

Dodging bullets: On an assassination bid and U.S. politics

Joe Biden and Donald Trump should not **worsen** the **polarisation** after the assassination attempt

Former United States President Donald Trump has **narrowly** survived an assassination attempt by a gunman who fired at him during a political rally in Butler, Pennsylvania, hitting his ear before the 78-year-old was **rushed off** the **podium** by Secret Service agents. The **shooter**, identified as Thomas Crooks, a registered Republican who also made a small donation to a pro-Democratic group, **died** when law **enforcement** officers at the scene returned fire. The dramatic events have **unfolded** at a **fraught** time in American politics — not only is the 2024 presidential election a little over three months away, but, **ironically**, the attack comes after months of Mr. Trump and his supporters periodically **indulging** in **rhetoric** that **condoned** or **sympathised** with violence or violent intentions in the political **sphere**. **The most notable** among these **instances** **was** when he said that he believed that **the mob** that **breached** the gates of Capitol Hill on January 6, 2021, **was comprised** of “unbelievable **patriots**”. **To a certain extent**, the seriousness of the latest incident, rare but not **unprecedented** in U.S. political history, **engendered** sympathy **bridging** the **partisan divide**. President Joe Biden **unequivocally** and immediately **condemned** the attack on Mr. Trump, saying that there was no place in America for this. “We must unite as one nation to condemn it. **It’s sick.**” Similar **sentiments** were expressed by other political figures.

So far as the impact on the election is **concerned**, Mr. Trump was already **projected** to be leading Mr. Biden narrowly in **swing States** — critical to the election result — in a range of polls. Now, that lead may widen, although whether it will be **unassailable** by election day remains to be seen. The **ratings** of former President Ronald Reagan **jumped** dramatically after he was shot by a man on March 30, 1981, 69 days after **assuming** office, yet that boost disappeared within several weeks. The more complex and troubling question is the extent to which the Trump **campaign**, in its bid to **capitalise on** the near **martyrdom** of its candidate, **will** adopt the language of hate politics, building on **vicious** comments that have already been circulating on social media since the attack, many of them blaming Democrats for the violence and **deliberately conflating** political opposition with personal **animus**. If the two presidential candidates, their campaign teams, and their party leaders **abandon** common **civility** in what should ideally be a structured partisan contest and allow **baser populist instincts** to dominate their speeches in the months ahead, it will **inevitably exacerbate** the already **bitter state** of **polarisation** in the public **discourse**. Whoever wins on November 5 would then stand **on the brink** of a deeply troubled polity, **hardly** the ideal **scenario** to build **bipartisan** bridges, so essential to ensure that the U.S. can tackle the many challenges it faces, foreign and domestic. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Dodge a bullet** (phrase) – Avoid a problem or danger narrowly, escape a bad situation, miss a threat by a small margin बाल-बाल बचना
2. **Assassination** (noun) – The act of killing someone for political or ideological reasons, usually a prominent person हत्या
3. **Bid** (noun) – Attempt, effort, try, endeavor, undertaking प्रयास
4. **Worsen** (verb) – Deteriorate, decline, degenerate, get worse, exacerbate बिगड़ना
5. **Polarisation** (noun) – Division into two sharply contrasting groups or sets of opinions or beliefs ध्रुवीकरण
6. **Narrowly** (adverb) – By a small margin, barely, closely, just, hardly बाल बाल
7. **Rush off** (phrasal verb) – Hurry away, leave quickly, dash off, depart hurriedly जल्दी में निकलना
8. **Podium** (noun) – Platform, stage, stand, dais, lectern मंच
9. **Enforcement** (noun) – Implementation, application, execution, imposition, administration प्रवर्तन
10. **Unfold** (verb) – Develop, evolve, reveal, emerge, transpire प्रकट होना
11. **Fraught** (adjective) – Filled with, laden with, full of, charged with, replete with चिंताजनक
12. **Ironically** (adverb) – Paradoxically, unexpectedly, in an ironic manner, contrary to what is expected विडंबनापूर्ण रूप से
13. **Indulge** (in) (verb) – Engage in, partake in, participate in, take part in, enjoy में लिप्त होना
14. **Rhetoric** (noun) – Persuasive speech, oratory, eloquence, language, speech-making वाक्पटुता
15. **Condone** (verb) – Overlook, forgive, pardon, excuse, overlook उपेक्षा करना
16. **Sympathise** (verb) – Feel pity for, empathize with, show compassion for, commiserate with सहानुभूति रखना
17. **Sphere** (noun) – Area, field, domain, realm, sector क्षेत्र
18. **Notable** (adjective) – Remarkable, noteworthy, important, significant, outstanding उल्लेखनीय
19. **Instance** (noun) – Example, case, occurrence, situation, incident उदाहरण
20. **Mob** (noun) – Crowd, mass, throng, horde, multitude भीड़
21. **Breach** (verb) – Break through, violate, infringe, contravene, disrupt उल्लंघन करना
22. **Comprise** (of) (verb) – Consist of, be made up of, be composed of, contain शामिल होना

