

Hope in an Oscar

If the **cracks** in Hollywood’s **enduring** self-image as a progressive **bastion** **have widened** in recent years — who can forget the #TimesUp and #OscarsSoWhite campaigns that **exposed** the industry’s **rampant sexism** and racism? — this year’s Academy Awards offered a moment of **redemption**. For the Israeli-Palestinian collective that won the Best Documentary trophy for No Other Land — about the **dispossession** of a West Bank community by the Israeli military — the Oscar stage offered a space that has been **shrinking** across the western world.

“Hollywood’s **biggest night**”, as the event is billed, **has** never been **shy of** politics, with the richest and most **glamorous** residents of Los Angeles **often** using the platform to “speak truth to power”. Yet, a question **mark hangs over** the actual impact of these **interventions**, and if **critics** have **accused** the Oscars **of hijacking** issues so that it can **pat itself on the back**, they have had good reason to do so. **Marlon Brando**, for example, **refused** his 1973 trophy for Best Actor to protest against the treatment of Native Americans in the industry, but it took another 46 years for an actor with Native American ancestry (Wes Studi in 2019) to be **honoured** on the Oscar stage.



Yet, **the Oscar** for No Other Land — a film that distributors in Hollywood were **unwilling to back** — **matters**, as do the words spoken on stage by Israeli journalist Yuval Abraham and Palestinian **activist** Basel Adra, two of the people behind the documentary. “We created this film together... because together our voices are stronger,” Abraham said, while Adra hoped his daughter won’t have to live like him, “always fearing **settlers**, violence, home **demolitions** and forcible **displacements**”. Adra and Abraham live a reality that is increasingly being made invisible by Hollywood itself. **That** they could speak, and be heard, on one of the most **prominent** stages in the world, therefore, **offers** hope in a time of growing **polarisation**. [Practice Exercise]

- **Shy** (of) (verb) – to lack something कुछ कमी है
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where ‘red’ denotes ‘subject’ and ‘blue’ denotes ‘verb’.

Vocabulary

1. **Enduring** (adjective) – Lasting, Persistent, Long-lasting, Permanent, Everlasting
टिकाऊ
2. **Bastion** (noun) – Stronghold, Fortress, Bulwark, Citadel, Refuge गढ़
3. **Widen** (verb) – Expand, Broaden, Extend, Increase, Enlarge बढ़ा करना
4. **Expose** (verb) – Reveal, Uncover, Disclose, Unmask, Unveil उजागर करना
5. **Rampant** (adjective) – Uncontrolled, Widespread, Unchecked, Prevalent, Rife अनियंत्रित/ बड़े पैमाने पर
6. **Dispossession** (noun) – Eviction, Deprivation, Seizure, Confiscation, Removal बेदखली
7. **Shrink** (verb) – Reduce, Diminish, Contract, Decrease, Decline कम करना
8. **Glamorous** (adjective) – Attractive, Charming, Alluring, Stylish, Elegant आकर्षक
9. **Often** (adverb) – Frequently, Repeatedly, Regularly, Commonly, Usually अक्सर
10. **Mark** (verb) – Indicate, Signify, Highlight, Denote, Symbolize चिह्नित करना
11. **Hang** (over) (verb) – Loom, Threaten, Impend, Overhang, Menace मंडराना
12. **Intervention** (noun) – Involvement, Interference, Mediation, Intrusion, Intercession हस्तक्षेप
13. **Critics** (noun) – Reviewers, Analysts, Commentators, Evaluators, Judges आलोचक
14. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – Blame, Charge, Indict, Implicate, Denounce आरोप लगाना
15. **Hijacking** (noun) – Seizure, Takeover, Usurpation, Appropriation, Capture अधिग्रहण
16. **Pat oneself on the back** (phrase) – Self-congratulate, Praise oneself, Celebrate, Applaud, Compliment खुद की तारीफ करना
17. **Honour** (verb) – Respect, Celebrate, Recognize, Acknowledge, Commend सम्मानित करना
18. **Unwilling** (adjective) – Reluctant, Hesitant, Resistant, Disinclined, Unenthusiastic अनिच्छुक
19. **Back** (verb) – Support, Fund, Finance, Endorse, Sponsor समर्थन करना
20. **Activist** (noun) – Campaigner, Advocate, Reformer, Protester, Champion कार्यकर्ता
21. **Settler** (noun) – Colonist, Immigrant, Pioneer, Inhabitant, Resident बसने वाला

