

Third front: On the expanding nature of the conflict in West Asia

Israel's fighting three enemy **militias** at once **highlights** the **pressing** need for a **ceasefire**

The missile attack on Sunday (September 15, 2024) on Israel by Yemen's Houthi **rebels** **marked** the second **breach** of Israel's highly **fortified** skies by Houthi weapons in two months, **pointing to** the expanding nature of the conflict in West Asia. In July, **an Iranian-made drone** launched by the Houthis from Yemen, roughly 2,000 km south of Israel, **had** killed one person and wounded 10 others in Tel Aviv. In **retaliation**, Israel launched an air strike on Hodeida, a Houthi-controlled Red Sea port in Yemen. But that has done little in **deterring** the Houthis. Israeli authorities have provided conflicting **accounts** about the attack on Sunday (September 15, 2024). They first said the missile had **landed** in central Israel and caused a fire but added later that it had "**fragmented** mid-air". Another official said it was **intercepted**, breaking it into parts but not destroying it. Whatever the facts, it should remain a security concern for Israel, which has been fighting a **disastrous** war in Gaza for over 11 months, and a **slow-burning** war with Lebanon's Hezbollah in Israel's north, that the Houthis are **penetrating** its air space. Israel might launch **retaliatory strikes** on Yemen again, but the question is whether this would deter the Houthis.

The Houthis, who control parts of Yemen, **have** survived multiple air strikes by foreign powers ever since they captured Sana'a, Yemen's capital, in 2014. A Saudi-led **coalition**, which **backed** a rival government in Yemen, **declared** war against the Houthis in 2015, months after Salman **ascended** the **throne** and Mohammed bin Salman became the Defence Minister. But Saudi bombing failed to **dislodge** the Houthis, which **eventually led to a fragile** ceasefire between the Houthis and the Saudi-backed government in Yemen. When Hamas attacked Israel on October 7, 2023 and Israel launched its retaliatory **invasion**, the Houthis "declared war" against Israel, primarily targeting tankers in the Red Sea. In response, a U.S.-led coalition declared an air strike campaign against the Houthis. But months of air strikes led by the U.S. and the U.K. have done little in **diminishing** Houthi fire power. Israel faces the same **dilemma** when it comes to tackling the Houthi problem. **The Houthis**, who have direct Iranian support, **are entrenched** in Yemen. By taking up the Palestine **cause**, they are both serving Iran's strategic purpose and **consolidating power at home**. And the drone and missile attacks on Israel are an indication of what is to come in Israel's unending wars. If Israel went to Gaza to crush Hamas 11 months ago, the Jewish state is now fighting three enemy militias at the same time — Hamas, Hezbollah and Houthis — with no military solution **in the offing**. This means that unless there is an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, the security situation in West Asia will **deteriorate** on multiple fronts.

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

[Practice Exercise]

Vocabulary

1. **Front** (noun) – Battlefield, area of conflict, war zone, line of defense मोर्चा
2. **Militia** (noun) – Armed group, paramilitary force, combatants, irregular army, rebel group सशस्त्र दल
3. **Highlight** (verb) – Emphasize, underline, stress, point out, showcase उजागर करना
4. **Pressing** (adjective) – Urgent, critical, important, immediate, vital अत्यावश्यक
5. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, armistice, peace agreement, halt in fighting, cessation of hostilities युद्धविराम
6. **Rebel** (noun) – Insurgent, revolutionary, dissenter, protester, defiant person विद्रोही
7. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, represent, denote, signal संकेत करना
8. **Breach** (noun) – Violation, infringement, break, intrusion, gap उल्लंघन; विच्छेद
9. **Fortified** (adjective) – Strengthened, reinforced, secured, protected, defended मजबूत किया हुआ
10. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – Indicate, suggest, imply, signal, refer to संकेत देना
11. **Retaliation** (noun) – Revenge, reprisal, counterattack, response, payback प्रतिशोध
12. **Deter** (verb) – Discourage, prevent, hinder, dissuade, stop रोकना
13. **Account** (noun) – Report, narrative, description, explanation, version विवरण
14. **Land** (verb) – Fall, arrive, touch down, come down, hit गिरना
15. **Fragmented** (adjective) – Broken, shattered, divided, splintered, disintegrated टुकड़ों में बंटा हुआ
16. **Intercept** (verb) – Block, stop, cut off, halt, prevent रोकना
17. **Disastrous** (adjective) – Devastating, catastrophic, ruinous, tragic, terrible विनाशकारी
18. **Slow-burning** (adjective) – Gradual, long-lasting, sustained, prolonged, drawn-out धीमी गति से बढ़ने वाला
19. **Penetrate** (verb) – Enter, break through, pierce, infiltrate, go through प्रवेश करना
20. **Retaliatory** (adjective) – Responsive, revengeful, avenging, reactive, counter प्रतिशोधात्मक
21. **Strike** (noun) – Attack, hit, assault, offensive, raid हमला
22. **Coalition** (noun) – Alliance, partnership, association, union, collaboration गठबंधन
23. **Back** (verb) – Support, endorse, sponsor, favor, advocate समर्थन करना

