

Escalation ladder: On conflict between Israel and Iran

Iran should show strategic **restraint**; and the world should **rein in** Israel

The Israeli air **strikes** on Iran on Saturday **opened** a new phase of the **unfolding** regional conflict between the two key players in West Asia. This is not the first time Israel has **carried out** an attack inside the Islamic Republic. It has targeted Iran's nuclear programme and killed its nuclear scientists. In April, Israel attacked an air defence system in Isfahan in **retaliation** against a direct Iranian missile and drone attack. In July, **Ismail Haniyeh**, the political chief of Hamas, **was** killed in Tehran. But Israel has never **laid claim to** any of these attacks. This time, however, Israel announced the strike while its fighters were in Iran's air space. The targets were Iran's air defence and missile and drone manufacturing, and storage facilities in at least three **provinces**, including Tehran, according to **preliminary** reports. The multi-wave, hours-long strike leaves a **grim** picture about Iran's air defence. Iran's state media initially **played down** the impact, claiming that Iran had successfully **thwarted** the attack. But after Ayatollah Khamenei, the 85-year-old Supreme Leader, said Tehran should neither **exaggerate** nor **downplay** the damages caused by the attack, Iran said it "will use all available tools to deliver a definite and effective response to the Zionist **regime**".

There is no **parity** between Israel and Iran when it comes to **conventional** military capabilities. **Israel**, the only nuclear power in West Asia, **has** U.S. protection and supplies. The Israeli Defense Forces fly the F-35, one of the world's most advanced fighter jets, and have a multi-layered defensive **shield**. Iran is practically on its own. It has been under U.S. **sanctions** for **decades**. Its closest **partners**, Russia and China, **have** no **appetite** to get involved. Its **axis of resistance**, including Hamas and Hezbollah, **is under fire**. So, Israel clearly has an **edge** in long-distance warfare. Yet, Iran showed a greater risk appetite this year than in the past with two direct attacks on Israel. Its militias may be under attack but are not out, and can continue to **bleed** Israel by a thousand cuts. And in the event of an **all-out war**, Iran can **weaponise** the critical **arteries** of energy trade in the Gulf, **plunging** the world economy into darkness. Such an **outcome** is in nobody's interest, which also explains why the U.S. **dissuaded** Israel from targeting Iran's critical **infrastructure**. Iran might be **tempted to retaliate**, but that would only **prolong** the cycle of violence, taking the region a step closer to an all-out war. Instead, **Iran**, in the larger interests of itself and the region, **should** show strategic restraint. But one side's restraint alone does not bring peace. It was Israel that took the war to Iran by attacking the Iranian **embassy** in Damascus on April 1 this year. For **stability** in West Asia, both sides should stay away from directly targeting each other.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Escalation ladder** (noun) – Stages of increasing conflict, progression of hostilities, steps of intensifying tension, levels of conflict escalation, hierarchy of aggression तनाव बढ़ने के क्रम
2. **Restraint** (noun) – Self-control, moderation, discipline, inhibition, temperance संयम
3. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) – Control, restrain, curb, check, hold back नियंत्रित करना
4. **Unfolding** (adjective) – Developing, evolving, emerging, progressing, occurring विकसित हो रहा
5. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Execute, perform, implement, conduct, accomplish अंजाम देना
6. **Retaliation** (noun) – Revenge, reprisal, counterattack, retribution, payback प्रतिशोध
7. **Lay claim to** (phrase) – Assert ownership, declare rights to, claim possession, assert entitlement, demand दावा करना
8. **Province** (noun) – Region, territory, area, district, state प्रांत
9. **Preliminary** (adjective) – Initial, preparatory, introductory, prior, primary प्रारंभिक
10. **Grim** (adjective) – Gloomy, bleak, dismal, severe, harsh विकट
11. **Play down** (phrasal verb) – Minimize, downplay, understate, de-emphasize, diminish कम महत्व देना
12. **Thwart** (verb) – Prevent, hinder, obstruct, impede, frustrate विफल करना
13. **Exaggerate** (verb) – Overstate, magnify, amplify, embellish, overemphasize बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना
14. **Downplay** (verb) – Minimize, understate, belittle, trivialize, diminish महत्व कम करना
15. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, authority, system, establishment शासन
16. **Parity** (noun) – Equality, equivalence, balance, uniformity, similarity समानता
17. **Conventional** (adjective) – Traditional, standard, customary, orthodox, usual पारंपरिक
18. **Shield** (verb) – Protect, guard, defend, shelter, cover सुरक्षा करना
19. **Sanction** (noun) – Penalty, embargo, restriction, ban, punitive measure प्रतिबंध
20. **Decade** (noun) – Period of ten years दशक

