

Solemn promise: On restoring Statehood for Jammu and Kashmir

There can be no further delay in restoring Statehood for Jammu and Kashmir

The **call** by the Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Lieutenant Governor (LG), Manoj Sinha, for **restoration** of Statehood to the Union Territory **must** be seen as both a demand from the newly elected **regime** and a **reiteration** of the promise made by the Centre. Being part of the LG's **customary address** to the Assembly, it obviously **reflects** the demand of the new **dispensation** headed by the National Conference, and is **in accordance with** a recent Cabinet **resolution**. At the same time, the LG also represents the President, who administers all Union Territories. One cannot forget that the Union government had given a solemn promise to the Supreme Court that **J&K**, which was **downgraded** and divided into two Union Territories (UT) in August 2019, **will** get back its Statehood. Although no timeline was given, the promise **holds good** with greater force now, as Assembly elections have been held and a representative government installed. The **assurance** had been given during the course of the hearing on the validity of the Presidential notifications **abrogating** the State's special status under Article 370 and the **adoption** of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act by Parliament. It was on the basis of this assurance that the **Constitution Bench** decided that it would not decide the question whether the State's **reorganisation** into two UTs **was** permissible under the Constitution.

The reasonably high **turnout** in the Assembly elections had **demonstrated** the faith **reposed** by the people of J&K in democratic institutions, and their desire for a return to popular rule. While the **removal** of the State's special status **may** continue to **rankle** for many, few would disagree that the restoration of Statehood is a matter of priority for the people. The election of a new **regime** has **strengthened** democratic processes, and there is really no reason or excuse for any further delay in **conferring** Statehood. There is some cause for concern over the security situation, as evidenced by a **spurt** in militant attacks. Both civilians and soldiers have been killed, and many of the victims were non-local workers in the Valley. The most likely explanation for the **escalation** is that militant groups want to create a sense of fear among non-local workers and **provoke** a **backlash** from the security forces. However, neither any **spike** in terror attacks nor **the fact** that the **ruling** Bharatiya Janata Party at the Centre could not realise its hope of being in power in J&K **should** be seen as a possible reason to delay a positive decision on its Statehood. The **need** for the elected regime to have its **governance space** expanded by the benefits of full Statehood **brooks** no delay. [Practice Exercise]

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Hold good** (phrase) – remain true or valid.

Vocabulary

1. **Solemn** (adjective) – Serious, earnest, sincere, grave, formal गंभीर
2. **Restore** (verb) – Reinstate, reestablish, bring back, return, reinstitute पुनर्स्थापित करना
3. **Statehood** (noun) – Status of being a state, self-governance, autonomy, sovereignty राज्य का दर्जा
4. **Restoration** (noun) – Return, reinstatement, reestablishment, renewal, recovery पुनर्स्थापन
5. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, ruling body, authority, leadership शासन
6. **Reiteration** (noun) – Repetition, restatement, reaffirmation, emphasis, reiteration पुनरावृत्ति
7. **Customary** (adjective) – Traditional, habitual, conventional, usual, routine परंपरागत
8. **Address** (noun) – Speech, talk, discourse, lecture, presentation भाषण
9. **Reflect** (verb) – Indicate, show, reveal, mirror, represent दर्शाना
10. **Dispensation** (noun) – Administration, system, arrangement, regime, governance व्यवस्था
11. **In accordance with** (phrase) – In agreement with, consistent with, in line with, according to, conforming to के अनुसार
12. **Resolution** (noun) – Decision, decree, determination, conclusion, resolve संकल्प
13. **Downgrade** (verb) – Demote, reduce in status, lower, degrade, devalue घटाना
14. **Assurance** (noun) – Guarantee, promise, pledge, affirmation, commitment आश्वासन
15. **Abrogate** (verb) – Repeal, annul, revoke, cancel, abolish निरस्त करना
16. **Adoption** (noun) – Acceptance, enactment, implementation, approval, ratification स्वीकार्यता
17. **Constitution Bench** (noun) – A special bench of the Supreme Court that deals with constitutional matters संवैधानिक पीठ
18. **Turnout** (noun) – Participation, attendance, number of voters, crowd, gathering मतदान संख्या
19. **Demonstrate** (verb) – Show, display, exhibit, reveal, manifest दर्शाना
20. **Repose** (verb) – Place, put, invest, entrust, confide रखना
21. **Rankle** (verb) – Irritate, annoy, cause resentment, fester, bother खटकना
22. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, ruling body, authority, leadership शासन
23. **Strengthen** (verb) – Fortify, reinforce, bolster, enhance, solidify मजबूत करना