24. **Ascend** (verb) – Rise, move up, climb, advance, elevate चढ़ना
25. **Throne** (noun) – Seat of power, kingship, leadership, monarchy, sovereignty सिंहासन
26. **Dislodge** (verb) – Remove, oust, expel, drive out, eject हटा देना
27. **Eventually** (adverb) – Ultimately, in the end, finally, at last, after a while अंततः
28. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Cause, result in, bring about, produce, give rise to कारण बनना
29. **Fragile** (adjective) – Delicate, weak, vulnerable, easily broken, brittle नाजुक
30. **Invasion** (noun) – Incursion, attack, assault, raid, offensive आक्रमण
31. **Diminish** (verb) – Decrease, reduce, lessen, weaken, shrink घटाना
32. **Dilemma** (noun) – Problem, difficulty, predicament, quandary, challenge दुविधा
33. **Entrenched** (adjective) – Established, rooted, ingrained, fixed, deep-seated जमे हुए
34. **Cause** (noun) – Reason, purpose, motivation, objective, aim उद्देश्य
35. **Consolidate** (verb) – Strengthen, unite, combine, reinforce, solidify सुदृढ़ करना
36. **At home** (phrase) – In one's own country, domestically, locally, in familiar surroundings अपने देश में
37. **In the offing** (phrase) – Likely, expected, imminent, forthcoming, in the near future निकट भविष्य में
38. **Deteriorate** (verb) – Worsen, decline, degenerate, degrade, weaken बिगड़ना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Yemen's Houthi rebels launched a missile attack on Israel on September 15, 2024, marking their second major strike in two months.
2. The Houthis' attacks underscore the widening conflict in West Asia, where Israel faces multiple fronts.
3. An earlier Houthi drone strike in July killed one person and injured 10 others in Tel Aviv.
4. Israel retaliated by bombing Hodeida, a Houthi-controlled port in Yemen, but this hasn't deterred further Houthi attacks.
5. Israeli authorities provided conflicting details about the recent missile attack, suggesting a lack of clarity on the security breach.
6. Israel has been engaged in a prolonged conflict in Gaza for 11 months, while also dealing with Hezbollah in the north.
7. The ability of the Houthis to penetrate Israeli air space remains a major security concern.
8. Israel may launch further retaliatory strikes on Yemen, but it's unclear if this will stop the Houthis.
9. The Houthis have survived air strikes by foreign powers, including a Saudi-led coalition, since capturing Yemen's capital in 2014.
10. Saudi efforts to defeat the Houthis through bombings have failed, leading to a fragile ceasefire in Yemen.
11. After Hamas attacked Israel in October 2023, the Houthis declared war on Israel, mainly targeting ships in the Red Sea.
12. A U.S.-led coalition has been conducting air strikes against the Houthis, but without diminishing their capabilities.
13. The Houthis receive direct support from Iran, using the conflict with Israel to further Iran's regional strategy.
14. Israel is now engaged in three simultaneous conflicts with Hamas, Hezbollah, and the Houthis, with no clear military solution.
15. An immediate ceasefire in Gaza is crucial to prevent the worsening of the security situation in West Asia on multiple fronts.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

