

On the edge: On West Asia and the danger of a wider war

While protecting Israel, **the West** must also **rein in** Netanyahu

The **killings** of Fuad Shukr, a senior Hezbollah commander, in Beirut, and Ismail Haniyeh, the political chief of Hamas, in Tehran, within hours on July 30 **have** taken West Asia **to the brink of** a wider war. Israel has **claimed** the **strike** on Beirut that killed Shukr, but has neither confirmed nor denied its role in the **assassination** of Haniyeh, a standard approach about its operations inside Iran. Israel's northern border with Lebanon has remained **tense** ever since the Gaza war **broke out** last year with Hezbollah and the Israeli Defense Forces **exchanging fire**. After Shukr was killed, Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah said Israel had **breached** a red line, and the group has launched dozens of rockets over the past week, **heightening** the tensions. A bigger risk is the expected Iranian **retaliation** against Israel. When Israel **bombed** Iran's **embassy** complex in Damascus on April 1, Iran launched hundreds of drones and cruise and ballistic missiles towards Israel, most of which were **shot down** by a U.S.-led **coalition**. If Iran **carried out** such an attack in response to an Israeli strike on its embassy in a third country, it is **unlikely** to ignore a direct Israeli attack on its capital that killed an **ally** who was in Tehran to attend the presidential **inauguration**.

To be sure, by killing Haniyeh in Tehran, Israel has **demonstrated** its capabilities to **pull off sophisticated** operations even in **hostile** territories and exposed Iran's security and intelligence **vulnerabilities**. Israel has also sent a strong message to Hamas, which carried out the October 7, 2023 attack, that none of its leaders is safe. Yet, this **unchecked militarism** of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu **could turn out** to be **counterproductive** for Israel **in the long run**. It is now **apparent** that Mr. Netanyahu is not serious about peace. The killing of Haniyeh has come at a time when both Israel and Hamas were making progress in talks for a **hostage-ceasefire** deal. **Haniyeh**, who was living in **exile** in Doha, **was** a relatively moderate voice within Hamas who pushed for a **ceasefire**. By taking him out, Mr. Netanyahu is telling the world that he wants the war to continue. And, by carrying out the attack in Tehran, which is a **flagrant violation** of Iran's **sovereignty**, Mr. Netanyahu is practically challenging the Islamic Republic to **retaliate**. If a direct war breaks out between Israel and Iran, the U.S. could be **dragged into** it, which is what Israel wants. The Biden administration avoided such a **disastrous outcome** in April by reining in Israel after Iran's retaliation. But that did not stop Israel from launching another **provocative** attack against Iran, taking the region back to the brink again. As West Asia **braces for** Iran's retaliation, the U.S. and its **allies** should work together to make sure that the **impact** of its response on Israel **would** be **minimal**, and then **put in place** new rules of the game for Israel so that it does not **threaten** regional security again as it did on April 1 or July 30. **[Practice Ex.]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **On the edge** (phrase) – On the brink, at the point, close to, near, on the verge of के कगार पर
2. **The West** (noun) – Referring to Western countries, typically those in Europe and North America पश्चिमी देश
3. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) – Control, restrain, curb, check, hold back नियंत्रित करना
4. **To the brink of** (phrase) – On the verge of, on the edge of, close to, near, almost at के कगार पर
5. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, declare, state, profess, maintain दावा करना
6. **Strike** (noun) – Attack, hit, assault, blow, offensive हमला
7. **Assassination** (noun) – Killing, murder, execution, elimination, slaying हत्या
8. **Tense** (adjective) – Strained, uneasy, nervous, apprehensive, agitated तनावपूर्ण
9. **Break out** (phrasal verb) – Erupt, commence, start, begin, flare up शुरू होना
10. **Exchange fire** (phrase) – Shoot at each other, engage in gunfire, trade shots, fire upon one another, engage in combat गोलीबारी करना
11. **Breach** (verb) – Violate, break, infringe, defy, disobey तोड़ना
12. **Heighten** (verb) – Intensify, increase, escalate, amplify, raise बढ़ाना
13. **Retaliation** (noun) – Revenge, reprisal, counterattack, retribution, vengeance प्रतिशोध
14. **Bomb** (verb) – Attack, explode, detonate, strike, blast बम गिराना
15. **Embassy** (noun) – Diplomatic mission, consulate, diplomatic office, legation, representation दूतावास
16. **Shoot down** (phrasal verb) – Destroy, bring down, take down, eliminate, intercept मार गिराना
17. **Coalition** (noun) – Alliance, union, partnership, federation, bloc गठबंधन
18. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Execute, implement, perform, conduct, accomplish अंजाम देना
19. **Unlikely** (adjective) – Improbable, doubtful, uncertain, implausible, unconvincing असंभाव्य
20. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, associate, friend, confederate, comrade सहयोगी
21. **Inauguration** (noun) – Initiation, commencement, opening, launch, induction उद्घाटन

