

Irrational Israel: On the ceasefire proposal and Hamas

Netanyahu is prioritising his political future over his country's interests

When Hamas announced on Monday evening its acceptance of a **ceasefire** proposal **mediated** by Qatar and Egypt, **jubilant** crowds in Rafah, the **besieged** town in Gaza's south where over 1.4 million people have **taken refuge**, **took to the streets** in the hope that a feared Israeli **invasion** would be **averted**. But their **reprieve** was **short-lived** as Israel immediately said the proposal "doesn't **meet** its core demands". Israel had already announced the **evacuation** of over 1,00,000 people from Rafah. A day after Hamas accepted the proposal, the Benjamin Netanyahu government sent tanks to Rafah and **seized** the Gaza side of the **strip's** border crossing with Egypt. Now, Israel is practically controlling all entry points to Gaza, and most of them remain **shut**. **To call** Gaza's **existing** situation a disaster **would** be an **understatement**. The Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) have killed over 34,000 Palestinians since October 7. Over 77,000 Palestinians have been **wounded** and nearly the entire Gaza has been **displaced**. Its northern and central parts are already **uninhabitable**. The UN says there is a "**full blown famine** in northern" Gaza, while a hunger crisis has spread across the **enclave**. **Hundreds** of thousands of people **forced** out of their homes in the north and centre, where IDF soldiers have been **deployed**, are now living in temporary shelters in Rafah. And the Israelis are again asking them to **evacuate**.

When Israel came under a **gruesome** attack on October 7, the world expressed its **solidarity** with the Jewish nation. But the way Israel has conducted its war on Gaza ever since is not different from what Hamas did to the Israelis. Mr. Netanyahu's government **unleashed** a collective punishment on the entire population of Gaza, with support from powerful **allies** in the West. But despite the **disproportionate** use of force against the Palestinians, Israel's military performance is **a far cry from** what it was known for **decades** ago. Israel has neither **managed** to defeat Hamas nor get the hostages released. If Mr. Netanyahu goes ahead with the plan to **invade** Rafah, he would be making a **terrible** mistake. If the war **comes to an end**, he might face challenges to his political career. But if the war **goes on** forever with more killings of Palestinians, the state of Israel, already **isolated** and facing a **genocide** case at the UN's top court, would be weakened further internationally. The only practical **way out** of this **humanitarian** and political **calamity** and **moral abyss** **is** a quick **negotiated** ceasefire that would see the release of all hostages and an IDF **withdrawal**. Even **Hamas**, undoubtedly a **ruthless** terrorist organisation that would not **balk at inflicting suffering** on the very people it claims to represent, **has** shown a **willingness** to sign a deal. The question is whether Mr. Netanyahu is ready or not.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Irrational** (adjective) – Unreasonable, illogical, nonsensical, absurd, senseless
अतार्किक
2. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, armistice, peace, suspension, halt युद्धविराम
3. **Mediate** (verb) – Intercede, intervene, arbitrate, negotiate, reconcile मध्यस्थता करना
4. **Jubilant** (adjective) – Joyful, elated, overjoyed, ecstatic, exultant उल्लासित
5. **Besieged** (adjective) – Surrounded, encircled, blockaded, under siege, beleaguered घेराबंदी की गई
6. **Take refuge** (phrase) – Seek shelter, find sanctuary, escape to, resort to, flee to शरण लेना
7. **Take to the street** (phrase) – Protest, demonstrate, march, rally, gather सड़क पर उतरना
8. **Invasion** (noun) – Incursion, attack, assault, intrusion, conquest आक्रमण
9. **Avert** (verb) – Prevent, avoid, stop, ward off, head off टालना
10. **Reprieve** (noun) – Respite, relief, breather, postponement, stay मोहलत
11. **Short-lived** (adjective) – Brief, transient, fleeting, temporary, ephemeral अल्पकालिक
12. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, match, comply with, answer पूरा करना
13. **Evacuation** (noun) – Clearing, removal, withdrawal, displacement, exodus निकासी
14. **Seize** (verb) – Capture, take, grab, snatch, apprehend जब्त करना
15. **Strip** (noun) – a long, narrow area of land. भूभाग
16. **Shut** (verb) – Close, seal, lock, secure, block बंद करना
17. **Existing** (adjective) – Current, present, existing, prevailing, extant मौजूदा
18. **Understatement** (noun) – Underestimation, downplaying, minimization, soft-pedaling, understating कम आंकना
19. **Wound** (verb) – Injure, hurt, damage, harm, impair घायल करना
20. **Displace** (verb) – Remove, relocate, dislocate, uproot, evict विस्थापित करना
21. **Uninhabitable** (adjective) – Unliveable, unsuitable, inhospitable, unfit, unwelcoming रहने योग्य नहीं
22. **Full blown** (adjective) – Fully developed, matured, complete, full-scale, out-and-out पूर्ण विकसित

