

## Policy mismatch: On the U.S. and Israel policy

The U.S. must not **arm** Israel while asking it to **halt** Gaza strikes

When the Israel-Hamas war began on October 7, the immediate **priority** of United States President Joe Biden **was** to prevent the conflict from widening into a regional war involving Israel and its rivals. Mr. Biden adopted a **two-fold** strategy. He offered **unconditional** support for Israel's war on Gaza, launched after Hamas's attack on October 7, in which at least 1,200 people were killed, and **unleashed** a **diplomatic** effort to keep tensions low between **Tel Aviv** and its **neighbours**. But when the war **raged on** for months, with huge civilian **casualties** in Gaza, the Biden policy started **falling apart**. Today, as the war is **set to** enter its eighth month, Mr. Biden looks increasingly **vulnerable** to its regional and domestic consequences. Over 34,000 people, **a vast majority** of them women and children, **have** been killed by the Israeli Defense Forces in Gaza; Israel **vows to invade** Rafah, the southernmost town in Gaza where more than 1.4 million Palestinians have **taken refuge**, despite Mr. Biden's warning against such a move; with Houthi attacks on ships in the Red Sea and **strikes** and **counterstrikes** between Israel and Iran, the conflict has already spread beyond the borders of Palestinian territories and Israel, though a **full-scale** regional war has been avoided **so far**; the conflict has **triggered** massive protests by university students in the U.S., **piling up** pressure on Mr. Biden to **reconsider** his policy towards Israel.

**To their credit**, Biden officials have been working **relentlessly** to achieve a **ceasefire** and **hostage** deal between Israel and Hamas. Mr. Biden's timely **response** to **shoot down** the drones and missiles fired by Iran against Israel and his warning to the Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, that the U.S. would not join Israel's **retaliation** against Iran, **helped ease** regional tensions. But his overall **approach** towards the crisis **is flawed**. **The way** Israel is **carrying out** its war on Gaza **is** against all the values America **preaches** about wars and human rights. The U.S. kept supplying weapons to the Jewish nation even **amid mounting allegations** and evidence that Israel was **indiscriminately bombing** and destroying Gaza. Even when Mr. Biden seemed frustrated with Mr. Netanyahu's **intransigence**, he signed a Bill offering \$17 billion in defence **aid** to Israel. Mr. Biden's words and **diplomatic** efforts for **truce** are actually not matched by strong actions to pressure Israel. And, by continuing to arm and **bankroll** Israel's **genocidal** war on Palestinians, Mr. Biden is **debilitating** his own moral arguments about foreign policy. Not just **morality**, Mr. Biden's inability to **rein in** Israel is weakening America's standing in West Asia and **sullying** his already **fragile candidacy** in the U.S. presidential elections in November. If the 81-year-old President is serious about peace in West Asia, he should first **address** the **flaws** in his policy towards Israel and Palestine. There were several examples of American Presidents using hard pressure on Israel for peace. Mr. Biden should at least show the **courage** to **call for** a permanent ceasefire in Gaza and adopt policies, including **suspending** arms sales to Israel, to **meet** that goal.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Arm** (verb) – to prepare somebody/yourself to fight by supplying or getting weapons  
युद्ध के लिए हथियार प्राप्त करना या कराना
2. **Halt** (verb) – Stop, cease, discontinue, suspend, arrest रोकना
3. **Two-fold** (adjective) – Dual, double, twinned, bipartite, binary दोहरा
4. **Unconditional** (adjective) – Absolute, total, unrestricted, unqualified, complete बिना शर्त के
5. **Unleash** (verb) – Release, free, liberate, discharge, let loose; start शुरू करना
6. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Tactful, polite, sensitive, suave, courteous कूटनीतिक
7. **Tel Aviv** (noun) – A major city in Israel, known for its vibrant culture and significant as a financial and technological hub
8. **Neighbour** (noun) – Adjacent, nearby, adjoining, next-door, bordering पड़ोसी
9. **Rage on** (phrasal verb) – Continue, persist, keep going, maintain, endure ज़ोर-शोर से जारी रहना
10. **Causality** (noun) – a person who is killed or injured in a war or an accident दुर्घटना या युद्ध में घायल या मृत व्यक्ति
11. **Fall apart** (phrasal verb) – Crumble, disintegrate, collapse, break down, disperse टूटना/ बिखर जाना
12. **Set to** (phrasal verb) – is ready to do something के लिए तैयार होना
13. **Vulnerable** (adjective) – Exposed, susceptible, open, sensitive, defenseless कमज़ोर, दुर्बल
14. **Vow** (to) (verb) – Swear, promise, pledge, commit, affirm प्रण करना
15. **Invade** (verb) – Occupy, overrun, conquer, seize, annex आक्रमण करना
16. **Take refuge** (phrase) – Seek shelter, find sanctuary, find a safe place, escape to, retreat to शरण लेना
17. **Strike** (noun) – Hit, attack, assault, blow, beat हमला
18. **Counterstrike** (noun) – A retaliatory attack or action जवाबी हमला
19. **Full-scale** (adjective) – Complete, total, entire, comprehensive, exhaustive पूर्ण पैमाने पर
20. **So far** (phrase) – Up to now, thus far, until now, to date, hitherto अब तक
21. **Trigger** (verb) – Initiate, spark, activate, provoke, set off शुरू करना