22. **Demonstrate** (verb) – Show, exhibit, display, illustrate, prove प्रदर्शित करना
23. **Pull off** (phrasal verb) – Achieve, accomplish, succeed, execute, manage सफल होना
24. **Sophisticated** (adjective) – Advanced, complex, refined, intricate, high-tech जटिल
25. **Hostile** (adjective) – Unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive, confrontational, adversarial शत्रुतापूर्ण
26. **Vulnerability** (noun) – Weakness, susceptibility, fragility, exposure, sensitivity कमजोरी
27. **Unchecked** (adjective) – Unrestrained, uncontrolled, rampant, unregulated, uncurbed अनियंत्रित
28. **Militarism** (noun) – Aggression, belligerence, combativeness, warlike behavior, martialism सैन्यवाद
29. **Turn out** (phrasal verb) – Prove to be, become, end up, result in, develop into साबित होना
30. **Counterproductive** (adjective) – Harmful, detrimental, adverse, self-defeating, obstructive प्रतिकूल
31. **In the long run** (phrase) – Eventually, over time, ultimately, in the end, in the long term अंततः
32. **Apparent** (adjective) – Obvious, evident, clear, noticeable, visible स्पष्ट
33. **Hostage-ceasefire deal** (noun) – An agreement between conflicting parties to temporarily halt hostilities and release hostages, often as part of broader peace negotiations or conflict resolution efforts. बंधक युद्धविराम समझौता
34. **Exile** (noun) – Banishment, expulsion, expatriation, displacement, deportation निर्वासन
35. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities, peace agreement, halt to fighting युद्धविराम
36. **Flagrant** (adjective) – Blatant, obvious, glaring, egregious, brazen स्पष्ट
37. **Violation** (noun) – Breach, infringement, transgression, contravention, non-compliance उल्लंघन
38. **Sovereignty** (noun) – Autonomy, independence, self-rule, self-governance, freedom संप्रभुता
39. **Retaliate** (verb) – Avenge, revenge, strike back, fight back, respond प्रतिशोध लेना
40. **Drag into** (phrasal verb) – Involve, pull in, entangle, embroil, bring into खींचना
41. **Disastrous** (adjective) – Catastrophic, devastating, calamitous, ruinous, dire विनाशकारी
42. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, effect, conclusion, end result परिणाम

43. **Provocative** (adjective) – Incendiary, inflammatory, inciting, challenging, stimulating उत्तेजक

44. **Brace** (for) (verb) – Prepare for, get ready for, steel oneself for, fortify against, anticipate तैयारी करना

45. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, associate, friend, confederate, comrade सहयोगी

46. **Minimal** (adjective) – Least, smallest, tiniest, lowest, negligible न्यूनतम

47. **Put in place** (phrase) – Implement, establish, set up, arrange, organize लागू करना

