

## One more chance: On Israel and the Biden three-phase ceasefire plan

Israel will have to accept the **ceasefire** proposal or face **isolation**

President Joe Biden's three-phase ceasefire plan for Gaza got a major boost on Monday with the U.N. Security Council (UNSC) resolution asking Israel and Hamas to accept the proposal. The U.S. says Israel has already agreed to the deal **laid out** in the **resolution**, adding that Hamas's tough position was the main **hindrance** to a ceasefire. This is the second time since the war began on October 7, 2023 that the UNSC is **calling for** a Gaza ceasefire. In March, the Council's call was ignored by Israel. If the U.S. had **abstained from** voting then, **letting** the resolution pass, this time, Washington is the **force** behind the proposal. According to the Biden plan, which the U.S. President says was laid out by Israel, there would be a six-week long ceasefire in the first phase. Israeli troops would **pull back** from **densely** populated areas, allow more **aid** trucks into Gaza, and release Palestinian prisoners in exchange for 33 **hostages** held by Hamas. In the second phase, Hamas is to release the remaining hostages while Israel is expected to **withdraw** from the Gaza Strip. The third phase would see the **enclave's** reconstruction.

While **the Biden administration**, which **backs** Israel's war on Gaza, **is** actively **pushing for** this plan, there are serious hindrances on both sides. The U.S. has repeatedly said that the proposal has the blessings of Israel, but the Benjamin Netanyahu government has not publicly **endorsed** the plan. Mr. Netanyahu was politically weakened last week when opposition politician Benny Gantz quit the unity government, leaving Prime Minister Netanyahu more dependent on his far-right **allies**. And the far-right **parties** in the **ruling coalition** **have** threatened to break the government if he accepted the ceasefire proposal. So the question is whether Mr. Netanyahu could **place** the country's interests above his political survival. On the other side, Hamas demands an immediate Israeli **withdrawal** from Gaza's Rafah crossing with Egypt, total freedom in choosing the Palestinian prisoners to be released and guarantees from China, Russia and Türkiye for a final agreement with Israel. As both sides **harden** their **stances**, **truce** remains **elusive**. Since the war began, at least 37,000 Palestinians have been killed by Israel and 2.3 million people **displaced**. Israel has repeatedly ignored **pleas** to protect civilian lives, while Hamas has shown little interest in making **concessions** to **clinch** a ceasefire deal. Israel wants the hostages to be freed. Hamas wants the war to be over and Israeli troops to be out of Gaza. They should realise that **the only way** to **meet** these objectives **is** to **strike** a **negotiated deal**, rather than **prolonging** the war that has destroyed much of Gaza and **turned** Israel **into** an internationally **isolated** **rogue** state. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Plea** (noun) – Appeal, request, petition, निवेदन

## Vocabulary

1. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, armistice, cessation, suspension, pause युद्धविराम
2. **Isolation** (noun) – Seclusion, solitude, segregation, confinement, detachment अलगाव
3. **Lay out** (phrasal verb) – Arrange, organize, plan, prepare, set up निर्धारित करना
4. **Resolution** (noun) – A firm decision to do or not to do something प्रस्ताव
5. **Hindrance** (noun) – Obstacle, barrier, impediment, obstruction, deterrent बाधा
6. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – Demand, request, require, appeal, necessitate माँग करना
7. **Abstain from** (phrasal verb) – formally decline to vote either for or against a proposal or motion. परहेज़ करना (मतदान से)
8. **Let** (verb) – Allow, permit, enable, authorize, grant होने देना
9. **Force** (noun) – Power, strength, might, energy, authority शक्ति
10. **Pull back** (phrasal verb) – Retreat, withdraw, recede, retract, move back पीछे हटना
11. **Densely** (adverb) – Thickly, compactly, closely, heavily, intensely सघन रूप से
12. **Aid** (noun) – Assistance, help, support, relief, backing सहायता
13. **Hostage** (noun) – Captive, prisoner, detainee, pawn, abductee बंधक
14. **Withdraw** (verb) – Retreat, remove, retract, pull out, exit पीछे हटना
15. **Enclave** (noun) – Territory, region, district, zone, area क्षेत्र
16. **Back** (verb) – Support, endorse, advocate, uphold, champion समर्थन करना
17. **Push for** (phrasal verb) – Advocate, urge, promote, press for, campaign for जोर देना
18. **Endorse** (verb) – Approve, support, ratify, authorize, back समर्थन करना
19. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, associate, supporter, collaborator, confederate सहयोगी
20. **Ruling** (adjective) – Governing, leading, dominant, controlling, authoritative सत्तारूढ़
21. **Coalition** (noun) – Alliance, partnership, union, association, bloc गठबंधन
22. **Place** (verb) – Position, put, set, situate, establish रखना
23. **Withdrawal** (noun) – Retreat, removal, pullback, retraction, exit वापसी

