al Hussein about the conflict. India's **leadership** of such an **amendment may** have **fared** better than the Canadian proposal that failed to **secure** two-thirds of the UNGA membership present. Alternatively, India could have voted for the **motion**, while recording in its Explanation of Vote (EoV) that it **regretted** the **omissions** of the specific references to the October 7 attacks, which is what France did. In its EoV, India did not itself name Hamas for the terror attacks, nor has it so far **designated** Hamas as a terror group, leaving some doubt about the explicit mentions that New Delhi had wanted. On the other hand, if India wanted to **convey** a strong line on fighting terrorism, it could have voted against the resolution, along with the U.S., the U.K. and Israel.

India's abstention indicates a shift in the Modi government's stand, **seeking** a 'safe' position, rather than taking a stand on the violence in Israel and Palestine. This is a **departure** from India's UNGA vote in 2018 that **called for** Israel to cease "excessive force" in **retaliatory strikes** on Gaza at the time, and is more **in line with** its decision to abstain on votes at the UN in 2021 on resolutions **critical of** Russia's war in Ukraine. The government lost an opportunity to make India's voice heard in the growing geopolitical conflict. **Abstaining** on a matter of global importance without making efforts to **forge** a consensus **is out of sync** with a desire to be the voice of the **Global South**, or for a seat at the global **high table**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Abstention** (noun) – an instance of declining to vote for or against a proposal or motion. मतदान न करना
2. **Consensus** (noun) – Agreement, unanimity, accord, harmony, concurrence सहमति
3. **Abstain** (verb) – formally decline to vote either for or against a proposal or motion. परहेज़ करना (मतदान से)
4. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities, peace agreement युद्धविराम
5. **Explicit** (adjective) – Clear, unambiguous, unequivocal, direct, distinct स्पष्ट
6. **Condemnation** (noun) – Denunciation, censure, criticism, disapproval, rebuke निन्दा
7. **Heinous** (adjective) – Atrocious, monstrous, wicked, evil, abominable घोर
8. **Militant** (noun) – Fighter, combatant, extremist, insurgent, rebel लड़ाका
9. **Principled** (adjective) – Moral, ethical, upright, righteous, virtuous सैद्धांतिक
10. **Articulate** (verb) – Express, convey, communicate, enunciate, voice out स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त करना
11. **Death toll** (noun) – Number of deaths, fatality count, casualty number मृत्यु संख्या
12. **Solidarity** (noun) – Unity, unanimity, cohesion, fellowship, camaraderie एकता
13. **Imperative** (adjective) – Essential, crucial, vital, necessary, pressing अत्यावश्यक
14. **Bridge the divide** (phrase) – Reconcile differences, bring together, unify, harmonize अंतर को दूर करना
15. **Neighbourhood** (noun) – Vicinity, locality, district, area, region पड़ोस
16. **Resolution** (noun) – Proposal; Decision, determination, declaration, edict प्रस्ताव
17. **Regardless of** (phrase) – Irrespective of, no matter what, in spite of, without consideration of बिना ध्यान दिए
18. **Reasoning** (noun) – Logic, rationale, argument, thinking तर्क
19. **Overlook** (verb) – Miss, ignore, neglect, disregard, bypass अनदेखा करना
20. **Uphold** (verb) – Support, maintain, defend, validate, endorse समर्थन करना
21. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – Compassionate, charitable, altruistic, benevolent, kind-hearted मानवीय
22. **Obligation** (noun) – Duty, responsibility, commitment, liability, onus कर्तव्य