48. **Threaten** (verb) – Intimidate, menace, endanger, jeopardize, warn खतरा होना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Heightened Tensions:** The assassinations of Fuad Shukr and Ismail Haniyeh have escalated tensions in West Asia, risking a broader conflict.
2. **Israeli Strikes:** Israel claimed responsibility for Shukr's killing in Beirut but remained silent on its involvement in Haniyeh's assassination in Tehran, adhering to its typical strategy.
3. **Border Tensions:** Israel's northern border with Lebanon remains volatile, with increased hostilities between Hezbollah and Israeli forces since the Gaza war.
4. **Hezbollah's Response:** Following Shukr's death, Hezbollah's leader accused Israel of crossing a red line, resulting in intensified rocket attacks from the group.
5. **Iranian Retaliation Risk:** Iran is expected to retaliate against Israel, raising the possibility of a broader conflict in the region.
6. **Previous Iranian Response:** Iran previously responded to Israeli actions by launching missiles, highlighting the potential for escalation in response to direct attacks on Iranian soil.
7. **Israeli Capabilities:** The killing of Haniyeh demonstrated Israel's ability to execute complex operations in hostile regions, revealing Iran's security weaknesses.
8. **Message to Hamas:** Israel's actions signal to Hamas that its leaders are not safe, despite their location.
9. **Netanyahu's Approach:** Prime Minister Netanyahu's aggressive militarism could have long-term negative consequences for Israel's security and diplomatic relations.
10. **Peace Talks Disrupted:** The assassination of Haniyeh, a moderate within Hamas, disrupts ongoing hostage-ceasefire negotiations between Israel and Hamas.
11. **Provocation of Iran:** The attack in Tehran challenges Iran's sovereignty and invites potential retaliation, escalating regional tensions.
12. **U.S. Involvement Risk:** A direct conflict between Israel and Iran could involve the U.S., a scenario Israel might desire.
13. **Biden Administration's Role:** The U.S. previously mitigated conflict by restraining Israel but must now address renewed provocations.
14. **Need for Restraint:** The U.S. and allies must limit the impact of Iranian retaliation on Israel and establish measures to prevent future escalations.
15. **Regional Security Concerns:** Ensuring stability in West Asia requires addressing Israel's actions and establishing new security protocols to prevent further threats to peace.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Cautious
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Aggressive
 - D. Indifferent
2. **Based on the passage, which of the following most accurately describes the potential consequences of the recent events in West Asia?**
 - A. The conflict between Israel and Hezbollah will lead to an immediate resolution of tensions.
 - B. Iran's potential retaliation could escalate the situation into a wider regional conflict.
 - C. The assassination of Ismail Haniyeh in Tehran will likely bring peace to the region.
 - D. The killing of Fuad Shukr will decrease tensions between Hezbollah and Israel.
3. **What is the primary reason for the heightened tensions along Israel's northern border with Lebanon as mentioned in the passage?**
 - A. The historical conflicts between Israel and Lebanon.
 - B. The Gaza war that broke out last year.
 - C. The killing of Fuad Shukr, a senior Hezbollah commander, in Beirut.
 - D. Iran's embassy complex in Damascus being bombed by Israel.
4. **Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the potential consequences of Netanyahu's actions?**
 - A. Netanyahu's actions are likely to lead to a direct military confrontation between Israel and Iran, with possible U.S. involvement.
 - B. The killing of Haniyeh has strengthened the prospects for a peaceful resolution between Israel and Hamas.
 - C. Netanyahu is keen on establishing long-term peace and stability in the West Asia region through diplomatic efforts.
 - D. The U.S. is expected to completely disengage from West Asia, leaving Israel to handle the situation independently.
5. **Which of the following statements is false based on the passage?**
 - A. The killing of Haniyeh occurred during ongoing talks for a hostage-ceasefire deal between Israel and Hamas.
 - B. Israel's actions in Tehran were in accordance with international laws and norms.
 - C. Netanyahu's military strategy may ultimately harm Israel's long-term security interests.
 - D. The Biden administration previously intervened to prevent escalation between Israel and Iran.
6. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