23. **Famine** (noun) – Starvation, hunger, scarcity, drought, lack अकाल
24. **Enclave** (noun) – Area, sector, part, region, zone क्षेत्र
25. **Deploy** (verb) – Station, position, place, post, install तैनात करना
26. **Evacuate** (verb) – Clear out, vacate, exit, leave, abandon खाली करना
27. **Gruesome** (adjective) – Horrific, grisly, ghastly, frightful, macabre भयानक
28. **Solidarity** (noun) – Unity, togetherness, cohesion, support, camaraderie एकजुटता
29. **Unleash** (verb) – To let happen or begin something powerful that, once begun, cannot be controlled शुरू करना
30. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, associate, collaborator, supporter, friend सहयोगी
31. **Disproportionate** (adjective) – Excessive, inordinate, unreasonable, uneven, unequal असमान
32. **A far cry from** (phrase) – Very different from, not comparable to, a long way off, far from, nothing like काफी अलग
33. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक
34. **Manage** (to) (verb) – Succeed, accomplish, achieve, carry out, handle सफल होना
35. **Invade** (verb) – Occupy, enter, overrun, conquer, penetrate आक्रमण करना
36. **Terrible** (adjective) – Dreadful, awful, horrible, horrific, atrocious भयानक
37. **Come to an end** (phrase) – Finish, conclude, stop, terminate, end समाप्त होना
38. **Go on** (phrasal verb) – Continue, proceed, persist, carry on, endure जारी रखना
39. **Isolated** (adjective) – Remote, inaccessible, lonely, secluded, insulated, quarantined अलग
40. **Genocide** (noun) – Mass murder, extermination, annihilation, massacre, slaughter नरसंहार
41. **Way out** (phrasal verb) – Solution, escape, exit, resolution, answer समाधान
42. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – Compassionate, benevolent, charitable, humane, philanthropic मानवीय
43. **Calamity** (noun) – Disaster, catastrophe, tragedy, crisis, misfortune आपदा
44. **Moral abyss** (noun) – A profound depth of ethical degradation or depravity. नैतिक गिरावट
45. **Abyss** (noun) – a difficult situation that brings trouble or destruction रसातल

46. **Negotiated** (adjective) – Bargained, discussed, arranged, agreed upon, settled
बातचीत की गई
47. **Withdrawal** (noun) – Retreat, pullback, departure, withdrawal, disengagement पीछे हटना
48. **Ruthless** (adjective) – Merciless, cruel, harsh, severe, brutal निर्दयी
49. **Baulk** (at) (verb) – Hesitate, shrink from, flinch, recoil, balk at हिचकिचाना
50. **Inflict** (verb) – Impose, administer, mete out, deal out, deliver पहुंचाना
51. **Suffering** (noun) – Pain, misery, distress, hardship, agony पीड़ा
52. **Willingness** (noun) – Readiness, eagerness, disposition, inclination, preparedness इच्छा