23. **Condemn** (verb) – Criticize, denounce, reprove, decry, censure निंदा करना
24. **Indiscriminate** (adjective) – Unselective, random, unthinking, careless, indiscriminating अंधाधुंध
25. **Prominent** (adjective) – Notable, distinguished, outstanding, conspicuous, remarkable प्रमुख
26. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Tactful, sensitive, discreet, suave, polished कूटनीतिक
27. **Amendment** (noun) – Modification, alteration, change, revision, reform संशोधन
28. **Fare** (verb) – Progress, perform करना
29. **Secure** (verb) – Obtain, get, achieve, acquire, clinch प्राप्त करना
30. **Motion** (noun) – Proposal, suggestion, initiative, move प्रस्ताव
31. **Regret** (verb) – Lament, feel sorry for, rue, apologize for पछताना
32. **Omission** (noun) – Neglect, oversight, exclusion, forgetting चूक
33. **Designated** (adjective) – Specified, stipulated, nominated, named निर्दिष्ट
34. **Convey** (verb) – Communicate, express, indicate, show बताना
35. **Seek** (verb) – Try, attempt, aim, strive for, quest for खोजना
36. **Departure** (noun) – Exit, leaving, going away, divergence प्रस्थान
37. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Require, demand, need, necessitate मांग करना
38. **Retaliatory** (adjective) – Reprisal, counter, avenging, vengeful प्रतिशोधपूर्वक
39. **Strike** (noun) – Attack, offensive, raid, blitz हमला
40. **In line with** (phrase) – According to, consistent with, in accordance with, in agreement with के अनुसार
41. **Critical of** (phrase) – Disapproving of, opposed to, against आलोचना करनेवाला
42. **Forge** (verb) – Create, establish, develop, form बनाना
43. **Out of sync** (phrase) – Not in agreement, not in harmony, not in tune मेल खाने वाला नहीं
44. **Global south** (noun) – The term used for countries which are in the southern part of the world, mostly developing nations
45. **High table** (noun) – A term referring to a position of authority, influence, or leadership in international politics or another sphere.

Summary of the Editorial

1. India abstained from the UN General Assembly vote calling for a ceasefire in the Israel-Palestine conflict, citing the lack of explicit condemnation of Hamas' terror attack on October 7.
2. India's stand against terrorism is well-established, but the abstention suggests a missed diplomatic opportunity given the escalating violence.
3. India's historical balance in addressing the Israel-Palestine issue and its capacity to bridge global divides, notably during its G-20 involvement, positions it as a potential consensus builder.
4. India was isolated in its abstention; 120 countries, including its neighbours and BRICS partners, supported the resolution.
5. The resolution did condemn violence against civilians and terrorist acts but failed to specifically mention the October 7 attacks.
6. India could have sought to amend the resolution for a clearer reference to these attacks, possibly during Prime Minister Modi's talks with Jordan's King.
7. The Canadian amendment for more explicit language failed, suggesting India might have influenced a more successful change.
8. India could have voted for the resolution while expressing its concerns about the omissions, similar to France's approach.
9. In its Explanation of Vote, India did not name Hamas directly nor has it officially designated Hamas as a terrorist group, which raises questions about its stance.
10. India's options included voting against the resolution to take a strong anti-terrorism stance, aligning with the U.S., the U.K., and Israel.
11. The abstention marks a noticeable shift in India's UN voting pattern, reflecting a preference for a 'safe' position over a clear stance on Middle Eastern violence.
12. This abstention contrasts India's 2018 UNGA vote criticizing Israel's use of excessive force in Gaza.
13. The abstention aligns with India's previous abstentions on resolutions critical of Russia's actions in Ukraine in 2021.
14. By not actively working to reach a consensus on the resolution, India missed a chance to assert its voice in a significant geopolitical issue.
15. The abstention seems out of step with India's aspirations to represent the Global South and secure a more influential role in global governance.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **Why did India decide to abstain from the Gaza vote at the UNGA?**
 - A. India wanted to support Israel's actions in Gaza.
 - B. India was protesting the omission of any "explicit condemnation" of the October 7 terror attack by Hamas militants on Israel.
 - C. India was against the ceasefire in the Israel-Palestine conflict.
 - D. India believed the UNGA resolution was not required.
2. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Critical
 - B. Supportive
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Enthusiastic
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The history of the Israel-Palestine conflict.
 - B. The role of the UN General Assembly in global peace.
 - C. India's abstention from the UN vote on the Gaza issue and its implications.
 - D. The geopolitics of the extended BRICS grouping.
4. **What could have been an alternative course of action for India, similar to France's approach, regarding the UNGA resolution?**
 - A. India could have proposed a new resolution altogether.
 - B. India could have voted for the motion and recorded in its Explanation of Vote (EoV) its regret over the omissions of the specific references to the October 7 attacks.
 - C. India should have abstained from voting and not provided any Explanation of Vote (EoV).
 - D. India should have explicitly condemned Hamas in its Explanation of Vote (EoV).
5. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about India's decision to abstain from the UNGA vote on the Israel-Palestine conflict?**
 - A. India consistently abstains from all UNGA votes to avoid taking sides.
 - B. The abstention is consistent with India's previous stand on Israel and Palestine.
 - C. India's abstention reflects a pattern of avoiding firm stances on controversial global issues.
 - D. The government prioritizes its relationships with Israel and Palestine over its stand in the UNGA.
6. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
 - P. Millions of jobless people have no clue where their next meal is coming from. India's GDP forecasts are getting gloomier by the day.
 - Q. According to one worst-case scenario, the growth rate might dip to a multi-decade low of 1.6 per cent in the ongoing financial year. Under the trying circumstances, the course of action has to be carefully calibrated so that the economy gets a chance to pick up the pieces.
 - R. The nationwide lockdown is turning out to be a labyrinth of sorts for the Centre and the states — easier to enter than to exit.