Ishita will playing Tennis for her favourite team

 - A. will playing
 - B. Tennis for
 - C. her favourite team

- D. Ishita
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
He apologised in her silently before he pushed deeper into her thoughts.
A. apologise in her
B. apologised with her
C. apologised of her
D. apologised to her
8. **Select the correctly spelt word.**
A. Bihavior
B. Behavier
C. Behaviour
D. Behaveor
9. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Obvious
A. Clear
B. Murky
C. Ambiguous
D. Opaque
10. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given **idiom**.
As phony as a three-dollar bill
A. Something that is attractive
B. Something that is genuine
C. Something that is disgusting
D. Something that is fake
11. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
They are going to give me a lovely present, but I cannot _____ what it will be.
A. give
B. gist
C. guess
D. Guest
12. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word
A. Important
B. Maintanance
C. Friend
D. Rhythm
13. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word.
Determined
A. Flexible
B. Famous
C. Decisive
D. Elevated

14. Select the most appropriate **synonym** of the underlined word.
Ray was cynical about love.
A. prolific
B. obese
C. trusting
D. Pessimistic
15. **Select the option that rectifies the spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
The company sent out a questionaire to its employees to gather feedback on their work environment.
A. questioneire
B. questionnaire
C. questionnire
D. Questionaiare
16. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
A person who feeds on human flesh
A. Cannibal
B. Carnivore
C. Nudge
D. Omnivore
17. **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'.**
Larger emissions of greenhouse gases lead to higher concentrations in the atmosphere.
A. leaded to higher concentrations
B. have lead to higher concentrations
C. is lead to higher concentrations
D. No substitution required
18. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom**.
Ramesh always blows his own trumpet
A. praises himself
B. criticises himself
C. does his own work
D. depends on others
19. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined **idiom**.
He was on cloud nine when he got admission in Cambridge University
A. involved in useless journey
B. very happy
C. unsettled
D. available to be called to go to work
20. Select the option that can be used as a **one-word substitute** for the given group of words.
An examination of a body after death
A. Post room
B. Post death

- C. Post partum
- D. Post mortem

Comprehension:

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

One of the (1) _____ tragedies is seeing someone with incredible talent get (2) _____ because he or she lacks some basic skills. This book (3) _____ the number one reason executives derail, and it provides extremely helpful tools to operate in a fast-paced, result oriented environment. I am impressed by how insightful, (4) _____, well organised and focused it is. It will surely help one (5) _____ several difficult situations

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
 - A. more great
 - B. great
 - C. greater
 - D. Greatest
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
 - A. uplifted
 - B. damaged
 - C. derailed
 - D. Channelized
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
 - A. demeans
 - B. devours
 - C. addresses
 - D. Neglects
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
 - A. sophisticated
 - B. pessimistic
 - C. cumbersome
 - D. Readable
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
 - A. condemn
 - B. salvage
 - C. reject
 - D. discourage

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- A) Cautious**

B) This option is incorrect because the passage does not convey a sense of hope or positive expectation. Instead, it highlights the danger of escalating conflict and the potential for wider war in West Asia.

A) This option is correct because the passage discusses the precarious situation in West Asia and the need for careful handling of the situation to avoid a broader conflict. The author emphasizes the importance of restraint and the risks of unchecked militarism.

C) This option is incorrect because the passage does not exhibit a forceful or confrontational attitude. Instead, it warns against aggressive actions and highlights the potential consequences of such behavior.

D) This option is incorrect because the passage is not neutral or apathetic. The author is clearly concerned about the escalating tensions and the potential for a wider conflict, urging caution and diplomatic efforts to mitigate the situation.
- B) Iran's potential retaliation could escalate the situation into a wider regional conflict.**

A is incorrect because the passage describes increasing tensions, not a resolution, between Israel and Hezbollah.

B is correct as the passage highlights the possibility of Iranian retaliation against Israel, which could indeed escalate into a wider regional conflict.

C is incorrect because the assassination of Ismail Haniyeh is described as a factor contributing to tensions, not peace.

D is incorrect because the killing of Fuad Shukr is noted as escalating tensions between Hezbollah and Israel, not decreasing them.
- C) The killing of Fuad Shukr, a senior Hezbollah commander, in Beirut.**

A is incorrect because the passage focuses on recent events, not historical conflicts, as the primary reason for current tensions.

B is incorrect because, while the Gaza war contributes to tensions, the passage specifically highlights recent killings as the immediate trigger.

C is correct as the killing of Fuad Shukr is directly mentioned as a trigger for the heightened tensions along Israel's northern border with Lebanon.