1. What is the antonym of the word "**detering**" as used in the passage?
 - A. Encouraging
 - B. Weakening
 - C. Discouraging
 - D. Stopping
2. **Based on the passage, what could be inferred about Israel's response to the missile attacks?**
 - A. Israel will likely avoid any retaliation to prevent escalation.
 - B. Israel might retaliate but with no certainty of deterring future attacks.
 - C. Israel will focus only on its conflicts in Gaza and Lebanon.
 - D. Israel will destroy Houthi weapon sites, ending the threat permanently.
3. **Which of the following statements is FALSE according to the passage?**
 - A. The Houthi missile attack on Israel occurred in September 2024.
 - B. Israel has been fighting a war in Gaza for over 11 months.
 - C. Israel's retaliation on Hodeida has completely stopped Houthi attacks.
 - D. The Houthis launched an Iranian-made drone that attacked Tel Aviv in July.
4. **Why is Israel facing difficulties in finding a military solution to the conflict?**
 - A. The U.S. and the U.K. stopped their airstrikes on the Houthis.
 - B. The Houthis are entrenched in Yemen with direct Iranian support.
 - C. Israel's military power is weakening due to internal conflicts.
 - D. Hamas and Hezbollah have joined forces against Israel.
5. **What strategic purpose do the Houthis serve for Iran in the conflict?**
 - A. They provide military bases for Iranian forces in Yemen.
 - B. They act as peace negotiators between Israel and Hamas.
 - C. They protect Yemen's oil reserves for Iran's benefit.
 - D. They strengthen Iran's regional influence by challenging Israel and Saudi Arabia.
6. **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. Key environmental issues that need urgent attention include reducing heat stress, improving air quality, managing waste, and enhancing energy efficiency.
 - b. While significant advances in solar and renewable energy are under way, India's heavy reliance on coal remains a concern, with clean energy accounting for only 22% of the electricity mix.
 - c. The growing demand for energy must be matched with comprehensive policies addressing these challenges in the near term. Encouraging businesses to view climate action as an opportunity rather than a challenge is essential, and acting swiftly on India's carbon market is a crucial step in this direction.
 - d. The next five years are critical for India's climate action efforts, given its ambitious 2030 targets.
 - A. d, b, a, c
 - B. c, a, b, d

C. a, b, c, d

D. a, c, b, d

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.

The tuatara, which lives on New Zealand's islands, is affectionately known as Living fossil. It is called that because it is the only _____1_____ reptile in a group of reptiles that dates back about 220 million years to the time of the dinosaurs. The colour of the tuatara is grey or olive green. It _____2_____ to a length of around 60 cm. The fact that this lizard has three eyes is its most _____3_____ feature. The pineal eye is the name given to the cone-shaped third eye. This eye is in a space between the brain and head. It has an eyelid over the third eye, which closes on a horizontal level. The tuatara has teeth that are _____4_____ from those of other reptiles. The lower jaw has only one row of teeth, while the upper jaw has two rows.

The tuatara is most active at night. It eats the eggs of birds, frogs, rats and insects. A tuatara's average lifespan is less than 77 years, but some species can live up to 100 years. In the spring, the female tuatara lays 8 to 15 eggs. These eggs are _____5_____ during summer.

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

- A. entity
- B. living
- C. life
- D. being

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

- A. links
- B. develops
- C. creates
- D. nourishes

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

- A. diverting
- B. absorbing
- C. escalating
- D. intriguing

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

- A. discrete
- B. distinct
- C. separate
- D. sharp

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

- A. fertilised
- B. pollinated
- C. germinated
- D. fructified

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 improvement required'.**

The annual seed festival hosted in Auroville promote sharing of traditional knowledge and sustainable farming practices.

- A. No improvement required
 - B. promotes sharing of tradition
 - C. promotes sharing of traditionally
 - D. promotes sharing of traditional
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

You should never visit her without her consent

- A. Approval
 - B. Refusal
 - C. Knowledge
 - D. Permission
14. **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'.**

He was the fastest between all the contestants

- A. from
 - B. since
 - C. amongst
 - D. No substitution
15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Best thing since sliced bread

- A. Something to be cautious about
- B. Extremely good, interesting
- C. Breaking news
- D. Rated well amongst cooks

16. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Mr. Stein is a very cold and hard man.

- A. Relaxed
 - B. Clement
 - C. Tolerant
 - D. Charitable
17. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Ablaze

- A. Burning
 - B. Brazen
 - C. Sharp
 - D. Extinguished
18. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

There is no place on the bench

- A. more space
B. no life
C. more place
D. no room
19. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Alive
A. Spry
B. Wise
C. Animated
D. Dead
20. **Read the sentence carefully and select the synonym of the underlined word from the given alternatives.**
Everyone revered my austere father who was the high priest of the famous Shiva temple
A. Composed
B. Aged
C. Morose
D. Stern
21. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Little that I knew of the English language was not sufficient to make me an English Teacher
A. A little
B. Very little
C. So little
D. The little
22. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Fascination
B. Magnanimos
C. Psychology
D. Accompanied
23. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Relevant
B. Chief
C. Colleague
D. Judgment
24. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**
My most vivid recollection of that summer is the ocean
A. Vague
B. Pictorial
C. Lucid
D. Eloquent
25. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Around the clock