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Ceasefire Proposal:** Hamas accepted a ceasefire proposal mediated by Qatar and Egypt, aiming to avert an Israeli invasion.
2. **Israeli Rejection:** Israel immediately rejected the proposal, stating it did not meet its core demands.
3. **Evacuation and Control:** Following Hamas's acceptance, Israel announced the evacuation of over 100,000 people from Rafah and sent tanks there, seizing control of Gaza's border crossing with Egypt.
4. **Control over Entry Points:** Israel now controls all entry points to Gaza, most of which remain closed.
5. **Humanitarian Crisis:** Gaza faces a severe humanitarian crisis with the UN reporting a famine in the northern part and widespread hunger across the region.
6. **Casualties and Displacement:** The conflict has resulted in over 34,000 Palestinian deaths and 77,000 injuries, with nearly the entire population of Gaza displaced.
7. **Uninhabitable Areas:** The northern and central parts of Gaza have become uninhabitable due to destruction.
8. **Temporary Shelters:** Many displaced Palestinians are living in temporary shelters in Rafah.
9. **Global Reaction:** Initially, there was global solidarity with Israel following an attack on October 7, but criticism has grown over its conduct in the war.
10. **Comparative Conduct:** The editorial argues that Israel's actions in Gaza mirror those of Hamas in terms of severity and impact on civilians.
11. **Military Performance:** Despite its actions, Israel has neither defeated Hamas nor secured the release of hostages.
12. **Potential Invasion:** Netanyahu's potential plan to invade Rafah is seen as a significant mistake.
13. **Political Implications:** Continuing the war could further isolate Israel internationally and weaken its standing.
14. **Negotiated Ceasefire:** The editorial advocates for a quick negotiated ceasefire that includes the release of all hostages and IDF withdrawal from Gaza.
15. **Hamas's Willingness:** Despite being labeled a terrorist organization, Hamas has shown a willingness to sign a ceasefire deal. The question remains whether Netanyahu will agree.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Critical
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Sympathetic
2. **What can be inferred about Israel's response to the ceasefire proposal mediated by Qatar and Egypt?**
 - A. Israel considered the ceasefire proposal as fulfilling its strategic objectives and promptly agreed to its terms to avoid further conflict.
 - B. Israel rejected the ceasefire proposal as it did not align with their core demands, indicating a preference for a more comprehensive solution that addresses their strategic concerns.
 - C. Israel showed flexibility by adjusting its core demands to facilitate a rapid agreement to the ceasefire proposal.
 - D. Israel's acceptance of the ceasefire proposal under international pressure demonstrates its commitment to humanitarian concerns over political objectives.
3. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The resilience of the Palestinian people
 - B. The geopolitical influence of the Middle East
 - C. The consequences of prioritizing political power over humanitarian needs
 - D. The effectiveness of international diplomacy
4. **What can be inferred about the humanitarian situation in Gaza from the passage?**
 - A. Despite the ceasefire proposal, the humanitarian situation in Gaza continues to deteriorate, with widespread famine and displacement indicating severe and ongoing conflict impacts.
 - B. The humanitarian crisis in Gaza is primarily a result of the natural disasters that frequently hit the area, leading to famine and displacement.
 - C. International humanitarian aid has effectively mitigated the famine in Gaza, significantly improving living conditions for the displaced population.
 - D. The economic policies of the Gazan authorities have successfully prevented a humanitarian crisis despite the ongoing military actions.
5. **In what sequence did the following events occur according to the passage?**
 - A. Hamas accepted a ceasefire, Israel immediately rejected it, the Israeli government sent tanks to Rafah, and then Israel announced an evacuation of over 100,000 people from Rafah.
 - B. Hamas accepted a ceasefire, Israel announced an evacuation of over 100,000 people from Rafah, Israel immediately rejected the ceasefire, and the Israeli government sent tanks to Rafah.
 - C. Israel announced an evacuation of over 100,000 people from Rafah, Hamas accepted a ceasefire, Israel immediately rejected it, and then the Israeli government sent tanks to Rafah.