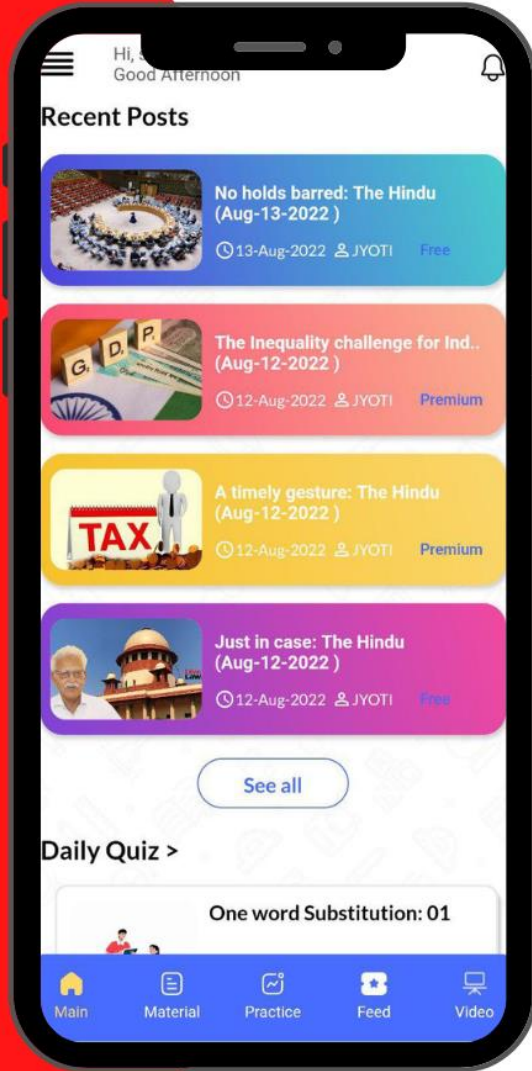
D is incorrect because, although it is a significant event, the primary focus for the border tensions is related to Hezbollah and Shukr's killing.
- A) Netanyahu's actions are likely to lead to a direct military confrontation between Israel and Iran, with possible U.S. involvement.**

- A) The passage states that Netanyahu's aggressive military actions and violations of Iran's sovereignty could provoke retaliation, potentially dragging the U.S. into a conflict. The Biden administration has previously intervened to prevent such an escalation, but tensions remain high.
- B) The passage indicates that the killing of Haniyeh, a moderate voice in Hamas, has disrupted peace talks and suggests Netanyahu's desire to continue the conflict rather than seek a resolution.
- C) The passage highlights Netanyahu's lack of seriousness about peace, demonstrated by the timing of Haniyeh's assassination and ongoing military provocations.
- D) The passage implies that the U.S. is actively involved in managing the situation and has a vested interest in preventing escalation, contrary to the suggestion of disengagement.
5. **B) Israel's actions in Tehran were in accordance with international laws and norms.**
- A) This statement is true, as the passage mentions that the killing took place when both sides were making progress in negotiations for a ceasefire deal.
- B) This statement is false. The passage explicitly mentions that Israel's attack in Tehran was a "flagrant violation of Iran's sovereignty," indicating a breach of international norms and laws.
- C) This statement is true. The passage suggests that Netanyahu's unchecked militarism could be counterproductive, posing a risk to Israel's future security.
- D) This statement is true, as the passage describes the Biden administration's efforts to de-escalate tensions following Iran's retaliation, demonstrating prior intervention.
6. A) **'will play'** का use होगा 'will playing' के बदले क्योंकि 'will' के साथ base form of the verb (धातु का मूल रूप) आता है।
- **'will play'** will be used instead of 'will playing' because with 'will' we use the base form of the verb.
7. D) **'apologised in her'** के बदले 'apologised to her' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब हम किसी के प्रति माफी मांगते हैं तो 'to' का उपयोग होता है।
- **'apologised to her'** will be used instead of 'apologised in her' because when we apologize to someone, we use 'to'.
8. C) The correct spelling of the word is **'Behaviour'**. व्यवहार
9. A) **Obvious** (adjective) – Easily perceived or understood, clear, self-evident, unmistakable.
- स्पष्ट**
- Synonym: **Clear** (adjective) – Easy to perceive, understand, or interpret, unambiguous, transparent. **स्पष्ट**
- **Murky** (adjective) – Dark and dirty or difficult to see through, unclear, cloudy. **अस्पष्ट**
 - **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation, not clear, vague, uncertain. **अस्पष्ट**

