

## Inflection point: On the escalation in the multi-party West Asia conflict

West Asia needs the **intervention** of major world powers for peace

Iran's October 1 ballistic missile **attack** on Israel **marks** a serious escalation in the multi-party conflict in West Asia. The attack is not surprising as Iran was under pressure, **at home** and in the region, from its **allies**, to respond to repeated Israeli **provocations**. It was Israel that took the war straight to Iran by attacking the Iranian embassy complex in Damascus, Syria, on April 1. Iran responded with its first direct attack on Israel 14 days later, giving Israel and its allies enough time to prepare for it. Israel's response was a symbolic, unclaimed **strike** at a radar system in Isfahan. In end-July, Israel again **escalated** the conflict by killing Ismail Haniyeh, the political chief of Hamas, in Tehran. Iran **vowed retaliation** but showed **restraint**, promising to **hold back** fire if there was a **ceasefire** in Gaza. But Israel not only continued the war on Gaza but also expanded the war in the north with Hezbollah. Late last month, Israel **unleashed** waves of attacks on Lebanon, killing Hezbollah's commanders and its chief, Hassan Nasrallah. Now, with Israel threatening to respond to the October 1 attack, the conflict is **set to** enter a more dangerous phase.

In the current conflict, no party is **detering** its **rivals**. Israel's greater firepower did not stop Hamas from launching the October 7, 2023 attack. Israel's **threats** of **retribution** **did** not stop Hezbollah or the Houthis either from attacking the Jewish state. Nor did Iran's **proxy** network and its missile might **deter** Israel from expanding the war by bombing the Iranian embassy complex in Syria. And Israel's nuclear weapons did not stop Iran from launching direct attacks on the country. As **deterrence collapsed**, the crisis has escalated and **widened**. What has made the situation worse is the **abdication** of leadership by U.S. President Joe Biden. He has given Israel a free hand in Gaza while focusing his diplomatic resources on preventing a regional war. He has remained unmoved when Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has continued to breach **red line** after red line. Today, the war in Gaza remains unfinished, while **a regional war**, which could draw in even the U.S., **could break out** any time. There are no clear **off-ramps**. A **full-blown** war would be **catastrophic** and could **spiral out** of control with the involvement of multiple parties. With Israel's threat of **retaliation looming** large, **the clock is ticking**. Preventing such an **outcome** should be the immediate priority of the major world powers, including the U.S., which has great **leverage** over Israel, and China, which has a deep influence in Tehran. West Asia is at an inflection point, and the region needs **emphatic** diplomatic intervention to **break out** of its conflict **loop** and **dial down** the heat. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Inflection point** (noun) – A decisive turning point in a situation, moment of significant change, turning point, crossroads, tipping point. परिवर्तन का महत्वपूर्ण क्षण
2. **Escalation** (noun) – An increase in intensity or seriousness of a conflict, intensification, aggravation, heightening. वृद्धि, उग्रता
3. **Intervention** (noun) – Interference by a third party to resolve a situation, involvement, mediation, interference. हस्तक्षेप
4. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, signify, symbolize, show, denote. संकेत करना
5. **At home** (phrase) – In one's own country, domestically, internally. अपने ही देश में
6. **Allies** (noun) – Partners in an alliance, supporters, friends, cooperatives. मित्र राष्ट्र
7. **Provocation** (noun) – Action or speech that makes someone angry or prompts a reaction, incitement, instigation, provocation. उकसावा
8. **Strike** (noun) – A military attack, raid, assault, offensive, attack. हमला
9. **Escalate** (verb) – To increase or intensify in severity, amplify, heighten, intensify. वृद्धि करना
10. **Restraint** (noun) – Self-control, moderation, reserve, suppression, holding back. संयम
11. **Hold back** (phrasal verb) – To stop oneself from acting on a desire or impulse, restrain, suppress, keep back. रोकना
12. **Ceasefire** (noun) – An agreement to stop fighting temporarily, truce, armistice, cessation of hostilities. युद्धविराम
13. **Unleash** (verb) – Release, set free, let loose, trigger, activate. मुक्त करना
14. **Set (to)** (verb) – Ready to do something, poised, prepared, determined. तैयार होना
15. **Deterring** (adjective) – Discouraging or preventing someone from doing something, restraining, hindering, dissuading. रोकने वाला
16. **Rival** (noun) – Competitor, adversary, opponent, foe, contender. प्रतिद्वंदी
17. **Retribution** (noun) – Punishment inflicted as vengeance, reprisal, payback, punishment. प्रतिशोध
18. **Proxy** (noun) – A person or entity representing someone else, substitute, representative, agent. प्रतिनिधि
19. **Deter** (verb) – To discourage or prevent an action through fear or doubt, prevent, dissuade, hinder. रोकना