- D. Israel immediately rejected a ceasefire proposal, Hamas announced its acceptance, Israel announced an evacuation from Rafah, and then sent tanks to Rafah.
6. Which word best captures the meaning of "**unleashed**" as used in the context of Mr. Netanyahu's government's actions in Gaza?
- A. Mitigated
 - B. Instigated
 - C. Wielded
 - D. Released
7. **Which of the following inferences about Mr. Netanyahu's actions is most supported by the passage?**
- (i) Mr. Netanyahu's decisions are guided by a commitment to Israel's long-term strategic interests.
 - (ii) Mr. Netanyahu prioritizes political stability over military effectiveness.
 - (iii) Mr. Netanyahu's focus on political preservation influences his military decisions.
- A. i only
 - B. ii only
 - C. iii only
 - D. ii and iii only
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
- A. Acquiesce
 - B. Artificial
 - C. Conscientious
 - D. Mischievous
9. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the following sentence.**
- The people who live here have had the same kind of lifestyle until hundreds of years.
- A. through hundreds of year
 - B. for hundreds of years
 - C. although hundreds of years
 - D. since hundreds of year
10. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**
- Was the book written by an unknown author?
- A. Did the book write an unknown author?
 - B. Was the book not written by an unknown author?
 - C. Was the unknown author reading the book?
 - D. Did an unknown author write the book?
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
- He was put behind bars for his act of forgery.
- A. murdering
 - B. counterfeiting
 - C. coaxing
 - D. Embezzling

12. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Indispensable
A. Memorable
B. Eternal
C. Essential
D. Forceful
13. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
An amount of money that is paid at one time
A. Advanced amount
B. Credit
C. Lump sum
D. Mortgage
14. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word in the given sentence.
Your views related to morality are outdated and puritanical.
A. orthodox
B. prudish
C. permissive
D. Blasphemous
15. **Select the most appropriate option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**
The company will release the new product next month.
A. The new product will be released by the company next month.
B. The new product will release by the company next month.
C. The new product will be releasing by the company next month.
D. The new product is released by the company next month.
16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words in the following sentence.**
She is really interested in the study of religion.
A. theology
B. philology
C. lexicography
D. Psephology
17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Can you make / sure you have / a correct address / before you start driving?
A. Can you make
B. sure you have
C. a correct address
D. before you start driving
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
The basketball player was a formidable opponent because he was able to use both his left and right hands equally well.

- A. equipoised
B. dexterous
C. ambidextrous
D. Ambivalent
19. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the given word.
Harmony
A. Uniformity
B. Cognizance
C. Discordance
D. Relegation
20. **Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the following sentence.**
All colleagues of Rohit except Joseph have commemorated the elective courses they are planning to offer.
A. have considered the elective courses
B. have castigated the elective courses
C. have constipated the elective courses
D. have commiserated the elective courses

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.

Speech is a great _____ 1 _____, but it can be a great curse, for, while it helps us to make our desire and intentions known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the _____ 2 _____, the use of an unusual or an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different _____ 3 _____, and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning for our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus, speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands _____ 4 _____ handling; only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of men. Thus, speech is a valuable gift but if not used in a proper way, may cause misunderstanding. Since different classes use different words, we must use speech carefully to avoid being _____ 5 _____.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
A. blessing
B. articulation
C. protection
D. Art
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. tongue
B. ear
C. word

- D. Pen
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
- A. context
 - B. reference
 - C. meanings
 - D. Vocabularies
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
- A. firm
 - B. attentive
 - C. careful
 - D. Serious
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
- A. praised
 - B. criticised
 - C. misunderstood
 - D. condemned

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. B) Critical

The tone of the passage is critical, as evidenced by the explicit critique of Israel's military actions and the strategic decisions of Mr. Netanyahu, emphasizing his prioritization of political interests over humanitarian concerns. Other options are incorrect because:

A. This option is incorrect because there is no hopeful or positive outlook presented in the passage regarding the situation.

C. This option does not fit as the author clearly expresses disapproval and criticism, thus not maintaining a neutral or unbiased perspective.

D. While the passage shows some concern for the plight of the Palestinians, the dominant tone is critical of the actions taken by the Israeli government rather than expressing general sympathy.

2. B) The passage indicates that Israel immediately rejected the ceasefire proposal by stating it "doesn't meet its core demands," and further action such as sending tanks to Rafah and seizing control of the border crossing underscores their rejection. This suggests that Israel prioritizes proposals that align closely with its strategic and security objectives over quick conflict resolution.