24. **Confer** (verb) – Grant, bestow, award, give, accord प्रदान करना
25. **Spurt** (noun) – Sudden increase, surge, rise, escalation, outburst तेज़ी
26. **Escalation** (noun) – Intensification, increase, expansion, rise, amplification वृद्धि
27. **Provoke** (verb) – Incite, stimulate, trigger, prompt, instigate उकसाना
28. **Backlash** (noun) – Adverse reaction, retaliation, repercussion, counteraction, opposition प्रतिक्रिया
29. **Spike** (noun) – Sharp increase, surge, rise, jump, upswing उछाल
30. **Ruling** (adjective) – Governing, controlling, leading, dominant, incumbent सत्तारूढ़
31. **Governance** (noun) – Administration, management, control, government, leadership शासन
32. **Space** (noun) – Area, field, domain कार्यक्षेत्र
33. **Brook** (verb) – Tolerate, allow, endure, permit, accept सहन करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The Lieutenant Governor (LG) of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), Manoj Sinha, called for the restoration of Statehood, highlighting both a local demand and a commitment from the central government.
2. The demand for Statehood was included in the LG's address to the Assembly, aligning with the stance of the newly elected National Conference-led administration.
3. The LG, representing the President who oversees all Union Territories, emphasized the importance of fulfilling the Centre's previous promise.
4. The Union government had pledged to the Supreme Court that J&K would regain Statehood after being reorganized into two Union Territories in August 2019.
5. Although the government did not specify a timeline, the commitment to restoring Statehood has gained urgency with the formation of a representative government.
6. This promise was made during hearings on the abrogation of Article 370 and the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act.
7. The Supreme Court refrained from ruling on the constitutionality of the reorganization based on the assurance given by the Centre.
8. The high voter turnout in the Assembly elections showcased the people's trust in democratic institutions and their desire for self-governance.
9. The loss of special status under Article 370 may still be contentious, but restoring Statehood is a shared priority for the residents.
10. The election and formation of a new government have reinforced democratic governance in J&K, necessitating swift action on Statehood.
11. Concerns remain about the security situation, marked by a rise in militant activities that have resulted in civilian and military casualties.
12. Recent attacks have targeted non-local workers, likely aimed at spreading fear and inciting security force backlash.
13. Despite these security challenges, delaying the restoration of Statehood due to militancy or political calculations is unjustified.
14. The ruling Bharatiya Janata Party's failure to gain power in J&K should not hinder the Statehood decision.
15. The elected government requires the expanded governance powers and autonomy that come with full Statehood, making its restoration a matter of immediate necessity.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Optimistic
 - B. Solemn
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Aggressive
2. **What is implied by the statement "There can be no further delay in restoring Statehood for Jammu and Kashmir"?**
 - A. The Central government has already restored statehood to Jammu and Kashmir.
 - B. The demand for statehood has been abandoned by the J&K Lieutenant Governor.
 - C. The restoration of statehood is a pressing matter and should be prioritized.
 - D. The Constitution Bench has decided on restoring statehood for Jammu and Kashmir.
3. **Which of the following statements is NOT correct based on the passage?**
 - A. The Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Manoj Sinha, represents the President in the Union Territory.
 - B. The Union government has fulfilled its promise to restore Jammu and Kashmir's Statehood.
 - C. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act was adopted by Parliament.
 - D. The Constitution Bench did not decide on the permissibility of J&K's reorganisation into two UTs under the Constitution.
4. **What is the antonym of the word "escalation" as used in the passage?**
 - A. Decline
 - B. Increase
 - C. Intensification
 - D. Advancement
5. **According to the passage, why is it important to restore Statehood to Jammu and Kashmir without delay?**
 - A. To provide space for the governance of the elected regime.
 - B. To increase the number of non-local workers in the Valley.
 - C. To provoke a backlash from the security forces.
 - D. To escalate militant attacks in the region.
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Cut corners