23. **Patriot** (noun) – Nationalist, loyalist, compatriot, supporter of one's country
देशभक्त
24. **To an extent** (phrase) – Partially, somewhat, to a degree, to some extent कुछ हद तक
25. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – Never done or known before, without precedent, novel, unheard of, extraordinary अभूतपूर्व
26. **Engender** (verb) – Cause, produce, give rise to, provoke, generate उत्पन्न करना
27. **Bridge the divide** (phrase) – Reduce the gap, reconcile differences, bring closer, connect, unify अंतर को कम करना
28. **Partisan** (adjective) – Biased, prejudiced, partial, one-sided, factional पक्षपाती
29. **Unequivocally** (adverb) – Clearly, unambiguously, plainly, explicitly, definitely स्पष्ट रूप से
30. **Condemn** (verb) – Criticize, denounce, censure, disapprove, reproach निंदा करना
31. **It is sick** (phrase) – It is wrong or not good. यह गलत है
32. **Sentiment** (noun) – Feeling, emotion, view, opinion, attitude भावना
33. **So far as Concerned** (phrase) – As regards, regarding, with respect to, concerning जहाँ तक का संबंध है
34. **Project** (verb) – Forecast, predict, estimate, calculate, foresee अनुमान लगाना
35. **Swing state** (noun) – A US state where the two major political parties have similar levels of support among voters अनिर्णीत राज्य
36. **Unassailable** (adjective) – Indisputable, undeniable, incontrovertible, irrefutable, unchallengeable अजेय
37. **Assume** (verb) – Take on, acquire, adopt, take up, undertake ग्रहण करना
38. **Capitalise on** (phrasal verb) – Take advantage of, exploit, use to one's advantage, benefit from, draw on लाभ उठाना
39. **Martyrdom** (noun) – Act of dying or suffering for one's beliefs, sacrifice, heroism, self-sacrifice शहादत
40. **Vicious** (adjective) – Malicious, spiteful, hostile, nasty, cruel क्रूर
41. **Deliberately** (adverb) – Intentionally, purposely, knowingly, willfully, consciously जानबूझकर
42. **Conflate** (verb) – Mix, combine, fuse, blend, merge मिलाना
43. **Animus** (noun) – Hostility, animosity, antagonism, enmity, ill will द्वेष
44. **Abandon** (verb) – Give up, relinquish, forsake, desert, discard त्यागना

45. **Civility** (noun) – Courtesy, politeness, respect, decency, propriety शिष्टाचार
46. **Baser** (adjective) – Lower, inferior, less noble, more ignoble, more sordid निकृष्ट
47. **Populist** (adjective) – Appealing to the interests or prejudices of ordinary people लोकलुभावन
48. **Instinct** (noun) – Natural tendency, inclination, urge, drive, compulsion सहज गुण
49. **Inevitably** (adverb) – Unavoidably, necessarily, naturally, surely, certainly अवश्यंभावी रूप से
50. **Exacerbate** (verb) – Worsen, aggravate, intensify, increase, heighten बिगाड़ना
51. **Bitter** (adjective) – Resentful, acrimonious, harsh, sharp, acrid कड़वा
52. **State** (noun) – Condition, situation, circumstances, status, position स्थिति
53. **Polarisation** (noun) – Division into two sharply contrasting groups or sets of opinions or beliefs ध्रुवीकरण
54. **Discourse** (noun) – Communication, discussion, dialogue, conversation, debate विमर्श
55. **On the brink of** (phrase) – Very close to, on the verge of, nearly at, approaching, nearing के कगार पर
56. **Hardly** (adverb) – Barely, scarcely, only just, almost not, with difficulty मुश्किल से
57. **Scenario** (noun) – Situation, case, circumstance, condition, setting परिदृश्य
58. **Bipartisan** (adjective) – Supported by two political parties, nonpartisan, cross-party, cooperative, joint द्विदलीय