22. **Pile up** (phrasal verb) – to make something increase quickly बढ़ाना
23. **Reconsider** (verb) – Reevaluate, rethink, review, reassess, reexamine पुनर्विचार करना
24. **To one's credit** (phrase) – Commendably, praiseworthy, honorably, respectably, admirably प्रशंसनीय रूप से
25. **Relentlessly** (adverb) – Persistently, continuously, unceasingly, tirelessly, unrelentingly निरंतर
26. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, armistice, peace, suspension, halt युद्धविराम
27. **Hostage** (noun) – Captive, prisoner, detainee, abductee, sequestered बंधक
28. **Shoot down** (phrasal verb) – Bring down, knock down, drop, fell, ground गिराना
29. **Retaliation** (noun) – Revenge, reprisal, retribution, counteraction, payback प्रतिशोध
30. **Ease** (verb) – Alleviate, lessen, reduce, relieve, mitigate कम करना
31. **Flawed** (adjective) – Defective, imperfect, faulty, unsound, blemished त्रुटिपूर्ण
32. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Execute, perform, accomplish, implement, conduct अंजाम देना
33. **Preach** (verb) – Advocate, teach, proclaim, sermonize, espouse उपदेश करना
34. **Amid** (preposition) – Among, during, in the midst of, surrounded by, within के बीच में
35. **Mounting** (adjective) – Increasing, growing, rising, escalating, surging बढ़ता हुआ
36. **Allegation** (noun) – Accusation, claim, assertion, charge, complaint आरोप
37. **Indiscriminately** (adverb) – Randomly, unsystematically, haphazardly, arbitrarily, carelessly अंधाधुंध
38. **Bombing** (noun) – The action of attacking with bombs बमबारी
39. **Intransigence** (noun) – Stubbornness, obstinacy, inflexibility, rigidity, refusal to compromise हठ
40. **Aid** (noun) – Assistance, help, support, relief, succor सहायता
41. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – Tactful, polite, sensitive, suave, courteous कूटनीतिक
42. **Truce** (noun) – Ceasefire, armistice, peace agreement, suspension, halt युद्धविराम संधि
43. **Bankroll** (noun) – The financial backing or funding वित्तीय सहायता
44. **Genocidal** (adjective) – Destructive, deadly, exterminatory, annihilative, homicidal नरसंहारक

45. **Debilitate** (verb) – Weaken, enfeeble, sap, exhaust, impair कमजोर करना
46. **Morality** (noun) – Ethics, principles, virtues, righteousness, goodness नैतिकता
47. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) – Control, restrain, limit, hold back, check नियंत्रण करना
48. **Sully** (verb) – Tarnish, stain, taint, besmirch, soil दाग लगाना
49. **Fragile** (adjective) – Delicate, brittle, frail, weak, vulnerable नाजुक
50. **Candidacy** (noun) – Nomination, bid, run, application, entry उम्मीदवारी
51. **Address** (verb) – Tackle, deal with, attend to, confront, handle सुलझाना, निपटाना
52. **Flaw** (noun) – Defect, fault, imperfection, blemish, shortfall कमी/ त्रुटि
53. **Courage** (noun) – Bravery, valor, heroism, nerve, daring साहस
54. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, require, need, necessitate, entail मांग करना
55. **Suspend** (verb) – Pause, delay, stop, adjourn, interrupt रोकना
56. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, achieve, complete, accomplish पूरा करना

