

## Death of a President: On Iran's Ebrahim Raisi

**Change at the helm comes** at a time of domestic and regional **uncertainties**

The **death** of Iran's eighth President, Ebrahim Raisi, and Foreign Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian, in a helicopter crash in northwestern Iran **amid** bad weather **has** sent shockwaves across West Asia. **Raisi and others**, including local officials, **were** travelling to Tabriz after inaugurating a dam with Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev, on the countries' shared border when his chopper **went down** in Iran's East Azerbaijan **province**. **Raisi**, a **conservative cleric**, **rose** to power in 2021 after eight years of rule by moderate President Hassan Rouhani, who signed the 2015 nuclear deal with the U.S. and other world powers. Mr. Rouhani's **promise** of change and **prosperity** through **dialogue** **did** not **materialise** as the then U.S. President, Donald Trump **sabotaged** the deal in 2018 and **reimposed sanctions** on Iran. When **moderates** lost their face and **morale**, the **conservatives tightened their grip on** the state through Raisi. A **confidant** of Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Raisi **escalated a crackdown on** civil rights **at home**, **strengthened** Iran's **ties** with Russia and China, **doubled down on** its support for **non-state militias** such as Hamas and Hezbollah and expanded Iran's nuclear programme. In three years, he emerged as one of Iran's most powerful men and was seen as a **potential successor** to Mr. Khamenei.

The **death** of the President **could** not have come at a worse time for Iran. It is already struggling to **stabilise a stricken** economy, **battered** by U.S.-imposed sanctions, and trying to calm social tensions. The nuclear deal remains dead and West Asia **is on fire**. In April, Raisi **oversaw** an **unprecedented** attack on Israel **following** Israel's **strike** on the Iranian **consulate** in Damascus. Israel's **meek** response avoided an **all-out war** but tensions remained high. In recent years, Iran has also lost key officials. In the deaths of Raisi and Amir-Abdollahian, the Islamic Republic has lost an experienced, **crisis-hardened** cleric administrator and a **seasoned diplomat**. It is understandable that Iran would need time to **get over** the shock that it is in now. **Given** the **geopolitical** tensions, Raisi's death could also **fuel conspiracy** theories, which could further **inflame** the region. So, it is **imperative** for Iran to **get to the bottom of** the crash. Another priority is that the **transition** to a new presidency **is** handled smoothly. First Vice-President Mohammed Mokhber will **assume** interim presidential powers and the country is expected to hold a presidential election within 50 days. A change in presidency is **unlikely** to **alter** Iran's foreign policy direction, but the **loss** of one of the most experienced and **ideologically disciplined defenders** of the **revolution** and a **transition** amid domestic and regional uncertainties, **is** an added challenge to the Islamic Republic. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **At the helm** (phrase) – In a leading or commanding position नेतृत्व में
2. **Uncertainty** (noun) – Doubt, unpredictability, ambiguity, hesitation, insecurity अनिश्चितता
3. **Amid** (preposition) – In the middle of, among, surrounded by, during, in the midst of के बीच
4. **Go down** (phrasal verb) – Descend, crash, decline, decrease, sink गिरना
5. **Province** (noun) – Territory, region, district, state, area प्रांत
6. **Conservative** (adjective) – Traditionalist, conventional, right-wing, orthodox, cautious रूढ़िवादी
7. **Cleric** (noun) – Priest, religious leader, churchman, holy man, imam पादरी
8. **Prosperity** (noun) – Wealth, success, affluence, riches, flourishing समृद्धि
9. **Dialogue** (noun) – Conversation, discussion, talk, negotiation, communication वार्तालाप
10. **Sabotage** (verb) – deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct (something), especially for political or military advantage तोड़ना
11. **Reimpose** (verb) – Reinstate, reapply, reestablish, reintroduce, re-enforce पुनः लगाना
12. **Sanction** (noun) – Penalty, embargo, restriction, ban, punishment प्रतिबंध
13. **Moderate** (noun) – Centrist, middle-of-the-road, temperate, reasonable, non-extreme मध्यमार्गी
14. **Morale** (noun) – Confidence, spirit, enthusiasm, determination, self-esteem मनोबल
15. **Conservatives** (noun) – Traditionalists, right-wingers, reactionaries, preservationists, conventionalists रूढ़िवादियों
16. **Tighten one's grip on** (phrase) – Strengthen control, solidify hold, reinforce dominance, secure grasp, consolidate power पर पकड़ मजबूत करना
17. **Confidant** (noun) – Trusted friend, advisor, counselor, intimate, close companion विश्वासपात्र
18. **Escalate** (verb) – Intensify, increase, heighten, amplify, magnify बढ़ाना
19. **Non-state** (adjective) – Unofficial, informal, autonomous, independent, private गैर-राज्य