24. **Harden** (verb) – Toughen, solidify, stiffen, fortify, strengthen सख्त करना
25. **Stance** (noun) – Position, attitude, viewpoint, perspective, approach रुख
26. **Truce** (noun) – Ceasefire, armistice, peace, suspension, pause युद्धविराम
27. **Elusive** (adjective) – difficult to find, hard to achieve हाथ न आनेवाला/ मायावी
28. **Displaced** (adjective) – Uprooted, relocated, homeless, evacuated, removed विस्थापित
29. **Concession** (noun) – Compromise, allowance, grant, acknowledgment, yielding रियायत
30. **Clinch** (verb) – confirm or settle (a contract or bargain). हासिल करना
31. **Meet** (verb) – Fulfill, satisfy, comply, conform, accomplish पूरा करना
32. **Strike a deal** (phrase) – Reach an agreement, come to terms, negotiate, settle, finalize सौदा करना
33. **Negotiated** (adjective) – Arranged, agreed, mediated, settled, bargained बातचीत किया हुआ
34. **Prolong** (verb) – Lengthen, extend, delay, stretch, continue लम्बा खींचना
35. **Turn into** (phrasal verb) – Transform, convert, change, morph, evolve में बदलना
36. **Isolated** (adjective) – Secluded, detached, separated, lonely, remote अलग-थलग
37. **Rogue** (adjective) – Uncontrolled, unpredictable, dishonest, renegade, erratic दुष्ट