3. C) The consequences of prioritizing political power over humanitarian needs

The main theme of the passage revolves around the negative consequences arising from prioritizing political ambitions over humanitarian considerations, specifically criticizing Netanyahu's leadership in the context of the Israel-Gaza conflict.

A. While the passage touches on the hardships faced by Palestinians, it does not focus on their resilience as a central theme.

B. The passage does not delve into the broader geopolitical influence of the Middle East but focuses more narrowly on the Israel-Gaza situation.

D. International diplomacy is mentioned in the context of the ceasefire proposal, but the passage primarily critiques the lack of effectiveness due to political motives, rather than analyzing diplomacy itself as a theme.

4. A) The passage describes a dire humanitarian situation in Gaza, mentioning a "full blown famine in northern" Gaza, widespread hunger, and massive displacement, with many people forced to live in temporary shelters. This situation results from ongoing military actions and the blockade, rather than being effectively mitigated by international aid or local policies. Thus, the inference is that the humanitarian crisis is severe and worsening due to the conflict.
5. B) **Hamas accepted a ceasefire, Israel announced an evacuation of over 100,000 people from Rafah, Israel immediately rejected the ceasefire, and the Israeli government sent tanks to Rafah.**

Option A is incorrect because the evacuation announcement came before Israel rejected the ceasefire and sent tanks.

Option B is correct as it follows the exact order of events mentioned in the passage: Hamas's acceptance, Israel's evacuation announcement, rejection of the ceasefire, and then sending tanks.

Option C is incorrect because the evacuation was announced after Hamas's acceptance, not before.

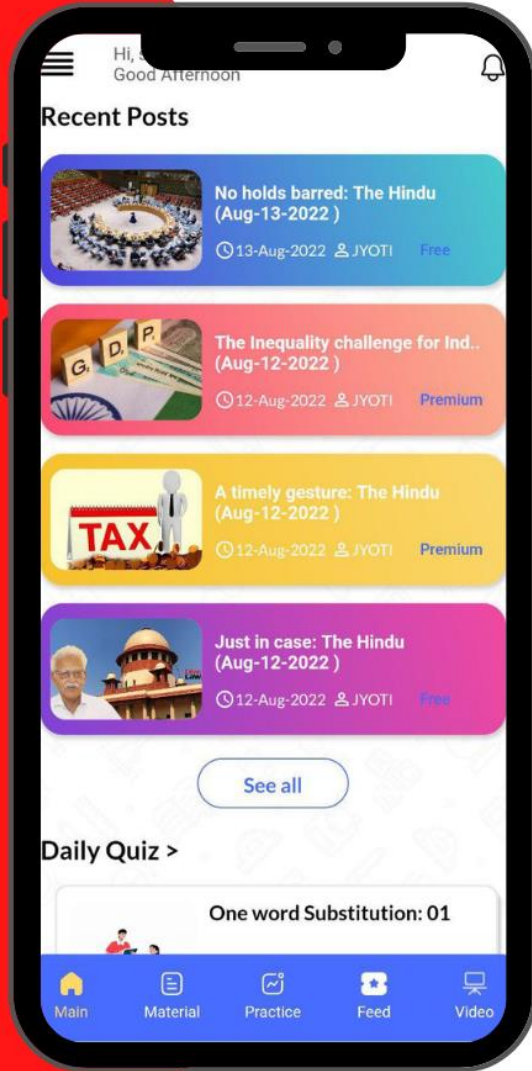
Option D is incorrect as it suggests that Israel rejected the ceasefire before Hamas accepted it, which is not the sequence stated in the passage.