20. **Militia** (noun) – Paramilitary group, armed forces, irregular army, citizen soldiers, guerilla force सहायक सेना
21. **Potential** (adjective) – Possible, prospective, probable, likely, latent संभावित
22. **Successor** (noun) – Heir, next in line, replacement, follower, inheritor उत्तराधिकारी
23. **Stabilise** (verb) – Steady, secure, balance, anchor, fix स्थिर करना
24. **Stricken** (adjective) – Affected, afflicted, suffering, hit, troubled -ग्रस्त
25. **Batter** (verb) – Pound, beat, hit, strike, damage प्रहार करना
26. **Be on fire** (phrase) – very enthusiastic, excited, or passionate about something
27. **Oversee** (verb) – Supervise, manage, direct, control, monitor निगरानी करना
28. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – Never before seen, unparalleled, unmatched, unique, extraordinary अभूतपूर्व
29. **Following** (preposition) – After, subsequent to, in the wake of, succeeding, ensuing के बाद
30. **Strike** (noun) – Attack, hit, blow, assault, raid हमला
31. **Consulate** (noun) – Diplomatic office, embassy branch, mission, legation, diplomatic post वाणिज्य दूतावास
32. **Meek** (adjective) – Submissive, timid, gentle, mild, unassertive विनम्र
33. **All-out war** (phrase) – Total war, full-scale conflict, intense warfare, no-holds-barred combat, unrestricted battle चौतरफा युद्ध
34. **Crisis-hardened** (adjective) – Experienced, seasoned, resilient, toughened, battle-tested संकट-निरोधी
35. **Seasoned** (adjective) – Experienced, expert, adept, skilled, veteran अनुभवी
36. **Diplomat** (noun) – Ambassador, envoy, consul, emissary, representative राजनयिक
37. **Get over** (phrasal verb) – Recover, overcome, surmount, bounce back, move on उबरना
38. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, in light of, bearing in mind, taking into account, because of देखते हुए
39. **Fuel** (verb) – Incite, provoke, stimulate, kindle, inflame उकसाना
40. **Conspiracy** (noun) – Plot, scheme, plan, intrigue, machination षड्यंत्र
41. **Inflame** (verb) – Aggravate, exacerbate, provoke, intensify, arouse भड़काना

42. **Imperative** (adjective) – Essential, crucial, vital, necessary, urgent अत्यावश्यक
43. **Get to the bottom of** (phrase) – Investigate thoroughly, uncover, find out, discover, get to the truth of तह तक जाना
44. **Transition** (noun) – Change, shift, movement, transformation, passage परिवर्तन
45. **Assume** (verb) – Take on, accept, adopt, undertake, bear संभालना
46. **Unlikely** (adjective) – Improbable, doubtful, questionable, implausible, uncertain असंभव
47. **Alter** (verb) – Change, modify, adjust, adapt, revise बदलना
48. **Ideologically** (adverb) – Philosophically, doctrinally, theoretically, conceptually, principled वैचारिक
49. **Defender** (noun) – Protector, guardian, advocate, champion, supporter रक्षक
50. **Revolution** (noun) – Uprising, revolt, rebellion, insurrection, transformation क्रांति