21. **Appetite** (noun) – Desire, inclination, eagerness, willingness, craving रुचि
22. **Axis of Resistance** (noun) – an informal Iranian-led political and military coalition in the Middle East.
23. **Under fire** (phrase) – being attacked with guns or with severe criticism आलोचना के घेरे में
24. **Edge** (noun) – Advantage, lead, upper hand, superiority, dominance बढ़त
25. **Bleed** (verb) – Drain resources, weaken, exhaust, sap, deplete कमजोर करना
26. **All-out war** (noun) – Total war, full-scale conflict, complete warfare, total hostilities, unrestricted war पूर्ण युद्ध
27. **Weaponise** (verb) – Turn into a weapon, use as a weapon, militarize, arm, employ for attack हथियार बनाना
28. **Artery** (noun) – Main route, channel, passage, conduit, lifeline मुख्य मार्ग
29. **Plunge** (verb) – Dive, fall rapidly, descend, drop, sink गिरना
30. **Outcome** (noun) – Result, consequence, effect, conclusion, aftermath परिणाम
31. **Dissuade** (verb) – Discourage, deter, prevent, persuade not to, talk out of रोकना
32. **Infrastructure** (noun) – Basic facilities, framework, foundation, public works, utilities आधारभूत संरचना
33. **Tempt** (verb) – Entice, lure, provoke, attract, induce प्रलोभित करना
34. **Retaliate** (verb) – Strike back, take revenge, respond, counterattack, reciprocate प्रतिकार करना
35. **Prolong** (verb) – Extend, lengthen, continue, protract, stretch out लंबा करना
36. **Embassy** (noun) – Diplomatic mission, consulate, legation, diplomatic office, envoy's residence दूतावास
37. **Stability** (noun) – Steadiness, balance, security, firmness, equilibrium स्थिरता

Summary of the Editorial

1. Israel's recent airstrikes on Iran mark a new phase in the ongoing regional conflict in West Asia.
2. This is not Israel's first attack; previous targets included Iran's nuclear facilities and key figures, but Israel had not claimed responsibility before.
3. This time, Israel openly announced the strikes, with targets being air defense and missile facilities across three Iranian provinces.
4. Initial Iranian state media reports downplayed the attacks, but later statements confirmed significant impacts.
5. Iran's Supreme Leader urged balance in reporting the attack's damages.
6. Iran stated intentions for a "definite and effective response" to Israel, termed as the "Zionist regime."
7. Militarily, Israel holds a significant edge over Iran, with nuclear capabilities and advanced fighter jets under U.S. protection.
8. Iran has limited allies, as Russia and China are unlikely to intervene in the conflict.
9. Israel's attacks have weakened Iran's allied militias, though they remain a potential threat.
10. Iran can disrupt the global economy by targeting Gulf energy trade routes if the conflict escalates.
11. To prevent further instability, the U.S. advised Israel against attacking Iran's critical infrastructure.
12. While Iran may be tempted to retaliate, such actions would likely increase regional violence.
13. The editorial suggests Iran should exercise strategic restraint for broader regional stability.
14. Both Israel and Iran need to avoid direct confrontations for long-term peace in West Asia.
15. Stability requires both sides to halt mutual targeting, especially in light of recent escalations.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. What is the antonym of the word "retaliate" as used in the passage?
 - A. Forgive
 - B. Resist
 - C. Fortify
 - D. Engage
2. **Identify a Statement in the Passage:**

According to the passage, the United States encouraged Israel to target Iran's critical infrastructure.