Summary of the Editorial

1. Former President Donald Trump narrowly escaped an assassination attempt during a rally in Butler, Pennsylvania.
2. The gunman, Thomas Crooks, fired at Trump, hitting his ear, but was killed by law enforcement officers at the scene.
3. The assassination attempt occurred just over three months before the 2024 presidential election.
4. The incident happened amidst a highly polarized political climate in the United States.
5. Trump and his supporters have previously indulged in rhetoric condoning or sympathizing with political violence.
6. Notable instances of such rhetoric include Trump's description of the January 6 Capitol Hill mob as "unbelievable patriots."
7. The seriousness of the assassination attempt has generated bipartisan sympathy, with President Joe Biden condemning the attack.
8. Biden stated, "We must unite as one nation to condemn it. It's sick," echoing sentiments of other political figures.
9. Before the assassination attempt, Trump was narrowly leading Biden in swing state polls.
10. The assassination attempt may widen Trump's lead, though it is uncertain if this advantage will last until election day.
11. Historical comparisons, like Ronald Reagan's 1981 shooting, show that sympathy boosts can be temporary.
12. The Trump campaign may capitalize on the assassination attempt, potentially adopting hate politics rhetoric.
13. Vicious comments on social media have already blamed Democrats for the violence, conflating political opposition with personal animus.
14. The presidential candidates and their parties risk exacerbating public polarization if they abandon common civility.
15. The winner of the November 5 election will face a deeply divided polity, complicating efforts to build bipartisan bridges and address national challenges.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Which event led to increased sympathy for Donald Trump across the partisan divide?**
A. His speech condoning the January 6th mob [Editorial Page]
B. The attack by Thomas Crooks at a political rally
C. His narrow lead in swing states over Joe Biden
D. The dramatic events of January 6, 2021
2. **What did President Joe Biden's response indicate about the nature of the attack on Donald Trump?**
A. It was justified in the current political climate
B. It was a result of Trump's rhetoric
C. It was unacceptable and needed to be condemned
D. It was a typical political occurrence
3. **Why is the question of the Trump campaign adopting the language of hate politics complex and troubling?**
A. It could potentially boost Trump's ratings dramatically
B. It might lead to a sympathetic view of the shooter
C. It could exacerbate the existing political polarization
D. It would ensure Trump's victory in the election
4. **Which of the following is the antonym of the word "condemn" as used in the passage?**
A. Criticize
B. Praise
C. Denounce
D. Blame
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
A. A recent assassination attempt on Donald Trump and its implications.
B. The 2024 presidential election is highly competitive.
C. The impact of political rhetoric on public safety.
D. President Joe Biden's stance on political violence.
6. **Select the option that best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom.**
Christy should discuss this with her face to face.
A. Come to fully accept or understand something
B. Remained normal and realistic
C. Almost always
D. With another person in their presence rather than, say, by phone or letter
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined word which has been incorrectly spelt.**
Mrs. Lal taught me English gramar.
A. grammar
B. gramarr

- C. gramer
D. Gramerr
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Break a leg
A. To hurt someone
B. To wish someone good luck
C. To avoid someone
D. To love someone
9. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined phrase.**
She can't make up her mind where to go for her summer vacation.
A. Decide between alternatives or come to a decision
B. Decide on a suitable parlour
C. Decide how to do her makeup
D. Engage her mind in creative activities
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
Sanchit stands by his friends through thick and thin .
A. In crowded areas
B. Under all circumstances
C. In winter and summer
D. In favourable situations
11. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
To hit the nail on the head
A. To express an idea with great precision
B. To be indecisive
C. To hit something accurately
D. To miss an opportunity
12. **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'.**
Politics and money go together in this country.
A. No substitution required
B. go hand in hand
C. go holding hands
D. go arm in arm
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
We all should respect each other.
A. all of us
B. all other
C. every other
D. one another
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