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Iran's eighth President, Ebrahim Raisi, and Foreign Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian died in a helicopter crash in northwestern Iran.
2. The crash occurred during bad weather as they were traveling to Tabriz after inaugurating a dam with Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev.
3. Raisi, a conservative cleric, came to power in 2021 after eight years of moderate rule by President Hassan Rouhani.
4. Rouhani had signed the 2015 nuclear deal, which was later undermined by U.S. President Donald Trump in 2018.
5. Raisi, a confidant of Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, increased the crackdown on civil rights and strengthened ties with Russia and China.
6. He also doubled down on support for non-state militias like Hamas and Hezbollah and expanded Iran's nuclear program.
7. Raisi emerged as one of Iran's most powerful men and a potential successor to Khamenei.
8. Raisi's death comes at a critical time for Iran, already struggling with a battered economy and social tensions.
9. The nuclear deal remains dead, and regional tensions are high, especially after recent attacks involving Israel.
10. Iran has lost key officials in recent years, and the deaths of Raisi and Amir-Abdollahian are significant losses.
11. The transition to a new presidency needs to be handled smoothly to avoid further instability.
12. First Vice-President Mohammed Mokhber will assume interim presidential powers, with elections expected within 50 days.
13. Raisi's death could fuel conspiracy theories, potentially increasing regional tensions.
14. A change in presidency is unlikely to alter Iran's foreign policy direction significantly.
15. The loss of Raisi, an experienced and ideologically disciplined leader, adds to the challenges facing the Islamic Republic amid domestic and regional uncertainties.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the political shift in Iran following the death of President Ebrahim Raisi?** [Editorial page]
  - A. Iran is likely to see a resurgence of moderate political influence similar to the period under President Hassan Rouhani.
  - B. The power vacuum might lead to increased instability and internal strife within Iran, given Raisi's conservative stronghold.
  - C. Iran will strengthen its nuclear program and maintain its aggressive foreign policy without significant change.
  - D. The death of Raisi will lead to improved diplomatic relations with the U.S. and other world powers.
2. **What can be inferred about Iran's foreign policy direction following the death of President Raisi?**
  - A. Iran will likely shift towards a more isolationist foreign policy, reducing ties with Russia and China.
  - B. Iran's support for non-state militias such as Hamas and Hezbollah will significantly decrease.
  - C. There may be a period of uncertainty regarding Iran's foreign policy, as Raisi was a key architect of its aggressive stance.
  - D. The new leadership will immediately seek to re-establish the 2015 nuclear deal with the U.S.
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Tragic and foreboding
  - B. Optimistic and hopeful
  - C. Neutral and factual
  - D. Comedic and light-hearted
4. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The economic challenges faced by Iran
  - B. The political instability in Iran following the death of its President
  - C. The history of Iran's nuclear program
  - D. The influence of Iran's foreign policy on West Asia
5. **What are the immediate challenges Iran faces following the death of President Ebrahim Raisi?**
  - A. Stabilizing a stricken economy, handling social tensions, and managing geopolitical conspiracy theories.
  - B. Preventing a military coup, increasing oil exports, and negotiating with Western countries.
  - C. Strengthening its nuclear program, forming new international alliances, and expanding its regional influence.
  - D. Improving public health infrastructure, reducing crime rates, and fostering technological innovation.

6. **Why is it imperative for Iran to get to the bottom of the crash that led to President Raisi's death?**
- A. To prevent further escalation of regional tensions and conspiracy theories.
  - B. To strengthen its nuclear deal with Western countries.
  - C. To improve its economic situation and reduce social unrest.
  - D. To enhance its military capabilities and regional dominance.
7. **For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given. From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.**
- S1:** Two monkeys have been cloned in a Chinese laboratory.
- S4:** Since then cows, pigs, dogs and other mammals have been cloned.
- P.** Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua were born a few weeks ago at a Chinese lab.
- Q.** Beyond the iron gate were the playing fields and the school building.
- R.** fields and the school building.
- S.** They were created with the identical technique used to clone Dolly, the sheep, back in 1996.
- A. Q, R
  - B. P, S
  - C. R, S
  - D. P, Q
8. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer**
- Everyone was surprised / at his indefatigable courage and determination / to achieve what he desired.
- A. At his indefatigable courage and determination
  - B. Everyone was surprised
  - C. To achieve what he desired
  - D. No error
9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ famine this country has seen in a decade.
- A. most worse
  - B. the worse
  - C. the worst
  - D. very worst
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error**
- He took a hurried glance / on the newspaper / and swiftly left for work.
- A. He took a hurried glance
  - B. and swiftly left for work
  - C. on the newspaper
  - D. No error

**11. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. stretch
- B. sense
- C. swallow
- D. survey

**12. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**

Anurag says that he would like to be an electronics engineer when he grows up.

- A. Anurag says, "He likes to be an electronics engineer when he grows up."
- B. Anurag says, "I would like to be an electronics engineer when I grow up."
- C. Anurag said, "I will like to be an electronics engineer when I grow up."
- D. Anurag says, "I like to be an electronics engineer when I grow up."

**13. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.**

Success cannot be achieved without hard work and sincerity.

- A. One cannot achieve hard work and sincerity without success.
- B. One cannot achieve success without hard work and sincerity.
- C. No one could achieve success without hard work and sincerity.
- D. Hard work and sincerity one cannot achieve without success.