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## Summary of the Editorial

1. The U.S.'s initial aim was to prevent the Israel-Hamas conflict from escalating into a regional war.
2. President Joe Biden offered unconditional support to Israel following Hamas's attack on October 7.
3. Biden also attempted to manage tensions between Israel and its neighbors through diplomacy.
4. Despite efforts, the conflict continued, leading to significant civilian casualties in Gaza.
5. Over 34,000 people have been killed in Gaza, mostly women and children.
6. Israel plans to invade Rafah, a major refuge for Palestinians, against Biden's advisements.
7. The conflict has expanded beyond Israel and Palestinian territories, though a full regional war was avoided.
8. Biden's administration is trying to mediate a ceasefire and a hostage deal between Israel and Hamas.
9. Biden intervened to prevent escalation by shooting down Iranian drones and missiles aimed at Israel.
10. Biden warned Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu against retaliating to Iranian attacks.
11. Despite Biden's diplomatic efforts, the U.S. continued to supply arms to Israel, which was criticized for its aggressive tactics in Gaza.
12. Biden signed a bill providing \$17 billion in defense aid to Israel, contradicting his own diplomatic messages.
13. The ongoing support of Israel's military efforts is damaging Biden's moral stance and weakening U.S. foreign policy credibility.
14. Massive protests in the U.S. have increased pressure on Biden to revise his policy towards Israel.
15. For a stable peace in West Asia, the editorial suggests Biden should enforce a ceasefire in Gaza and reconsider U.S. arms sales to Israel.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the U.S.'s initial intention regarding the Israel-Hamas conflict that started on October 7?** [Editorial page]
  - A. The U.S. hoped to limit the conflict to Israel and Gaza and prevent it from affecting Israel's relations with its neighboring countries.
  - B. The U.S. intended to immediately engage militarily alongside Israel to decisively end the conflict.
  - C. The U.S. aimed to fully support Gaza against Israel's military actions, hoping to broker peace early in the conflict.
  - D. The U.S. planned to ignore the conflict entirely, hoping it would resolve itself without any intervention.
2. **What can be inferred about the consequences of the prolonged Israel-Hamas conflict on U.S. domestic policy, according to the passage?**
  - A. The ongoing conflict has had little to no impact on U.S. domestic policies or public opinion.
  - B. The conflict has led to significant shifts in U.S. domestic economic policies to strengthen its financial position.
  - C. The conflict has increased domestic pressure on President Biden, triggering massive protests and demands for a policy reevaluation.
  - D. The conflict has unified U.S. domestic opinion, leading to widespread support for President Biden's foreign policy.
3. **What is the tone of the line "To their credit, Biden officials have been working relentlessly to achieve a ceasefire and hostage deal between Israel and Hamas"?**
  - A. Critical
  - B. Appreciative
  - C. Indifferent
  - D. Hostile
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. Ineffectiveness of U.S. diplomacy in Middle East conflicts
  - B. Human rights abuses during armed conflicts
  - C. Economic consequences of war
  - D. Technological advancements in warfare
5. **What consequence does President Biden's policy of continuing to supply weapons to Israel while promoting a ceasefire have on the U.S.'s international standing**
  - A. The policy enhances the U.S.'s credibility as a peace mediator in international conflicts because it shows a commitment to protecting its allies while promoting peace.
  - B. It weakens America's standing in West Asia as it shows a contradiction between its diplomatic actions and military support, undermining its position as a neutral peace mediator.
  - C. The continuous supply of weapons to Israel highlights the U.S.'s commitment to upholding democratic values globally, strengthening its moral and ethical stance in international politics.