- The students / are expected / to come / in the right time
- A. to come
 - B. in the right time
 - C. are expected
 - D. The students
15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
Centre of public attention
- A. Ambiguity
 - B. Fuzziness
 - C. Limelight
 - D. Obscurity
16. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Fit as a fiddle
- A. At the last moment
 - B. To ignore what someone is saying
 - C. In good health
 - D. To betray a close person
17. **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.**
We will / have been know the result / of the CAT exam by next week.
- A. We will
 - B. No error
 - C. have been know the result
 - D. of the CAT exam by next week
18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Authentic
- A. Basic
 - B. Genuine
 - C. Fake
 - D. Different
19. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Water under the bridge
- A. Past events that are not important anymore
 - B. Difficult situations in one's life
 - C. Promises that are made to someone and never fulfilled
 - D. A seasoned crop with a heavy demand
20. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the highlighted word in the given sentence.**
The plane crash was a harrowing experience for everyone involved
- A. Awesome
 - B. Excruciating
 - C. Exterminate

D. Sad

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. B) To answer this question, we need to identify the event in the passage that engendered sympathy for Trump bridging the partisan divide. The passage states, "the seriousness of the latest incident... engendered sympathy bridging the partisan divide." The "latest incident" refers to the assassination attempt by Thomas Crooks during a political rally.
2. C) The passage describes President Joe Biden's response to the attack on Donald Trump, stating, "President Joe Biden unequivocally and immediately condemned the attack on Mr. Trump, saying that there was no place in America for this." This indicates that Biden viewed the attack as unacceptable and something that needed to be condemned.
3. C) The passage states, "The more complex and troubling question is the extent to which the Trump campaign... will adopt the language of hate politics... If the two presidential candidates... allow baser populist instincts to dominate their speeches... it will inevitably exacerbate the already bitter state of polarisation in the public discourse." This indicates that the troubling aspect of adopting hate politics is its potential to worsen the existing polarization in public discourse.
4. B) In the passage, President Joe Biden "unequivocally and immediately condemned the attack on Mr. Trump," meaning he expressed strong disapproval. The antonym of "condemn" would be a word that means to express strong approval or admiration.
5. A) The passage primarily discusses the recent assassination attempt on Donald Trump, the identity and background of the shooter, the immediate reactions from political figures including President Biden, and the potential implications of this event on the upcoming presidential election and political discourse in the U.S. While other options touch on aspects of the passage, the central focus is on the assassination attempt and its broader implications.
6. D) **face to face** (Idiom) - With another person in their presence rather than, say, by phone or letter. व्यक्तिगत रूप से, किसी के साथ सीधे संपर्क में होकर बात करना।
7. A) The correct spelling of 'gramar' is 'grammar' भाषा की प्रणाली और संरचना।
8. B) **Break a leg** (idiom) - To wish someone good luck शुभकामनाएं देना
9. A) **Make up her mind** (phrase) – Decide between alternatives or come to a decision विकल्पों में से चुनना या निर्णय लेना
10. B) **Through thick and thin** (idiom) – Under all circumstances हर हालत में
11. A) **To hit the nail on the head** (idiom) – To express an idea with great precision सही और ठीक तरीके से विचार व्यक्त करना

12. B) 'go together' के बदले 'go hand in hand' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह एक idiomatic expression है जिसका अर्थ है कि दो चीजें आमतौर पर एक साथ होती हैं और एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़ी होती हैं; जैसे— Happiness and health go hand in hand.
- 'go hand in hand' will be used instead of 'go together' because it is an idiomatic expression meaning two things typically exist or occur together and are interrelated; Like— Happiness and health go hand in hand.
13. D) 'one another' का use होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्यांश दो या दो से अधिक लोगों के बीच आपसी सम्मान को व्यक्त करने के लिए appropriate है। 'We all should respect each other' का अर्थ है कि सभी को एक-दूसरे का सम्मान करना चाहिए, जहाँ 'one another' इस बातचीत की plurality को सही ढंग से दर्शाता है। 'all of us' यह सभी लोगों को संदर्भित करता है लेकिन सम्मान के आपसी भाव को स्पष्ट नहीं करता। 'all other' और 'every other' grammatically correct नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे समूह के सदस्यों के बीच आपसी संबंध को सही ढंग से नहीं दर्शाते।
- 'one another' is the correct choice as it appropriately expresses mutual respect among multiple people. The sentence 'We all should respect each other' implies that all members should show respect to each other, where 'one another' accurately conveys this plurality. 'all of us' does not properly convey the mutual respect aspect, as it references all people but does not explicitly imply the reciprocal nature of respect. 'all other' and 'every other' are grammatically inappropriate as they do not correctly reflect the reciprocal relationships among group members
14. B) 'in the right time' के बदले 'at the right time' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में समय के संदर्भ में 'at' का इस्तेमाल होता है। जैसे— She arrived at the right time.
- 'at the right time' will be used instead of 'in the right time' because in English, 'at' is used in the context of time. Like— She arrived at the right time.
15. C) **Limelight** (noun) – The center of public attention or interest. प्रसिद्धि
- Ambiguity** (noun) – The quality of being open to more than one interpretation; inexactness. अस्पष्टता
 - Fuzziness** (noun) – The quality of being indistinct or lacking clarity. धुंधलापन
 - Obscurity** (noun) – The state of being unknown, inconspicuous, or unimportant. अज्ञातता
16. C) **Fit as a fiddle** (idiom) – In good health स्वस्थ और मजबूत
17. C) 'have been know' के बदले 'know' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहां 'will' के साथ Correct form 'will know' होना चाहिए; जैसे— We will know the results by next week.
- 'have been know' will be replaced by 'know' because the correct form with 'will' should be 'will know'; Like— We will know the results by next week.
18. C) **Authentic** (adjective) – Genuine, original, real, true, bona fide. विश्वसनीय
- Antonym: Fake** (adjective) – Not genuine, counterfeit, imitation, bogus. नकली

- **Basic** (adjective) – Fundamental, essential, primary, elementary. मौलिक
- **Genuine** (adjective) – Authentic, real, actual, original. असली
- **Different** (adjective) – Not the same, unlike, dissimilar, diverse. विभिन्न

19. A) **Water under the bridge** (idiom) – Past events that are not important anymore पिछले घटनाएं जो अब महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं

20. B) **Harrowing** (adjective) – Extremely distressing, disturbing or frightening, terrifying, horrifying. भयानक

Synonym: Excruciating (adjective) – Intensely painful, agonizing, torturous, severe. अत्यंत पीड़ादायक

- **Awesome** (adjective) – Extremely impressive or daunting, amazing, stunning, breathtaking. शानदार
- **Exterminate** (verb) – Destroy completely, wipe out, eradicate, eliminate. संहार करना
- **Sad** (adjective) – Feeling or showing sorrow, unhappy, sorrowful, dejected. दुखी

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' यहाँ सही है। 'Have knowing', 'were known', और 'had know' का use context के हिसाब से सही नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ 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।

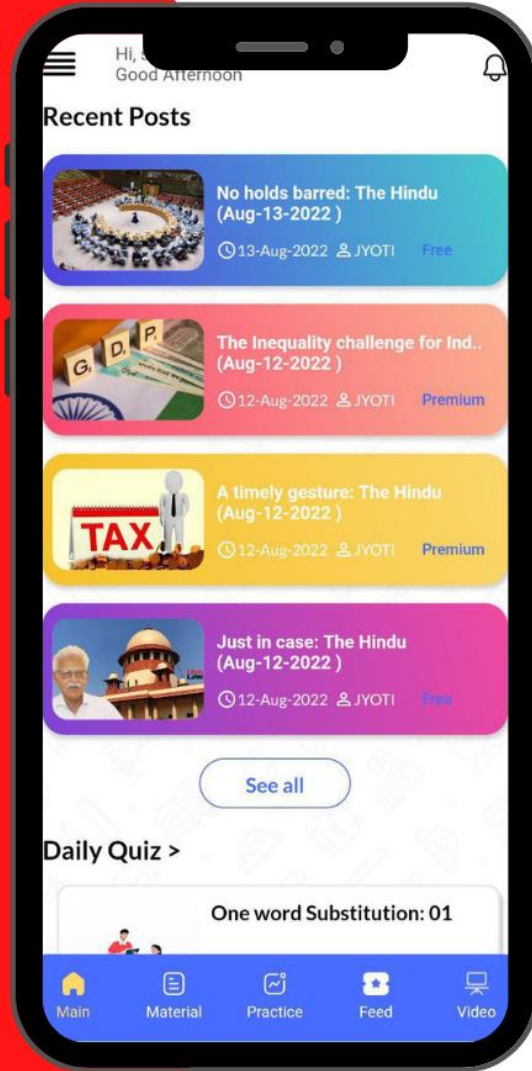
- 'Distinctive' should be used because it means a quality or feature that makes something clearly different or clearly noticed. The sentence mentions swans having long necks, large wingspans, and striking white feathers as their features, making 'distinctive' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Similar' means 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' यहाँ 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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