**14. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive/active voice.**

He was given another chance by his employer.

- A. His employer has given him another chance.
- B. His employer is giving him another chance.
- C. He gave his employer another chance.
- D. His employer gave him another chance.

**15. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**

Football fans are feeling proud of their teams when they win.

- A. No substitution required
- B. felt proud to their teams
- C. are feel to proud of their teams
- D. feel proud of their teams

**16. Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph**

- A. It is impossible to reach the space as there is no passage that leads to it.
- B. The void seems to have no meaning at all and was perhaps just left there for construction reasons.
- C. It is about the size of the Grand Gallery which is a known passageway that leads to the King's Chamber.
- D. The newly found chamber in the Egyptian pyramid is 30 metres long.
  - A. DCBA
  - B. CADB
  - C. DCAB



D. BDCA

17. Select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

Negotiations were at a crucial stage

- A. Urgent
- B. Stable
- C. Essential
- D. Trivial

18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank**

I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ at my little brother

- A. To laugh
- B. Laughing
- C. Laughed
- D. laugh

19. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**

- A. Kunming, the Spring City, is the largest city in the Yunnan province of China.
- B. It is the political, economic, communication and cultural centre of Yunnan.
- C. Kunming has pleasant weather and picturesque views.
- D. Owing to the standard of life and favourable climate, the city has been ranked among the best cities to live in China.

- A. ABCD
- B. CBDA
- C. ABDC
- D. CADB

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**

Taru told me that Avika was having her online cooking class then.

- A. Taru said to me, "Avika was having her online cooking class at this time."
- B. Taru said to me, "Avika will be having her online cooking class now."
- C. Taru said to me, "Avika is having her online cooking class at that time."
- D. Taru said to me, "Avika is having her online cooking class now."

21. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words**

Capable of being understood in either of two or more possible sense

- A. Juxtapose
- B. Omnipotent
- C. Patron
- D. Ambiguous

**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.**

Can we see \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ the earth is a globe? Yes, we can, when we watch a ship that sails out to sea, if we watch closely, we see that the ship begins to \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_. The bottom of the ship disappears first, and then the ship seems to sink lower and lower, \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ we can only see

the top of the ship, and then we see nothing at all. What is hiding the ship from us? It is the earth. Stick a pin most of the way into an orange, and \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ turn the orange away from you.

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

- A. that
- B. clearly
- C. If
- D. Where

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

- A. being disappeared
- B. disappear
- C. have disappeared
- D. having disappeared

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

- A. until
- B. after
- C. up to
- D. since

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

- A. accidentally
- B. reluctantly
- C. accordingly
- D. Slowly

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanation

1. **B) The power vacuum might lead to increased instability and internal strife within Iran, given Raisi's conservative stronghold.**

A is incorrect because the passage indicates that moderates lost face and morale, and there is no indication of their resurgence.

C is incorrect as the passage discusses Raisi's policies, but it does not have enough evidence to suggest these policies will continue unchanged after his death.

D is incorrect because there is no indication in the passage that Raisi's death will lead to improved relations with the U.S. or other world powers, especially given the existing conservative grip on power.

2. **C) There may be a period of uncertainty regarding Iran's foreign policy, as Raisi was a key architect of its aggressive stance.**

A is incorrect because the passage mentions Raisi strengthened ties with Russia and China, and there is no indication this will change to isolationism.

B is incorrect since the passage indicates Raisi's role in supporting militias, but does not suggest his death will automatically lead to a decrease in support.

D is incorrect because the passage does not suggest any immediate shift towards re-establishing the nuclear deal; the conservatives, who are likely still in power, have opposed such negotiations.

3. **A) Tragic and foreboding**

A. This is the correct answer because the passage discusses the death of Iran's President and Foreign Minister in a helicopter crash, emphasizing the negative impact on the country and the regional tensions, creating a sense of tragedy and foreboding.

B. This is incorrect because the passage does not express any positive outlook or hopefulness; instead, it highlights the challenges and uncertainties.

C. While the passage contains factual information, the tone is not neutral; it conveys a sense of loss and impending difficulties.

D. This is incorrect because the subject matter is serious and somber, not suitable for a comedic or light-hearted tone.

4. **B) The political instability in Iran following the death of its President**

A: This is incorrect because, although economic challenges are mentioned, they are not the main focus of the passage.