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Ceasefire Proposal Acceptance:** Israel must accept the ceasefire proposal or face potential international isolation.
2. **Biden's Three-Phase Plan:** The plan involves a three-phase ceasefire for Gaza, proposed by President Joe Biden.
3. **UNSC Resolution:** The U.N. Security Council resolution supports the ceasefire plan, urging both Israel and Hamas to accept it.
4. **U.S. Support:** The U.S. has emphasized that Israel has agreed to the plan, with Hamas's tough stance being a primary obstacle.
5. **Historical Context:** This is the second call for a Gaza ceasefire by the UNSC since the war began on October 7, 2023.
6. **Previous UNSC Call:** Israel ignored the previous UNSC ceasefire call in March, which was not supported by the U.S. at that time.
7. **First Phase Details:** The first phase includes a six-week ceasefire, Israeli troop withdrawal from densely populated areas, increased aid to Gaza, and a prisoner exchange.
8. **Second Phase Details:** Hamas would release remaining hostages, and Israel would withdraw from the Gaza Strip.
9. **Third Phase Details:** This phase focuses on the reconstruction of Gaza.
10. **Political Dynamics in Israel:** The Netanyahu government has not publicly endorsed the plan, facing internal political challenges.
11. **Opposition Impact:** Opposition leader Benny Gantz's resignation from the unity government weakened Netanyahu politically.
12. **Far-Right Coalition Pressure:** Far-right parties threaten to break the government if Netanyahu accepts the ceasefire.
13. **Hamas's Demands:** Hamas demands immediate Israeli withdrawal, freedom in choosing released Palestinian prisoners, and guarantees from China, Russia, and Türkiye.
14. **Casualties and Displacement:** Since the war began, 37,000 Palestinians have been killed and 2.3 million displaced by Israel.
15. **Need for Negotiation:** Both sides need to negotiate a deal to achieve their objectives and end the destruction and international isolation.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary objective of the three-phase ceasefire plan proposed by President Joe Biden for Gaza?** [Editorial page]
  - A. To enforce a permanent ceasefire and ensure the security of Israel
  - B. To facilitate the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Gaza and the release of hostages
  - C. To isolate Hamas diplomatically and strengthen Israel's position in the region
  - D. To rebuild Gaza's infrastructure and ensure a lasting peace agreement
2. **Which factor is identified as the main hindrance to achieving a ceasefire according to the passage?**
  - A. Israel's refusal to agree to the UNSC resolution
  - B. The U.S.'s previous abstention from voting on the resolution
  - C. Hamas's tough position
  - D. The lack of a clear reconstruction plan for Gaza
3. **Based on the passage, which of the following best explains the main challenge faced by Prime Minister Netanyahu regarding the ceasefire proposal?**
  - A. The opposition from the Biden administration
  - B. The pressure from far-right parties in his coalition
  - C. The support from China, Russia, and Türkiye
  - D. The demand for the release of Palestinian prisoners
4. **What does the passage imply about the consequences for Israel if the ceasefire proposal is not accepted?**
  - A. Increased political stability for Netanyahu
  - B. Immediate freedom for Palestinian prisoners
  - C. Strengthened relations with the U.S.
  - D. International isolation
5. **What is the best antonym for "truce" as used in the passage?**
  - A. Conflict
  - B. Peace
  - C. Ceasefire
  - D. Agreement
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**  
**Reminiscence**
  - A. Harsh
  - B. Benevolence
  - C. Remembrance
  - D. Oblivion
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
The book narrated the athlete's prohress in a lucid manner

- A. exceptional mastery
- B. affluent days
- C. refined arguments
- D. difficult situation

8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word.**

She has become a familiar figure in the world of politics.

- A. Legend
- B. Elevated
- C. Fancy
- D. Known

9. **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'**

The unexpected turn beside the project put the company in a big financial crisis.

- A. until the project
- B. No substitution required
- C. between the project
- D. in the project

10. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the underlined words in the following sentence.**

It is important to see school holistically, it is not a set of atomic items of rooms, library, assembly halls, canteen and playgrounds; it is all of these but in symbiotic relationship with each other, the contors of which are often far too obvious and often simply mysterious

- A. mysterious
- B. contors
- C. symbiotic
- D. Holistically

11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word.**

She has no desire for money

- A. Care
- B. Disgust
- C. Wish
- D. Despise

12. **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.**

My elder brother / yesterday had took / my Facebook password.

- A. My elder brother
- B. my Facebook password
- C. yesterday had took
- D. No error

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

A book published after author's death

- A. Posthuman publication

- B. Predecessor publication
- C. Posthumous publication
- D. Supernatural publication

14. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

The decision to engage in an armed conflict is tacit

- A. ineffective completely
- B. regretted by everyone
- C. incomprehensible for some
- D. implied without being stated

15. **Identify the option that rectifies the spelling of the incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence.**

Students should have a good vocabulary to write an essay efectively.

- A. Wriite
- B. Gud
- C. Effectively
- D. Voicabulary

16. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given phrase.**

One who goes from place to place, begging

- A. Mendicant
- B. Malleable
- C. Meticulous
- D. Misogamist

17. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

You can become confident to speak English within one year.

- A. convinced to speaking
- B. assured of speaking
- C. reassured of speaking
- D. confident in speaking

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

Will Ramya / had completed / that work / by 2025?