- D. This approach provides a strategic advantage by maintaining a balance of power in West Asia, ensuring no single nation dominates the geopolitical landscape.
6. **According to the passage, what should President Biden do to genuinely promote peace in West Asia?**
- A. Continue his current policies but increase diplomatic conversations with both Israel and Palestine to strengthen the U.S.'s role as a mediator.
  - B. Focus solely on diplomatic efforts without altering any military support to Israel, relying on negotiation skills to achieve peace.
  - C. Increase military aid to Israel to ensure their dominance in the region, thereby forcing a peace settlement through overpowering opposition.
  - D. Call for a permanent ceasefire in Gaza and adopt policies such as suspending arms sales to Israel to align his actions with his peace advocacy.
7. The passage uses "**genocidal**" to describe the war on Palestinians. What is an antonym for "genocidal"?
- A. destructive
  - B. benign
  - C. lethal
  - D. deadly
8. **Select the meaningful and correctly spelt word from the options to fill in the blank.**  
The song composed by the choir for the special programme was an \_\_\_\_\_ one.
- A. imiteitted
  - B. emittated
  - C. eredicated
  - D. Imitated
9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
- A. Philosophy
  - B. Philanthropy
  - C. Philology
  - D. Philately
10. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.  
Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right—fundamental to everyone's health, **dignity** and prosperity.
- A. enthusiasm
  - B. immorality
  - C. grace
  - D. Wealth
11. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
Were this boy / washing his clothes / yesterday when the matron / came for a regular round?
- A. washing his clothes
  - B. yesterday when the matron
  - C. Were this boy

- D. came for a regular round
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**  
My parents **had not call** me yesterday
- A. does not calling
  - B. did not call
  - C. do not call
  - D. have not call
13. **Select the grammatically correct version of the following sentence.**  
This phone is inferior of that one.
- A. This phone is inferior than that one.
  - B. This phone is more inferior than that one.
  - C. This phone is more inferior of that one.
  - D. This phone is inferior to that one
14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.**  
One cannot exactly **predict** the way she behaves in public gatherings.
- A. deliberate
  - B. precipitate
  - C. prefigure
  - D. Proliferate
15. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words underlined in the given sentence.**  
Vatsal is **a lover and collector of books.**
- A. anglophile
  - B. recluse
  - C. bibliophile
  - D. Polyglot
16. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**  
We should protect ourselves from **jealous** people.
- A. High-spirited
  - B. Any Tom, Dick or Harry
  - C. One trick pony
  - D. Green-eyed
17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
The most important fruit in Kinnaur is apricot. It is **possible to get it at everyplace in huge amount**
- A. found for a huge amount everywhere
  - B. found everywhere in a huge amount
  - C. found everywhere with a huge amount
  - D. find everywhere in a huge amount



18. **Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.**

- A) fourth floor of
  - B) nasty man named Mr. Douglas
  - C) an apartment building
  - D) there is a very mean,
  - E) who lives on the
- A. D, B, E, A, C
  - B. B, C, A, D, E
  - C. E, A, D, B, C
  - D. C, B, A, E, D

19. **Select the option that expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**

Does she still love you?

- A. Are you still loved by her?
- B. Do you still love her?
- C. Is she still loved by you?
- D. Are you still loving by her?

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

It is time to take tea.

- A. It is time for the tea to be taken.
- B. It is time tea must have been taken.
- C. It is time we should take the tea.
- D. It is time the tea has to be taken by us.

**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.

I know these authors to \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ outstanding individuals and remarkable teachers and consultants and have even \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ them work their magic in training seminars, but I didn't know if they \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ take this complex topic and fit into a book. They did. I \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ you to really dig into this material, to pause and think deeply about each part and how the parts are \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1**

- A. be
- B. been
- C. had
- D. Is

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

- A. seen
- B. seeing
- C. see
- D. Saw

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**

- A. had
- B. are
- C. have
- D. Could

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**

- A. contradict
- B. deny
- C. encourage
- D. Think

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**

- A. recalled
- B. sequenced
- C. jumbled
- D. tinkered

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

- A) The correct inference is that the U.S. hoped to limit the conflict to Israel and Gaza and prevent it from affecting Israel's relations with its neighboring countries. The passage notes that President Biden's immediate priority was to prevent the conflict from widening into a regional war involving Israel and its rivals, and he unleashed a diplomatic effort to keep tensions low between Tel Aviv and its neighbors.

B: Incorrect because the U.S. offered diplomatic support rather than military engagement alongside Israel.

C: Incorrect as the U.S. supported Israel, not Gaza, in the conflict.

D: Incorrect because the passage clearly indicates that the U.S. was actively involved in trying to manage the conflict, not ignoring it.
- C) The correct inference is that the conflict has increased domestic pressure on President Biden, triggering massive protests and demands for a policy reevaluation. The passage indicates that the conflict has triggered massive protests by university students in the U.S., piling up pressure on Mr. Biden to reconsider his policy towards Israel.