- S. The move, aimed at preventing community transmission of Covid-19, has proved effective to some extent, but it has also caused large-scale economic disruption. Job losses are rising sharply, aggravating poverty and hunger.
A. RPQS B.RSPQ C.SRQP D.SPRQ
7. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The lockdown imposed amid the pandemic outbreak has exacerbated their problems, rendering lakhs of them — mostly daily wagers — without means to make ends meet.
Q. In September 2018, the United Nations had commended India for lifting over 27 crore people out of poverty in a decade (2006-16), thereby almost halving its number of ‘multidimensional’ poor — those who are plagued not only by low wages but also by ill health, poor quality of work and the threat of violence.
R. Now, the country is facing an even bigger challenge on this front. The International Labour Organisation (ILO), a UN body, has stated that about 40 crore people working in India’s informal sector, accounting for around 30 per cent of the country’s population, are at risk of sinking deeper into poverty due to the coronavirus crisis.
S. About 90 per cent of the total workforce in India is engaged in the informal or unorganised economy, far higher than the global average of roughly 60 per cent. Poor implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, the absence of written job contracts and lack of access to social security benefits make such unregistered workers highly vulnerable to exploitation.
A. QRSP B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
8. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. The Supreme Court has asked the Centre to ensure food, water and medicines to thousands of migrant workers intercepted on way to their native places amid the nationwide lockdown to curb the spread of coronavirus.
Q. As the lockdown goes into its maturity period, with the government assuring for now that it would not be extended even as there has been a spike in the number of Covid cases, the worries are set to get pronounced.
R. The lockdown is also about providing for a captive population because of which the essential services have been allowed to function.
S. While checking the movement is imperative to prevent the workers from getting infected, it also has economic implications.
A. QRSP B.QSRP C.PSQR D.PRQS
9. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
This scripture / has been /translated in / seventy languages.
A. seventy languages
B. This scripture
C. has been
D. translated in
10. **Select the sentence that has NO spelling errors**
- A. The elderly woman was delighted to receive a bouquet of fragrant flowers from her thoughtful grandson, who had come to visit her at the nursing home