B: This is the correct answer because the passage primarily discusses the impact of President Raisi's death on Iran's political situation and the resulting uncertainties.

C: This is incorrect because, while the nuclear program is mentioned, it is not the central theme of the passage.

D: This is incorrect because, although Iran's foreign policy is discussed, the main theme is the immediate political instability due to the President's death.

5. **A) Stabilizing a stricken economy, handling social tensions, and managing geopolitical conspiracy theories.**

A is correct because the passage clearly states that Iran is struggling to stabilize its economy, calm social tensions, and deal with the potential for conspiracy theories following the president's death.

B is incorrect because the passage does not mention preventing a military coup, increasing oil exports, or specific negotiations with Western countries as immediate challenges.

C is incorrect because while Iran's nuclear program and regional influence are mentioned, the immediate challenges focus more on economic stabilization and social tensions.

D is incorrect because improving public health infrastructure, reducing crime rates, and fostering technological innovation are not highlighted in the passage as immediate concerns following the president's death.

6. **A) To prevent further escalation of regional tensions and conspiracy theories.**

A is correct because the passage emphasizes the importance of understanding the crash to prevent fueling conspiracy theories, which could further inflame the already volatile region.

B is incorrect because the nuclear deal is described as "dead," and the immediate concern is not to strengthen it but to manage the fallout from Raisi's death.

C is incorrect because while economic stabilization and social unrest are issues, the passage specifically highlights the importance of addressing the crash to prevent conspiracy theories.

D is incorrect because the passage does not mention enhancing military capabilities or regional dominance as reasons for understanding the crash.

7. **B) P,S**

Two monkeys have been cloned in a Chinese laboratory. Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua were born a few weeks ago at a Chinese lab. They were created with the identical technique used to clone Dolly, the sheep, back in 1996. Since then cows, pigs, dogs and other mammals have been cloned.

8. **D) No error**

9. **C) 'the worst' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि superlative degree of adjective के साथ article 'The' का प्रयोग होता है! और 'worse' comparative degree of adjective है 'bad' का !**

10. **C) 'On' के बदले 'At' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Glance at' का अर्थ होता है 'a quick look'**

11. **A) The correct spelling of 'strech' is 'stretch' which means 'cause (something) to become longer or wider by pulling it. खिंचना**

12. **B) Anurag says, "I would like to be an electronics engineer when I grow up."**

13. **B) One cannot achieve success without hard work and sincerity.**

14. **D) His employer gave him another chance.**

15. **D) Feel proud of their teams**

- Present indefinite tense का उपयोग आम तौर पर 'habit, custom, practice, repeated action, permanent activity, general truth' आदि को निरूपित करने के लिए किया जाता है।

## 16. C) DCAB

Sentence D: "The newly found chamber in the Egyptian pyramid is 30 metres long."

- This sentence introduces the main topic of the paragraph, which is the newly found chamber in the Egyptian pyramid. It provides the size of the chamber, making it the ideal starting sentence.

Sentence C: "It is about the size of the Grand Gallery which is a known passageway that leads to the King's Chamber."

- Sentence C follows up on the size of the chamber mentioned in sentence D, comparing it to another known passageway in the pyramid. This comparison helps readers understand the scale and importance of the new discovery.

Sentence A: "It is impossible to reach the space as there is no passage that leads to it."

- After introducing the chamber and providing a size comparison, sentence A explains a key characteristic of the chamber: that it is inaccessible due to the lack of a passage leading to it.

Sentence B: "The void seems to have no meaning at all and was perhaps just left there for construction reasons."

- Finally, sentence B provides an interpretation of the chamber's purpose (or lack thereof), suggesting that it may have been left for construction reasons rather than serving a specific function.

17. D) **Crucial** (adjective) – Vital, critical, central, key, essential महत्वपूर्ण

- **Trivial** (adjective) – Unimportant, small, inconsequential, minor तुच्छ

## 18. B) 'Laughing' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि निचे दिए गए verbs/expressions के बाद यदि कोई अन्य verb आता है तो वह verb V4 (gerund) रूप में होगा!

Admit, Avoid, Delay, Deny, Detest, Enjoy, Excuse, Finish, Forgive, Mind, Prevent, Resent, Can't stand, Can't help, it is no use/good, worth.