A: Incorrect as the passage directly states that there have been massive protests, showing a significant impact.

B: Incorrect because there is no mention of economic policy shifts in the passage.

D: Incorrect as the passage suggests protests and dissatisfaction, indicating a divided, not unified, domestic opinion on the issue.
- B) Appreciative**

A. Critical - Incorrect because the phrase "To their credit" suggests recognition of effort and merit, not criticism.

B. Appreciative - Correct as it recognizes and values the effort of Biden officials working towards peace, indicated by the terms "To their credit" and "working relentlessly."

C. Indifferent - Incorrect because the statement explicitly acknowledges and values the efforts of the Biden officials, which is opposite of indifference.

D. Hostile - Incorrect as the tone of the statement is supportive and positive about the Biden officials' actions, not antagonistic or confrontational
- A) Ineffectiveness of U.S. diplomacy in Middle East conflicts**

A: This is correct as the passage critiques President Biden's strategy and actions in handling the Israel-Hamas conflict, pointing out the shortcomings and inconsistencies in U.S. policies and their limited effect in preventing the escalation and ensuring peace.

B: Incorrect because, although mentioned, it is not the central focus of the passage. The primary focus is on the broader policy and diplomatic efforts rather than the details of the human rights issues alone.

C: Incorrect as the passage does not discuss economic issues related to the conflict; instead, it focuses on diplomatic and policy failures.

D: Incorrect because the passage does not center on technology in warfare; rather, it discusses the political and diplomatic dimensions of the conflict.

5. B) The correct answer is B because the passage indicates that the U.S.'s actions of arming Israel while promoting a ceasefire are contradictory and undermine its standing in West Asia as a credible mediator. The policy shows a mismatch between diplomatic efforts for peace and military actions, which could be perceived as biased or hypocritical.
- A. Incorrect because arming one side in a conflict while promoting peace contradicts the role of a neutral mediator.
- C. Incorrect as the passage criticizes the U.S. for supporting actions contrary to its preached values on wars and human rights.
- D. Incorrect because the passage suggests that the U.S.'s policy is weakening its influence rather than strategically balancing power in the region.
6. D) The correct answer is D because the passage suggests that for President Biden to be serious about peace, he should address policy flaws by advocating for a permanent ceasefire and adjusting U.S. policies, including halting arms sales to Israel.
- A. Incorrect because simply increasing conversations does not address the fundamental contradiction in U.S. policy between arming Israel and promoting peace.
- C. Incorrect as it contradicts the passage's critique of arming Israel and does not promote genuine peace but rather enforces a one-sided solution.
- B. Incorrect because the passage emphasizes that Biden's words have not matched strong actions, and focusing only on diplomacy while continuing military support has been ineffective.
7. B) **benign**  
 "Benign" means gentle or kindly, which is the opposite of "genocidal," a term indicating actions intended to systematically destroy a population.
- A) Destructive, C) Lethal, and D) Deadly all carry connotations of harm or destruction, similar to genocidal.
8. D) '**Imitated**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह विकल्प सही spelling वाला और संदर्भ में सही अर्थ प्रदान करने वाला शब्द है। "Imitated" शब्द का अर्थ होता है 'नकल किया हुआ' जो कि संगीत में किसी अन्य गीत या ध्वनि की अनुकरण की संदर्भ में उपयुक्त हो सकता है। बाकी विकल्प संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं। इसलिए, "Imitated" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प होगा।
- '**Imitated**' should be used because it is the correctly spelled and contextually meaningful word. The term "Imitated" means 'copied', which can be appropriate in a musical context to refer to the mimicry of another song or sound. The other options are not relevant in this context. Thus, "Imitated" would be the most appropriate choice.
9. C) The incorrectly spelt word is 'Philology'. The correct spelling is 'Philology' which means "the study of language in written historical sources" लिखित ऐतिहासिक स्रोतों में भाषा का अध्ययन.
10. C) **Dignity** (noun) – Self-respect, self-esteem, pride, गरिमा
- Synonym: Grace** (noun) – Smoothness and elegance of movement; courteous goodwill. कृपा
- **Enthusiasm** (noun) – Intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. उत्साह
  - **Immorality** (noun) – The state or quality of being immoral; wickedness. अनैतिकता

- **Wealth** (noun) – An abundance of valuable possessions or money; the state of being rich. धन-संपत्ति
11. C) **'Were this boy'** के बदले 'Was this boy' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'boy' Singular है और Singular subject के साथ 'was' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— Was this boy washing his clothes?
- 'Was this boy' will be used instead of 'Were this boy' because 'boy' is Singular and with a Singular subject, 'was' is used; Like— Was this boy washing his clothes?
12. B) **'had not call'** के बदले 'did not call' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'call' के साथ correct auxiliary verb 'did' है जब sentence Past Tense में हो; जैसे— They did not call me yesterday.
- 'did not call' will be used instead of 'had not call' because with the verb 'call', the correct auxiliary verb for Past Tense is 'did'; Like— They did not call me yesterday.
13. D) **of'** के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'inferior' के साथ हम 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे— He is inferior to his brother in intelligence.
- 'to' will be used instead of 'of' because with 'inferior' we use 'to'; Like— He is inferior to his brother in intelligence.
14. C) **'Prefigure'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "prefigure" का अर्थ होता है पूर्वाभास देना या अग्रिम अनुमान लगाना। जबकि 'Deliberate' का अर्थ है जानबूझकर, 'Precipitate' का अर्थ है अचानक घटित होना, और 'Proliferate' का अर्थ है तेजी से वृद्धि होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- 'Prefigure' should be used because it means to foreshadow or anticipate. Whereas, 'Deliberate' implies doing something intentionally, 'Precipitate' means to happen suddenly, and 'Proliferate' means to grow or increase rapidly, which don't fit in this context.
15. C) **Bibliophile** (noun) – a person who collects or has a great love of books. पुस्तक प्रेमी
- **Anglophile** (noun) – a person who is fond of or greatly admires England or Britain. इंग्लैंड या ब्रिटेन का प्रशंसक
  - **Recluse** (noun) – a person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people. एकान्त प्रिय व्यक्ति
  - **Polyglot** (noun) – a person who knows and is able to use several languages. बहुभाषी व्यक्ति
16. D) **Green-eyed** (idiom) – Feeling or showing jealousy. ईर्ष्यालु
- **High-spirited** (idiom) – Full of energy, enthusiasm, and determination. उच्च आत्मा
  - **Any Tom, Dick or Harry** (idiom) – A way of referring to ordinary or average people. कोई भी सामान्य व्यक्ति
  - **One trick pony** (idiom) – A person or thing with only one special feature, talent, or area of expertise. एक ही विशेषता वाला

17. B) 'possible to get it at everyplace in huge amount' के बदले 'found everywhere in a huge amount' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह phrase सही ढंग से यह बताता है कि आम तौर पर फल किस प्रकार मिलता है। Option 'A' और 'C' में 'for' और 'with' का प्रयोग अनुपयुक्त है, और 'D' में 'find' का प्रयोग वर्तमान काल में है, जो गलत है।

- 'found everywhere in a huge amount' will be used instead of 'possible to get it at everyplace in huge amount' because this phrase correctly indicates how the fruit is typically found. Options 'A' and 'C' use 'for' and 'with' respectively, which are inappropriate, and 'D' uses 'find' in the present tense, which is incorrect.

18. A) D, B, E, A, C

There is a very mean, nasty man named Mr. Douglas who lives on the fourth floor of an apartment building

19. A) Are you still loved by her?

20. A) It is time for the tea to be taken.

21. A) 'Be' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है 'होना', जो वाक्य में वर्णित लोगों की स्थिति या गुणों का वर्णन करता है। वाक्य कहता है कि मैं इन लेखकों को उत्कृष्ट व्यक्ति और अद्भुत शिक्षक तथा सलाहकार के रूप में जानता हूँ, इसलिए 'be' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Been' का अर्थ है पहले से मौजूद होना, जो past participle है और यहाँ नहीं बैठता; 'Had' past perfect tense के लिए उपयोग होता है, जो इस context में अनुपयुक्त है; 'Is' का उपयोग singular form के लिए किया जाता है, और यहाँ plural subjects हैं।

'Be' will be used because it means 'to exist in a particular state', describing the state or qualities of the people mentioned in the sentence. The sentence states that the speaker knows these authors to be outstanding individuals and remarkable teachers and consultants, so 'be' is the correct fit here.