- B. The elderly woman was delighted to receive a bouquet of fragrant flowers from her thoughtful grandson, who had come to visit her at the nursing home
- C. The elderly woman was delighted to receive a bouquet of fragrant flowers from her thoughtful grandson, who had come to visit her at the nursing home
- D. The elderly woman was delighted to receive a bouquet of fragrant flowers from her thoughtful grandson, who had come to visit her at the nursing home
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She was known for her _____ attention to detail, always making sure everything was perfectly organised and in its proper place
- A. fastidious
B. scornful
C. tedious
D. Exact
12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
The killing of a king
- A. Regicide
B. Fratricide
C. Sororicide
D. Patricide
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**
(\emptyset = No article)
____ doctor suggested doing some eye exercises and wearing ____ pair of powered glasses.
- A. A; a
B. \emptyset ; a
C. A; \emptyset
D. The; a
14. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**
They have less books than I have
- A. I have
B. They have
C. than
D. less books
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Into hot water
- A. Not on good terms
B. In favour with
C. Came to nothing
D. Into trouble
16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bracketed word in the following sentence to fill in the blank.**

The sun was setting over the mountains, painting the sky with _____ (energetic) shades of orange and pink.

- A. vibrant
- B. reactive
- C. faded
- D. Bright

17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error.**

She was writing / a letter to her grandmother / when the power / gone out

- A. gone out
- B. a letter to her grandmother
- C. She was writing
- D. when the power

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Nonchalant

- A. Flexible
- B. Caring
- C. Marvellous
- D. Covert

19. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Grief

- A. Pleasure
- B. Jollity
- C. Pain
- D. Content

20. **There is a spelling error in the given sentence. Select the option that contains the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

The profesor's niece was planning a pleasant surprise for him.

- A. profesor
- B. planning
- C. pleasant
- D. Niece

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.

Tim Cook, CEO of Apple who has recently _____ (1) India, has some _____ (2) for parents: limit the screen time for children. He says: "Kids are born _____ (3), they're digital kids now. And it is, I think, important to set some hard rails around it." Various surveys of Indian children show alarming findings. A Saurashtra University survey of _____ (4) a thousand children and their parents in Rajkot finds that 92% students prefer playing mobile games over playing outside and 78% students _____ (5) to having their phone while having

meals. In another survey by Local Circles, nearly 55% of parents admit that their children aged 9-13 have access to a smartphone throughout the day.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. visiting
 - B. visited
 - C. visit
 - D. Visits
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. suggesting
 - B. advise
 - C. suggest
 - D. Advice
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. digitally
 - B. digitalise
 - C. digital
 - D. Digitalized
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
 - A. closer than
 - B. bigger than
 - C. above than
 - D. more than
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
 - A. habituated
 - B. habituating
 - C. will be habituating
 - D. are habituated

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **B) India was protesting the omission of any “explicit condemnation” of the October 7 terror attack by Hamas militants on Israel.**

The passage mentions, "India has explained its decision to abstain at last week’s vote at the UN General Assembly (UNGA) for a ceasefire in the Israel-Palestine conflict as its way of protesting the omission of any “explicit condemnation” of the heinous October 7 terror attack by Hamas militants on Israel."

2. **A) Critical**

The passage consistently questions and critiques India's decision to abstain from the vote at the UN General Assembly, suggesting alternative actions it could have taken and pointing out inconsistencies in its stance. Phrases like "India should have made efforts", "had other options which it overlooked or ignored", and "The government lost an opportunity" are indicative of a critical tone.

3. **C) India's abstention from the UN vote on the Gaza issue and its implications.**

The passage primarily revolves around India's decision to abstain from a particular vote at the UN General Assembly related to the Israel-Palestine conflict. It discusses the reasoning behind this decision, alternatives India could have taken, and how this decision contrasts with past actions and future aspirations. While other themes are touched upon, the main focus remains on India's abstention and its significance.

4. **B) India could have voted for the motion and recorded in its Explanation of Vote (EoV) its regret over the omissions of the specific references to the October 7 attacks.**

The passage states, "Alternatively, India could have voted for the motion, while recording in its Explanation of Vote (EoV) that it regretted the omissions of the specific references to the October 7 attacks, which is what France did."

5. **C) India's abstention reflects a pattern of avoiding firm stances on controversial global issues.**

The passage provides evidence that India’s abstention from the UNGA vote on the Israel-Palestine conflict indicates a shift towards a ‘safe’ position and avoiding taking a stand on controversial issues. This is further corroborated by the comparison with India’s decision to abstain from votes on resolutions critical of Russia’s war in Ukraine in 2021. Option C captures this essence of India's evolving approach to global issues as portrayed in the passage.