 - A. Complete a work
 - B. Clear a space
 - C. Find a suitable place
 - D. Do something in an inexpensive and easy way
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**

The workers received a sum for the services they rendered.

 - A. Remuneration
 - B. Remembrance

- C. Rejuvenation
D. Recruitment
8. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution'.**
If it had not rained, they would not postpone the programmes
A. would not have postponed
B. no substitution
C. would be postponed
D. would not postponed
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.**
I was completely mesmerised by the performance
A. Irritated
B. Annoyed
C. Fascinated
D. Bored
10. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**
Easy does it
A. Used to tell someone to do something rarely
B. Used to tell someone to do something violently
C. Used to tell someone to do something slowly and carefully
D. Used to tell someone to do something horridly
11. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**
Educational technology has become a necessity if one desires excellent output.
A. excellent
B. technology
C. necessity
D. educational
12. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word in the following sentence.**
The movie's plot was predictable, with clichéd twists and turns.
A. evident
B. infelicitous
C. undeviating
D. unexpected
13. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word in bold.**
Many people fought to abolish slavery during the Civil War
A. terminate
B. establish
C. damage
D. kill
14. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined group of words.**
Foul smell will come if the food is not fresh

- A. brittle
- B. crisp
- C. stale
- D. odourless

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

The patient was suffering from a chronic disease

- A. Usual
- B. Mild
- C. Universal
- D. Common

16. **Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.**

Capable of being done

- A. Feasible
- B. Useful
- C. Practical
- D. Suitable

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

Reluctant

- A. Enthusiastic
- B. Obedient
- C. Desperate
- D. Beautiful

18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

Were the plants being grafted by the gardener?

- A. Were the plants grafting the gardener?
- B. Were the gardener grafting the plants?
- C. Was the gardener grafting the plants?
- D. Was the gardener grafted the plants?

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

Candid

- A. Dishonest
- B. Irrelevant
- C. Guileless
- D. Tender

20. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**

By whom were you injured?

- A. Who had been injuring you?
- B. Who has injured you?
- C. Who had injured you?
- D. Who injured you?

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.

Rory Cooper was a top aide to former House Majority Leader Eric Cantor, the up-and-coming Virginia Republican who lost a 2014 House primary. He was also a prominent Never Trumper, openly (1) _____ how awful he found the 45th president. The cause Cooper has (2) _____ himself to for the past year, though, is closer to home. He is, as he puts it in his Twitter bio, 'Apparently Mr. Open the Schools'.

A father of a fifth grader, a second grader and a kindergartner, Cooper is (3) _____ because the public schools in Fairfax, Virginia, where he lives, have not reopened. Fairfax, in the Washington, D.C., suburbs, is one of the school districts that has moved (4) _____ toward in-person learning, and it is still not close: only in the past few weeks have students started to return to classrooms, and only about half of those eligible have opted to go back, for an (5) _____ of two days a week.

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1**
 - A. frisking
 - B. skipping
 - C. ignoring
 - D. detailing
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2**
 - A. pacified
 - B. committed
 - C. isolated
 - D. sorted
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3**
 - A. excited
 - B. frustrated
 - C. provoked
 - D. indebted
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4**
 - A. plainest
 - B. strangest
 - C. longest
 - D. slowest
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.**
 - A. amount
 - B. average
 - C. understanding
 - D. ideal

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Solemn

The tone of the passage is solemn because it discusses serious issues such as the restoration of Statehood, the promise made by the Centre, and security concerns in Jammu and Kashmir. The author uses respectful language to underscore the significance of fulfilling promises to the people.

A: Incorrect. While there are some positive mentions of the newly elected government, the passage mainly focuses on the gravity of the commitment to restore Statehood, not an optimistic outlook.

C: Incorrect. The author does not show indifference; rather, they discuss important concerns with intensity and importance, indicating that it is not indifferent.

D: Incorrect. The language and style of the passage are calm and serious, not aggressive, focusing on the importance of promises rather than confrontation.

2. C) The restoration of statehood is a pressing matter and should be prioritized.

The phrase "no further delay" suggests that the restoration of statehood is an urgent issue. The passage reflects a call for prioritizing this action due to the government's prior commitment and recent Assembly elections.

(A): Incorrect, as the passage suggests statehood has not yet been restored, which is why further delay is discouraged.

(B): Incorrect, as the Lieutenant Governor (LG) is actively calling for the restoration of statehood rather than abandoning it.

(D): Incorrect, as the Constitution Bench has not taken a decision on restoring statehood; it has only deferred certain decisions based on the assurance from the government.

3. B) The Union government has fulfilled its promise to restore Jammu and Kashmir's Statehood.

B (Correct Answer): This statement is incorrect because, as per the passage, the Union government has made a solemn promise to restore J&K's Statehood but has not yet fulfilled it.

A (Incorrect): This statement is correct, which states that the Lieutenant Governor represents the President in Union Territories.

C (Incorrect): This statement is correct. The passage mentions that the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act was adopted by Parliament.

D (Incorrect): This is correct as well, as the Constitution Bench refrained from deciding on the question of J&K's reorganisation based on the assurance given.

4. A) Decline

A (Correct Answer): "Decline" is the correct antonym of "escalation," which means a reduction or decrease, opposite of an increase in tension or violence.

C (Incorrect): "Intensification" is also a synonym, suggesting an increase in force or effect, much like escalation.

5. A) **To provide space for the governance of the elected regime.**

This is correct, as the passage emphasizes the need for the elected regime to have its governance space expanded, which would benefit from the restoration of full Statehood.

B: This is incorrect; the passage mentions non-local workers being targeted, but not as a reason for restoring Statehood.

C: This is also incorrect; the passage mentions militant groups provoking a backlash but does not suggest this as a reason for restoring Statehood.

D: This is incorrect as well; the passage discusses militant attacks but does not imply escalating them is a reason to restore Statehood.

6. D) **Cut corners** (idiom) – **Do something in an inexpensive and easy way** सस्ता और आसान तरीका अपनाना

7. A) **Remuneration** (noun) – Money paid for work or a service वेतन

Remembrance (noun) – The action of remembering something स्मरण

Rejuvenation (noun) – The action or process of making someone feel or look younger, fresher, or more lively पुनर्यौवन

Recruitment (noun) – The action of enlisting new people in the armed forces or hiring for a position भर्ती

8. A) 'would not have postponed' का प्रयोग सही होगा क्योंकि यह वाक्य एक Third Conditional को दर्शाता है, जिसमें 'if' clause में Past Perfect ('had not rained') और result clause में would have + Past Participle ('would not have postponed') का प्रयोग होता है। इस structure का use उन स्थितियों के लिए किया जाता है जो अतीत में नहीं हुईं और जिनका प्रभाव अब भी हो सकता है; जैसे— "If it had not rained, they would not have canceled the match."

'would not have postponed' is correct because the sentence describes a Third Conditional, which uses Past Perfect ('had not rained') in the 'if' clause and would have + Past Participle ('would not have postponed') in the result clause. This structure is used for situations that did not happen in the past but would have had an effect if they had occurred; Like— "If it had not rained, they would not have canceled the match."

9. C) **Mesmerised** (verb) – To hold someone's attention completely, as if by magic; fascinated, captivated, spellbound.

Synonym: **Fascinated** (verb) – Extremely interested in something, captivated, enchanted.

मंत्रमुग्ध

- **Irritated** (adjective) – Annoyed, bothered, slightly angry. चिढ़ा हुआ
- **Annoyed** (adjective) – Feeling slightly angry or irritated. नाराज
- **Bored** (adjective) – Feeling tired and impatient because of a lack of interest. उबाऊ

10. C) **Easy does it** (idiom) – Used to tell someone to do something slowly and carefully. धीरे-धीरे और सावधानी से कुछ करने के लिए कहा जाता है।
11. C) The incorrect spelling in the sentence is '**necessity**', and the correct spelling is '**necessity**', which means "the fact of being required or indispensable" (आवश्यकता, ज़रूरत)
12. D) **Predictable** (adjective) – Something that happens in a way that is expected or foreseen, foreseeable, expected. पूर्वानुमानित
Antonym: **Unexpected** (adjective) – Something that is surprising, unforeseen, or not predicted. अप्रत्याशित
- **Evident** (adjective) – Clear to the sight or understanding, obvious. स्पष्ट
 - **Infelicitous** (adjective) – Unfortunate or inappropriate. अशुभ
 - **Undeviating** (adjective) – Constant and steady, not changing direction. अविचल
13. B) **Abolish** (verb) – To formally put an end to a system, practice, or institution; to annul or terminate. समाप्त करना
Antonym: **Establish** (verb) – To set up or create something on a firm or permanent basis; to start or found. स्थापित करना
- **Terminate** (verb) – To bring something to an end; to conclude or stop. समाप्त करना
 - **Damage** (verb) – To cause harm or injury to something; to impair or destroy. नुकसान पहुँचाना
 - **Kill** (verb) – To cause the death of a living being; to eliminate or destroy. मारना
14. C) **Stale** (adjective) – Food that is no longer fresh and has an unpleasant or foul smell. बासी
- **Brittle** (adjective) – Hard but liable to break or shatter easily. भंगुर
 - **Crisp** (adjective) – Firm and easily breakable, fresh in texture. कुरकुरा
 - **Odourless** (adjective) – Without a smell. गंधहीन
15. B) **Chronic** (adjective) – Long-lasting, persistent, recurring over a long time. दीर्घकालिक
Antonym: **Mild** (adjective) – Gentle, not severe or serious, moderate in effect. हल्का, असहनीय
- **Usual** (adjective) – Normal, habitual, or expected. सामान्य
 - **Universal** (adjective) – Applicable everywhere or in all cases, global. वैश्विक
 - **Common** (adjective) – Occurring frequently, widespread. आम, सामान्य
16. A) **Feasible** (adjective) – Capable of being done. संभव
- **Useful** (adjective) – Able to be used for a practical purpose or in several ways. उपयोगी
 - **Practical** (adjective) – Concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory and ideas. व्यावहारिक
 - **Suitable** (adjective) – Right or appropriate for a particular person, purpose, or situation. उपयुक्त
17. A) **Reluctant** (adjective) – Unwilling or hesitant to do something, unwilling, disinclined, averse. अनिच्छुक
Antonym: **Enthusiastic** (adjective) – Having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval. उत्साही

- **Obedient** (adjective) – Willing to comply with orders or requests; submissive to another's will. आज्ञाकारी
- **Desperate** (adjective) – Feeling or showing a hopeless sense that a situation is so bad as to be impossible to deal with. निराश
- **Beautiful** (adjective) – Pleasing the senses or mind aesthetically. सुंदर

18. C) Was the gardener grafting the plants?

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलने के लिए (Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Verb + Object) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Sentence 'Were the plants being grafted by the gardener?' को Active Voice में बदलते समय Subject 'the gardener' को sentence की शुरुआत में रखा जाता है। Passive Verb 'were being grafted' को Active Voice में बदलकर 'was grafting' किया जाता है, क्योंकि यह Past Continuous Tense का sentence है। Object 'the plants' को sentence के अंत में रखा जाता है।

To convert Passive Voice into Active Voice in the Past Continuous Tense, the structure (Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Verb + Object) is used. In the sentence 'Were the plants being grafted by the gardener?', the subject 'the gardener' is placed at the beginning, and the passive verb 'were being grafted' is changed to 'was grafting'. The object 'the plants' is placed at the end. Therefore, the correct answer is (Was the gardener grafting the plants?).

19. A) **Candid** (adjective) – Truthful, straightforward, frank, honest. ईमानदार

Antonym: **Dishonest** (adjective) – Not truthful, deceptive, misleading. बेईमान

- **Irrelevant** (adjective) – Not connected or related to something, beside the point. असंगत
- **Guileless** (adjective) – Innocent, sincere, free from deceit. निष्कपट
- **Tender** (adjective) – Soft, gentle, delicate. कोमल

20. D) **Who injured you?**

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलने के लिए (Question Word + Verb + Subject) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। sentence 'By whom were you injured?' को Active Voice में बदलते समय 'By whom' को 'Who' में बदल दिया जाता है, और Passive Verb 'were injured' को Active Voice में 'injured' किया जाता है। चूंकि यह Simple Past Tense का sentence है, Verb 'injured' को Past Simple में वैसा ही रखा जाता है।

To convert Passive Voice into Active Voice for questions, the structure (Question Word + Verb + Subject) is used. In the sentence 'By whom were you injured?', 'By whom' is changed to 'Who', and the passive verb 'were injured' is changed to 'injured' in the Simple Past Tense. Therefore, the correct answer is (Who injured you?).

21. D) **Detailing** का use होगा क्योंकि "detailing" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का विशिष्ट वर्णन करना।

sentence में यह mention है कि Rory Cooper खुलकर अपनी नापसंदगी को विस्तार से बता रहे हैं कि वह 45वें राष्ट्रपति को कितना बुरा मानते हैं। इसलिए 'detailing' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'frisking' का अर्थ है

तलाशी लेना, 'skipping' का अर्थ है छोड़ देना, और 'ignoring' का अर्थ है अनदेखा करना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है।

'Detailing' will be used because it means to describe something in detail. The sentence explains that Rory Cooper is openly describing how awful he found the 45th president, making 'detailing' appropriate here. Whereas, 'frisking' means searching, 'skipping' means omitting, and 'ignoring' means disregarding, which do not fit in this context.

22. B) **'Committed'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी विशेष उद्देश्य या कार्य के लिए दृढ़ता से समर्पित होना। sentence में यह mention है कि कूपर पिछले साल से इस उद्देश्य के प्रति समर्पित हैं, जो उनके घर से संबंधित है, इसलिए 'committed' सही विकल्प है। जबकि 'Pacified' का अर्थ है शांत करना, 'Isolated' का अर्थ है अलग करना, और 'Sorted' का अर्थ है व्यवस्थित करना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Committed' will be used because it means being firmly dedicated to a particular cause or task. The sentence mentions that Cooper has been dedicated to this cause for the past year, related to his home, making 'committed' the right choice. Whereas, 'Pacified' means to calm down, 'Isolated' means to separate, and 'Sorted' means to arrange, which are not appropriate in this context.