6. D) **Released** - to allow or enable to escape from confinement; set free.
7. C) Option iii is correct because the passage suggests that Mr. Netanyahu is prioritizing his political future, potentially at the expense of military and strategic effectiveness, as evidenced by the ongoing conflict without significant victories or the release of hostages. Options i and ii are incorrect. Option i is contradicted by the passage, which implies his decisions may be undermining Israel's interests. Option ii is incorrect because the passage does not discuss political stability but rather political self-preservation, which affects his decision-making.
8. D) The incorrectly spelled word is 'Mischievious'. The correct spelling is 'Mischievous' which means "causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way" शरारती, नटखट.
9. B) 'until hundreds of years' के बदले 'for hundreds of years' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक अवधि का संकेत करता है कि लोग कितने समय तक वही जीवन शैली अपनाए रहे हैं।
- 'have lived' will be used instead of 'have had' and 'for hundreds of years' will replace 'until hundreds of years' because it indicates the duration of how long people have adopted the same lifestyle.
Like— She has worked in the same company for 10 years.
10. D) Did an unknown author write the book?
11. B) **Forgery** (noun) – The action of forging or producing a copy of a document, signature, banknote, or work of art. **जालसाजी**
Synonym: **Counterfeiting** (noun) – The action of making an imitation of something, especially money, for fraudulent purposes. **नकली बनाना**
- **Murdering** (verb) – The act of unlawfully killing another person especially with malice aforethought. **हत्या**
 - **Coaxing** (verb) – Persuade someone gradually or by flattery to do something. **मनाना**
 - **Embezzling** (verb) – Steal or misappropriate (money placed in one's trust or belonging to the organization for which one works). **गबन**
12. C) **Indispensable** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, essential, crucial, vital. **अनिवार्य**
Synonym: **Essential** (adjective) – Absolutely necessary, fundamental, key, crucial. **मौलिक**

- **Memorable** (adjective) – Worth remembering, unforgettable, remarkable, noteworthy. यादगार
 - **Eternal** (adjective) – Lasting forever, unending, everlasting, perpetual. शाश्वत
 - **Forceful** (adjective) – Strong, powerful, potent, compelling. बलवान
13. C) **Lump sum** (noun) – An amount of money that is paid at one time एक बार में चुकाया जाने वाला राशि
- **Advanced** amount (noun) – Money paid before it is due or before the goods/services are provided पूर्व में चुकाई गई राशि
 - **Credit** (noun) – The ability of a customer to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future उधार
 - **Mortgage** (noun) – A legal agreement by which a bank or similar organization lends money at interest in exchange for taking the title of the debtor's property, with the condition that the conveyance of title becomes void upon the payment of the debt गिरवी रखना
14. C) **Puritanical** (adjective) – Having or displaying a very strict or censorious moral attitude towards self and others, especially related to sexual matters, strict, rigorous. सख्त
Antonym: **Permissive** (adjective) – Allowing or characterized by freedom of behavior or greater latitude in moral standards, lenient, liberal. उदार
- **Orthodox** (adjective) – Conforming to established doctrine or accepted standards, traditional, conventional. पारंपरिक
 - **Prudish** (adjective) – Having or revealing a tendency to be easily shocked by matters related to sex or nudity; excessively modest or proper. संकीर्ण
 - **Blasphemous** (adjective) – Showing disrespect or lack of reverence for God or sacred things, irreverent, sacrilegious. ईश-निंदा सम्बन्धी
15. A) The new product will be released by the company next month.
16. A) **Theology** (noun) – The study of the nature of God and religious belief. धर्मशास्त्र
- **Philology** (noun) – The study of language in written historical sources; the study of literary texts and of written records, the establishment of their authenticity and their original form, and the determination of their meaning. भाषाशास्त्र
 - **Lexicography** (noun) – The activity or profession of compiling dictionaries. शब्दकोश निर्माण
 - **Psephology** (noun) – The scientific study of elections. चुनाव अध्ययन

