

Terror in Iran: On the blasts in Iran's Kerman and the impact

Iran should not walk into the web of **provocations** set by its **rivals**

The twin **blasts** in the southeastern Iranian city of Kerman at a memorial for Qassem Soleimani, the Quds Force commander whom the U.S. **assassinated** in Baghdad in January 2020, **expose** the security **vulnerabilities** of the Iranian **regime** at a time when conflicts are spreading in West Asia. At least 84 were killed in the worst terror attack in the Islamic Republic's history. **Soleimani**, the brain behind the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps' (IRGC) **overseas** operations, **had** enjoyed **cult** status when alive, and became a symbol of an **embattled** regime's **resilience** over the past four years. While Iran's leaders called it a terrorist attack but **stopped short of** blaming anyone, **mid-rung** officials said the **responsibility** for the attack "**lies** with the U.S. and the Zionist entity". However, on Thursday, the Islamic State (IS) **claimed** responsibility. For the IS, Soleimani was a **sworn enemy** as he had **mobilised** Shia **militias** to fight the IS in Syria and Iraq. These groups **played a role in** the urban battles in Iraq during 2018-19 that saw the destruction of the physical structures of the IS **Caliphate**. The group lost its **proto state** but survived as a terrorist entity in parts of Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan.

For Iran, the attack has come at a **precarious** moment when tensions are rising in West Asia. The Kerman **memorial** event was bombed a day after a senior Hamas leader was killed in Beirut in a drone **strike**, for which Lebanese officials have blamed Israel. **Hezbollah**, which has been engaging Israeli **troops** in a limited way since October 7, **has vowed retaliation**. On December 25, an Israeli strike in Syria killed Seyyed Razi Mousavi, a senior IRGC adviser. **Israel**, whose ongoing attack on Gaza has already killed at least 22,000 people, **seems** ready to take more risks even at the cost of regional **escalation**, while in the Red Sea, **Iran-backed** Houthi rebels of Yemen have been repeatedly attacking commercial **vessels** since late November. Pro-Iran Shia militias have targeted U.S. troops in Iraq and Syria since October 7, and on Thursday, a U.S. strike in Iraq killed a Shia militia commander. The Israel-Hamas war is no longer about just Israel and Hamas. It has put the whole region **in a ring of fire**. As **chaos** spreads the IS seems to have found an opportunity to strike its old enemy which is under pressure. The attack should serve as a warning to Iran and its rivals. If chaos and **instability** spread it would be a **boon** for jihadists. This **calls for** a **de-escalation** of the current regional crisis. **Iran**, on the other side, **should** not walk into the web of provocations set by its rivals. It should show **restraint** and focus on **strengthening** internal security. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Walk into** (phrasal verb) – Enter or involve oneself in a situation without careful consideration. बिना सोचे-समझे शामिल होना.
2. **Provocation** (noun) – Incitement, instigation, stimulation, incitation, agitation उकसावा
3. **Rival** (noun) – Competitor, adversary, opponent, challenger, contender प्रतिद्वंद्वी
4. **Assassinate** (verb) – Murder, execute, eliminate, kill, slay हत्या करना
5. **Expose** (verb) – Unveil, reveal, uncover, disclose, show प्रकट करना
6. **Vulnerability** (noun) – Weakness, susceptibility, defenselessness, frailty, fragility कमजोरी
7. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, authority, rule, control शासन
8. **Overseas** (adjective) – Abroad, international, foreign, external, out of country विदेशी
9. **Cult** (noun) – Sect, group, faction, movement, following संप्रदाय
10. **Embattled** (adjective) – Besieged, under attack, beleaguered, under siege, surrounded घिरा हुआ
11. **Resilience** (noun) – Toughness, strength, robustness, hardiness, durability मजबूती
12. **Stop short of** (phrase) – Hesitate, refrain from, hold back, abstain, avoid पीछे हटना
13. **Mid-rung** (adjective) – Intermediate, medium-level, middle-tier, mid-level, central मध्यम स्तर का
14. **Lie** (with) (verb) – Be present, exist, reside, be found, be located होना
15. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, declare, proclaim, state, allege दावा करना
16. **Sworn enemy** (noun) – A person with whom one is in a state of mutual hostility without open warfare
17. **Mobilise** (verb) – Rally, marshal, assemble, muster, gather जुटाना
18. **Militia** (noun) – Paramilitary, volunteer force, reserve army, guerrillas, irregulars सहायक सेना
19. **Play a role/part in** (phrase) – Participate, be involved, contribute, have a part, be a factor in भाग लेना
20. **Caliphate** (noun) – Islamic state, Muslim state, religious state, theocracy, sultanate खिलाफत
21. **Proto state** (noun) – An entity that does not represent a fully institutionalized or autonomous sovereign state. प्रारंभिक राज्य