I always enjoy to talk to strangers. (talking)

## 19. A) ABCD

The paragraph starts with sentence A, which introduces Kunming as the largest city in the Yunnan province and its nickname "the Spring City." Sentence B follows up by describing the importance of Kunming within the Yunnan province, making it a logical continuation of sentence A. Sentence C details the pleasant weather and picturesque views of Kunming, which contribute to its nickname "the Spring City." Finally, sentence D connects the standard of life

## 20. D) Taru said to me, "Avika is having her online cooking class now."

21. D) **Ambiguous** – Capable of being understood in either of two or more possible sense. अस्पष्ट

- **Juxtapose** – Placing a thing beside another पास-पास रखना

- **Omnipotent** – One who has total power सर्व-शक्ति-मान
- **Patron** – A person who helps others by giving them monetary help and encouragement

22. A) 'That' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "that" का अर्थ होता है इस संदर्भ में विशेष तथ्य या जानकारी को सूचित करना। जबकि 'Clearly' का अर्थ है स्पष्टता से, 'If' का अर्थ है यदि, और 'Where' का अर्थ है जहां, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं

'That' should be used because it means to indicate a specific fact or information in this context. Whereas, 'Clearly' means with clarity, 'If' means if, and 'Where' means where, which don't fit in this context.

23. B) Disappear

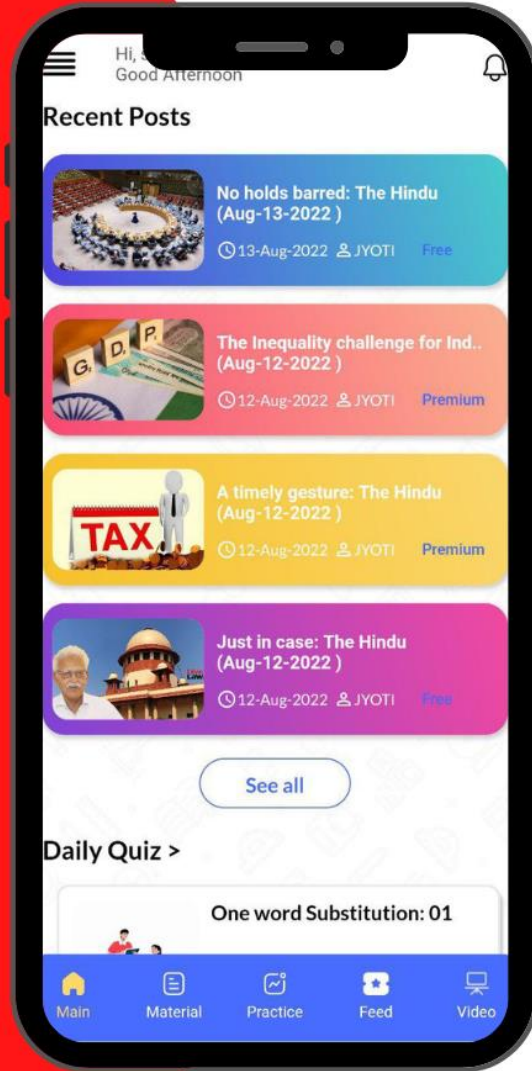
It is because of 'To + V1' is used, in the case of infinitive.

24. A) 'until' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "until" का अर्थ होता है किसी निश्चित समय तक या जब तक कि कुछ हो नहीं जाता। इस संदर्भ में, जहाज का शीर्ष ही दिखाई देने तक की स्थिति को व्याप्त करता है। जबकि 'after' का अर्थ है किसी घटना के बाद, 'up to' का अर्थ है एक निश्चित सीमा तक, और 'since' का अर्थ है किसी निश्चित समय से, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'until' should be used because it means up to the point in time or the event mentioned. In this context, it covers the situation until only the top of the ship is visible. Whereas, 'after' means following in time, 'up to' means as far as or as much as, and 'since' means from a particular time in the past, which don't fit in this context.

25. D) 'Slowly' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "slowly" का अर्थ होता है धीरे-धीरे गति से चीज को घुमाना या बदलना। जो कि इस संदर्भ में नारंगी को आपसे दूर घुमाने के लिए सही होता है। जबकि 'Accidentally' का अर्थ है अनजाने में, 'Reluctantly' का अर्थ है अनिच्छा से, और 'Accordingly' का अर्थ है तदनुसार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'Slowly' should be used because it means to turn or change something at a gentle pace, which is appropriate for turning the orange away from you in this context. Whereas, 'Accidentally' means unintentionally, 'Reluctantly' means unwillingly, and 'Accordingly' implies in accordance, which don't fit in this context.



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