- A. Something that is done within one hour
- B. Something that is done at night
- C. Something that is time bound
- D. Something that goes on day and night

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

1. **A) Encouraging**
 Detering means to discourage or prevent someone from taking action, so the antonym is encouraging, which means to motivate or inspire action.
2. **B) Israel might retaliate but with no certainty of deterring future attacks**
 A. The passage mentions possible retaliation by Israel, contradicting the idea of avoiding it.
 B. The passage discusses the possibility of retaliatory strikes by Israel but raises doubts about their effectiveness in deterring future attacks by the Houthis.
 C. The passage highlights that Israel is concerned with the Houthi threat in addition to its conflicts in Gaza and Lebanon.
 D. The passage questions whether retaliation would deter future attacks, implying that permanent elimination is not guaranteed.
3. **C) Israel's retaliation on Hodeida has completely stopped Houthi attacks**
 A. This is mentioned in the passage as the date of the attack.
 B. The passage clearly states Israel has been fighting in Gaza for over 11 months.
 C. The passage mentions that Israel's retaliation has done little to deter the Houthis, meaning the attacks have not stopped.
 D. This fact is confirmed in the passage, so the statement is correct.
4. **B) The Houthis are entrenched in Yemen with direct Iranian support.**
 B: The passage mentions that the Houthis have direct Iranian support and are deeply entrenched in Yemen, making them hard to dislodge.
 A: The passage does not say that the U.S. and the U.K. have stopped airstrikes; in fact, airstrikes continued but failed to weaken the Houthis.
 C: There is no reference to Israel's military power weakening due to internal conflicts.
 D: The passage mentions that Israel is facing multiple militias, but there is no indication that Hamas and Hezbollah have formally joined forces.
5. **D) They strengthen Iran's regional influence by challenging Israel and Saudi Arabia.**
 D: The Houthis serve Iran's strategic purposes by taking up the Palestinian cause and consolidating power at home, increasing Iran's influence.
 A: There is no mention of the Houthis providing military bases for Iranian forces in the passage.
 C: The passage does not mention oil reserves in Yemen being protected by the Houthis for Iran.
 B: The Houthis are clearly involved in the conflict, not peace negotiations.
6. **A) d, b, a, c.**
 d: This sentence sets the stage by introducing the timeframe and importance of India's climate action efforts. (Noun "The next five years" + Verb "are") introduces the topic and timeframe

b: This sentence follows logically as it elaborates on the current energy situation in India, focusing on both the progress and the challenges related to energy sources.

a: It connects logically to Sentence b because after discussing India's reliance on coal and the clean energy problem, it mentions the key environmental issues that are impacted by the energy mix

c: The use of "these challenges" directly refers back to the "key environmental issues" discussed in Sentence a, ensuring continuity. Provides the action-oriented conclusion, offering solutions to the challenges mentioned in a.

7. B) '**Living**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "living" का अर्थ होता है जीवित, जो इस संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'Entity' का अर्थ है इकाई, 'Life' का अर्थ है जीवन, और 'Being' का अर्थ है प्राणी, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- '**Living**' should be used because it means alive, which fits perfectly in this context. Whereas, 'Entity' means unit, 'Life' means life, and 'Being' means creature, which don't fit in this context.

8. B) '**develops**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "develops" का अर्थ होता है बढ़ना या विकसित होना। जबकि 'links' का अर्थ है जोड़ना, 'creates' का अर्थ है निर्माण करना, और 'nourishes' का अर्थ है पोषण करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- '**Develops**' should be used because it means to grow or expand. Whereas, 'Links' means to connect, 'Creates' means to make or construct, and 'Nourishes' implies to provide with food or other substances necessary for growth, which don't fit in this context.

9. D) '**Intriguing**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "intriguing" का अर्थ होता है बहुत दिलचस्प या आकर्षक। जबकि 'Diverting' का अर्थ है ध्यान भटकाने वाला, 'Absorbing' का अर्थ है बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान आकर्षित करने वाला, और 'Escalating' का अर्थ है बढ़ता हुआ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Intriguing**' should be used because it means very interesting or fascinating. Whereas, 'Diverting' means distracting, 'Absorbing' means highly engaging, and 'Escalating' means increasing, which don't fit in this context.