- A. by 2025
- B. had completed
- C. that work
- D. Will Ramya

19. **Fill in the blank by selecting the meaningful and correctly spelt word from the given options.**

They knew that the stock of the food was getting reduced and the fund \_\_\_\_\_ for that was not enough for the next week.

- A. asserted
- B. alerted
- C. abandoned

D. Allotted

20. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**

It is beyond my cognitive capacity to solve the mathematical problems

- A. capacity
- B. problems
- C. cognitive
- D. Mathematical

**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.**

Swans are large waterbirds that (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to the family Anatidae, which also includes ducks and geese. They (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for their beauty and grace and are often used as symbols of love, fidelity, and elegance. They are also famous for their (3) \_\_\_\_\_ features, such as their long necks, large wingspans, and striking white feathers. (4) \_\_\_\_\_, not all swan species are white; the Black Swan, (5) \_\_\_\_\_, has black feathers with a red bill. Swans are found on every continent and are known for their strong pair bonds. They mate for life and can live up to 20 years.

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

- A. belong
- B. belonging
- C. belongs
- D. Belonged

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

- A. have knowing
- B. are known
- C. were known
- D. had know

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

- A. distinctive
- B. similar
- C. popular
- D. Finite

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

- A. Consequently
- B. Formerly
- C. Because
- D. However

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

- A. after all
- B. for example
- C. of course
- D. in addition



## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) To facilitate the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Gaza and the release of hostages

The primary objective of the three-phase ceasefire plan is to achieve a structured withdrawal of Israeli troops and the release of hostages.

A is incorrect because the plan focuses on a temporary ceasefire followed by specific actions, not enforcing a permanent ceasefire.

C is incorrect because the main goal is not to isolate Hamas diplomatically but to facilitate a structured ceasefire.

D is incorrect as rebuilding Gaza's infrastructure (reconstruction) is a part of the third phase, not the primary objective.

### 2. C) Hamas's tough position

The passage explicitly states that Hamas's tough position is the main hindrance to a ceasefire.

A is incorrect because Israel has already agreed to the deal laid out in the resolution.

B is incorrect as the passage notes that the U.S. is now actively supporting the proposal, unlike its previous abstention.

D is incorrect because the reconstruction plan is part of the third phase and not identified as the main hindrance to the ceasefire.

### 3. B) The pressure from far-right parties in his coalition

A. Incorrect. The passage indicates that the Biden administration supports Israel's war on Gaza and is actively pushing for the ceasefire plan.

B. Correct. The passage clearly states that far-right parties in Netanyahu's coalition have threatened to break the government if he accepts the ceasefire proposal.

C. Incorrect. This is related to Hamas's demands, not a challenge faced by Netanyahu.

D. Incorrect. While this is a demand from Hamas, it is not identified as a main challenge for Netanyahu in the passage.

### 4. D) International isolation

A. Incorrect. The passage suggests that Netanyahu is politically weakened, not stabilized, and that his political survival is at stake.

D. Correct. The passage states that continuing the war would turn Israel into an "internationally isolated rogue state."

C. Incorrect. While the U.S. supports the ceasefire plan, failing to accept it would not necessarily strengthen relations.

B. Incorrect. This is a demand by Hamas, not a consequence of not accepting the ceasefire proposal.

5. A) **Conflict**

"Truce" means a temporary cessation of fighting. "Conflict" is the opposite, meaning a state of active disagreement or fighting.

B (Peace), C (Ceasefire), and D (Agreement) are incorrect because they all relate to stopping or preventing conflict, not the opposite of a truce.

6. C) **Reminiscence** (noun) – The act of remembering past experiences, recollection, remembrance, memory. स्मृति

**Synonym: Remembrance** (noun) – The action of remembering something, memory, recollection, reminiscence. स्मरण

- **Harsh** (adjective) – Unpleasantly rough or jarring to the senses, severe, brutal, cruel. कठोर
- **Benevolence** (noun) – The quality of being well-meaning; kindness, goodness, kindness, generosity. उदारता
- **Oblivion** (noun) – The state of being unaware or unconscious of what is happening, forgetfulness, unconsciousness, insensibility. विस्मृति

7. A) **Exceptional mastery** (noun) - Outstanding skill or expertise in a particular activity or field. अद्वितीय कौशल

- **Affluent days** (noun phrase) – A period of time characterized by wealth or financial prosperity. धनी दिन
- **Refined arguments** (noun phrase) – Well-polished and sophisticated discussions or reasoning. संस्कृत तर्क
- **Difficult situation** (noun phrase) – A challenging or problematic scenario or circumstance. कठिन परिस्थिति

## 8. D) यहाँ 'familiar' शब्द का अर्थ 'परिचित' या 'जाना-पहचाना' होता है, जिसका मतलब है कि किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को पहले से जानना या पहचानना। इसलिए, option D 'Known' सही है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ भी वही होता है जैसा की 'familiar' का होता है।

- The word 'familiar' means 'known' or 'recognized', meaning to know or recognize a person or thing from before. Therefore, option D 'Known' is correct as it carries the same meaning as 'familiar'.

## 9. D) 'beside the project' के बदले 'in the project' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर project में हुए unexpected turn की बात हो रही है, जिसने company को financial crisis में डाल दिया। 'In the project' इस संदर्भ में सही है क्योंकि यह उस turn को project के भीतर होने के रूप में दर्शाता है।

- 'in the project' will be used instead of 'beside the project' because it is talking about the unexpected turn that occurred within the project, putting the company in a financial crisis.

'In the project' is appropriate in this context as it portrays the turn as occurring within the scope of the project.

10. B) The incorrect spelling in the underlined words is 'contors'. The correct spelling is 'contours' आकार, संरचना.
11. C) यहां पर 'desire' underlined किया गया है, जिसका अर्थ है 'इच्छा' या 'चाह'. इसलिए, option C 'Wish' इसका सही अर्थ होगा क्योंकि यह इच्छा या चाह को व्यक्त करता है।
- The word 'desire' is underlined here, which means 'wish' or 'want'. Therefore, option C 'Wish' is the correct meaning as it expresses a want or longing.
12. C) 'yesterday had took' की जगह 'yesterday had taken' होना चाहिए, क्योंकि Perfect Tense के साथ Past Participle form का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे— He had taken my book.
- 'yesterday had took' should be 'yesterday had taken' because with Perfect Tense, we use the Past Participle form; Like— He had taken my book.
13. C) **Posthumous publication** (noun) – A book that is published after the author's death. मरणोपरांत प्रकाशित पुस्तक
- **Posthuman publication** (noun) – This term is not standard for describing a book published after the author's death, and it generally refers to concepts beyond human existence and capabilities. पोस्टह्यूमन पब्लिकेशन
  - **Predecessor publication** (noun) – This term does not directly relate to the timing of a book's publication in relation to the author's death. It would more generally refer to a publication that came before another in time. पूर्ववर्ती प्रकाशन
  - **Supernatural publication** (noun) – This term does not standardly denote a book published after the author's death. It can refer to publications about phenomena that are not explainable by natural laws. अलौकिक प्रकाशन
14. D) 'tacit' का अर्थ होता है अनुक्त (वो जो कहा नहीं गया हो पर इसका अर्थ समझा जा सकता हो), अतः इसे English में 'implied without being stated' कहा जाता है। जैसे की सेंटेंस में भी किसी ने स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं बताया है की armed conflict में शामिल होने का निर्णय कैसे लिया गया है, लेकिन यह अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है।
- 'implied without being stated' will be used instead of 'tacit' because it means something that is understood or implied but not openly stated. As in the sentence, no one has explicitly stated how the decision to engage in an armed conflict was made, but it is being inferred.
15. C) The incorrect word in the given sentence is 'efectively.' The correct spelling is 'Effectively' प्रभावी रूप से, कुशलता से.
16. A) **Mendicant** (noun) – A person who lives by begging; a beggar. भिक्षुक
- **Malleable** (adjective) – Capable of being shaped or formed, as by hammering or pressure. लचीला

- **Meticulous** (adjective) – Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise. सूक्ष्म
  - **Misogamist** (noun) – A person who hates marriage. विवाह द्वेषी
17. D) 'confident in speaking' की जगह 'confident to speak' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी क्षमता या किसी कार्य को करने में संजीवनी पाते हैं, तो हम 'confident to' का उपयोग करते हैं।  
उदाहरण: She is confident to win the race.
- 'confident in speaking' will be used instead of 'confident to speak' because when we gain confidence in the ability or doing a task, we use 'confident to'. For instance - She is confident to win the race.
18. B) 'had completed' के बदले 'have completed' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि future perfect tense में हम "will have" का प्रयोग करते हैं जब किसी कार्य को भविष्य में निर्धारित समय तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा; जैसे— She will have completed her project by next week.
- 'have completed' will be used instead of 'had completed' because in future perfect tense we use "will have" when an action is to be completed by a specified time in the future; Like— She will have completed her project by next week.
19. D) 'Allotted' का use होगा क्योंकि "allotted" का अर्थ होता है किसी विशेष उद्देश्य के लिए कुछ मात्रा या फंड निर्धारित करना। Sentence में बताया गया है कि खाने का स्टॉक कम हो रहा है और उसके लिए \_\_\_\_\_ फंड अगले हफ्ते के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए 'Allotted' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Asserted' का अर्थ है स्पष्ट रूप से जताना, 'Alerted' का अर्थ है चेतावनी देना, और 'Abandoned' का अर्थ है छोड़ देना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- 'Allotted' should be used because it means a certain amount or fund designated for a specific purpose. The sentence indicates that the stock of food is diminishing and the fund \_\_\_\_\_ for that is not sufficient for the next week, making 'allotted' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Asserted' means to state clearly, 'Alerted' means to warn, and 'Abandoned' means to give up on or leave something, which are not appropriate in this context.
20. C) The incorrectly spelled word in the given sentence is "cognitive." The correct spelling is 'cognitive' संज्ञानात्मक
21. A) 'Belong' का use होगा क्योंकि "belong" का अर्थ है किसी विशेष वर्ग, समूह, या कटेगरी में होना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि swans वह जलपक्षी हैं जो family Anatidae में हैं, इसलिए 'belong' यहाँ सही है। 'Belonging' और 'Belonged' के इस context में use होना गलत है क्योंकि वे tense और form के हिसाब से सही नहीं हैं, और 'belongs' गलत है क्योंकि subject 'Swans' plural है।
- 'Belong' should be used because it means to be a member of a particular group, category, or class. The sentence mentions that swans are waterbirds that are a part of the family Anatidae, making 'belong' appropriate here. 'Belonging' and 'Belonged' are incorrect in

this context due to their tense and form, and 'belongs' is wrong because the subject 'Swans' is plural.

22. B) 'are known' का use होगा क्योंकि 'are known' का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के लिए प्रसिद्ध होना। Sentence में swans की सुंदरता और ग्रेस के लिए उनकी पहचान की बात की गई है, इसलिए 'are known' यहां सही है। 'Have knowing', 'were known', और 'had know' का use context के हिसाब से सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहां present tense की जरूरत है और सही verb form की भी।

- 'are known' should be used because it means to be recognized for something. The sentence talks about swans being recognized for their beauty and grace, so 'are known' is appropriate here. 'Have knowing', 'were known', and 'had know' are not correct in this context because the present tense and correct verb form are needed here.

23. A) 'Distinctive' का use होगा क्योंकि "distinctive" का अर्थ होता है ऐसा गुण या विशेषता जो उसे बाकी से अलग बनाती है। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि स्वांस की लंबी गर्दन, बड़ी wingspans, और स्ट्राइकिंग व्हाइट फेदर्स उनकी विशेषताएं हैं, इसलिए 'distinctive' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Similar' का अर्थ होता है समान, 'Popular' का अर्थ होता है प्रसिद्ध, और 'Finite' का अर्थ है सीमित, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'Distinctive' should be used because it means a quality or feature that makes something clearly different or clearly noticed. The sentence mentions swans having long necks, large wingspans, and striking white feathers as their features, making 'distinctive' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Similar' means alike, 'Popular' means well-liked, and 'Finite' means limited, which are not suitable in this context.

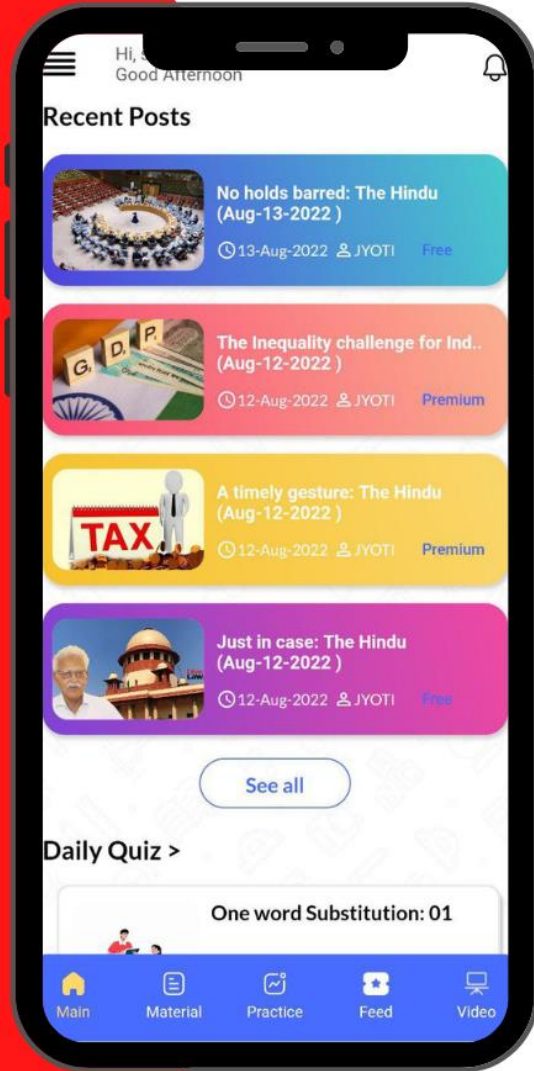
24. D) 'However' का use होगा क्योंकि यह एक contrast या exception को इंट्रोड्यूस करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है। Passage में पहले white feathers की बात की गई है, फिर एक exception इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया है कि सभी swans white नहीं होते। इसलिए 'However' यहां सही है। 'Consequently' का अर्थ होता है 'नतीजतन', 'Formerly' का अर्थ होता है 'पहले' और 'Because' का अर्थ होता है 'क्योंकि', जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'However' should be used because it is used to introduce a contrast or exception. The passage first talks about white feathers, then introduces an exception that not all swans are white. So, 'However' is appropriate here. 'Consequently' means 'as a result,' 'Formerly' means 'in the past,' and 'Because' is used to introduce a reason or explanation, which are not fitting in this context.

25. B) 'for example' का use होगा क्योंकि इसे इस्तेमाल करके specific इंस्टेंस या उदाहरण को हाइलाइट किया जाता है। Sentence में black swan को व्यक्तिगत रूप से उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसलिए 'for example' यहाँ पर सही है। 'After all' का अर्थ है अंत में, 'of

course' का अर्थ है बिना किसी संदेह के, और 'in addition' का अर्थ है इसके अलावा, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- 'for example' should be used because it highlights a specific instance or example. The sentence presents the black swan specifically as an example, making 'for example' appropriate here. Whereas 'after all' is used to indicate a concluding point, 'of course' implies something is obvious or to be expected, and 'in addition' means besides or also, which are not suitable in this context.



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