6. **B.) RSPQ**

R: This sentence introduces the situation - a nationwide lockdown due to Covid-19. It sets the stage and gives context to the reader.

S: This sentence details the effects of the lockdown described in sentence R, making it a logical next step in the progression of ideas.

P: This sentence elaborates on the economic disruption and job loss mentioned in sentence S, and introduces a new concept: the decline in India's GDP forecasts.

Q: Finally, this sentence further expands on the GDP decline mentioned in sentence P and suggests a careful response to the crisis. This is a natural closing sentence as it indicates a need for action and implies a future direction

7. **A) QRSP**

Q: Q provides the backdrop and introduces the situation where India was commended for reducing poverty

R: R presents a new challenge, how the coronavirus crisis could affect India's progress in poverty reduction, particularly in the informal sector.

S: S elaborates on the nature of the informal sector and why it is vulnerable, which builds on the challenge presented in R

P: P provides a specific instance, the pandemic-induced lockdown, to illustrate how the vulnerability of the informal sector translates into hardship for its worker

In conclusion, QRSP offers a logical progression from the past situation to the present challenge, then explains why this challenge is significant, and finally provides a specific real-world example of the problem

8. **C) PSQR**

P: This sentence provides a good starting point as it sets the context and introduces the main subject of the paragraph - the Supreme Court's instructions to the Centre to aid migrant workers amid the nationwide lockdown.

S: Following sentence P, this sentence (S) explains the rationale behind the Supreme Court's instructions, emphasizing the need to balance between preventing the spread of the virus and addressing the economic implications of the lockdown

Q: This sentence (Q) gives more detail about the current situation, building on the issues mentioned in sentence S, particularly noting the government's assurance of the lockdown not extending and the ensuing concerns due to the spike in Covid cases.

R: Lastly, sentence R provides a conclusion that wraps up the topic by elaborating on the necessity of the lockdown, explaining its purpose beyond preventing disease spread and its effect on essential services

9. D) 'translated in' के बदले '**translated into**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब कोई धर्मग्रंथ या किताब एक भाषा से दूसरी भाषा में अनुवादित होती है, तो 'into' का प्रयोग होता है।

- 'translated into' will be used instead of 'translated in' because when a scripture or book is translated from one language to another, the preposition 'into' is used.

10. A) The elderly woman was delighted to receive a bouquet of fragrant flowers from her thoughtful grandson, who had come to visit her at the nursing home

11. A) **Fastidious**' का use होगा क्योंकि "fastidious" का अर्थ होता है बहुत ध्यान से और सूक्ष्मता से काम करना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि वह हमेशा सुनिश्चित करती थी कि सब कुछ पूरी तरह से व्यवस्थित और उसकी उचित जगह पर हो, इसलिए 'Fastidious' यहाँ सही है। 'Scornful' का अर्थ है अवहेलनापूर्वक, 'Tedious' का अर्थ है थकाऊ, और 'Exact' का अर्थ है ठीक या सही, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Fastidious**' should be used because it means being very attentive and meticulous. The sentence mentions that she always ensured everything was perfectly organized and in its proper place, making 'fastidious' the most fitting word here. 'Scornful' means contemptuous, 'Tedious' means tiring or dull, and 'Exact' means precise, which don't fit in this context.

12. A) **Regicide** (noun) – The act of killing a king. **राजा का वध**

- **Fratricide** (noun) – The act of killing one's brother. **भाई का वध**
- **Sororicide** (noun) – The act of killing one's sister. **बहन का वध**
- **Patricide** (noun) – The act of killing one's father. **पिता का वध**

13. D) 'The' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ विशेष डॉक्टर का जिक्र हो रहा है जिसने यह सुझाव दिया। 'a' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'pair of powered glasses' एक सामान्य संज्ञा है।

- 'The' will be used because a specific doctor is being referred to who gave the suggestion. 'a' will be used because 'pair of powered glasses' is an indefinite noun.