 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Partially True
 - D. Cannot be determined
3. **Based on the passage, what could be a potential consequence if Iran decides to escalate the conflict further?**
 - A. Iran may disrupt global energy trade, affecting the world economy.
 - B. Israel will strengthen its economic relations with Russia.
 - C. China will increase its support for Iran against Israel.
 - D. The U.S. will place sanctions on both Iran and Israel.
4. **Why is Iran suggested to exercise "strategic restraint" according to the passage?**
 - A. To prevent unnecessary economic strain on its population
 - B. To avoid triggering an all-out war in West Asia
 - C. To weaken Israel's military position in the region
 - D. To gain military support from Russia and China
5. **Fill in the blank with the correct option: "Although Iran is tempted to retaliate, an all-out war would ultimately be detrimental for the region and the world. Therefore, the passage suggests that _____."**
 - A. Iran should attack Israel's allies
 - B. Israel should cut off ties with the U.S.
 - C. both nations should avoid direct confrontation
 - D. the U.S. should place more sanctions on Iran
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Centenary
 - B. Consumerist
 - C. Capitalist
 - D. Countemptible
7. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the given sentence.**

One must be very strong to lift this box of glass jars

 - A. Mighty
 - B. Weak
 - C. Complicated

- D. Rugged
8. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom.**
Anand personally believes in the motto, "When life gives you lemons, make lemonade."
- A. Earn the maximum out of business
 - B. Nourish health
 - C. Enjoy the most when the season is favourable
 - D. Make the best out of difficult situation
9. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**
Monotonous
- A. Tiresome
 - B. Tedious
 - C. Engrossing
 - D. Rational
10. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the following sentence.**
You need to be concious enough to listen to the question.
- A. concious
 - B. enough
 - C. question
 - D. listen
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym to replace the underlined word in the given sentence.**
How did we end up in this rapturous situation?
- A. ecstatic
 - B. terrifying
 - C. misleading
 - D. disastrous
12. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
The mother asked the child, "Will you tell me who did accompany you to the airport?"
- A. who accompanies you
 - B. who does accompany you
 - C. who accompanied you
 - D. who must be accompanied you
13. **Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Select the option that arranges the sentences in the correct sequence to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.**
- A) This past summer, my dream finally came true.
 - B) Strange lands, exciting places, and new cultures have always fascinated me.
 - C) Ever since I was a little girl, I dreamed about travelling overseas.
 - D) I got to travel to England, France, Switzerland, and Germany.
- A. DCBA
 - B. CBAD
 - C. ABCD
 - D. BADC

14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**

Rectify

- A. mar
- B. amend
- C. corrupt
- D. upset

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

To _____ the ticket, Amith had to visit the travel agency many times.

- A. contract
- B. confirm
- C. conform
- D. convention

16. **The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error from the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.**

My brother received / his MBA degree into / the university last year.

- A. the university last year
- B. his MBA degree into
- C. No error
- D. My brother received

17. **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. Mobile phones or smartphones are becoming popular all over the world.
- B. But at the same time, it also harms us in many ways.
- C. It is the most widely used means of communication today.
- D. Today, it is very affordable and available to everyone.

- A. ABCD
- B. DACB
- C. CABD
- D. ACDB

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

Incapable of being defeated

- A. Invisible
- B. Unavoidable
- C. Invincible
- D. Ineluctable

19. **Select the option that correctly expresses the following sentence in passive voice.**

Who invited you to this party?

- A. By whom you are invited to this party?
- B. By whom are you invited to this party?
- C. By whom you were invited to this party?
- D. By whom were you invited to this party?

20. The following sentence has been divided into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error in the usage of the interjection.

He replied / in a dry tone, / "Ouch! I will not work / for you anymore."

- A. in a dry tone,
- B. He replied
- C. for you anymore."
- D. "Ouch! I will not work

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.

Gandhi, (1)_____ father of the Indian nation, practiced 'ahimsa' in his personal and political life. He firmly believed that non-violence is not meant merely for monks, saints and priests; it is for commoners too. If violence is the law of the (2)_____ -beasts, non-violence is the law of the civilised human species. 'The spirit of the brute is inactive and so he knows no law; he knows only physical might. The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law, to strength of the spirit,' Gandhi said. Ahimsa, to Gandhiji, meant that one should love all; even (3)_____ enemies. And the expression of love, ahimsa, should be in such a manner that it impresses itself indelibly upon the so-called enemy, and then the enemy must return that love. It is a practically (4)_____ philosophy. Gandhi was realistic; he believed that non-violence provides the fullest protection to one's self-respect and sense of humour. It won't work in the defence of (5)_____ gains and immoral acts. He called his marches off when people indulged in violence during protests for India's freedom. His faith in 'ahimsa' played an influential role in enabling the creation of an independent India in 1947, with minimum bloodshed, breaking the shackles framed by the British.