- **Opaque** (adjective) – Not able to be seen through, not transparent, unclear, non-transparent. अपारदर्शी
10. D) As phony as a three-dollar bill (idiom) – **Something that is fake नकली**
11. C) **guess**' का use होगा क्योंकि "guess" का अर्थ होता है अनुमान लगाना या प्रश्न का जवाब देने की कोशिश करना बिना पूरी जानकारी हो। sentence में mention किया गया है कि वह मुझे एक सुंदर उपहार देंगे, पर मैं अनुमान नहीं लगा सकता कि यह क्या होगा, इसलिए 'guess' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'give' का अर्थ है देना, 'gist' का अर्थ होता है सार, और 'Guest' का अर्थ होता है मेहमान, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **guess**' should be used because it means to estimate or try to answer a question without having all the information. The sentence mentions that they are going to give a present, but the receiver doesn't know what it will be, making 'guess' fitting here. Whereas, 'give' means to provide, 'gist' means the main idea or essence, and 'Guest' means a visitor, which don't fit in this context.
12. B) The INCORRECTLY spelt word among the given options is '**Maintanance**'. The correct spelling is 'Maintenance' रखरखाव,
13. C) **Determined** (adjective) – Having made a firm decision and being resolved not to change it, resolute, unwavering. ठान लिया हुआ
Synonym: **Decisive** (adjective) – Settling an issue or producing a definite result, resolute, conclusive. निर्णायक
- **Flexible** (adjective) – Capable of bending easily without breaking, adaptable, pliable. लचीला
 - **Famous** (adjective) – Known about by many people, renowned, celebrated, well-known. प्रसिद्ध
 - **Elevated** (adjective) – Raised up, especially above the ground or above a normal position, heightened, lifted. उन्नत
14. D) **Cynical** (adjective) – Believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity. निंदक
Synonym: **Pessimistic** (adjective) – Expecting the worst possible outcome; negative, bleak. निराशावादी
- **Prolific** (adjective) – Producing many works, results, or crops; fruitful, productive. उत्पादक
 - **Obese** (adjective) – Overweight in a way that is unhealthy; fat, corpulent. मोटा
 - **Trusting** (adjective) – Ready to trust, often without basis or evidence; believing, confident. विश्वासपात्र

15. B) The correct spelling of 'questionnaire' is **'questionnaire'** प्रश्नावली।
16. A) **Cannibal** (noun) – A person who feeds on human flesh मांसभक्षी
- **Carnivore** (noun) – An animal that feeds on flesh मांसाहारी प्राणी
 - **Nudge** (noun) – A gentle push or prod, usually with the elbow, to get someone's attention or to prompt action. संकेत
 - **Omnivore** (noun) – An animal or person that eats both plant and animal food सर्वाहारी
17. D) **lead to** ही सही है क्योंकि वाक्य में वर्तमान काल की सामान्य बात की गई है, जैसे कि एक सामान्य सत्य या तथ्य; जैसे— The sun rises in the east.
- **'lead to'** is correct as it is because the sentence is stating a general fact or truth in the present tense; Like— The sun rises in the east.
18. A) Blows his own trumpet (idiom) – **praises himself** अपनी तारीफ़ करना
19. B) on cloud nine (idiom) – **very happy** बहुत खुश
20. d) **Post mortem** (noun) – An examination of a body after **death** मृत्यु परीक्षण
- **Post room** (noun) – A room in a large organization where mail is received and sorted for distribution. पोस्ट कक्ष
 - **Post death** (phrase) – Referring to the period or events after death. मृत्यु पश्चात
 - **Post partum** (adjective) – Relating to the period following childbirth. प्रसवोत्तर
21. D) **'Greatest'** का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर बात हो रही है किसी विशेष प्रकार की दुखद घटना की जो किसी के अद्वितीय प्रतिभा को देखते हुए होती है। इस context में 'Greatest' सबसे उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह एक विशेष घटना को highlight कर रहा है। 'more great' और 'greater' का use तुलना में होता है और 'great' यहाँ उत्तम नहीं है क्योंकि हम एक विशेष प्रकार की सबसे अधिक दुखद घटना की बात कर रहे हैं।
- **'Greatest'** should be used because the context talks about a particular kind of sad event seeing someone with unique talent. In this context, 'Greatest' is the most appropriate as it highlights a particular event. 'more great' and 'greater' are used in comparisons, and 'great' isn't optimal here since we are talking about a particularly most tragic event.
22. C) **'Derailed'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'derailed' का अर्थ होता है रास्ता से भटक जाना या विफल हो जाना। Sentence में जिस प्रकार से यह बताया गया है कि किसी के पास प्रतिभा होते हुए भी वह अगर कुछ basic skills में कमी पाता है तो वह विफल हो सकता है, इसलिए 'derailed' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Uplifted' का अर्थ है उत्थान, 'Damaged' का अर्थ है नुकसान पहुँचाना, और 'Channelized' का अर्थ है निर्देशित करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