22. **Precarious** (adjective) – Unstable, insecure, risky, dangerous, uncertain अस्थिर
23. **Memorial** (adjective) – Commemorative, remembering, honoring, memorializing, celebratory स्मारक
24. **Strike** (noun) – Attack, hit, assault, offensive, raid हमला
25. **Troop** (noun) – Soldiers, military unit, armed forces, battalion, brigade सेना
26. **Vow** (verb) – Pledge, promise, swear, commit, assure प्रतिज्ञा करना
27. **Retaliation** (noun) – Revenge, reprisal, retribution, vengeance, payback प्रतिशोध
28. **Escalation** (noun) – Intensification, increase, rise, growth, surge वृद्धि
29. **Iron-backed** (adjective) – Strongly supported by Iron
30. **Vessel** (noun) – Ship, boat, craft, watercraft, sea vessel जहाज
31. **In a ring of fire** (phrase) – In a dangerous or challenging situation, surrounded by hazards, in a perilous position, encircled by threats, in a risky environment खतरे की स्थिति में
32. **Chaos** (noun) – Disorder, confusion, turmoil, disarray, upheaval अराजकता
33. **Instability** (noun) – Unsteadiness, fluctuation, variability, irregularity, inconsistency अस्थिरता
34. **Boon** (noun) – Blessing, benefit, advantage, gift, godsend वरदान
35. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, require, need, necessitate, entail मांग करना
36. **De-escalation** (noun) – Reduction, decrease, diminution, lessening, lowering तनाव कम करना
37. **Restraint** (noun) – Control, moderation, constraint, restriction, limitation संयम
38. **Strengthen** (verb) – Fortify, reinforce, bolster, toughen, enhance मजबूत करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Twin Blasts in Kerman:** The article discusses the twin blasts in the Iranian city of Kerman during a memorial for Qassem Soleimani, a commander of the Quds Force.
2. **High Casualty Rate:** The blasts resulted in the death of at least 84 people, marking it as the worst terror attack in Iran's history.
3. **Soleimani's Legacy:** Qassem Soleimani, assassinated by the U.S. in January 2020, had a cult status in Iran and symbolized the resilience of the Iranian regime.
4. **Iran's Response:** Iranian leaders labeled the incident a terrorist attack but did not specifically blame any country, although some officials hinted at U.S. and Israeli involvement.
5. **Islamic State's Claim:** The Islamic State (IS) claimed responsibility for the attack, viewing Soleimani as an enemy due to his role against IS in Syria and Iraq.
6. **IS's Survival Post-Caliphate:** The article notes that despite losing its proto-state, IS continues to operate as a terrorist entity in regions like Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan.
7. **Rising Tensions in West Asia:** The attack in Iran occurs amid escalating tensions in the region, including incidents involving Israel, Hezbollah, and Hamas.
8. **Regional Incidents:** The editorial mentions a series of regional incidents, such as the killing of a senior Hamas leader and an Israeli strike killing an IRGC adviser.
9. **Israel's Aggressive Posture:** Israel's ongoing operations, including attacks in Gaza and Syria, are contributing to the regional tensions.
10. **Activities of Iran-Backed Groups:** Iran-backed Houthi rebels and Shia militias have been active in the region, targeting U.S. troops and commercial vessels.
11. **Broader Implications of Israel-Hamas Conflict:** The conflict between Israel and Hamas is portrayed as having wider regional implications, increasing instability.
12. **IS Benefiting from Chaos:** The chaos in the region is seen as providing an opportunity for IS to strike against its enemies, particularly under-pressure Iran.
13. **Call for De-Escalation:** The editorial emphasizes the need for a de-escalation in the current regional crisis to prevent further chaos beneficial to jihadist groups.
14. **Warning to Iran:** The attack serves as a warning to Iran about the dangers of rising instability and the threat of jihadist groups like IS.
15. **Advice for Iran:** The article advises Iran to exercise restraint, avoid provocations from rivals, and focus on strengthening its internal security to counter threats.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **According to the passage, all of the following are true about the situation in Iran EXCEPT that:** [Editorial Page]
 - A. The twin blasts occurred in Kerman at a memorial for Qassem Soleimani.
 - B. Iran's leaders immediately blamed the U.S. and Israel for the attack.
 - C. The Islamic State claimed responsibility for the blasts.
 - D. The blasts exposed the security vulnerabilities of the Iranian regime.
2. **Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of:**
 - A. A direct military response by Iran against its rivals.
 - B. Iran engaging in further provocations in the region.
 - C. De-escalation of the current regional crisis and focus on internal security.
 - D. Iran fully supporting Hezbollah's actions against Israeli troops.
3. **What was the primary reason for the Islamic State (IS) targeting Qassem Soleimani, as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. Soleimani's involvement in the assassination of a senior Hamas leader in Beirut.
 - B. Soleimani's role in mobilizing Shia militias against IS in Syria and Iraq.
 - C. Soleimani's direct involvement in the attacks on U.S. troops in Iraq and Syria.
 - D. Soleimani's responsibility for the attack on commercial vessels in the Red Sea.
4. **According to the passage, what critical warning does the terror attack in Iran's Kerman serve for the region?**
 - A. It indicates a resurgence of Soleimani's influence in the Middle East.
 - B. It underscores the necessity for Iran to retaliate against the U.S. and Israel.
 - C. It highlights the risk of jihadist groups benefiting from regional chaos and instability.
 - D. It suggests an imminent large-scale war between Iran and its neighboring countries.
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Indifferent
 - C. Critical
 - D. Inquisitive
6. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
 - A. He would sit at the edge of her mother's bed and stare into her crib.
 - B. Arvind bumbled down the interminable corridor, suddenly reminded of his daughter in the days after she was born.
 - C. As a proportion to the fragment of life his daughter had seen, an hour was a vast sprawling space.
 - D. Some days he would imagine the world through her eyes and he would feel in his heart how long an hour actually was.
 - A. BCDA
 - B. BADC
 - C. DACB
 - D. ABCD
7. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. mentoin
B. mention
C. mantion
D. Mension
8. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select No improvement.**
The female ostrich guards the nest at night and the male guard it in the day.
A. guard it during the day.
B. guarding it during day.
C. guards it during the day.
D. No improvement
9. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
PROGRESSIVE
A. conservative
B. repeated
C. aristocratic
D. Moving
10. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**
Impossible to satisfy
A. satisfactory
B. satisfiable
C. contented
D. Insatiable
11. **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
Rudra was laughed at by all his friends when he wore his socks inside- out.
A. If Rudra wears his socks inside-out all his friends will laugh at him.
B. When Rudra wore his socks inside-out all his friends were laughing at him.
C. All his friends will be laughing at Rudra for wearing his socks inside-out.
D. All his friends laughed at Rudra when he wore his socks inside-out.
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Today, _____ society is literally poisoning the earth with acid rain.
A. cosmopolitan
B. developing
C. growing
D. Industrialised
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.**
Let us have all the regulations in black and white.
A. painted in colour
B. printed in coloured ink
C. written on the black- board
D. in writing
14. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**