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

- A. for
- B. an
- C. the
- D. a

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

- A. forest-living
- B. life
- C. forest-lived
- D. alive

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

- A. her
- B. its
- C. one's
- D. one

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

- A. prove
- B. approved

- C. proven
- D. proving

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

- A. relevant
- B. ill-gotten
- C. ill-will
- D. moral

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. A) **Forgive**

The term "retaliate" means to respond to an action, often with a counterattack or revenge. Its antonym is "forgive," which implies letting go of any urge for revenge or response.

B: Incorrect. "Resist" means to withstand or oppose, not to forgive or avoid retaliation.

C: Incorrect. "Fortify" means to strengthen, especially in defense, which is unrelated to forgiving or retaliating.

D: Incorrect. "Engage" means to participate or involve, and does not directly oppose the concept of retaliation.

2. B) **False**

The passage states that the United States actually discouraged Israel from targeting Iran's critical infrastructure, aiming to prevent further escalation.

A: True - Incorrect. This would contradict the passage, as the U.S. discouraged Israel from escalating the conflict.

C: Partially True - Incorrect. The U.S. fully discouraged action against critical infrastructure, so "partially true" is not correct.

D: Cannot be determined - Incorrect. The information is clearly stated in the passage, making it determinable.

3. A) **Iran may disrupt global energy trade, affecting the world economy.**

The passage suggests that, in an all-out war, Iran could weaponize energy trade routes in the Gulf, which would have severe implications for the global economy.

B: The passage does not suggest any potential alliance between Israel and Russia.

C: The passage mentions China's lack of interest in actively supporting Iran militarily.

D: The U.S. already has sanctions on Iran, but there is no mention of potential sanctions on Israel.

4. B) **To avoid triggering an all-out war in West Asia**

B is correct because the passage suggests that Iran should exercise strategic restraint to prevent the escalation of violence, which could lead to a full-scale war, affecting regional stability.

A is incorrect as the passage doesn't mention economic strain as a reason for Iran's restraint.

C is incorrect because Iran's restraint is not aimed at weakening Israel militarily, but at avoiding broader conflict.

D is incorrect as the passage notes that Russia and China are not willing to involve themselves, so gaining their support isn't a viable goal for Iran.

5. C) **both nations should avoid direct confrontation**

C is correct as the passage concludes by emphasizing that for regional stability, both Iran and Israel should avoid directly targeting each other.

A is incorrect because the passage does not advocate for Iran to attack Israel's allies; it advises restraint.

B is incorrect as there is no suggestion in the passage for Israel to sever ties with the U.S.

D is incorrect because the passage doesn't propose more sanctions; instead, it suggests de-escalation by both parties.

6. D) The correct answer is D. **Contemptible**. The correct spelling is "**Contemptible**", which means "deserving contempt; despicable" (तिरस्कार योग्य, नीच).
7. B) **Strong** (adjective) – Having great physical power or strength, robust, powerful, sturdy. शक्तिशाली, बलवान
 Antonym: **Weak** (adjective) – Lacking physical strength or power, feeble, frail, delicate. कमजोर, निर्बल
- **Mighty** (adjective) – Possessing great and impressive power or strength, powerful, formidable. शक्तिमान
 - **Complicated** (adjective) – Consisting of many interconnecting parts, intricate, complex. जटिल
 - **Rugged** (adjective) – Having a rough, uneven surface; sturdy or strong. कठोर, सख्त
8. D) **When life gives you lemons, make lemonade** (idiom) – Make the best out of a difficult situation कठिन परिस्थिति से सर्वश्रेष्ठ निकालना
9. C) **Monotonous** (adjective) – Lacking in variety and interest, dull, repetitive. नीरस
 Antonym: **Engrossing** (adjective) – Absorbing all one's attention or interest, captivating, interesting. मनमोहक
- **Tiresome** (adjective) – Causing one to feel bored or annoyed, tiring, dull. थकाऊ
 - **Tedious** (adjective) – Too long, slow, or boring; monotonous, repetitive. उबाऊ
 - **Rational** (adjective) – Based on reason or logic, sensible, logical. तार्किक
10. A) The correct spelling of 'conciuous' is 'conscious,' which means "aware of and responding to one's surroundings" – जागरूक.
11. A) **Rapturous** (adjective) – Expressing great pleasure or enthusiasm, delighted, joyful, ecstatic. आनंदित
 Synonym: **Ecstatic** (adjective) – Feeling or expressing overwhelming happiness or joy, elated, euphoric. उत्साही
- **Terrifying** (adjective) – Extremely frightening, scary, horrifying. डरावना
 - **Misleading** (adjective) – Giving the wrong idea or impression, deceptive, confusing. भ्रमित करने वाला
 - **Disastrous** (adjective) – Causing great damage or suffering, catastrophic, tragic. विनाशकारी
12. 'C) who did accompany you' के बदले 'who accompanied you' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'who' Relative Pronoun के बाद कोई भी Helping Verb (do/does/did) का प्रयोग नहीं होता, इसलिए सही विकल्प 'C. who accompanied you' होगा। जैसे— The teacher asked the students who completed their homework.