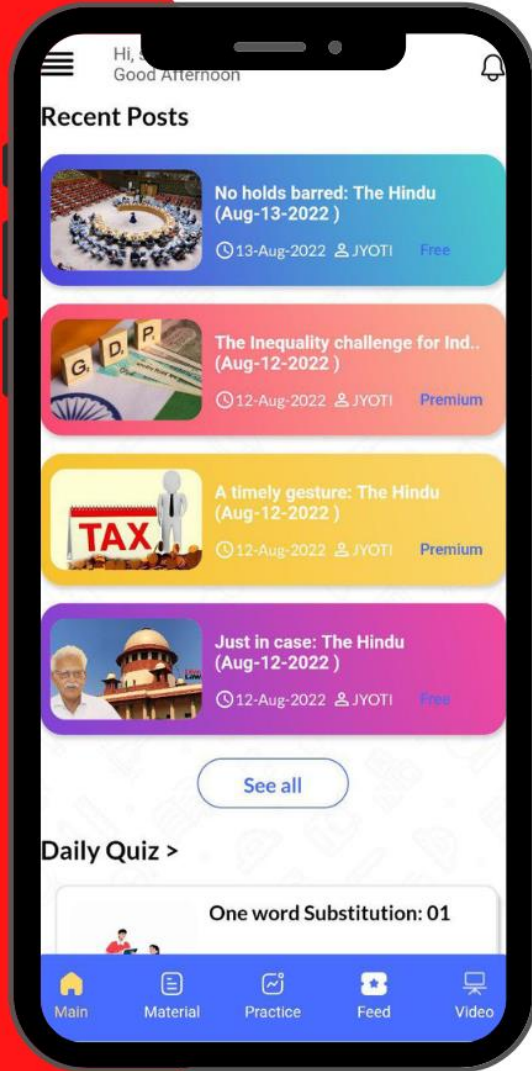
10. B) '**Distinct**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "distinct" का अर्थ होता है स्पष्ट रूप से अलग या विशेष। जबकि 'Discrete' का अर्थ है अलग-अलग इकाइयों में बंटा हुआ, 'Separate' का अर्थ है अलग करना या विभाजित करना, और 'Sharp' का अर्थ है तीखा या तेज होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- '**Distinct**' should be used because it means clearly different or unique. Whereas, 'Discrete' means divided into distinct units, 'Separate' means to divide or keep apart, and 'Sharp' implies something having a keen edge or point, which don't fit in this context.

11. A) **'fertilised'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "fertilised" का अर्थ होता है निषेचित होना, जो इस संदर्भ में अंडों के लिए सही है। जबकि 'pollinated' का अर्थ है परागण करना, 'germinated' का अर्थ है अंकुरित होना, और 'Fructified' का अर्थ है फलित होना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'fertilised'** should be used because it means to cause an egg or seed to develop by combining it with male reproductive material, which fits in the context of eggs. Whereas, 'pollinated' means to transfer pollen, 'germinated' means to begin to grow, and 'Fructified' means to bear fruit, which don't fit in this context.
12. 'D) **'Promotes'** का प्रयोग 'promote' के बदले किया जाएगा क्योंकि वाक्य का Subject, 'The annual seed festival,' Singular है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular होना चाहिए; साथ ही, हमें Noun 'knowledge' को qualify करने के लिए Adjective 'traditional' की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए विकल्प D यहां सही है।
- 'Promotes' will be used instead of 'promote' because the subject of the sentence, 'The annual seed festival,' is singular, so the verb should also be singular; also, we require the adjective 'traditional' to qualify the noun 'knowledge,' so option D is correct here.
13. B) **Consent** (noun) – Permission for something to happen or agreement to do something. सहमति
- Antonym: **Refusal** (noun) – An act of saying or showing that you will not do, give, or accept something. अस्वीकृति
- **Approval** (noun) – The belief that something or someone is good or acceptable. स्वीकृति
 - **Knowledge** (noun) – Facts, information, and skills acquired through experience or education. ज्ञान
 - **Permission** (noun) – The action of officially allowing someone to do a particular thing. अनुमति
14. C) **Between** के बदले 'amongst' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'between' का प्रयोग दो के बीच होता है, जबकि 'amongst' का प्रयोग तीन या उससे अधिक के बीच होता है; जैसे— The secret was shared amongst the group members.
- 'amongst' will be used instead of 'between' because 'between' is used for two, while 'amongst' is used for three or more; Like— The secret was shared amongst the group members
15. B) **Best thing since sliced bread** (idiom) – **Extremely good, interesting** बहुत अच्छा, दिलचस्प
16. D) **Hard** (adjective) – **Unyielding, tough, rigid, severe.** कठोर
- Antonym: **Clement** (adjective) – Mild, merciful, lenient, compassionate. उदार/ मेहरबान
- **Relaxed** (adjective) – Calm, easygoing, laid-back, not strict or tense. आराम