22. **Demolition** (noun) – Destruction, Razing,
Wrecking, Leveling, Dismantling विध्वंस

23. **Displacement** (noun) – Eviction, Removal,
Expulsion, Relocation, Uprooting विस्थापन

24. **Prominent** (adjective) – Notable,
Distinguished, Eminent, Leading, Famous
प्रमुख

25. **Polarisation** (noun) – Division, Split,
Separation, Fragmentation, Dichotomy
धुवीकरण

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Context of Recent Movements:** Campaigns like #TimesUp and #OscarsSoWhite revealed Hollywood's enduring issues with sexism and racism, tarnishing its progressive self-image.
2. **A Moment of Redemption:** The 2023 Academy Awards offered a redemptive note amid these criticisms by recognizing a film advocating for marginalized voices.
3. **Documentary Win:** An Israeli-Palestinian collective won Best Documentary for *No Other Land*, which focuses on the dispossession of a West Bank community by the Israeli military.
4. **Shrinking Space:** The Oscar stage gave visibility to an issue — Israeli-Palestinian realities — that is increasingly being sidelined in the Western world.
5. **Oscars and Politics:** Traditionally, Hollywood's biggest night has welcomed socio-political statements, with celebrities often attempting to “speak truth to power.”
6. **Questionable Impact:** Despite the fanfare, critics argue that such interventions sometimes serve Hollywood's self-congratulatory ethos more than creating real change.
7. **Historical Precedent:** Marlon Brando famously refused his Oscar in 1973 to protest Hollywood's treatment of Native Americans — yet it took 46 years for a Native American actor to be recognized again on the Oscar stage.
8. **Significance of *No Other Land*:** The film's journey to the Oscars was fraught, as Hollywood distributors were reluctant to back it, underscoring the industry's hesitation toward politically sensitive content.
9. **Joint Voice:** On stage, Israeli journalist Yuval Abraham and Palestinian activist Basel Adra highlighted the power of collaboration — “together our voices are stronger.”
10. **Personal Testimony:** Adra's remarks about not wanting his daughter to endure the same fears, violence, and displacement reflect the harsh realities faced by many Palestinians.
11. **Industry Blind Spots:** The editorial underscores how Hollywood often overlooks or downplays the lived experiences of Palestinians, making this recognition even more impactful.
12. **Global Polarization:** The award and acceptance speech come at a time of growing divisions worldwide, heightening the importance of inclusive and courageous storytelling.
13. **Role of Visibility:** By speaking on a stage as prominent as the Oscars, Abraham and Adra brought attention to an issue that mainstream Western media frequently neglects.
14. **Hope Amid Dispossession:** Their presence and words symbolize hope — that even marginalized voices can still break through, influencing public discourse.
15. **Power of the Platform:** Ultimately, the editorial asserts that while Hollywood's political gestures can be performative, the recognition of *No Other Land* demonstrates the Oscars' unique capacity to elevate critical, underrepresented perspectives.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What can be inferred about the impact of awarding the Best Documentary Oscar to No Other Land?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. It indicates that Hollywood consistently supports political documentaries over commercial films.
 - B. It suggests that, at least occasionally, the Academy is willing to amplify marginalized voices that challenge mainstream narratives.
 - C. It proves that the #TimesUp campaign has completely eradicated sexism in Hollywood.
 - D. It confirms that the only topic Hollywood now cares about is Israeli-Palestinian relations.
2. **Select the most appropriate word to fill in the blank in the following sentence:**
“Despite recent criticisms, the Academy still attempts to _____ diversity and inclusivity in its awards ceremony.”
 - A. undermine
 - B. highlight
 - C. renounce
 - D. disregard
3. **Which of the following statements from the passage is true?**
 - A. The film No Other Land was readily backed by Hollywood distributors before its Oscar nomination.
 - B. Marlon Brando refused his 1973 Oscar due to artistic differences with the producers of his film.
 - C. The documentary No Other Land focuses on the dispossession of a West Bank community by the Israeli military.
 - D. #TimesUp was an initiative focused solely on better wages for actors.
4. **According to the passage, why have critics accused the Oscars of “hijacking” social and political issues?**
 - A. Because critics believe the Oscars are a secret political organization.
 - B. Because the Oscars are primarily concerned with awarding lesser-known films.
 - C. Because the Oscars never allow political speeches to be delivered on stage.
 - D. Because they fear the Oscars use topical issues to congratulate themselves, without leading to meaningful change.
5. Which word is the closest synonym to "**dispossession**" as used in the passage?
 - A. Expropriation
 - B. Restitution
 - C. Amnesty
 - D. Adjudication
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Jurisdiction

- A. Governance
- B. Expression
- C. Descent
- D. Violation

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

Woodcutting involves the removal of useless trees first, _____ by medium and finest quality timber trees

- A. followed
- B. compared
- C. adjusted
- D. enacted

8. **Choose the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank meaningfully.**

His _____ is a brilliant student.

- A. sone
- B. sun
- C. son
- D. sune

9. **Select the grammatically correct sentence**

- A. If you want to have an sound working knowledge of Japanese, you must read this book.
- B. If you want to have a sound working knowledge of Japanese, you must read this book.
- C. If you want to have a sound working knowledge of the Japanese, you must read this book.
- D. If you want to have sound working knowledge of the Japanese, you must read this book

10. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the following sentence.**

Success demands hard work, diligence and perseverance

- A. Indolence
- B. Trouble
- C. Coolness
- D. Effort

11. **Select the grammatically correct sentence.**

- A. The intricate dance of neurotransmitters in a synaptic cleft plays the crucial role in neural communication.
- B. The intricate dance of neurotransmitters in the synaptic cleft plays a crucial role in neural communication.
- C. An intricate dance of neurotransmitters in a synaptic cleft plays a crucial role in neural communication.
- D. An intricate dance of neurotransmitters in the synaptic cleft plays the crucial role in neural communication

12. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**

A person who travels from place to place, especially for work

- A. Itinerant
- B. Vagrant

- C. Nomad
- D. Pilgrim

13. **Select the correctly spelled sentence**

- A. The audience applauded the muzicians performance.
- B. The audiance applauded the musician's perfomance.
- C. The audiance applauded the musicans performance.
- D. The audience applauded the musician's performance.

14. **Select the word that has the same meaning (SYNONYM) as the underlined word in the given sentence.**

Shylock, the Jewish moneylender, and Antonio, the rich Merchant of Venice loathed each other

- A. lathered
- B. latte
- C. abhorred
- D. admired

15. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the highlighted group of words in the given sentence.**

RK Laxman was well-known for his drawings of people in such a highly exaggerated manner as to cause laughter.

- A. sketches
- B. articles
- C. portraits
- D. caricatures

16. **Select the most appropriate synonym of 'clarify' in the sentence given below.**

The last question of the examination paper confused me when it asked to illustrate the Pythagoras' theorem with the help of examples.

- A. Confused
- B. Illustrate
- C. Last
- D. Help

17. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

The dancer / performed weird / but the music was / highly enchanting.

- A. The dancer
- B. performed weird
- C. but the music was
- D. highly enchanting.

18. **Select the most appropriate idiom for the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Sarvana failed in the examination last week and is in extreme depression these days

- A. In the red
- B. In the doldrums

- C. In cold blood
- D. In the lurch

19. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains an error in phrasal verb.**

Bindu asked Arya to fill out for / her so that she could / take care of / her sick father.

- A. her sick father
- B. her so that he could
- C. take care of
- D. bindu asked Arya to fill out for

20. **Change the following sentence into positive degree.**

Sushma is one of the smartest girls in the class

- A. Few girls in the class are as smart as Sushma.
- B. Sushma is the smart girl of the class.
- C. No other girl is as smart as Sushma.
- D. Sushma is smarter than any other girls in the class

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.

We are familiar with the quote, "If winter comes, can spring be far ___1___?" Winters are depressing, but we bear because we know that it will not ___2___ till perpetuity. Spring ___3___ a new life in us. As the spring begins to set itself, the nights become shorter and the days get longer. Gardens and lawns become colourful, buds ___4___ as flowers, birds chirp and butterflies fly from one flower to another to ___5___ on the sweet nectar. The dullness is taken over by brightness.

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

- A. behind and below
- B. behind and far
- C. far behind
- D. behind

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

- A. last
- B. rest
- C. hold on
- D. hold

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

- A. inculcate
- B. infuses
- C. imbue
- D. immerse

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

- A. come out
- B. take out
- C. fall over
- D. pull out

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

- A. suck
- B. food
- C. gulp
- D. gobble

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **B) It suggests that, at least occasionally, the Academy is willing to amplify marginalized voices that challenge mainstream narratives**

The passage states that *No Other Land* "matters" because it highlights an often-invisible reality - a perspective that Hollywood distributors were initially unwilling to back. By recognizing the film, the Academy provided "a space" for these voices. This suggests a willingness, at least in some instances, to support marginalized viewpoints.

A: There is no evidence in the passage that Hollywood consistently supports political documentaries over commercial films.

C: The passage mentions #TimesUp but nowhere does it claim sexism has been completely eliminated in Hollywood.

D: The film's recognition does not mean only Israeli-Palestinian issues are relevant; it simply shows that such voices can be amplified.

2. **B) highlight**

From the context, the sentence points out that the Academy is making efforts toward something positive - supporting diversity. "Highlight" correctly conveys the idea of emphasizing or drawing attention to diversity.

A: Means to sabotage or weaken; it contradicts the sentence's direction about the Academy's attempts to promote diversity.

C: Means to abandon or give up; again, this is opposite to the notion that they are trying to do something about diversity.

D: Means to ignore; also clashes with the context of making an effort toward inclusivity.

3. **C) The documentary *No Other Land* focuses on the dispossession of a West Bank community by the Israeli military.**

The passage explicitly describes *No Other Land* as documenting "the dispossession of a West Bank community by the Israeli military."

A: The passage mentions distributors in Hollywood were unwilling to back *No Other Land*, so it was not readily supported.

B: Marlon Brando refused his Oscar to protest the treatment of Native Americans, not over artistic differences.

D: #TimesUp addressed systemic sexism and harassment, not just wage disparities.

4. **D) Because they fear the Oscars use topical issues to congratulate themselves, without leading to meaningful change.**

The passage mentions that critics say the Oscars "hijack issues" so they can give themselves a pat on the back. This implies the concern is that while the ceremony frequently touches on big issues, it may not produce actual impact or change.

A: The passage never suggests the Academy is a secret political organization.

B: The Oscars are generally known for large-scale productions and mainstream recognition, not focusing on lesser-known films above all else.

C: The passage explicitly states political speeches are given - for instance, Marlon Brando's refusal and No Other Land's acceptance speech.

5. A) Expropriation

Dispossession refers to the act of being deprived of property, land, or rights, often forcibly. Expropriation means the government or an authority taking property from its owner, usually without consent, which aligns closely with the context of the passage.

B) - Restitution refers to the restoration of lost property or compensation for loss, which is the opposite of dispossession.

C) - Amnesty means official forgiveness for a crime, which does not relate to the meaning of dispossession.

D) - Adjudication refers to a legal judgment or decision in a dispute, which is unrelated to the forced loss of property or land.

6. A) Jurisdiction (noun) – The official power to make legal decisions or judgments; authority, control, dominion. क्षेत्राधिकार

Synonym: Governance (noun) – The act of governing, ruling, or having authority over an area. शासन

- **Expression** (noun) – The act of conveying thoughts, ideas, or emotions. अभिव्यक्ति
- **Descent** (noun) – The act of moving downward; ancestry or lineage. उतरना/वंश
- **Violation** (noun) – The act of breaking a law, rule, or agreement. उल्लंघन

7. A) 'Followed' का use होगा क्योंकि 'followed' का अर्थ है "के बाद", जो sentence के क्रम के अनुसार सही बैठता है। यहाँ बताया गया है कि पहले बेकार पेड़ों को काटा जाता है और फिर मध्यम और अच्छे गुणवत्ता वाले पेड़ों को काटा जाता है। Compared: इसका अर्थ है "तुलना करना"। यहाँ किसी चीज की तुलना नहीं की जा रही है, इसलिए यह गलत है। Adjusted: इसका अर्थ है "समायोजन करना या ठीक करना"। यहाँ पेड़ों के क्रम में कोई समायोजन की बात नहीं की गई है, इसलिए यह भी गलत है। Enacted: इसका अर्थ है "कानून लागू करना या पेश करना"। यहाँ कानून या नीतियों की बात नहीं हो रही है, इसलिए यह विकल्प गलत है।

'Followed' is used because it means "to come after," which fits the sequential nature of the sentence. The sentence states that useless trees are removed first, and then medium and finest quality timber trees follow. This sequential order makes 'followed' the most

appropriate option. 'Compared' means "to draw a comparison," which is irrelevant here since no comparison is being made. 'Adjusted' means "to make changes or align," but the sentence doesn't talk about adjusting the order of trees. 'Enacted' means "to implement or bring into effect," which is contextually incorrect as no law or policy is mentioned.

8. C) 'son' का उपयोग होगा क्योंकि "son" का अर्थ होता है। Sentence का मतलब है कि "उसका बेटा एक प्रतिभाशाली छात्र है।" 'sone' गलत है क्योंकि यह "son" का सही spelling नहीं है। 'sun' गलत है क्योंकि "sun" का अर्थ सूर्य होता है, जो इस sentence के संदर्भ में बिल्कुल भी उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'sune' भी गलत है क्योंकि यह एक गलत spelling है और इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता।

son will be used because "son" means 'a male child,' which is the correct and appropriate word here. The sentence implies that "His son is a brilliant student." Other options are incorrect due to spelling errors. 'sone' is incorrect as it is a misspelling of "son." 'sun' is incorrect because "sun" refers to the star that provides light and heat, which does not fit the sentence 'sune' is also incorrect as it is a meaningless word and not a valid spelling.

9. B) **If you want to have a sound working knowledge of Japanese, you must read this book.**

'an sound' के बदले 'a sound' का use होगा क्योंकि 'sound' का उच्चारण एक consonant sound /s/ से शुरू होता है। 'A' का use उन शब्दों के पहले होता है जिनका उच्चारण consonant sound से शुरू होता है और 'an' का use vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u) से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले होता है। जैसे—
"It is a good book"

'an sound' should be replaced with 'a sound' because the word 'sound' begins with a consonant sound /s/. The article 'a' is used before words that begin with a consonant sound, while 'an' is used before words that begin with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u).

For example: Correct: "It is a good book."

10. D) **Diligence** (noun) – Careful and persistent work or effort; industriousness, hard work. परिश्रम, लगन

Synonym: Effort (noun) – A vigorous or determined attempt, hard work. प्रयास

- **Indolence** (noun) – Laziness, avoidance of work, sloth. आलस्य
- **Trouble** (noun) – Difficulty, problem, disturbance. मुसीबत
- **Coolness** (noun) – Lack of enthusiasm, calm, composure. शांत स्वभाव

11. B) **The intricate dance of neurotransmitters in the synaptic cleft plays a crucial role in neural communication.**

'the crucial role' के स्थान पर 'a crucial role' का use होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह एक सामान्य तथ्य का वर्णन कर रहा है। 'the' का use तब होता है जब किसी विशेष भूमिका (specific role) का उल्लेख किया

जाए। 'a synaptic cleft' के स्थान पर 'the synaptic cleft' का use होना चाहिए क्योंकि synaptic cleft एक specific structure को दर्शाता है जो neural anatomy का हिस्सा है। The phrase "crucial role" is describing a general function, not a unique or specific role. Therefore, the correct article is "a" instead of "the." The term "synaptic cleft" refers to a specific part of neural anatomy. When referring to something definite or universally understood, we use "the" instead of "a."

12. A) **Itinerant** (noun) – A person who travels from place to place, especially for work.

स्थान-स्थान पर काम की तलाश में घूमने वाला व्यक्ति।

- **Vagrant** (noun) – A person without a settled home or regular work who wanders from place to place. आवारा व्यक्ति,
- **Nomad** (noun) – A member of a group of people who move from one place to another rather than living in one place all the time. खानाबदोश,
- **Pilgrim** (noun) – A person who travels to a sacred place for religious reasons. तीर्थयात्री,

13. D) "The audience applauded the musician's performance."

'musician's' का use सही है क्योंकि यहाँ पर possessive case का use किया गया है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि 'performance' (प्रदर्शन) musician (संगीतज्ञ) का है। साथ ही, audience और performance सही वर्तनी (spelling) में हैं।

'musician's' is used correctly here because it is in the **possessive case**, showing that the "performance" belongs to the musician. Additionally, the words **audience** and **performance** are spelled correctly.

14. C) **Loathed** (verb) – To feel intense dislike or hatred for something; detest, abhor, despise. घृणा

करना

Synonym: Abhorred (verb) – To regard with disgust or hatred; loathe, detest, despise. घृणा

करना

- **Lathered** (verb) – To produce foam or froth; unrelated to the given context. झाग बनाना
- **Latte** (noun) – A coffee drink mixed with steamed milk; unrelated to the meaning of "loathed."
- **Admired** (verb) – To regard with respect or warm approval; the opposite of loathed. प्रशंसा करना

15. D) **Caricatures** (noun) – A picture, description, or imitation of a person in which certain striking characteristics are exaggerated to create a comic or grotesque effect. हास्यचित्र

- **Sketches** (noun) – A simple, quickly made drawing without much detail. रेखाचित्र
- **Articles** (noun) – A piece of writing included with others in a newspaper, magazine, or journal. लेख
- **Portraits** (noun) – A painting, drawing, or photograph of a person, typically showing only the face or head and shoulders. व्यक्ति का चित्र

16. B) **Clarify** (verb) – To make something clear or easy to understand, explain, simplify. स्पष्ट करना

Synonym: Illustrate (verb) – To explain or clarify something using examples, demonstrate, depict. उदाहरण देकर समझाना

- **Confused** (verb/adjective) – Unable to think clearly, baffled, puzzled. उलझन में डालना
- **Last** (adjective) – Coming after all others in time or order, final. अंतिम
- **Help** (verb) – To assist or support someone in doing something, aid. मदद करना

17. B) 'performed weird' के बदले '**performed weirdly**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'performed' एक Verb है और इसके लिए Modifier के रूप में Adverb का use होना चाहिए, न कि Adjective का। 'Weird' एक Adjective है जबकि 'Weirdly' एक Adverb है। जैसे— She spoke clearly. यहाँ 'clearly' Adverb का कार्य कर रहा है।

'performed weird' should be replaced with '**performed weirdly**' because the verb 'performed' requires an adverb (weirdly) to modify it, not an adjective (weird).

For example— She spoke clearly. Here, 'clearly' is an adverb modifying the verb 'spoke'

18. B) **In the doldrums** (idiom) – In extreme depression, low spirits, or inactivity. (अवसाद या उदासी की स्थिति, किसी प्रकार की सुस्ती में होना)

A) **In the red** – In financial debt आर्थिक संकट में

C) **In cold blood** – Without any emotion or pity निर्ममता से

D) **In the lurch** – In a difficult or helpless situation असहाय स्थिति में

19. D) 'fill out for' के बदले '**fill in for**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'fill in for' का अर्थ है "किसी की जगह काम करना या उसकी भूमिका निभाना"। 'Fill out' का अर्थ "फर्म या डॉक्यूमेंट भरना" होता है, जो यहां संदर्भ के अनुसार गलत है। अतः सही वाक्य होगा— "Bindu asked Arya to fill in for her so that she could take care of her sick father."

The phrasal verb 'fill out for' is incorrect here. Instead, 'fill in for' should be used. Fill in for means "to do someone's work or role in their absence", which suits the context of Arya substituting for Bindu. Fill out means "to complete a form or document", which is not contextually appropriate.

Corrected Sentence: "Bindu asked Arya to fill in for her so that she could take care of her sick father."

20. A) **Few girls in the class are as smart as Sushma**

'as smart as' का use Positive Degree में किया जाता है। यहाँ वाक्य में 'one of the smartest' का अर्थ यह है कि सुषमा कक्षा की सबसे होशियार लड़कियों में से एक है। Positive Degree में इसका सही रूप 'Few girls in the class are as smart as Sushma' होगा। जैसे— Very few students are as intelligent as Ramesh.

'as smart as' is used in Positive Degree. Here, the sentence states that Sushma is one of the smartest girls, which means she is among the top smart girls. In Positive Degree, the correct transformation is 'Few girls in the class are as smart as Sushma.' Like— Very few students are as intelligent as Ramesh.

21. D) **Behind** का use होगा क्योंकि "behind" यहाँ कहावत "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" का हिस्सा है। "Behind" का अर्थ है "पीछे" या "निकट ही"। यह दर्शाता है कि सर्दियों (कठिन समय) के बाद वसंत (अच्छा समय) जल्द ही आने वाला है। 'Behind and below': यह phrase व्याकरणिक और संदर्भ के हिसाब से सही नहीं है।

'Behind' will be used because it is part of the well-known quote, "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" Here, "behind" means "close at hand" or "soon to follow," which perfectly fits the context.

22. A) **Last** का use होगा क्योंकि "last" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का जारी रहना या लंबे समय तक टिके रहना। Sentence में: यह कहा गया है कि सर्दियां "perpetuity" (सदैव) तक नहीं टिकेंगी। यहाँ पर "last" सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है, क्योंकि यह "continue for a period" के अर्थ में use होता है। 'Rest' का अर्थ है आराम करना या विश्राम करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Hold on' का अर्थ है मजबूती से पकड़ना या टिके रहना, लेकिन यह "continue" के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है 'Hold' का अर्थ है थामे रखना या रोकना, जो "till perpetuity" के साथ सही नहीं बैठता।

Last will be used because "last" means to continue or endure for a period of time. The sentence talks about winter not lasting forever (till perpetuity), so "last" is the most appropriate word here. 'Rest' means to relax or pause, which does not fit the context. 'Hold on' means to hold tightly or persist, but it does not convey the idea of continuing over time

here. 'Hold' means to grasp or retain something, which does not fit logically with "till perpetuity."

23. B) '**Infuses**' का use होगा क्योंकि "infuse" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ में नई ऊर्जा, जीवन या भावना भरना। यहाँ sentence में कहा गया है कि spring एक नई ज़िंदगी का संचार करता है, इसलिए 'infuses' सही है। 'Inculcate' का अर्थ है किसी आदत या विचार को सिखाना, जो इस sentence के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Imbue' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को गुण या भावना से भरना, लेकिन यह अक्सर साहित्यिक या poetic संदर्भ में उपयोग होता है। 'Immerse' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ में पूरी तरह डूब जाना या शामिल होना, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है।

Infuses' will be used because it means to fill something with energy, life, or a particular quality. The sentence mentions that spring brings new life into us, making 'infuses' the most appropriate choice here. 'Inculcate' means to instill an idea or habit, which does not fit the context. 'Imbue' means to fill something with a quality or emotion, but it is often used in poetic contexts. 'Immerse' means to submerge or deeply involve oneself, which is incorrect here

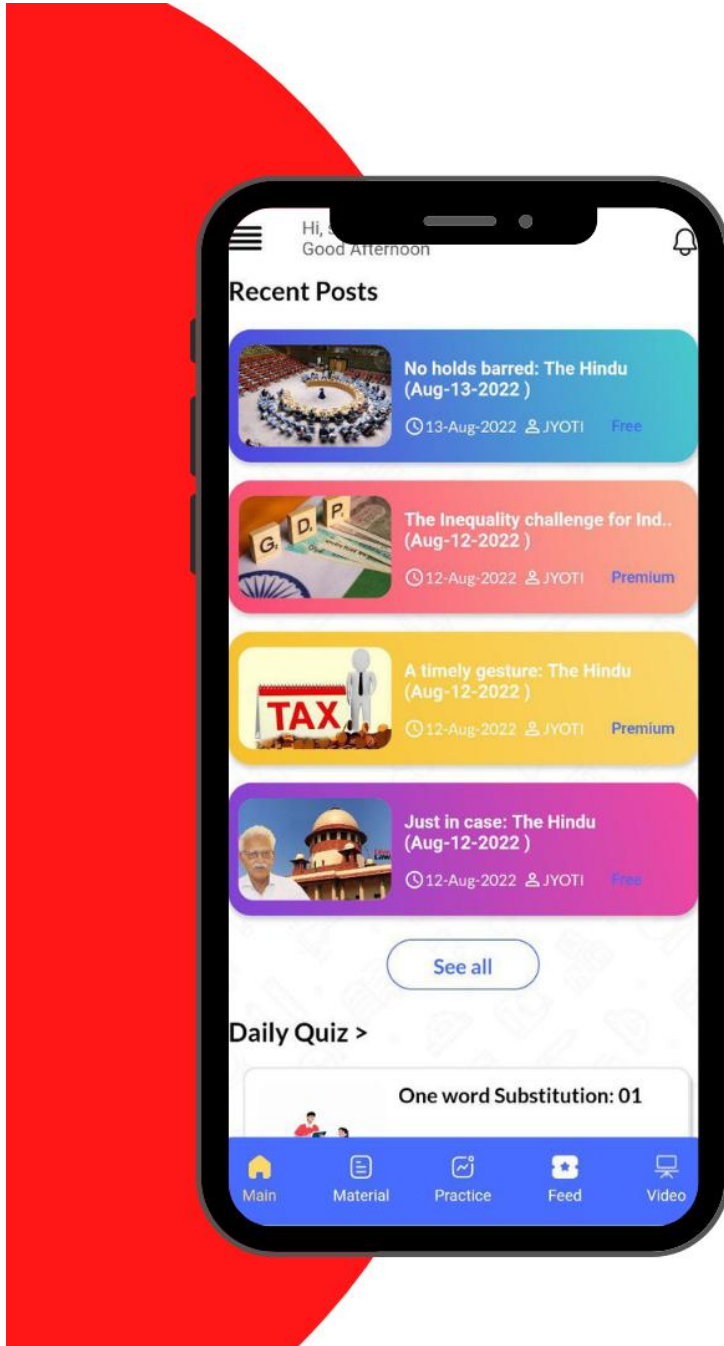
24. A) '**Come out**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का बाहर आना या प्रकट होना। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि कली (buds) फूल के रूप में बाहर आती हैं, जो 'come out' के अर्थ के साथ बिल्कुल सटीक बैठता है। 'Take out' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को निकालना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Fall over' का अर्थ है गिर जाना, जो कलियों (buds) के खिलने की प्रक्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Pull out' का अर्थ है खींचकर बाहर निकालना, लेकिन यहाँ कलियों का फूलों के रूप में खिलना प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है।

Come out' will be used because it means to emerge or appear. The sentence describes how buds emerge or bloom into flowers, which aligns perfectly with the meaning of 'come out.' 'Take out' means to remove something, which does not fit the context here. 'Fall over' means to collapse or topple, which is irrelevant to the natural blooming of buds. 'Pull out' means to extract or pull something out, but the blooming process of buds is a natural occurrence, so it does not fit contextually.

25. A) '**Suck**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'suck' का अर्थ होता है किसी वस्तु से तरल पदार्थ को खींचना या चूसना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि तितलियाँ एक फूल से दूसरे फूल पर जाकर "sweet nectar" (मीठा रस) का सेवन करती हैं। यह एक ऐसी process है जिसमें तितलियाँ फूलों से रस को चूसती हैं, इसलिए 'suck' यहाँ सही है। 'Food' का अर्थ है "भोजन", लेकिन यहाँ विशेष क्रिया का जिक्र है, जिसमें तरल पदार्थ चूसा जाता है। 'Food' इस प्रक्रिया के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। Gulp: 'Gulp' का अर्थ है "जल्दी से निगलना", जो

तितलियों के रस चूसने के कार्य के लिए गलत है। तितलियाँ रस को धीरे-धीरे चूसती हैं, न कि निगलती हैं। 'Gobble' का अर्थ है "जल्दी-जल्दी बड़े टुकड़ों में खाना", जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि तितलियाँ फूलों से रस चूसती हैं, उन्हें खाने की क्रिया यहाँ लागू नहीं होती।

'Suck' will be used because it means to draw or extract liquid carefully. The sentence describes butterflies flying from one flower to another to take the sweet nectar. The action butterflies perform is to suck the nectar, making 'suck' the most appropriate verb here. Food: 'Food' is a noun and does not fit the context, as the sentence requires a verb to describe the action of extracting nectar. Gulp: 'Gulp' means to swallow quickly or in large amounts, which does not match the gentle action of butterflies taking nectar. Gobble: 'Gobble' means to eat hurriedly or greedily in large pieces, which is not appropriate here as butterflies carefully sip nectar



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