- 'who accompanied you' will be used instead of 'who did accompany you' because after 'who' (Relative Pronoun), we do not use any Helping Verb (do/does/did). Therefore, the correct option is 'C. who accompanied you.' Like— The teacher asked the students who completed their homework.

13. B) **CBAD**

C: C introduces the subject's lifelong dream of traveling.

B: B explains why the subject had such dreams, by describing her fascination with strange lands, exciting places, and new cultures.

A: A provides the result of the lifelong dream mentioned in C and B — the dream finally came true this past summer.

D: D specifies where the subject traveled, concluding the narrative of her dream coming true.

14. B) **Rectify** (verb) – To correct, make right, or set right. ठीक करना

Synonym: **Amend** (verb) – Make changes in (something) to improve or correct, revise, adjust.
संशोधित करना

- **Mar** (verb) – Spoil, impair, or damage the quality or appearance of. बिगाड़ना
- **Corrupt** (verb) – Cause to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain. भ्रष्ट करना
- **Upset** (verb) – To disturb the normal or expected order of something. परेशान करना

15. B) **Confirm** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "confirm" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की पुष्टि करना या निश्चित करना। वाक्य में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि अमिथ को टिकट की पुष्टि करने के लिए कई बार ट्रैवल एजेंसी जाना पड़ा, इसलिए 'confirm' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Contract' का अर्थ है अनुबंध करना, 'Conform' का अर्थ है किसी नियम या मानक के अनुसार होना, और 'Convention' का अर्थ है परंपरा या सम्मेलन, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Confirm' will be used because it means to verify or make something certain. The sentence mentions that Amith had to visit the travel agency several times to confirm the ticket, making 'confirm' the right choice here. Whereas, 'Contract' means to enter into a formal agreement, 'Conform' means to comply with rules or standards, and 'Convention' means a traditional practice or meeting, which do not fit in this context.

16. B) 'into' के बदले **'from'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'receive' Verb के साथ 'from' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे— He received his degree from the college.

'from' will be used instead of 'into' because with the verb 'receive,' the preposition 'from' is used. For example— He received his degree from the college.

17. D) **ACDB**

A: A starts the sentence with the subject "Mobile phones or smartphones," which introduces the main topic of the paragraph.

C: C follows A as it introduces the verb "is the most widely used means of communication," describing what mobile phones have become

D: It builds on C by describing why mobile phones are so widely used — because they are affordable and available to everyone.

B: B concludes the paragraph by showing the contrasting side: "But at the same time, it also harms us in many ways." The "but" introduces the contrast to the positive aspects mentioned in C and D

18. C) **Invincible** (adjective) – Incapable of being defeated, overcome, or subdued. अजेय

- **Invisible** (adjective) – Unable to be seen. अदृश्य
- **Unavoidable** (adjective) – Unable to be avoided or prevented. अपरिहार्य
- **Ineluctable** (adjective) – Unable to be resisted or avoided; inescapable. अटल, अवश्यभावी

19. D) By whom were you invited to this party?

Active Voice में प्रश्न को Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए (By whom + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Past Participle) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। वाक्य 'Who invited you to this party?' को Passive Voice में बदलते समय Verb 'invited' को Passive Voice में बदलकर 'were invited' किया जाता है, और प्रश्न वाक्य की संरचना को बनाए रखने के लिए 'By whom' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। अतः सही उत्तर (By whom were you invited to this party?) है।

To convert a question from Active Voice to Passive Voice, the structure (By whom + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Past Participle) is used. In the sentence 'Who invited you to this party?', the verb 'invited' is changed to 'were invited' in Passive Voice, and the question is maintained by using 'By whom'. Therefore, the correct answer is (By whom were you invited to this party?).