- Although there are more than a hundred known elements, they rarely occur at a pure state.
- A. more than a hundred
 - B. Although there are
 - C. at a pure state
 - D. they rarely occur
15. **In the sentence identify the segment which contains the grammatical error.**
You may left the class when you have completed the test.
- A. the class
 - B. when you have
 - C. completed the test
 - D. You may left
16. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.**
- A. It is a popular tourist spot for watching the sunset and sunrise over the ocean.
 - B. Kanyakumari is a coastal town in the State of Tamil Nadu on India's southern tip.
 - C. It is also a noted pilgrimage site, thanks to its Bagvathi Amman Temple and Our Lady of Ransom Church, a centre of Indian Catholicism.
 - D. Jutting out into the Laccadive sea, the town was known as Cape Comorin during the British rule
- A. ACDB
 - B. DCAB
 - C. BDAC
 - D. BCDA
17. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.**
The invigilator did not know that the two boys were exchanging notes under his nose.
- A. written in small letters
 - B. rolled into small pellets
 - C. rapped in handkerchiefs
 - D. right in front of him
18. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
HOSTILITY
- A. enmity
 - B. sympathy
 - C. goodwill
 - D. Friendship
19. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
PUBLIC
- A. common
 - B. ready
 - C. private
 - D. Restricted
20. **Select the correctly spelt word**
- A. sweatter

- B. scissors
- C. clettering
- D. Teribble

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Marine Conservation Society is hosting the Anjarle Turtle festival 2019, aiming to make more people aware about Olive Ridley turtles. The sea (1) _____ get their names from their olive coloured (2)_____. They grow to about two feet in (3)_____ and reportedly mate at around 1000 kilometers from the Anjarle (4)_____. These turtles come to the beach to lay (5)_____.

21. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.(1)

- A. snakes
- B. fish
- C. animal
- D. Turtles

22. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.(2)

- A. wings
- B. shells
- C. feathers
- D. Beaks

23. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.(3)

- A. length
- B. growth
- C. weight
- D. Depth

24. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.(4)

- A. festival
- B. beach
- C. sea
- D. Sand

25. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.(5)

- A. young ones
- B. eggs
- C. pebbles
- D. shells

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **B) Iran's leaders immediately blamed the U.S. and Israel for the attack.**

The passage states that while mid-rung officials pointed towards the U.S. and the Zionist entity for the responsibility of the attack, Iran's leaders stopped short of blaming anyone explicitly. Therefore, option B is not true.

2. **C) De-escalation of the current regional crisis and focus on internal security.**

The passage suggests that the author views the escalation of regional tensions and provocations as harmful, noting that "chaos and instability" would benefit jihadists. The author advises Iran to show restraint and focus on strengthening internal security, implying support for de-escalation and a more defensive stance.

3. **B) Soleimani's role in mobilizing Shia militias against IS in Syria and Iraq.**

The passage explicitly states that Qassem Soleimani was a sworn enemy of the Islamic State (IS) because he had mobilized Shia militias to fight against the IS in Syria and Iraq. These groups played a significant role in the urban battles during 2018-19, leading to the destruction of the IS Caliphate's physical structures. The other options, while related to regional tensions and conflicts, are not directly linked to the IS's motivation for targeting Soleimani as described in the passage.

4. **C) It highlights the risk of jihadist groups benefiting from regional chaos and instability.**

The passage suggests that the chaotic and unstable situation in the region, exemplified by the terror attack in Kerman and other regional tensions, provides an opportunity for jihadist groups like the Islamic State to strengthen and strike. This situation is described as a potential boon for jihadists, calling for a de-escalation of the current regional crisis. The other options, while reflecting broader geopolitical dynamics, do not directly address the specific warning of jihadist opportunism in the context of regional instability as highlighted in the passage

5. **C) Critical**

The tone of the passage is critical. It critically analyzes the situation in Iran, focusing on the security vulnerabilities, the impact of external and internal conflicts, and the need for Iran to avoid provocations and strengthen internal security. The use of terms like "terror attack," "security vulnerabilities," and "chaos and instability" underscore a tone that is evaluative and concerned, rather than optimistic, indifferent, or merely inquisitive.

6. **B) BADC**

Arvind bumbled down the interminable corridor, suddenly reminded of his daughter in the days after she was born. He would sit at the edge of her mother's bed and stare into her crib. Some days he would imagine the world through her eyes and he would feel in his heart how

long an hour actually was. As a proportion to the fragment of life his daughter had seen, an hour was a vast sprawling space.

7. B) The correct spelling is 'mention' **संक्षेप में उल्लेख करना।**
8. C) '**guard it in the day**' के बदले 'guards it during the day' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Sentence का पूरा structure Present Tense में है, और 'male ostrich' singular है इसलिए singular verb 'guards' का प्रयोग होगा और 'during the day' सही expression है 'in the day' के मुकाबले। जैसे— She does her work during the day.
- 'guards it during the day' will be used instead of 'guard it in the day' because the whole structure of the Sentence is in Present Tense, and since 'male ostrich' is singular, the singular verb 'guards' will be used. Also, 'during the day' is the correct expression as opposed to 'in the day'. Like— She does her work during the day.
9. A) **PROGRESSIVE** (adjective) – Forward-thinking, modern, innovative, advancing. **प्रगतिशील**
Antonym: **Conservative** (adjective) – Holding to traditional attitudes and values, opposed to change or innovation. **पारंपरिक**
- **Repeated** (adjective) – Done, made, or said again and again; recurring. **बार-बार**
 - **Aristocratic** (adjective) – Of, belonging to, or typical of the aristocracy; noble, blue-blooded. **अभिजात**
 - **Moving** (adjective) – In motion; that produces strong emotion, touching. **गतिमान**
10. D) **Insatiable** (adjective) – impossible to satisfy **अतृप्ति**
Synonym: Insatiable (adjective) – having an insistent or overwhelming desire or craving that cannot be satisfied. **अतृप्ति**
- **Satisfactory** (adjective) – meeting expectations or needs; acceptable, though not outstanding or perfect. **संतोषजनक**
 - **Satisfiable** (adjective) – capable of being satisfied or met. **संतोषयोग्य**
 - **Contented** (adjective) – happy and satisfied because you have everything you want. **संतुष्ट**
11. D) All his friends laughed at Rudra when he wore his socks inside-out
12. D) '**Industrialised**' का use होगा क्योंकि "industrialised" का अर्थ होता है उद्योगीकृत या अधिक उद्योगों वाला। Acid rain का मुख्य कारण औद्योगिक प्रदूषण होता है जो उद्योगीकृत समाज द्वारा उत्सर्जित किया जाता है। इसलिए 'Industrialised' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Cosmopolitan' का

अर्थ होता है वैश्विक या विश्वव्यापी, 'Developing' का अर्थ है विकसित हो रहा, और 'Growing' का अर्थ है वृद्धि हो रही, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- '**Industrialised**' should be used because it refers to societies with a high level of industry and thus emissions leading to acid rain. The main cause of acid rain is industrial pollution, which is emitted by industrialised societies. This makes 'Industrialised' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Cosmopolitan' implies being worldly or global, 'Developing' means progressing or evolving, and 'Growing' signifies increasing in size or amount, which don't fit in this context.

13. D) **in writing** (idiom) – Documented or recorded in writing, rather than being spoken or agreed upon verbally. लिखित में

14. C) **at a pure state** के बदले 'in a pure state' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि तत्वों की शुद्ध अवस्था को दर्शाने के लिए 'in' का प्रयोग सही है।

- 'in a pure state' will be used instead of 'at a pure state' because 'in' is the correct preposition to show the pure state of elements.

15. D) **may left** के बदले 'may leave' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'may' के साथ First Form of the Verb (base form) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— You may go now.

- 'may leave' will be used instead of 'may left' because with 'may', we use the First Form of the Verb (base form); Like— You may go now.

16. C) **BDAC**

Kanyakumari is a coastal town in the State of Tamil Nadu on India's southern tip. Jutting out into the Laccadive sea, the town was known as Cape Comorin during the British rule. It is a popular tourist spot for watching the sunset and sunrise over the ocean. It is also a noted pilgrimage site, thanks to its Bagvathi Amman Temple and Our Lady of Ransom Church, a centre of Indian Catholicism.

17. D) **under his nose** (idiom) – right in front of him **उसकी नाक के नीचे**

18. A) **HOSTILITY** (noun) – Antagonism, animosity, enmity, aggression. शत्रुता

Synonym: Enmity (noun) – Hostility, animosity, antagonism, hatred. दुश्मनी

- **Sympathy** (noun) – Compassion, understanding, empathy, condolence. सहानुभूति
- **Goodwill** (noun) – Kindliness, benevolence, friendliness, amity. सद्भाव
- **Friendship** (noun) – Amity, camaraderie, companionship, rapport. मित्रता

19. C) **PUBLIC** (adjective) – Open to or shared by all the people of an area or country, general, communal. सार्वजनिक

Antonym: Private (adjective) – Belonging to or for the use of one particular person or group of people only, not open or accessible to the public. निजी

- **Common** (adjective) – Occurring, found, or done often; prevalent, usual, general. सामान्य
- **Ready** (adjective) – Prepared and available for service or action, eager, willing. तैयार
- **Restricted** (adjective) – Limited in extent, number, scope, or action, confined, limited. प्रतिबंधित

20. B) The correctly spelt word among the given options is 'scissors'. कैंची।

21. D) 'Turtles' का use होगा क्योंकि passage में Olive Ridley turtles के बारे में बात हो रही है और उन्हें sea _____ के रूप में refer किया गया है। जो option passage के context से मेल खाता है, वह 'Turtles' है। 'Snakes', 'Fish', और 'Animal' इस context में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि Olive Ridley को specifically turtles के रूप में describe किया गया है।

- **Turtles** should be used because the passage is talking about Olive Ridley turtles and they are referred to as sea _____. The option that fits the context of the passage is 'Turtles'. 'Snakes', 'Fish', and 'Animal' are incorrect in this context because Olive Ridley is specifically described as turtles.

22. B) 'Shells' का use होगा क्योंकि कछुओं के पास 'shells' होते हैं और इस प्रकार के turtle का नाम "Olive Ridley" है क्योंकि उसका shell olive colour का है। sentence में mention किया गया है कि ये turtles olive colour से अपना नाम प्राप्त करते हैं, इसलिए 'shells' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Wings' का use पंछियों के लिए होता है, 'Feathers' भी पंछियों से संबंधित हैं, और 'Beaks' का अर्थ है चोंच, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **Shells** should be used because turtles have shells, and this type of turtle is named "Olive Ridley" due to its olive-colored shell. The sentence mentions that these turtles derive their name from their olive color, making 'shells' fitting here. Whereas, 'Wings' pertain to birds, 'Feathers' are also related to birds, and 'Beaks' mean the bill or snout of a bird, which don't fit in this context.

23. 'A) **Length**' का use होगा क्योंकि जब हम जानवरों की लंबाई की बात करते हैं, तो हम 'length' शब्द का उपयोग करते हैं। Sentence में बताया गया है कि ये कछुए लगभग दो फुट तक की लंबाई में बढ़ते हैं, इसलिए 'length' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'growth' का अर्थ होता है वृद्धि, 'weight' का अर्थ होता है वजन, और 'Depth' का अर्थ होता है गहराई, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

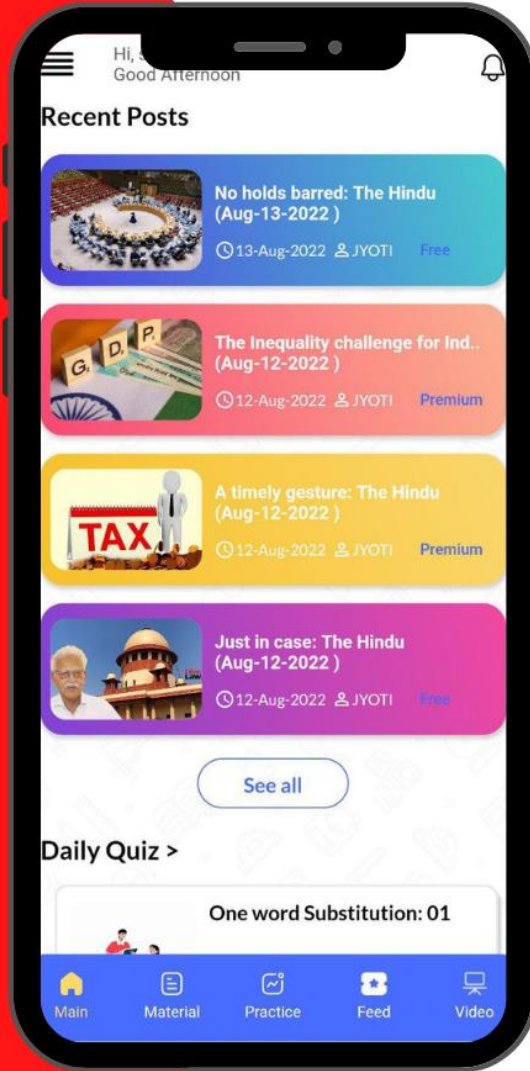
- **'Length'** should be used because when referring to the size of animals, we typically talk about their 'length'. The sentence describes that these turtles grow to about two feet, which refers to their size in terms of length, making 'length' the right choice here. Whereas, 'growth' refers to increase, 'weight' implies heaviness or mass, and 'Depth' means deepness or how far down something goes, which don't fit in this context.

24. B) **Beach'** का use होगा क्योंकि इस context में बताया जा रहा है कि ये कछुए समुद्र के किनारे पर आते हैं अपने अंडे रखने के लिए। जब इसका जिक्र किया जा रहा है कि वे 1000 kilometers दूर Anjarle से मेल जोल करते हैं, तो इसका संदर्भ 'beach' तक है, जहाँ वे अंडे रखते हैं। 'Festival' एक घटना है, 'Sea' एक विस्तृत जल संसाधन है, और 'Sand' तो सिर्फ समुद्र के किनारे की सतह है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Beach'** should be used because in this context, it's mentioned that these turtles come to the shore to lay their eggs. When referencing that they mate around 1000 kilometers away from Anjarle, it refers to the 'beach' where they lay their eggs. 'Festival' refers to an event, 'Sea' denotes a vast water resource, and 'Sand' just refers to the surface of the shore, which don't fit in this context.

25. B) **eggs'** को use किया जाएगा क्योंकि कछुए समुद्र के किनारे अपने अंडे देने के लिए आते हैं। जबकि 'young ones', 'pebbles', और 'shells' इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

- Eggs' should be used because turtles come to the beach to lay their eggs. Whereas 'young ones', 'pebbles', and 'shells' don't fit in this context



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