Whereas, 'Been' is the past participle form implying a state that has existed, which doesn't fit here;

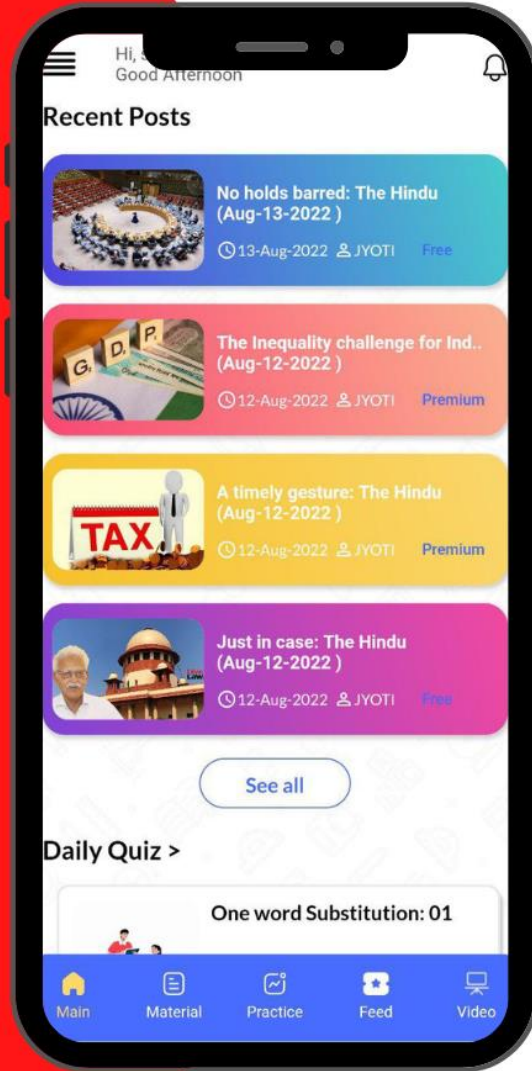
'Had' is used for the past perfect tense, inappropriate for this context; 'Is' is used for singular subjects, and here the subject is plural..

22. A) 'Seen' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर "have" के साथ perfect tense का प्रयोग हो रहा है। 'Seen' "have" के साथ सही तरीके से मेल खाता है। 'Seeing' present tense में चल रहे क्रिया को दर्शाता है, 'See' simple present tense 'verb' है, और 'Saw' simple past tense 'verb' है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- **Seen'** should be used because it correctly complements "have" to form the perfect tense. 'Seeing' indicates a continuous action in the present, 'See' is a simple present verb, and 'Saw' is a simple past verb, which don't fit in this context.

23. D) **Could'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर प्रश्न यह है कि क्या वे लेखक इस जटिल विषय को एक किताब में डाल सकते थे या नहीं। इसलिए, 'Could' यहाँ संभावना या क्षमता का अभिप्रेत होता है। जबकि 'Had', 'Are', और 'Have' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- **Could'** should be used here because the question is whether or not the authors were able to incorporate this complex topic into a book. Thus, 'Could' indicates possibility or ability. Whereas, 'Had', 'Are', and 'Have' don't fit in this context
24. C) **'Encourage'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "encourage" का अर्थ होता है प्रोत्साहित करना। जबकि 'Contradict' का अर्थ है विरोध करना, 'Deny' का अर्थ है इंकार करना, और 'Think' का अर्थ है सोचना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Encourage'** should be used because it means to motivate or inspire. Whereas, 'Contradict' means to oppose or deny, 'Deny' means to refuse or reject, and 'Think' means to ponder or consider, which don't fit in this context.
25. B) **'Sequenced'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "sequenced" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष क्रम में व्यवस्थित करना। जबकि 'Recalled' का अर्थ है याद करना, 'Jumbled' का अर्थ है अव्यवस्थित रूप में मिलाना, और 'Tinkered' का अर्थ है संशोधित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Sequenced'** should be used because it means arranged in a specific order. Whereas, 'Recalled' means to remember, 'Jumbled' means mixed up in a disordered manner, and 'Tinkered' implies making small modifications, which don't fit in this context.



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