20. D) Segment D "**Ouch! I will not work**" में error है क्योंकि "Ouch!" का प्रयोग आमतौर पर दर्द या चोट के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि यहां context में गुस्सा या नाराज़गी व्यक्त करने के लिए interjection का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए। अतः 'Ouch!' के स्थान पर 'No way!' या 'Never!' का प्रयोग उचित होगा

- Ouch! I will not work" contains the error because "Ouch!" is typically used to express pain or injury, whereas in this context, the interjection should convey anger or refusal. Therefore, using 'No way!' or 'Never!' instead of 'Ouch!' would be more appropriate.

21. C) **The'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "the father of the Indian nation" एक विशिष्ट (specific) उपाधि है, जिसे महात्मा गांधी के संदर्भ में प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'The' यहाँ एक definite article है, जो किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, वस्तु, या उपाधि को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'For' का अर्थ है "के लिए", जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह किसी कार्य का उद्देश्य बताता है। 'An' का उपयोग vowel sound से शुरू होने वाले singular nouns के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहाँ noun "father" से पहले "the" का प्रयोग आवश्यक है, क्योंकि यह उपाधि को दर्शाता है। 'A' का प्रयोग किसी सामान्य singular noun के लिए होता है, परन्तु यहाँ 'the' का प्रयोग करना उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह महात्मा गांधी के लिए विशिष्ट उपाधि है।

- **'The'** will be used because it means "the father of the Indian nation," which is a specific title associated with Mahatma Gandhi. 'The' is a definite article used to indicate a specific person, object, or title. 'For' means "for," which is not suitable in this context as it indicates purpose or reason, not a title. 'An' is used before singular nouns beginning with a vowel sound, but here 'the'

is required before the noun "father" as it signifies a title. 'A' is used for general singular nouns, but 'the' is appropriate here as it signifies a unique title associated with Mahatma Gandhi.

22. A) **'Forest-living'** का उपयोग किया जाएगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है जंगल में रहने वाला, जो जानवरों के जीवन के तरीके को इंगित करता है। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि यदि हिंसा का नियम (law) जंगल के जीवों के लिए है, तो 'forest-living' इस संदर्भ में सही है। जबकि 'life' का अर्थ जीवन होता है, जो यहाँ context के अनुसार सही नहीं है। 'forest-lived' का अर्थ होता है जंगल में जीवन बिताया हुआ, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है, और 'alive' का अर्थ होता है जीवित, जो यहाँ पर fit नहीं बैठता है।

- **'Forest-living'** will be used because it refers to the way animals live in forests. The sentence implies that if violence is the law for forest-dwelling animals, then 'forest-living' fits correctly in this context. Whereas, 'life' means existence, which doesn't match the context. 'Forest-lived' means having lived in a forest, which is not suitable here, and 'alive' means living, which doesn't fit here.

23. C) **'One's'** का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "one's" का अर्थ है "किसी का अपना" और यह किसी व्यक्ति विशेष (third person) के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। वाक्य में "even (3) _____ enemies" लिखा है, जहाँ यह दर्शा रहा है कि गांधीजी ने यह सिखाया कि हर व्यक्ति को अपने दुश्मनों से भी प्रेम करना चाहिए। इसलिए 'one's' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Her' का अर्थ "उसका" (महिला के लिए) है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Its' का उपयोग वस्तु या जानवर के संदर्भ में होता है, जो कि यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'One' का प्रयोग आमतौर पर singular subject के रूप में होता है, लेकिन possessive अर्थ देने के लिए 'one's' का प्रयोग होता है, इसलिए 'One' यहाँ सही नहीं है।

- **'One's'** will be used because it means "belonging to an unspecified person" and is used in a generic sense (third person). The sentence is talking about how Gandhi emphasized that everyone should love even their enemies. Hence, 'one's' is fitting here. 'Her' means "belonging to her," which is specific to a female and is not suitable in this context. 'Its' is used for objects or animals, which is not appropriate here. 'One' is typically used as a singular subject, but to indicate possessive meaning, 'one's' should be used, so 'One' is not correct here.