- **Tolerant** (adjective) – Accepting, broad-minded, permissive, indulgent. सहिष्णु
 - **Charitable** (adjective) – Generous, benevolent, kind, giving. परोपकारी
17. A) **Ablaze** (adjective) – Burning fiercely, on fire, lit up, alight. जलता हुआ
Synonym: Burning (adjective) – On fire, blazing, flaming, glowing. जलता हुआ
- **Brazen** (adjective) – Bold, shameless, unashamed, brash. ढीठ
 - **Sharp** (adjective) – Having an edge or point that can cut, keen, acute. तेज
 - **Extinguished** (adjective) – Having ceased to burn, put out, doused. बुझा हुआ
18. D) 'No room' का use होगा क्योंकि 'room' का अर्थ होता है किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान का होना। 'Space' का अर्थ भी होता है खाली स्थान, लेकिन इस संदर्भ में 'room' अधिक उपयुक्त है। 'Life' का अर्थ होता है जीवन, और 'Place' का अर्थ होता है जगह, जो इस वाक्य में सही नहीं है।
- 'No room' should be used because 'room' means having no sufficient space for an object or person. 'Space' also means empty area, but in this context, 'room' is more appropriate. 'Life' means existence, and 'Place' means location, which don't fit in this sentence.
19. D) **Alive** (adjective) – Living, not dead, active, existing, vibrant. जीवित
Antonym: Dead (adjective) – Not alive, lifeless, deceased, inanimate. मृत
- **Spry** (adjective) – Active, lively, nimble, energetic. चुस्त
 - **Wise** (adjective) – Having or showing experience, knowledge, and good judgment, sensible, prudent. बुद्धिमान
 - **Animated** (adjective) – Full of life or excitement, lively, spirited. जीवंत
20. D) **Austere** (adjective) – Severe or strict in manner, attitude, or appearance. कठोर
Synonym: Stern (adjective) – Serious and unrelenting, especially in the assertion of authority and exercise of discipline. गंभीर
- **Composed** (adjective) – Calm, self-possessed, collected. शांत
 - **Aged** (adjective) – Having lived for a long time, old. वृद्ध
 - **Morose** (adjective) – Sullen, gloomy, bad-tempered. उदास
21. D) 'The little' का use होगा क्योंकि 'the little' का अर्थ होता है कि जो थोड़ा ज्ञान मेरे पास था, वह पर्याप्त नहीं था। 'A little' का अर्थ होता है कुछ मात्रा में होना, जो सकारात्मक संकेत देता है कि थोड़ा ज्ञान है। 'Very little' का अर्थ है बहुत कम, और 'So little' का अर्थ होता है इतना कम कि, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

- 'The little' should be used because 'the little' means the small amount of knowledge I had was not sufficient. 'A little' means having some amount, which implies a positive indication that there is some knowledge. 'Very little' means very small, and 'So little' means so little that, which don't fit in this context.
22. B) The correct spelling of 'Magnanimous' is '**Magnanimous**' which means "generous or forgiving, especially towards a rival or less powerful person" उदार, विशालहृदय.
23. D) The incorrect spelling is 'Judgment' which should be spelled '**Judgement**' in British English and 'Judgment' in American English, meaning "the ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions." निर्णय, फैसला.
24. A) **Vivid** (adjective) – Producing powerful feelings or strong, clear images in the mind; bright, distinct, and clear. जीवंत; सुस्पष्ट
- Antonym: Vague** (adjective) – Not clearly expressed, not specific, unclear, hazy. अस्पष्ट
- **Pictorial** (adjective) – Relating to or resembling a picture, illustrated. चित्रात्मक
 - **Lucid** (adjective) – Expressed clearly; easy to understand, clear-headed. स्पष्ट
 - **Eloquent** (adjective) – Fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing, articulate. वाक्चतुर
25. D) **Around the clock** (idiom) – **Something that goes on day and night**



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