20. **Deterrence** (noun) – The action of discouraging an action through fear or doubt, prevention, inhibition, discouragement. निवारण
21. **Collapse** (verb) – To fall down or give way, break down, disintegrate, crumble. ढह जाना
22. **Widen** (verb) – To increase in extent or scope, expand, broaden, enlarge. विस्तारित करना
23. **Abdication** (noun) – Renunciation of responsibility or authority, resignation, relinquishment, abandonment. त्याग
24. **Red line** (noun) – A limit or boundary that cannot be crossed, limit, boundary, threshold. सीमा रेखा
25. **Break out** (phrasal verb) – To start suddenly, erupt, flare up, explode. भड़कना
26. **Off-ramp** (noun) – An exit strategy or a way to move out of a difficult situation, alternative route, exit, solution. निकास मार्ग
27. **Full-blown** (adjective) – Complete, fully developed, total, all-out, intense. पूर्ण रूप से विकसित
28. **Catastrophic** (adjective) – Involving great damage or suffering, disastrous, calamitous, devastating. विनाशकारी
29. **Spiral out** (phrasal verb) – To become increasingly out of control, escalate, intensify, worsen. बेकाबू हो जाना
30. **Retaliation** (noun) – Revenge, reprisal, payback, retribution, vengeance. प्रतिशोध
31. **Looming** (adjective) – Imminent, impending, about to happen, threatening, forthcoming. मंडराता
32. **The clock is ticking** (phrase) – Time is running out, there is urgency, time is passing, limited time. समय तेजी से निकल रहा है
33. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, effect, upshot, conclusion. परिणाम
34. **Leverage** (noun) – Influence or power used to achieve a desired result, influence, control, advantage. प्रभाव
35. **Emphatic** (adjective) – Expressing something forcibly and clearly, forceful, assertive, vigorous. स्पष्ट और जोरदार
36. **Break out** (phrasal verb) – To escape निकलना
37. **Loop** (noun) – A cycle or repeated sequence, cycle, circle, repetition. चक्र
38. **Dial down** (phrasal verb) – Reduce intensity, lessen, moderate, decrease. शांत करना