- **'Derailed'** should be used because it means to go off track or fail. The way it's described in the sentence that even with talent, if someone lacks certain basic skills, they can fail, makes 'derailed' fitting here. Whereas, 'Uplifted' means to elevate, 'Damaged' means to harm, and 'Channelized' means to direct or guide, which don't fit in this context.
23. C) **Addresses'** का use होगा क्योंकि "addresses" का अर्थ होता है किसी समस्या या मुद्दे को स्पष्टता से उल्लेख करना या समाधान की दिशा में काम करना। इस book की बारे में बताया जा रहा है कि यह executives के derail होने के प्रमुख कारण को address करता है, इसलिए 'addresses' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Demeans' का अर्थ है अपमान करना, 'Devours' का अर्थ है तेजी से खाना या समाप्त कर देना, और 'Neglects' का अर्थ है उपेक्षा करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Addresses'** should be used because it means to deal with or discuss a particular topic or issue. The passage is talking about a book that addresses the primary reason executives fail, making 'addresses' appropriate here. Whereas, 'Demeans' means to degrade or belittle, 'Devours' means to consume rapidly or greedily, and 'Neglects' means to ignore or pay no attention to, which don't fit in this context.
24. D) **Readable'** का use होगा क्योंकि "readable" का अर्थ होता है आसानी से पढ़ा जा सकने वाला या समझने में सुलभ। Sentence में किताब की प्रशंसा की जा रही है और उसकी समझ में आने वाली गुणवत्ता को हाइलाइट किया जा रहा है, इसलिए 'readable' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Sophisticated' का अर्थ है जटिल या सॉफिस्टिकेटेड, 'Pessimistic' का अर्थ है नकारात्मक सोच वाला, और 'Cumbersome' का अर्थ है भारी या कठिन, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Readable'** should be used because it means easy to read or understand. The sentence is praising the book and highlighting its comprehensible quality, making 'readable' fitting here. Whereas, 'Sophisticated' implies complex or refined, 'Pessimistic' means having a negative outlook, and 'Cumbersome' means unwieldy or difficult, which don't fit in this context.
25. B) **Salvage'** का use होगा क्योंकि "salvage" का अर्थ होता है मुश्किल स्थितियों में किसी चीज को बचाना या सुधारना। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि यह किताब किसी को मदद करेगी, इसलिए 'salvage' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Condemn' का अर्थ है आलोचना करना, 'Reject' का अर्थ है अस्वीकार करना, और 'Discourage' का अर्थ है हिम्मत हारना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **Salvage'** should be used because it means to save or repair something in a difficult situation. The sentence suggests that the book will assist someone, making 'salvage' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Condemn' means to criticize, 'Reject' means to decline, and 'Discourage' implies a lack of encouragement or hope, which don't fit in this context.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam