

## First step: On the Israel-Hezbollah ceasefire

Without further measures, Israel's **ceasefire** with Hezbollah **will** not hold

When Hezbollah decided to start firing rockets into Israel in October 2023 after the Israel-Hamas war **broke out**, "in **solidarity** with the Palestinians", the then chief of the Shia militant group, Hassan Nasrallah, said he would **cease** fire only if Israel ceased fire in Gaza. When Israel Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu decided to send ground **troops** into Lebanon on October 1, 2024 — Israel's fourth **invasion** — he said the main objective was for the over 50,000 residents of northern Israel, **displaced** by Hezbollah rockets, to return to their homes. In less than two months, Hezbollah and Israel have **climbed down** from their **maximalist** positions and agreed to a U.S. and **France-mediated** ceasefire. According to the agreement, all Israeli troops would **withdraw** from Lebanon to the Israeli side of the border, while Hezbollah would **redeploy** its forces to the north of the Litani river. The Lebanese army would be **deployed** in areas between the Israeli border and the Litani and **entrusted** with **enforcing** the ceasefire. Both sides have **claimed** victory. Israel says Hezbollah is not the same organisation it used to be, while Hezbollah claimed that it had taken a "**divine** victory" against the Israelis. The reality is that both have **suffered setbacks** and wanted a break.

Hezbollah lost many fighters and top commanders, including Nasrallah. Hezbollah **strongholds** in Lebanon, including the border villages and the Dahiye, the southern Shia **neighbourhood** of Beirut, **were pulverised** by Israel. Israel's failures were **starker**. True, Israel **possesses** higher air superiority which it used to weaken Hezbollah's capabilities. But it did not make many **territorial advances** in southern Lebanon. It faced **stiff resistance** from Hezbollah and took high casualties. Worse, Israel's **bombings** had little impact on Hezbollah's capability to fire rockets. On November 24, Hezbollah fired over 250 rockets into Israel. Some hit high security zones, including a residence of Mr. Netanyahu. According to a Channel 13 poll, most Israelis believe that Hezbollah has not been defeated. So, **given** their setbacks, it is unsurprising that both sides have **given up** their original demands and **settled for** a ceasefire. While it is good news for West Asia, it could be **short-lived** if further measures are not taken. Israel and Hezbollah could **rearm** and refresh themselves before returning to fighting if Israel's **disproportionate war** on Gaza continues. **The U.S.**, which played a **constructive** role in the Lebanon ceasefire, **should** build on the **momentum** and **push** for a ceasefire in Gaza. U.S. President Joe Biden has less than two months in office, which he should use to correct a policy that gave unconditional support for Israel's war on Gaza and use America's **leverage** over its **ally** to bring some relief to millions of Palestinians living under constant Israeli **bombardment**. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities, peace agreement  
युद्धविराम
2. **Break out** (phrasal verb) – Begin suddenly, erupt, start, commence शुरू होना
3. **Solidarity** (noun) – Unity, support, cohesion, mutual support एकजुटता
4. **Cease** (verb) – Stop, halt, end, discontinue रोकना
5. **Troop** (noun) – Soldiers, military forces, armed forces, army units सैनिक
6. **Invasion** (noun) – Incursion, attack, assault, offensive आक्रमण
7. **Displace** (verb) – Force to move, uproot, expel, relocate विस्थापित करना
8. **Climb down** (phrasal verb) – Back down, yield, concede, retract पीछे हटना
9. **Maximalist** (adjective) – Extreme, uncompromising, hardline, all-or-nothing अधिकतमवादी, कठोर
10. **France-mediated** (adjective) – Facilitated by France, with France acting as a mediator फ्रांस द्वारा मध्यस्थता किया गया
11. **Withdraw** (verb) – Pull out, retreat, remove, draw back वापस लेना, हटाना
12. **Redeploy** (verb) – Reassign, reposition, relocate, move पुनः तैनात करना
13. **Entrust** (verb) – Assign responsibility, delegate, hand over, charge सौंपना
14. **Enforce** (verb) – Implement, apply, uphold, impose लागू करना
15. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, declare, profess, state दावा करना
16. **Divine** (adjective) – Godly, heavenly, sacred, holy दिव्य
17. **Suffer** (verb) – Experience, endure, undergo, face सहना
18. **Setback** (noun) – Hindrance, obstacle, reversal, defeat नाकामयाबी
19. **Stronghold** (noun) – Fortress, bastion, center of strength, strong area गढ़
20. **Neighbourhood** (noun) – Area, locality, district, vicinity पड़ोस
21. **Pulverise** (verb) – Destroy completely, demolish, crush, annihilate नष्ट करना
22. **Stark** (adjective) – Harsh, severe, blunt, clear स्पष्ट
23. **Possess** (verb) – Own, have, hold, control रखना
24. **Territorial** (adjective) – Relating to land, geographic, spatial क्षेत्रीय

25. **Advance** (noun) – Progress, movement forward, approach, forward movement  
प्रगति, उन्नति
26. **Stiff** (adjective) – Strong, severe, hard, tough  
कठिन, कड़ा
27. **Resistance** (noun) – Opposition, defiance, fight, struggle  
विरोध
28. **Bombing** (noun) – Air attack, bombardment, shelling, airstrike  
बमबारी
29. **Given** (preposition) – Considering, in view of, taking into account  
को देखते हुए
30. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – Surrender, abandon, relinquish, concede  
छोड़ देना
31. **Settle for** (verb) – Accept, agree to, be content with, compromise with  
संतोष करना
32. **Short-lived** (adjective) – Temporary, brief, fleeting, transitory  
अल्पकालिक
33. **Rearm** (verb) – Re-equip with weapons, resupply, re-equip militarily  
फिर से हथियारबंद होना
34. **Disproportionate war** (noun) – A conflict where the response is not proportional to the initial action  
असंगत युद्ध
35. **Constructive** (adjective) – Helpful, positive, productive, beneficial  
रचनात्मक, सहायक
36. **Momentum** (noun) – Drive, impetus, force, energy  
गति
37. **Push for** (verb) – Advocate, encourage, promote, urge  
प्रयास करना
38. **Leverage** (noun) – Influence, advantage, power, clout  
प्रभाव
39. **Ally** (noun) – Partner, supporter, collaborator, friend  
सहयोगी
40. **Bombardment** (noun) – Continuous attack, shelling, barrage, onslaught  
बमबारी

## Summary of the Editorial

1. **Hezbollah's Actions:** Hezbollah began firing rockets into Israel in October 2023 in solidarity with Palestinians following the Israel-Hamas war.
2. **Nasrallah's Stance:** Hassan Nasrallah, then leader of Hezbollah, stated they would cease fire only if Israel stopped its offensive in Gaza.
3. **Israeli Invasion of Lebanon:** On October 1, 2024, Israel launched its fourth invasion of Lebanon, aimed at displacing Hezbollah and ensuring the return of displaced Israeli residents.
4. **Ceasefire Agreement:** Mediated by the U.S. and France, the ceasefire involved Israeli troops withdrawing to their side of the border and Hezbollah redeploying north of the Litani River.
5. **Lebanese Army Role:** The Lebanese army was tasked with maintaining the ceasefire in the border areas.
6. **Mutual Claims of Victory:** Israel claimed Hezbollah had weakened, while Hezbollah celebrated what it termed a "divine victory."
7. **Hezbollah's Losses:** Hezbollah suffered significant losses, including fighters, top commanders, and major damage to strongholds in Lebanon.
8. **Israeli Failures:** Despite its air superiority, Israel faced stiff resistance, failed to make significant territorial advances, and suffered high casualties.
9. **Rocket Attacks Persist:** Israel's bombings had minimal impact on Hezbollah's rocket-firing capabilities, with rockets targeting high-security areas, including Netanyahu's residence.
10. **Public Opinion in Israel:** A Channel 13 poll revealed most Israelis felt Hezbollah had not been defeated.
11. **Setbacks Prompted Ceasefire:** Both sides accepted a ceasefire due to mounting setbacks rather than achieving their original goals.
12. **Fragility of Peace:** The ceasefire, while a positive step, may be short-lived without further measures to ensure long-term peace.
13. **Rearming Risks:** Both Israel and Hezbollah could use the ceasefire period to regroup and rearm for future confrontations.
14. **Broader Implications:** The U.S. is urged to leverage this momentum to push for a Gaza ceasefire to prevent further escalation in West Asia.
15. **U.S. Role in Peace:** With limited time in office, President Joe Biden is advised to shift from unconditional support for Israel's Gaza offensive to prioritizing relief for Palestinians.

## Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial Page]

- What is the tone of the passage?**
  - Optimistic
  - Critical
  - Objective
  - Alarmist
- The ceasefire agreement between Israel and Hezbollah includes the condition that \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - Israel withdraws troops to the Israeli side of the border
  - Hezbollah dismantles its forces entirely
  - Both Israel and Hezbollah cease fire without mediation
  - The U.S. deploys forces in Lebanon
- What can be inferred about the long-term stability of the ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah?**
  - It is guaranteed as both sides claimed victory.
  - It is likely short-lived without further measures.
  - It will last only if Hezbollah disarms completely.
  - It will end as soon as U.S. mediation ceases.
- What is the antonym of the word "disproportionate" as used in the passage?**
  - Balanced
  - Excessive
  - Unfair
  - Inconsistent
- Why is the ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah considered fragile?**
  - Both sides are likely to rearm and return to fighting.
  - Hezbollah has been completely defeated.
  - The U.S. has no role in the Lebanon ceasefire.
  - Israel has resolved its internal issues.
- Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

I have been living in Hyderabad since I am born

  - since I was born
  - since I have born
  - since I will be born
  - since I born
- Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who sells and arranges cut flowers.

  - Horticulturist
  - Botanist

- C. Florist  
D. Gardener
8. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**  
She was elated about her promotion, but her colleague felt quite disheartened
- A. proud  
B. delighted  
C. cheerful  
D. Discouraged
9. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A place where fruit trees are grown
- A. Garden  
B. Museum  
C. Quay  
D. Orchard
10. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**  
A small group of people who spend their time together and do not welcome other people into that group
- A. Clique  
B. Employees  
C. Lobby  
D. Squad
11. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**  
Renewable energy / sources like solar and wind power / will replaced traditional fossil fuels / and help reduce carbon emissions
- A. and help reduce carbon emissions  
B. will replaced traditional fossil fuels  
C. sources like solar and wind power  
D. Renewable energy
12. **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. More children go to school than at any time in the past. But more children today are out of school than any time in the past.  
B. But it is not enough to blame the high birth rate for this state of affairs.  
C. Indeed, it can be reasonably argued that continued mass illiteracy is not the result but the cause of the high birth rate.  
D. There are more literate people in India today than ever before. But there are also more illiterates than ever before.
- A. ABCD  
B. DABC  
C. CBAD

- D. BADC
13. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
On the ball
- A. Aware of any changes or developments and quick to react to them
  - B. Unaware of any changes or developments and lazy to react to them
  - C. Aware of any changes or developments but slow to react to them
  - D. Aware of any changes or developments but doing nothing
14. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the bold word in the following sentence.**  
He tried to **alleviate** the sufferings of his neighbours
- A. Swell
  - B. Add
  - C. Relieve
  - D. Intensify
15. **Identify the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**  
Timid
- A. Meek
  - B. Daring
  - C. Spooky
  - D. Anxious
16. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
The contract was grabbed by the biggest telecom company in India.
- A. The biggest telecom company in India grabs the contract.
  - B. The biggest telecom company in India grabbed the contract.
  - C. The biggest telecom company in India will grab the contract.
  - D. The biggest telecom company in India has grabbed the contract.
17. **The following sentence contains a word with a spelling error. Rectify the sentence by selecting the correct spelling of the identified word from the given options.**  
He has to be conscious of his public manners as he is a decendent of a reputed family in this region.
- A. Dicsendent
  - B. Decendant
  - C. Descendant
  - D. Discendent
18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.**  
By whom was grammar taught to you?
- A. You were taught grammar by whom?
  - B. Who taught you grammar?
  - C. Who had taught you grammar?
  - D. Did he teach you grammar?
19. **Identify from the given options the word which is similar in meaning to the following word.**  
Equivocal

- A. Ambiguous
- B. Balanced
- C. Clear
- D. Representative

20. **Select the correctly spelt word.**

- A. Collaegue
- B. Conscensus
- C. Entrepreneurship
- D. Bizzaire

**Comprehension:**

**In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.**

The third National Wildlife Action Plan for 2017- 2031, underlying India's plan for wildlife conservation, was unveiled (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the Global Wildlife Programme conference. The plan recognises (2)\_\_\_\_\_ addresses concerns pertaining to climate changes and its impact on wildlife .

The plan details the importance of ecosystems for food production, health and other aspects of (3)\_\_\_\_\_ survival and sustainable development. It also emphasises preservation of genetic (4)\_\_\_\_\_ and sustainable utilisation of species and ecosystems which has direct bearing on our scientific advancements and support to millions of rural communities.

The plan underscores rehabilitation of threatened wildlife species (5)\_\_\_\_\_ inland aquatic, coastal and marine ecosystems while conserving their habitats

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

- A. for
- B. at
- C. to
- D. In

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

- A. in
- B. to
- C. and
- D. For

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

- A. breed
- B. species
- C. group
- D. Human

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

- A. conflict
- B. rejection
- C. focus



D. Diversity

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

- A. including
- B. mixing
- C. gathering
- D. Counting

## Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

## Explanations

### 1. C) Objective

The passage provides a balanced view, presenting facts about the conflict, ceasefire, and both sides' setbacks without using emotionally charged language or personal bias. It highlights the complexities and challenges without taking a definitive stance.

A: Incorrect, because the passage is not overly hopeful; it mentions setbacks for both parties and the fragile nature of the ceasefire.

B: Incorrect, as it does not criticize any party heavily but rather explains the situation factually.

C: Incorrect, as the tone is not excessively warning or fear-inducing; it presents a rational analysis of events.

### 2. A) Israel withdraws troops to the Israeli side of the border

A: Correct. The passage explicitly states that the ceasefire agreement includes Israel withdrawing its troops to the Israeli side of the border.

B: Incorrect. The passage mentions that Hezbollah would redeploy its forces to the north of the Litani river, not dismantle them entirely.

C: Incorrect. The ceasefire was mediated by the U.S. and France, which the passage highlights as a key factor in the agreement.

D: Incorrect. The agreement involves the Lebanese army, not U.S. forces, being deployed between the Israeli border and the Litani river.

### 3. B) It is likely short-lived without further measures.

A: Incorrect. While both sides claimed victory, the passage highlights the fragility of the ceasefire and the possibility of rearming and resuming conflict.

B: Correct. The passage explicitly states that the ceasefire could be short-lived unless further measures are taken.

C: Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that complete disarmament of Hezbollah is a condition or guarantee for the ceasefire's success.

D: Incorrect. The passage suggests the need for ongoing diplomatic efforts but does not link the ceasefire's longevity directly to U.S. mediation alone.

### 4. A) Balanced

"Disproportionate" refers to something that is not equal or fair in size, degree, or extent. Its antonym is "balanced," which implies fairness and proportion.

### 5. A) Both sides are likely to rearm and return to fighting.

A: Correct. The passage mentions that both Israel and Hezbollah might rearm and refresh themselves for future conflicts, making the ceasefire fragile.

B: Incorrect. The passage explicitly states that Hezbollah was not defeated, as they continued to fire rockets and inflicted resistance against Israel.

C: Incorrect. The U.S. played a constructive role in the Lebanon ceasefire, as mentioned in the passage.

D: Incorrect. The passage does not mention any resolution of Israel's internal issues, and the situation remains tense.

6. A) 'since I was born' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में Present Perfect Continuous Tense (I have been living) का use हुआ है, जो किसी ऐसी क्रिया को व्यक्त करता है जो अतीत में शुरू हुई थी और अभी भी जारी है। 'since' के बाद वाले clause में भी Past Tense का प्रयोग होना चाहिए, इसलिए 'am born' की जगह 'was born' का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे— I have been living in Hyderabad since I was born.

'since I was born' will be used because the sentence uses the Present Perfect Continuous Tense (I have been living), which indicates an action that started in the past and is still continuing. The clause after 'since' should also use the Past Tense, so 'am born' should be replaced with 'was born'. Like— I have been living in Hyderabad since I was born.

7. C) **Florist** (noun) – A person who sells and arranges cut flowers. **फूलवाला**
- **Horticulturist** (noun) – An expert in garden cultivation and management. उद्यान विशेषज्ञ
  - **Botanist** (noun) – An expert in or student of the scientific study of plants. वनस्पति विज्ञानी
  - **Gardener** (noun) – A person who tends and cultivates a garden as a pastime or for a living. माली
8. D) **Elated** (adjective) – Ecstatically happy, delighted, overjoyed, jubilant. प्रफुल्लित  
Antonym: **Discouraged** (adjective) – Having lost confidence or enthusiasm, disheartened, demotivated, dispirited. हतोत्साहित
- **Proud** (adjective) – Feeling deep pleasure or satisfaction as a result of one's achievements. गर्वित
  - **Delighted** (adjective) – Feeling or showing great pleasure, extremely pleased. प्रसन्न
  - **Cheerful** (adjective) – Noticeably happy and optimistic. आनंदित
9. D) **Orchard** (noun) – A place where fruit trees are grown. फलोद्यान
- **Garden** (noun) – A piece of ground used for growing flowers, fruits, or vegetables. बगीचा

- **Museum** (noun) – A building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited. संग्रहालय
  - **Quay** (noun) – A platform lying alongside or projecting into water for loading and unloading ships. (जहाज़ी) घाट
10. A) **Clique** (noun) – A small group of people with shared interests who spend time together and do not readily allow others to join them. समान रुचि वाले व्यक्तियों का गुट/ दल
- **Employees** (noun) – People employed for wages or salary, especially at a non-executive level. कर्मचारी
  - **Lobby** (noun) – A group of people seeking to influence legislators on a particular issue. लॉबी
  - **Squad** (noun) – A small group of people having a particular task. दल
11. B) 'will replaced' के बदले 'will replace' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Modal Verb 'will' के बाद हमेशा Verb का Base Form (Simple Form) प्रयुक्त होता है; जैसे— He will go to the market tomorrow.  
'will replace' will be used instead of 'will replaced' because after the Modal Verb 'will', the Base Form (Simple Form) of the verb is always used; Like— He will go to the market tomorrow
12. B) **DABC**
- D यह sentence बताता है कि भारत में आज पहले से अधिक literate लोग हैं, लेकिन साथ ही पहले से अधिक illiterate लोग भी हैं। यह contrast paragraph का main idea introduce करता है।
- A, D के बाद logically fit होता है क्योंकि यह contrast को education के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाता है, यह बताते हुए कि आज पहले से अधिक बच्चे स्कूल जा रहे हैं, लेकिन पहले से अधिक बच्चे स्कूल से बाहर भी हैं। इससे paragraph की continuity बनी रहती है।
- B, A के बाद naturally आता है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि high birth rate को इस स्थिति के लिए blame करना पर्याप्त नहीं है, और यह विचार को थोड़ा और स्पष्ट करता है।
- C paragraph को conclude करता है। यह reinforce करता है कि mass illiteracy high birth rate का कारण है, न कि इसका परिणाम। इससे paragraph का main idea logically पूरा होता है।
- Explanation In English:**
- D introduces the main theme by showing a contrast between literate and illiterate people.  
A follows as it provides a similar contrast, extending the idea to children's education.  
B logically fits next as it counters the argument by mentioning the birth rate is not solely responsible.  
C concludes by reinforcing that illiteracy is the cause, not the result, of the high birth rate
13. A) Aware of any changes or developments and quick to react to them किसी भी बदलाव/स्थिति के प्रति सतर्क और तेजी से प्रतिक्रिया देना

14. C) **Alleviate** (verb) – To make something less severe, to ease, to relieve. **कम करना, शांत करना**

**Synonym: Relieve** (verb) – To reduce or remove pain or trouble, to make a problem less severe. **कम करना, राहत देना**

- **Swell** (verb) – To increase in size or volume. **सूजना, बढ़ना**
- **Add** (verb) – To join or combine something. **जोड़ना, बढ़ाना**
- **Intensify** (verb) – To become stronger or more extreme. **तीव्र करना, बढ़ाना**

15. B) **Timid** (adjective) – Showing a lack of courage or confidence, easily frightened. **डरपोक, संकोची**

**ANTONYM: Daring** (adjective) – Adventurous or bold, willing to take risks, brave. **साहसी**

- **Meek** (adjective) – Quiet, gentle, and easily imposed on; submissive. **विनम्र**
- **Spooky** (adjective) – Strange and frightening, eerie. **डरावना**
- **Anxious** (adjective) – Worried, uneasy, or nervous. **चिंतित**

16. B) The biggest telecom company in India grabbed the contract

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलते समय, कर्ता (subject) वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और क्रिया (verb) के साथ सीधा कार्य करता है। जैसे—

(i) The contract was grabbed by the biggest telecom company in India.

To Be → was V<sup>3</sup> → grabbed

Explanation: 'The biggest telecom company in India' को कर्ता (subject) के रूप में रखा गया और 'grabbed' क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

**Explanation in English:**

(B) 'The biggest telecom company in India grabbed the contract' will be used. While converting Passive Voice into Active Voice, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence and directly performs the action. For example:

(i) The contract was grabbed by the biggest telecom company in India.

→ To Be → was → V<sup>3</sup> → grabbed

17. C) The correct spelling of 'decendent' is '**descendant**' which means "a person who is related to someone and who lives after them" **वंशज**

18. B) **Who taught you grammar?**

Passive Voice को Active Voice में बदलते समय, कर्ता (subject) वाक्य की शुरुआत में आता है और interrogative sentences में "by whom" का "who" में परिवर्तन किया जाता है। जैसे—

(i) By whom was grammar taught to you?

To Be → was

V<sup>3</sup> → taught

Active Voice → Who taught you grammar?

Note: "By whom" को "Who" से बदला गया और "taught" क्रिया (verb) के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया।

**Explanation in English:**

While converting Passive Voice into Active Voice, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence and in interrogative sentences, "by whom" is changed to "who." For example:

(i) By whom was grammar taught to you?

→ To Be → was

→ V<sup>3</sup> → taught

Note: "By whom" is changed to "Who" and "taught" is used as the verb.

19. A) **Equivocal** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation, uncertain, unclear, vague, ambiguous. संदिग्ध

Synonym: **Ambiguous** (adjective) – Open to more than one interpretation, not having one obvious meaning, unclear. अस्पष्ट

- **Balanced** (adjective) – Keeping or showing a balance; arranged in good proportions. संतुलित
- **Clear** (adjective) – Easy to understand; unambiguous. स्पष्ट
- **Representative** (adjective) – Typical of a class, group, or body of opinion. प्रतिनिधि

20. C) The correct spelling is '**Entrepreneurship**' which means "the activity of setting up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit" व्यवसाय या उद्यमिता का कार्य।

21. B) '**At**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह स्थान या स्थिति को दर्शाने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। यहाँ context में "Global Wildlife Programme conference" के स्थान पर योजना को प्रस्तुत करने का उल्लेख है, इसलिए 'at' का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'for' का अर्थ है 'के लिए', 'to' का अर्थ है 'की ओर', और 'in' का अर्थ है 'के अंदर', जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'At' will be used because it denotes a specific place or event. In the context, the sentence mentions the location where the National Wildlife Action Plan was unveiled, which is the "Global Wildlife Programme conference." Hence, 'at' fits best here. On the other hand, 'for' means 'for the purpose of,' 'to' indicates 'towards,' and 'in' means 'inside,' which don't fit the context correctly.

22. C) '**And**' का use होगा क्योंकि "and" का अर्थ है दो या दो से अधिक तत्वों को जोड़ना। यहाँ, sentence में "The plan recognises and addresses concerns" का use है, जो दो क्रियाओं 'recognises' और 'addresses' को जोड़ रहा है। इसलिए, 'and' सही है। जबकि 'in' का अर्थ है 'के अंदर', 'to' का अर्थ है 'की ओर', और 'for' का अर्थ है 'के लिए', जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'And' will be used because it means to connect two or more elements. In the sentence, "The plan recognises and addresses concerns," 'and' is used to join two verbs: 'recognises' and 'addresses,' making it correct here. Whereas 'in' means 'inside,' 'to' means 'towards,' and 'for' means 'for a purpose,' which don't fit in this context.

23. D) **Human**' का use होगा क्योंकि "human" का अर्थ है मानव जाति, और passage में ecosystems के महत्व को "human survival and sustainable development" के संदर्भ में बताया गया है। यह बताता है कि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व और विकास के लिए आवश्यक हैं। जबकि 'breed' का अर्थ है प्रजाति का समूह, 'species' का अर्थ है जीवों का वर्ग, और 'group' का अर्थ है समूह, ये सभी इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'Human' will be used because it refers to humanity, and the passage discusses the importance of ecosystems for "human survival and sustainable development." This highlights that ecosystems are essential for human existence and growth. Whereas, 'breed' means a group of animals within a species, 'species' refers to a class of organisms, and 'group' means a collection, which don't fit in this context.

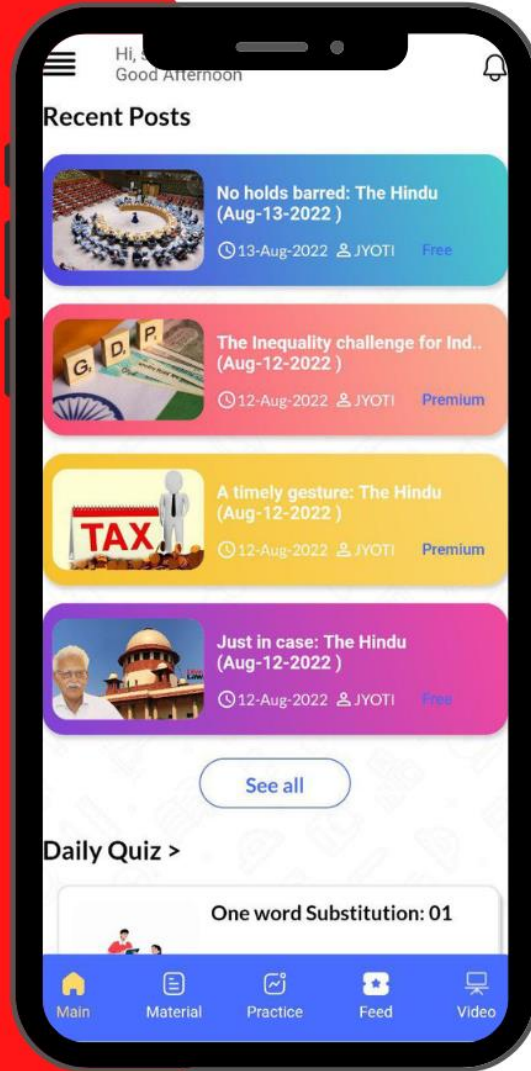
24. D) **Diversity**' का use होगा क्योंकि "diversity" का अर्थ है विविधता, और यह पर्यावरण और जैविक प्रजातियों की विविधता को संदर्भित करता है, जो इस context में सही है। इस sentence में ecosystems और species के संरक्षण की बात की जा रही है, इसलिए 'diversity' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Conflict' का अर्थ है संघर्ष, 'Rejection' का अर्थ है अस्वीकृति, और 'Focus' का अर्थ है ध्यान केंद्रित करना, जो इस context में उचित नहीं है।

'Diversity' will be used because it refers to variety, especially in the context of biological species and ecosystems, which is fitting here. The sentence discusses conservation of ecosystems and species, making 'diversity' appropriate. Whereas, 'Conflict' means struggle, 'Rejection' means refusal, and 'Focus' means concentration, which are not suitable in this context.

25. A) **Including**' का अर्थ है "शामिल करना"। sentence में mention है कि योजना विभिन्न पारिस्थितिकी तंत्रों (inland aquatic, coastal and marine ecosystems) में संकटग्रस्त वन्यजीव प्रजातियों के पुनर्वास को रेखांकित करती है, जो इन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्रों के संरक्षण को भी शामिल करती है। इसलिए, 'including' यहाँ सबसे appropriate option है जबकि 'mixing' का अर्थ है "मिलाना", 'gathering' का अर्थ है "इकट्ठा करना", और 'counting' का अर्थ है "गिनती करना", जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।
- 'Including' means "to contain or comprise as part of the whole." The sentence mentions that the plan highlights the rehabilitation of threatened wildlife species while conserving their habitats in various ecosystems, thus 'including' is the most appropriate choice here. On the

other hand, 'mixing' means "to combine," 'gathering' means "to collect," and 'counting' means "to enumerate," which do not fit the context of the sentence.





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