## Summary of the Editorial

1. Escalation Point: Iran's October 1 ballistic missile attack on Israel is a significant escalation in the ongoing West Asia conflict.
2. Root Cause: The attack was a response to Israel's aggression, including the April 1 bombing of the Iranian embassy complex in Damascus.
3. Iran's Retaliation: Iran waited 14 days after the embassy attack to respond, showing restraint initially.
4. Israel's Strategy: Israel further escalated the conflict by killing Hamas's political chief, Ismail Haniyeh, in Tehran, which led to Iran promising retaliation.
5. Conflict Expansion: The conflict extended beyond Gaza, involving Hezbollah and other regional players.
6. Assassination of Hezbollah's Leader: Israel's killing of Hassan Nasrallah, Hezbollah's chief, in Lebanon marked a turning point in the regional conflict.
7. Deterrence Breakdown: None of the parties involved have been able to effectively deter their rivals, leading to a breakdown of regional deterrence.
8. U.S. Involvement: U.S. President Joe Biden's passive stance has contributed to the worsening of the crisis.
9. Israel's Freedom of Action: The U.S. has given Israel considerable freedom in Gaza, leading to further breaches of international norms.
10. Possibility of a Regional War: The conflict could potentially escalate into a broader regional war, possibly involving the U.S. and other major powers.
11. Lack of Restraint: Iran, Hezbollah, and other parties have shown no intention of backing down, increasing the likelihood of a full-blown war.
12. Risk of Catastrophe: A regional war could be catastrophic, with unpredictable consequences and the involvement of multiple international actors.
13. Need for Diplomatic Intervention: Major world powers like the U.S. and China must intervene diplomatically to prevent the situation from spiraling further.
14. Leverage Over Parties: The U.S. has leverage over Israel, while China has influence in Tehran, making their roles crucial in de-escalating the conflict.
15. Critical Moment for West Asia: West Asia is at a critical juncture, and a diplomatic breakthrough is needed to prevent further escalation and possible catastrophe.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the reason for Iran's restraint in responding to Israel's attacks on its allies?** [Editorial page]
  - A. Iran lacked military capabilities to counter Israel's strikes effectively.
  - B. Iran was seeking a ceasefire to avoid further escalation in the region.
  - C. Iran was concerned about international condemnation of its actions.
  - D. Iran's leadership was divided on how to respond to Israeli provocations.
2. **Which of the following statements is true based on the passage?**
  - A. Israel's initial attack on Iran was a response to Iran's missile attack on Israel.
  - B. Iran attacked Israel directly before Israel escalated the conflict by killing Hamas's political chief.
  - C. The conflict intensified after Israel's attack on Iran's embassy in Damascus.
  - D. Iran and Israel both have shown restraint in avoiding attacks on each other's leadership.
3. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Critical and Concerned
  - B. Neutral and Informative
  - C. Sarcastic and Dismissive
  - D. Optimistic and Hopeful
4. **Which of the following phrases can appropriately fill in the blank in the context of the passage?**

"With the crisis in West Asia reaching a/an \_\_\_\_\_ point, it has become imperative for global powers to intervene diplomatically."

  - A. Stagnation
  - B. Inflection
  - C. Disinterest
  - D. Saturation
5. Which of the following is the most appropriate synonym for the word **abdication** as used in the passage?
  - A. Acceptance
  - B. Relinquishment
  - C. Acquisition
  - D. Procurement
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.**
  - P. The CBI on Tuesday (October 1, 2024) filed a closure report in a case of alleged cheating against former NDTV promoters and directors Prannoy Roy and Radhika Roy as it could not find legally tenable evidence in the ₹48 crore loss incurred by ICICI Bank in the settlement of a loan in 2009, officials said.

- Q. The complaint alleged that the Roys pledged their entire shareholding as collateral for this loan, failing to report the pledging to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), stock exchanges, or the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- R. The case was initiated in 2017 when the CBI registered an FIR based on a complaint from an individual, Sanjay Dutt, of Quantum Securities Ltd who alleged that RRPR Holdings Pvt Ltd, associated with the Roys, had taken a ₹500 crore loan from India Bulls Pvt Limited to acquire a 20% stake in NDTV through a public open offer.
- S. According to the FIR, RRPR Holdings also took out a ₹375 crore loan (with ₹350 crore disbursed) from ICICI Bank at an interest rate of 19% per annum to repay the loan from India Bulls.
- A. RSPQ  
B. PRSQ  
C. PSQR  
D. RQPS
7. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that gives their correct logical sequence.**
- A. This approach, while useful in certain contexts, falls short in evaluating the critical thinking and analytical skills essential for successful doctoral research.
- B. The use of the National Eligibility Test (NET) as a primary criterion for PhD admissions in India has sparked significant debate within the academic community.
- C. Traditionally, the NET has served as a qualifying examination for Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) and in determining eligibility for assistant professorships.
- D. The nature of the test, which is entirely multiple-choice question based (MCQs), predominantly assesses lower-order cognitive abilities such as memory and recall.
- E. However, its growing role in determining PhD admissions raises hard questions about its efficacy in identifying true research potential.
- A. DECAB  
B. CBDEA  
C. BCEDA  
D. BADEC

**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.**

A few months after Conrads death, the nobles met at Aix-la-Chapelle and elected Henry to be their king. At this time, it was the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe to hunt various birds, such as the wild duck and partridge, with falcons. The falcons were long-winged birds of prey, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ hawks. They were trained to (3)\_\_\_\_\_ on their masters wrist and wait patiently until they were told to fly. Then they would swiftly (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at their prey and bear it to the ground. Henry was very fond of falconry and hence was known as Henry the Fowler, or Falconer. As soon as the other dukes had elected him king, a messenger was sent to

Saxony to (5)\_\_\_\_\_ him of the honour done for him. After a search of some days, he was at last found, far up in the Hartz Mountains, hunting with his falcons.