14. D) 'less books' के बदले **'fewer books'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'books' एक countable noun है, और countable nouns के साथ 'fewer' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— I have fewer books than you.

15. D) **Into hot water** (idiom) – Into trouble **मुसीबत में**

16. A) **Vibrant** (adjective) – Lively, full of energy, bright, vivid. **जीवंत**

Synonym: **Energetic** (adjective) – Active, lively, full of energy, dynamic. **कर्मठ**

- **Reactive** (adjective) – Responsive to stimuli, easily triggered, quick to react. **प्रतिक्रियाशील**
- **Faded** (adjective) – Lost brightness or color, dull, pale, washed out. **फीका**
- **Bright** (adjective) – Radiant, shining, brilliant, vivid. **उज्ज्वल**

17. A) 'gone out' के बदले **'went out'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां 'when' Clause में Verb Past Continuous Tense ('was writing') में है और दोनों actions simultaneously हो रहे हैं, इसलिए

'went out' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— She was writing a letter to her grandmother when the power went out.

- **went out** will be used instead of 'gone out' because in the 'when' clause the verb 'was writing' is in Past Continuous Tense, and both actions are happening simultaneously. Therefore, 'went out' will be used; Like— She was writing a letter to her grandmother when the power went out.

18. B) **Nonchalant** (adjective) – Casual, indifferent, unexcited, unconcerned. उदासीन

Antonym: **Caring** (adjective) – Concerned, compassionate, attentive, empathetic. संवेदनशील

- **Flexible** (adjective) – Pliable, bendable, adaptable, yielding. लचीला
- **Marvellous** (adjective) – Wonderful, amazing, astonishing, fantastic. अद्भुत
- **Covert** (adjective) – Hidden, secret, concealed, undercover. गुप्त

19. C) **Grief** (noun) – Deep sorrow, misery, unhappiness, distress. दुःख

Synonym: **Pain** (noun) – Physical or emotional suffering, agony, distress. पीड़ा

- **Pleasure** (noun) – A feeling of happiness, enjoyment, or satisfaction. आनंद
- **Jollity** (noun) – Lively and cheerful activity or celebration, merriment. मस्ती
- **Content** (noun) – A state of satisfaction, happiness, and well-being. संतोष

20. A) The incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence is 'profesor'. The correct spelling is '**professor**'.

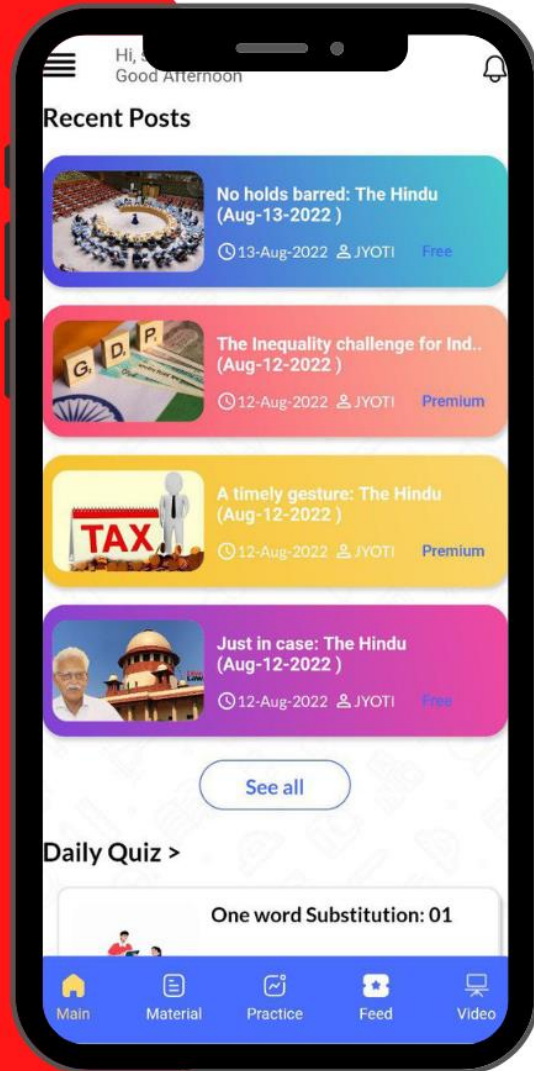
21. B) '**Visited**' का use होगा क्योंकि Tim Cook ने हाल ही में India का दौरा किया है, जिसका मतलब है कि यह घटना पहले हो चुकी है। इसलिए past tense form 'visited' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'visiting' का अर्थ है अभी भी दौरा कर रहा है, 'visit' present tense form है, और 'Visits' third person singular present tense form है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Visited**' should be used because Tim Cook has recently been to India, indicating that the event took place in the past. Thus, the past tense form 'visited' is appropriate here. Whereas, 'visiting' implies he is still on tour, 'visit' is in the present tense, and 'Visits' is the third person singular present tense form, which are not appropriate in this context.