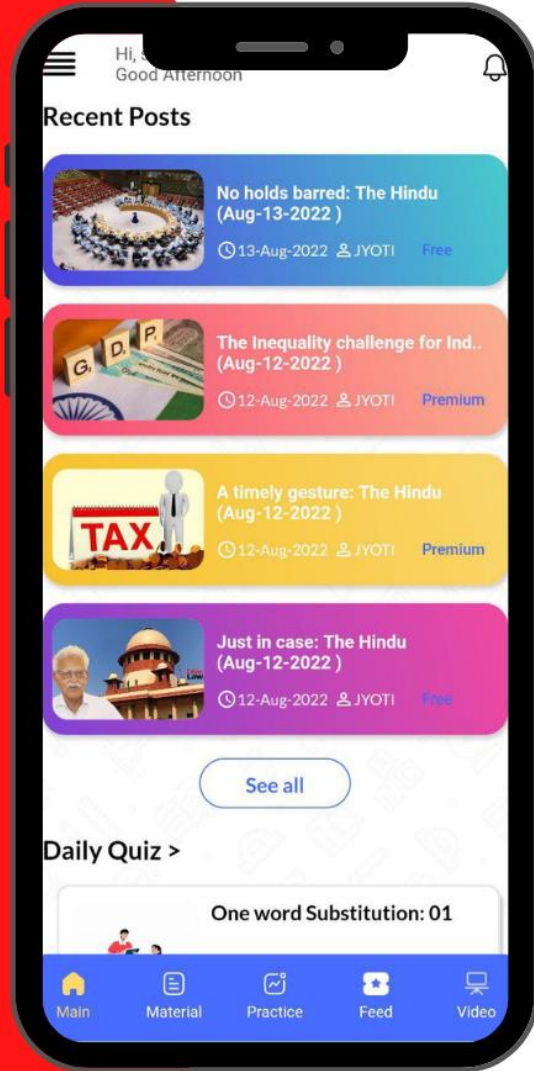
24. C) **'Proven'** का use होगा क्योंकि "proven" का अर्थ होता है "सिद्ध किया हुआ"। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि यह एक "practically proven philosophy" है, जिसका अर्थ है कि यह दर्शन व्यवहारिक रूप से सिद्ध हो चुका है। इसलिए यहाँ "proven" सही है। जबकि 'Prove' का अर्थ है "साबित करना", जो क्रिया (verb) रूप में है और यहाँ प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता। 'Approved' का अर्थ है "मंजूर किया हुआ", जो इस context में सही नहीं है, और 'Proving' का अर्थ है "साबित करना", जो continuous रूप में है और sentence के context में फिट नहीं बैठता।

- **'Proven'** will be used because it means "something that has been demonstrated or verified." The sentence indicates that it is a "practically proven philosophy," meaning this philosophy has been practically demonstrated. Hence, 'proven' is fitting here. Whereas, 'Prove' means to demonstrate (verb form) and cannot be used here. 'Approved' means accepted or agreed upon,

which is incorrect in this context, and 'Proving' implies demonstrating (continuous form), which doesn't fit the sentence context.

25. B) 'Ill-gotten' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'ill-gotten' का अर्थ होता है अनुचित या अवैध तरीकों से प्राप्त की गई चीजें। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि गांधी जी का 'अहिंसा' का सिद्धांत अनैतिक कृत्यों और अनुचित तरीकों से प्राप्त लाभ की रक्षा में कारगर नहीं होगा, इसलिए 'ill-gotten' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'relevant' का अर्थ है प्रासंगिक, 'ill-will' का अर्थ है द्वेष, और 'moral' का अर्थ है नैतिक, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- 'Ill-gotten' will be used because it means something obtained through dishonest or illegal means. The sentence mentions that Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence would not work in the defense of immoral acts or ill-gotten gains, making 'ill-gotten' the correct answer here. Whereas 'relevant' means related to the context, 'ill-will' means hostility, and 'moral' means ethical, which don't fit in this context.



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