17. C) 'a correct address' की जगह 'the correct address' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ हम किसी विशेष पते की बात कर रहे हैं, जिसे संदर्भित किया जा रहा है; जैसे— Can you make sure you have the correct address before you start driving?
- 'the correct address' will be used instead of 'a correct address' because here we are talking about a specific address being referred to; Like— Can you make sure you have the correct address before you start driving?
18. C) **Ambidextrous** (noun) – Able to use the right and left hands equally well. **उभयहस्त**
- **Equipoised** (adjective) – Being in a state of equal balance or equilibrium. **संतुलित**
 - **Dexterous** (adjective) – Demonstrating skill, especially with the hands. **निपुण**
 - **Ambivalent** (adjective) – Having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone. **द्वैध भावना वाला**
19. C) **Harmony** (noun) – Agreement, accord, synchronization, congruence. **सामंजस्य**
Antonym: **Discordance** (noun) – Disagreement, disharmony, conflict, clash. **विवाद**
- Uniformity (noun) – The quality or state of being uniform, sameness, consistency. **समरूपता**
 - **Cognizance** (noun) – Awareness, knowledge, realization, notice. **समझ/जानकारी**
 - **Relegation** (noun) – The act of being relegated, demotion, or being placed in a lower position or rank. **नीचे लाना/प्रताड़ित करना**
20. A) **have commemorated the elective courses'** के बदले 'have considered the elective courses' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर चर्चा विषयों को चुनने की योजना बनाने के बारे में है, जो कि 'considered' से संबंधित है।
- 'have considered the elective courses' will be used instead of 'have commemorated the elective courses' because the context is about planning to choose subjects, which is related to 'considered'.
21. A) **'Blessing'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "blessing" का अर्थ होता है एक विशेष उपहार या अच्छा गुण। passage में इसे एक महान उपहार के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है, जो हमें अपनी इच्छाओं और इरादों को अन्य लोगों को जानकारी प्रदान करने में मदद करता है। जबकि 'Articulation' का अर्थ है व्यक्त करना, 'Protection' का अर्थ है सुरक्षा, और 'Art' का अर्थ है कला, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Blessing'** should be used because it refers to a special gift or favorable quality. The passage refers to it as a significant gift that aids in conveying our desires and intentions to others. Whereas, 'Articulation' means to express, 'Protection' signifies safeguard, and 'Art' stands for a form of creative expression, which don't fit in this context.

22. A) **'Tongue'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "a slip of the tongue" एक common idiom है जिसका अर्थ है गलती से कुछ कह देना। 'Ear' का अर्थ होता है कान, 'Word' का अर्थ होता है शब्द, और 'Pen' का अर्थ होता है कलम, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Tongue'** should be used because "a slip of the tongue" is a common idiom meaning to accidentally say something. Whereas, 'Ear' refers to the organ of hearing, 'Word' means a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, and 'Pen' signifies a writing instrument, which don't fit in this context.
23. D) **'Vocabularies'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "vocabularies" का अर्थ होता है शब्द-संग्रह जो किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, समुदाय, या विषय के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जबकि 'Context' का अर्थ है संदर्भ, 'Reference' का अर्थ है संदर्भ या उल्लेख, और 'Meanings' का अर्थ है अर्थ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Vocabularies'** should be used because it refers to the set of words used by a particular person, community, or subject. Whereas, 'Context' means the background, 'Reference' implies citation or mention, and 'Meanings' pertains to the interpretation of words, which don't fit in this context.
24. C) **'Careful'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "careful" का अर्थ होता है सावधानीपूर्वक या ध्यान से। जबकि 'Firm' का अर्थ है मजबूत, 'Attentive' का अर्थ है ध्यान देने वाला, और 'Serious' का अर्थ है गंभीर, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Careful'** should be used because it means cautiously or with attention. Whereas, 'Firm' means strong or steadfast, 'Attentive' means paying attention, and 'Serious' means grave or earnest, which don't fit in this context.
25. C) **'Misunderstood'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि passage में यह बताया गया है कि भाषा का अच्छी तरह से प्रयोग न करने पर गलत समझ में आ सकता है। 'Praised' का अर्थ होता है प्रशंसा करना, 'Criticised' का अर्थ है आलोचना करना, और 'Condemned' का अर्थ है दोष देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Misunderstood'** should be used because the passage suggests that improper use of language can lead to misinterpretations. Whereas, 'Praised' means to commend, 'Criticised' means to find fault with, and 'Condemned' implies blaming or denouncing, which don't fit in this context.



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