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

- A. ritualistic
- B. conventions
- C. custom
- D. motive

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

- A. subjugating
- B. favouring
- C. resembling
- D. echoing

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

- A. perch
- B. sitting
- C. lurch
- D. chirp

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

- A. flight
- B. dashed
- C. leapt
- D. dart

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

- A. convey
- B. nullify
- C. communicate
- D. inform

13. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

To read between the lines

- A. To read aloud
- B. To grasp the hidden meaning
- C. To read without concentration
- D. To whisper

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

Loud noise effects our ability to concentrate

- A. intensifies
- B. affects
- C. bestows
- D. results

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

His industrious attitude was the reason for his promotion.

- A. Efficient  
B. Hazy  
C. Lazy  
D. Pricey
16. **Select the most appropriate homophone to fill in the blank.**  
These people are artists. \_\_\_\_\_ skills are extraordinary.  
A. They're  
B. They or  
C. Their  
D. There
17. **There is a spelling error in the given sentence. Select the option that contains the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**  
They adressed the special gathering perfectly  
A. perfectly  
B. gathering  
C. adressed  
D. special
18. **Select the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.**  
The prince is the \_\_\_\_\_ to the throne.  
A. heir  
B. air  
C. err  
D. ere
19. **Select the most appropriate pair of words to fill in the blanks.**  
Shyam has reserved a \_\_\_\_\_ in the train for his wife as she will be giving \_\_\_\_\_ to his child soon  
A. berth; birth  
B. birth; birth  
C. berth; berth  
D. birth; berth
20. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**  
A. Consciencious  
B. Conscious  
C. Conspicuous  
D. Conscience
21. **Select the most appropriate option that can replace the bracketed word segment in the following sentence.**  
Men (allowed) for Olympic artistic swimming for the first time at the 2024 Paris Games, the IOC confirmed on Thursday.  
A. are likely  
B. have permitted  
C. are eligible



D. will approve

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

As there was no one to look thorough the orphan, he had to take refuge in the orphanage

- A. look down upon
- B. look after
- C. look through
- D. look upon

23. **Complete the following sentence.**

He \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager about the terrible food in the hostel

- A. He said a big complaint.
- B. He terribly complained.
- C. He said a complaint.
- D. He made a complaint

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

The \_\_\_\_\_ purpose of the coaching was to identify the talented players.

- A. mane
- B. mean
- C. main
- D. mine

25. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**

Terminate

- A. Mark
- B. Begin
- C. Die
- D. Conclude

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. B) Iran was seeking a ceasefire to avoid further escalation in the region.

B is correct because the passage mentions that "Iran vowed retaliation but showed restraint, promising to hold back fire if there was a ceasefire in Gaza." This indicates that Iran was prioritizing a ceasefire over immediate retaliation.

A is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that Iran lacked military capabilities, as it responded directly to Israeli attacks.

C is incorrect as the passage does not mention international condemnation as a reason for restraint.

D is incorrect because there is no reference to internal division within Iran's leadership regarding their response strategy.

### 2. C) The conflict intensified after Israel's attack on Iran's embassy in Damascus.

C is correct because the passage states, "It was Israel that took the war straight to Iran by attacking the Iranian embassy complex in Damascus," and mentions subsequent escalations, confirming that the conflict intensified after this point.

A is incorrect because the sequence of events shows that Israel attacked the Iranian embassy first, and Iran responded later.

B is incorrect as Iran's first direct attack on Israel occurred after Israel escalated the conflict by attacking the embassy and killing Hamas's chief.

D is incorrect because the passage highlights multiple attacks on each other's leadership and key allies, showing no significant restraint.

### 3. A) Critical and Concerned

A: The passage adopts a tone of criticism and concern as it discusses the escalation in conflict and the lack of effective intervention by major world powers, particularly criticizing the U.S. for its passive role in controlling the situation.

B: A neutral tone would not have included critical comments about the U.S. President's actions or the grave warnings about potential catastrophic outcomes.

C: The passage does not contain any sarcastic remarks or dismissive language. Instead, it seriously addresses the consequences of the ongoing conflict.

D: The tone is not hopeful or optimistic, as the passage primarily highlights the escalation of conflict and the potential for further deterioration, rather than showing hope for peace or resolution.

### 4. B) Inflection

B: Correct. The passage mentions "West Asia is at an inflection point," indicating a critical moment where the situation could change direction significantly. The phrase "inflection point" accurately captures the context of urgency and the potential for a major shift.

A: Incorrect. "Stagnation" implies lack of movement or progress, which contradicts the dynamic escalation described in the passage.

C: Incorrect. "Disinterest" refers to lack of interest or concern, which does not align with the active involvement of multiple parties in the conflict.

D: Incorrect. "Saturation" suggests that something has reached its maximum capacity, which is not reflective of the current state of the conflict's escalation.

## 5. B) Relinquishment

**Abdication** (noun) – renunciation, resignation, abandonment, surrender, relinquishment त्याग

Abdication refers to the act of giving up power or responsibility. In the passage, it mentions the "abdication of leadership" by the U.S. President, meaning he has given up his responsibility to lead.

B: Relinquishment means giving up or surrendering something, which is synonymous with abdication.

A: Acceptance means receiving or taking up something, which is the opposite of giving up responsibility.

C: Acquisition means gaining or obtaining something, which is unrelated to giving up power.

D: Procurement means obtaining or securing something, which is unrelated to the context of giving up.

## 6. B) PRSQ

**P:** The paragraph starts with P, which introduces the main topic—the CBI filing a closure report on October 1, 2024, regarding the case of alleged cheating against former NDTV promoters Prannoy Roy and Radhika Roy. This sets the context for the discussion and gives the latest update on the case.

**R:** R follows P as it provides background information on how the case started in 2017, based on an FIR registered by CBI after a complaint from Sanjay Dutt of Quantum Securities Ltd. This explains the origins of the case against the Roys.

**S:** S comes next as it elaborates on the details of the loans involved, specifically the ₹375 crore loan taken by RRPR Holdings from ICICI Bank, which adds more depth to the context provided in R.

**Q:** Q concludes the paragraph by describing the specific allegations made in the complaint, such as failing to report the pledged shareholding to SEBI and other authorities. This wraps up the paragraph with a summary of the allegations.

## 7. C) BCEDA

**B:** The paragraph begins with B, as it introduces the main topic: the use of the **National Eligibility Test (NET)** as a primary criterion for **PhD admissions** in India. It mentions that this approach has sparked significant debate, setting the context for the rest of the discussion

**C** logically follows **B** by providing the traditional role of the **NET** exam, explaining that it has served as a qualifying examination for **Junior Research Fellowships (JRF)** and in determining eligibility for **assistant professorships**.

**E** comes next, as it addresses the growing role of **NET** in determining **PhD admissions** and raises questions about its effectiveness in identifying true research potential.

**D** follows **E** as it provides a critical evaluation of the **NET** by discussing the nature of the test—specifically, that it is **MCQ-based** and assesses lower-order cognitive abilities such as **memory and recall**.

**A** provides a summary of the issues discussed in **D** and **E**, concluding the paragraph with a final evaluation that ties back to the initial debate in **B**.

8. C) **Custom**' का use होगा क्योंकि "custom" का अर्थ होता है पारंपरिक अभ्यास या प्रचलन। यहां यह mention किया गया है कि उस समय यूरोप में विभिन्न पक्षियों का शिकार एक सामान्य प्रचलन था। इसलिए 'custom' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'ritualistic' का अर्थ होता है धार्मिक या आधिकारिक रस्म, 'conventions' का अर्थ है पारंपरिक मानदंड, और 'motive' का अर्थ है उद्देश्य या कारण, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

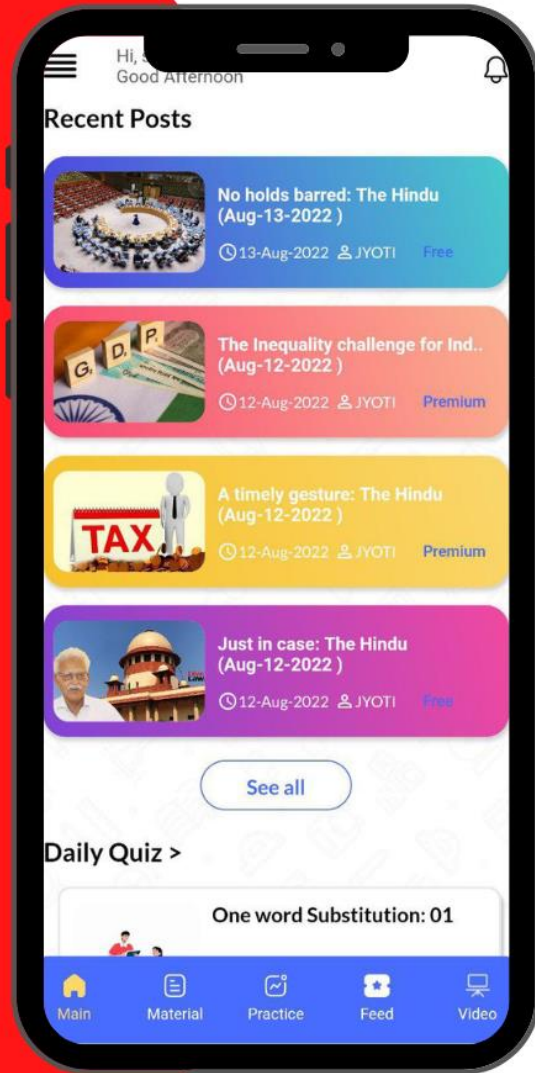
- **'Custom'** will be used because it means a traditional practice or habitual way of doing something. The passage mentions that hunting various birds with falcons was a common practice in Europe at that time, making 'custom' the appropriate choice. Whereas, 'ritualistic' implies religious or formal

rituals, 'conventions' refer to traditional norms, and 'motive' means a reason or purpose, which don't fit in this context.

9. C) **Resembling**' का use होगा क्योंकि "resembling" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ के समान होना या उसकी तरह दिखना। sentence में falcons का वर्णन करते हुए कहा गया है कि ये long-winged birds of prey होते हैं, hawks की तरह। इसलिए 'resembling' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'subjugating' का अर्थ है अधीन करना, 'favouring' का अर्थ है पक्ष लेना, और 'echoing' का अर्थ है गूँजना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Resembling'** will be used because it means being similar to or looking like something. The sentence describes falcons as long-winged birds of prey, like hawks. Hence, 'resembling' is fitting here. Whereas, 'subjugating' means to bring under control, 'favouring' means showing preference, and 'echoing' implies a sound being repeated, which don't fit in this context.
10. A) **Perch**' का use होगा क्योंकि "perch" का अर्थ होता है किसी ऊँचे स्थान पर बैठना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि बाज अपने मालिक की कलाई पर बैठते हैं और तब तक धैर्यपूर्वक प्रतीक्षा करते हैं जब तक उन्हें उड़ने के लिए कहा नहीं जाता। इसलिए 'perch' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'sitting' का अर्थ है बैठना, 'lurch' का अर्थ है अचानक झटका या हिलना, और 'chirp' का अर्थ है चहकना, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Perch'** will be used because it means to sit or rest on something high. The sentence mentions that the falcons sit on their master's wrist and wait patiently until told to fly. Thus, 'perch' is appropriate here. Whereas, 'sitting' means just sitting, 'lurch' means a sudden jerk or movement, and 'chirp' means to make a short, sharp sound (like birds), which don't fit in this context.
11. D) **Dart**' का use होगा क्योंकि "dart" का अर्थ होता है जल्दी से और अचानक से किसी चीज़ की ओर जाना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि जैसे ही उन्हें उड़ने के लिए कहा गया, वे अपने शिकार की ओर तेजी से बढ़े और उसे जमीन पर गिरा दिया, इसलिए 'dart' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'flight' का अर्थ है उड़ान, 'dashed' का अर्थ है तेजी से भागना या दौड़ना, और 'leapt' का अर्थ है छलांग लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।
- **'Dart'** will be used because it means to move quickly and suddenly towards something. The sentence mentions that as soon as they were told to fly, they would swiftly dart at their prey and bear it to the ground, making 'dart' appropriate here. Whereas, 'flight' means flying, 'dashed' means to run quickly, and 'leapt' means to jump, which don't fit in this context.
12. D) **Inform**' का use होगा क्योंकि "inform" का अर्थ है किसी को किसी बात की सूचना देना या जानकारी देना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि एक दूत भेजा गया था ताकि उसे राजा चुने जाने के सम्मान के बारे में बताया जा सके, इसलिए 'inform' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'convey' का अर्थ है किसी संदेश या जानकारी को पहुँचाना, 'nullify' का अर्थ है रद्द करना, और 'communicate' का अर्थ है किसी संदेश या विचार को साझा करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Inform'** will be used because it means to give someone information or notify them about something. The sentence mentions that a messenger was sent to tell him about the honor done to him, so 'inform' is appropriate here. Whereas, 'convey' means to transport or communicate a message, 'nullify' means to cancel, and 'communicate' means to share information or ideas, which don't fit in this context.

13. B) **To read between the lines** (idiom) – To grasp the hidden meaning छिपे हुए अर्थ को समझना
14. B) 'effects' के बदले 'affects' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'effects' एक noun है जबकि यहाँ verb की आवश्यकता है; जैसे— Loud noise affects our ability to concentrate.
- 'affects' will be used instead of 'effects' because 'effects' is a noun whereas a verb is required here; Like— Loud noise affects our ability to concentrate.
15. C) **Industrious (adjective)** – Diligent, hard-working, busy, assiduous. परिश्रमी
- Antonym: Lazy** (adjective) – Unwilling to work or use energy, idle, inactive. आलसी
- **Efficient** (adjective) – Achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense, organized, methodical. प्रभावी
  - **Hazy** (adjective) – Vague, indistinct, unclear, foggy. धुंधला
  - **Pricey** (adjective) – Expensive, costly, high-priced. महंगा
16. C) **Their'** का use होगा क्योंकि "their" का अर्थ होता है किसी का स्वामित्व दिखाना। sentence में mention किया गया है कि ये लोग कलाकार हैं और उनकी skills असाधारण हैं, इसलिए 'their' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'They're' का अर्थ है वे हैं, 'They or' का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, और 'There' का अर्थ है वहाँ, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- **'Their'** will be used because it shows possession. The sentence mentions that these people are artists and their skills are extraordinary, making 'their' fitting here. Whereas, 'They're' means they are, 'They or' is meaningless, and 'There' means at that place, which don't fit in this context.
17. C) The correct spelling of 'adressed' is '**addressed**' which means "to speak to; to direct one's attention to" पता लिखा हुआ, अभिभाषित
18. A) **Heir'** का use होगा क्योंकि "heir" का अर्थ है वह व्यक्ति जो किसी के बाद संपत्ति या पद का अधिकारी होता है। sentence में mention किया गया है कि प्रिंस सिंहासन का अधिकारी है, इसलिए 'heir' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'air' का अर्थ है हवा, 'err' का अर्थ है गलती करना, और 'ere' का अर्थ है पहले, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।
- **'Heir'** will be used because it means a person who inherits or is entitled to inherit the rank, title, position, etc., of another. The sentence mentions that the prince is entitled to the throne, making 'heir' fitting here. Whereas, 'air' means the atmosphere, 'err' means to make a mistake, and 'ere' means before, which don't fit in this context.
19. A) **berth'** का use होगा क्योंकि "berth" का अर्थ होता है ट्रेन में सोने की जगह। 'birth' का use होगा क्योंकि "birth" का अर्थ होता है बच्चे का जन्म। sentence में mention किया गया है कि Shyam ने अपनी पत्नी के लिए ट्रेन में सोने की जगह reserved की है क्योंकि वह जल्द ही उनके बच्चे को जन्म देने वाली हैं। इसलिए 'berth' और 'birth' यहाँ सही हैं। जबकि अन्य विकल्प context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'berth' will be used because it means a sleeping place in a train. 'birth' will be used because it means the act of giving birth to a child. The sentence mentions that Shyam has reserved a sleeping place in the train for his wife as she will be giving birth to their child soon, making 'berth' and 'birth' fitting here. The other options do not fit in this context.

20. A) The correct spelling of 'Consciencious' is '**Conscientious**' which means "wishing to do one's work or duty well and thoroughly" ईमानदार, कर्तव्यपरायण।
21. C) 'allowed' के बदले '**are eligible**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य भविष्य की घटना का उल्लेख कर रहा है; जैसे— "Men are eligible for Olympic artistic swimming for the first time at the 2024 Paris Games, the IOC confirmed on Thursday."  
  - 'are eligible' will be used instead of 'allowed' because the sentence is referring to a future event; like— "Men are eligible for Olympic artistic swimming for the first time at the 2024 Paris Games, the IOC confirmed on Thursday."
22. B) **Look after** (phrasal verb) – To take care of someone or something. किसी की देखभाल करना।  
  - **Look down upon** (phrasal verb) – To regard someone or something with disdain or a sense of superiority. किसी को तुच्छ समझना।
  - **Look through** (phrasal verb) – To examine something, typically quickly. कुछ देखकर गुजर जाना या उसे ध्यानपूर्वक देखना।
  - **Look upon** (phrasal verb) – To regard or consider someone or something in a particular way. किसी को एक विशेष दृष्टिकोण से देखना।
23. D) '**Made a complaint**' का use होगा क्योंकि "made a complaint" का अर्थ होता है औपचारिक रूप से शिकायत करना। sentence में mention है कि उसने हॉस्टल के भयानक भोजन के बारे में प्रबंधक से शिकायत की, इसलिए 'made a complaint' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'said a big complaint' का कोई अर्थ नहीं बनता, 'terribly complained' का structure गलत है, और 'said a complaint' भी गलत structure है।  
  - 'Made a complaint' will be used because it means to formally express dissatisfaction. The sentence mentions that he complained to the manager about the terrible food in the hostel, making 'made a complaint' fitting here. Whereas, 'said a big complaint' is meaningless, 'terribly complained' is structurally incorrect, and 'said a complaint' is also an incorrect structure.
24. C) The correct answer is '**main**' because "main" का अर्थ होता है मुख्य या सबसे महत्वपूर्ण। Sentence में mention है कि कोचिंग का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की पहचान करना था, इसलिए 'main' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'mane' का अर्थ है घोड़े या शेर का अयाल, 'mean' का अर्थ है औसत या घटिया, और 'mine' का अर्थ है मेरा या खदान, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।  
  - 'Main' will be used because it means primary or most important. The sentence mentions that the primary purpose of the coaching was to identify the talented players, making 'main' fitting here. Whereas, 'mane' means the long hair on the neck of a horse or lion, 'mean' means average or cruel, and 'mine' means belonging to me or a pit from which minerals are extracted, which don't fit in this context.
25. B) **Terminate** (verb) – Bring to an end, finish, conclude, stop. समाप्त करना  
**Antonym: Begin** (verb) – Start, commence, initiate, set in motion. शुरू करना  
  - **Mark** (verb) – To make a visible impression or stain on. चिन्हित करना
  - **Die** (verb) – To cease to live, pass away. मरना
  - **Conclude** (verb) – Bring something to an end, finish, complete. समाप्त करना



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

**English Madhyam**