22. D) ब्लैंक नंबर 2 को भरने के लिए '**Advice**' उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा क्योंकि '**Advice**' noun होता है और यहाँ पर किसी नसीहत या सुझाव की बात की जा रही है। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि Tim Cook के पास माता-पिता के लिए कुछ सुझाव हैं, इसलिए '**Advice**' यहाँ सही है। वहीं '**suggesting**' और '**suggest**' क्रियाविशेषण हैं, और '**advise**' क्रिया है, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- **'Advice'** should be used to fill in blank number 2 because it is a noun and refers to a recommendation or suggestion. The sentence says that Tim Cook has some suggestions or recommendations for parents; therefore, 'Advice' is correct here. On the other hand, 'suggesting' and 'suggest' are verbs, and 'advise' is a verb, which are incorrect in this context.
23. C) Blank number 3 को fill करने के लिए **'digital'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'Kids are born digital' में 'digital' एक adjective है जो 'kids' को describe कर रहा है। 'Digital' यहाँ पर इस्तेमाल होने पर सही सेंटेंस बनेगा "Kids are born digital" जिसका मतलब है बच्चे डिजिटल तकनीकी के साथ पैदा होते हैं।
- So, **'digital'** should be used because it is an adjective describing 'kids'. The correct sentence would be "Kids are born digital," meaning children are born in an era of digital technology
24. D) Blank number 4 में **'more than'** का use होगा क्योंकि इस context में बताया जा रहा है कि survey में एक हजार से अधिक बच्चों और उनके माता-पिता को शामिल किया गया था। इसलिए, 'more than' यहाँ सही है। 'Closer than', 'Bigger than' और 'Above than' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये size और distance को refer करते हैं, न कि quantity को।
- **More than'** should be used in blank number 4 because, in this context, it is being stated that the survey included over a thousand children and their parents. Hence, 'more than' is the correct fit here. 'Closer than', 'Bigger than', and 'Above than' are incorrect in this context as they refer to size and distance, not quantity.
25. D) **are habituated'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर present tense में students की एक current habit या practice की चर्चा की जा रही है जो meals के समय phone के साथ होती है। 'are habituated' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ को एक आदत बना लेना। Sentence में यह बताया गया है कि 78% students का यह आदत है कि वह meals के समय अपने phone के साथ होते हैं, इसलिए 'are habituated' यहाँ सही है। 'Habituated' का अर्थ होता है आदत में आना, 'Habituating' का अर्थ होता है आदत में आ रहा होना, 'will be habituating' भविष्य की घटना की संभावना को दर्शाता है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'are habituated'** should be used because it describes a current habit or practice of the students in present tense regarding being with their phone during meals. 'are habituated' implies being accustomed to something. The sentence indicates that 78% of students have the habit of being with their phone during meals, making 'are habituated' fitting here. 'Habituated' means being accustomed to, 'Habituating' implies

the act of becoming accustomed, and 'will be habituating' indicates a future possibility, which isn't appropriate in this context.



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