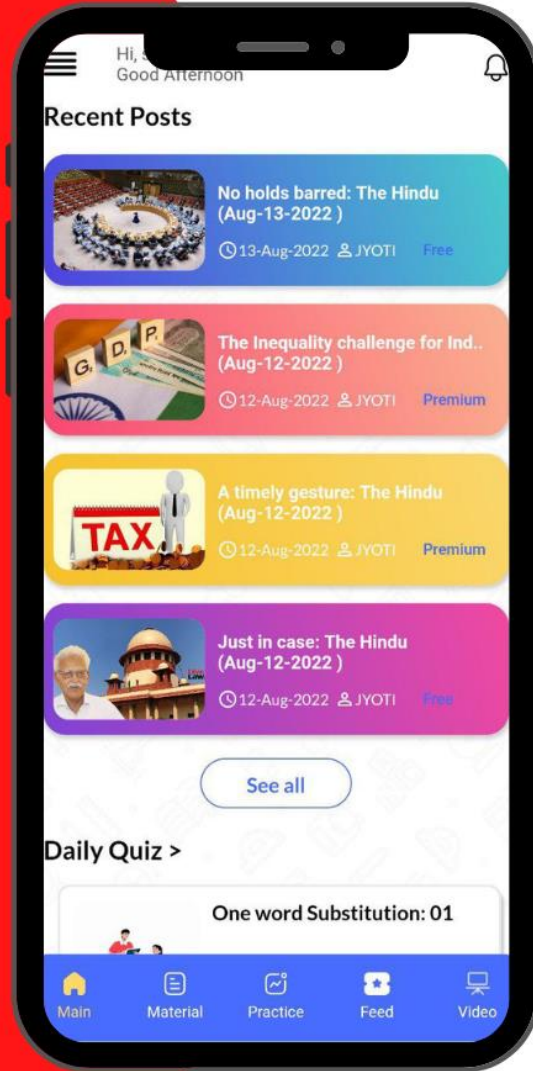
23. B) **'Frustrated'** का use होगा क्योंकि "frustrated" का अर्थ है हताश या निराश होना। Sentence में mention है कि Cooper अपने क्षेत्र के स्कूलों के फिर से न खुलने पर नाखुश हैं, इसलिए 'frustrated' सही है। जबकि 'excited' का अर्थ है उत्साहित होना, जो इस context में सही नहीं है क्योंकि Cooper नाराज हैं। 'Provoked' का अर्थ है उकसाया हुआ, जो इस स्थिति को सही ढंग से वर्णित नहीं करता। 'Indebted' का अर्थ है कृतज्ञ महसूस करना, जो यहाँ context में बिलकुल उपयुक्त नहीं है।

"Frustrated" will be used because it means to feel disappointed or unhappy. The sentence explains that Cooper is upset about the schools in his area not reopening, so 'frustrated' fits here. Whereas, 'excited' means enthusiastic, which doesn't match the tone as Cooper is upset. 'Provoked' means triggered or incited, which doesn't describe his situation accurately. 'Indebted' means feeling grateful, which is entirely inappropriate in this context.

24. D) **'Slowest'** का use सही है क्योंकि यहाँ context यह है कि स्कूल district धीरे-धीरे in-person learning की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। 'Slowest' का अर्थ होता है सबसे धीमी गति से। इस sentence में mention है कि अभी तक यह प्रक्रिया पूरी तरह से नहीं हुई है, इसलिए 'Slowest' सही विकल्प है। Plainest' का अर्थ है सबसे सरल या स्पष्ट, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Strangest' का अर्थ है सबसे अजीब, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Longest' का अर्थ है सबसे लंबा, लेकिन यहाँ गति की बात हो रही है, समय की नहीं, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है।

'Slowest' is correct because the context is about the school district moving towards in-person learning at a slow pace. The sentence indicates that the process is still not complete, making 'Slowest' the most appropriate option. 'Plainest' means the simplest or clearest, which doesn't fit the context. 'Strangest' means the oddest, which is irrelevant here. 'Longest' refers to duration, but the sentence is about the pace, not time, so it doesn't fit.

25. B) 'Average' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है औसत, जो यहाँ संदर्भ में सही है। sentence में mention है कि जिन छात्रों ने वापसी की है, वे औसतन दो दिन प्रति सप्ताह स्कूल जाते हैं, इसलिए 'average' सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'Amount' का अर्थ है मात्रा, 'Understanding' का अर्थ है समझ और 'Ideal' का अर्थ है आदर्श।
- 'Average'** will be used because it means the typical amount, which fits well in this context. The sentence mentions that the students who have returned are attending school for an average of two days a week, making 'average' the correct option.
- Whereas, 'Amount' means a quantity, 'Understanding' means comprehension, and 'Ideal' means something perfect, which are not appropriate here.



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