

Self-perpetuating cycle: On the violence and crisis in Sudan

Sudan's **humanitarian** crisis needs the world's attention

In April 2023, a power **struggle** between two generals **pushed** Sudan, which **witnessed** a revolution and a counter-revolutionary **coup** in the **preceding** years, into a **devastating** cycle of violence. The conflict has **displaced** nearly 13 million people, transformed cities, including the capital, Khartoum, into war zones, and **triggered** economic **collapse**, inducing the world's first officially declared **famine** in four years. More than 1,50,000 people have lost their lives. Yet, **the generals**, army chief Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, and head of the **notorious** paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, **are** not done fighting. Although the army suffered **setbacks** early in the conflict, it has **regained ground**. Late last month, in a **blow** to the RSF, Gen. Burhan's forces took control of Khartoum. The military controls much of northern and eastern Sudan, including the Red Sea city of Port Sudan, the **de facto** wartime capital. However, **the RSF**, a **potent** force, **maintains** control over much of the western Darfur region, where it is currently **laying siege** to El Fasher, an army **stronghold**. Recently, the RSF declared a parallel government in the areas under its control, **seeking to shore up** political support. So, despite the army's gains, a **decisive** victory seems far away.

While the RSF faces **credible allegations** of **large-scale atrocities** against civilians, including the rape of children, both sides **bear** responsibility for Sudan's **descent** into **chaos** and **anarchy**. The country hoped for a **new dawn** when mass protests **brought down** the **brutal** three-decade **dictatorship** of President Omar al-Bashir in 2019. After his fall, the military and civilian leaders shared power in a **transitional** administration, which was seen as a **stepping stone** toward full civilian rule. But in 2021, **Gen. Burhan**, then head of the **transitional** government, **refused** to hand over power to the civilian leadership. He joined hands with Mr. Dagalo, to **orchestrate** a coup. Their **alliance** soon **collapsed**, bringing civil war. For two years, the international community largely **turned a blind eye**, while regional powers supported rival **factions**. The military **accuses the UAE of backing** the predominantly Arab RSF, while the army gets support from Russia, Türkiye, Iran and Qatar. But two years of war is a **testament** to the fact that there can be no military solution. Civilians have **endured relentless** air strikes by the army, **indiscriminate** attacks and looting by the RSF and a near-total collapse in health care, education and access to food and water in the war-hit areas. The world must **pay attention to** Sudan's humanitarian crisis and push for urgent, meaningful talks between the **warring factions**. What Sudan needs is an immediate **ceasefire**, followed by humanitarian aid so that at least some measure of **stability** could be **restored**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Self-perpetuating** (adjective) – capable of continuing or renewing oneself indefinitely
2. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – charitable, benevolent, philanthropic, compassionate, altruistic मानवीय
3. **Witness** (verb) – observe, see, behold, experience, undergo देखना
4. **Coup** (noun) – overthrow, rebellion, insurrection, putsch, uprising तख्तापलट
5. **Preceding** (adjective) – prior, earlier, former, antecedent, foregoing पूर्ववर्ती
6. **Devastating** (adjective) – destructive, ruinous, catastrophic, crushing, calamitous विनाशकारी
7. **Displace** (verb) – uproot, evacuate, expel, oust, relocate विस्थापित करना
8. **Trigger** (verb) – initiate, spark, cause, provoke, activate शुरू करना
9. **Collapse** (noun) – breakdown, failure, crash, ruin, fall पतन
10. **Famine** (adjective) – starvation, scarcity, food-shortage, hunger, drought-induced अकाल
11. **Notorious** (adjective) – infamous, disreputable, dishonorable, scandalous, ill-famed बदनाम
12. **Setback** (noun) – obstacle, reversal, hindrance, defeat, blow झटका
13. **Regain ground** (phrase) – recover, reclaim, bounce back, advance, reconquer फिर से बढ़त पाना
14. **Blow** (noun) – shock, setback, hit, damage, defeat झटका
15. **De facto** (adjective) – actual, existing, in effect, real, practical वास्तविक
16. **Potent** (adjective) – powerful, strong, forceful, influential, effective शक्तिशाली
17. **Lay siege to** (phrase) – encircle, blockade, surround, attack, besiege घेराबंदी करना
18. **Stronghold** (noun) – fortress, bastion, citadel, refuge, base गढ़
19. **Seek** (verb) – Try, endeavour, effort, attempt, strive for प्रयास करना
20. **Shore up** (phrasal verb) – support, reinforce, boost, strengthen, uphold समर्थन देना
21. **Decisive** (adjective) – conclusive, final, critical, definite, clear-cut निर्णायक
22. **Credible** (adjective) – believable, reliable, trustworthy, plausible, convincing विश्वसनीय

23. **Allegation** (noun) – accusation, charge, claim, assertion, statement आरोप
24. **Large-scale** (adjective) – extensive, massive, widespread, broad, huge बड़े पैमाने पर
25. **Atrocity** (noun) – cruelty, barbarity, horror, outrage, crime क्रूरता
26. **Bear** (verb) – accept, shoulder, endure, carry, tolerate सहना / जिम्मेदारी लेना
27. **Descent** (noun) – fall, decline, drop, deterioration, plunge गिरावट
28. **Chaos** (noun) – disorder, anarchy, turmoil, confusion, pandemonium अराजकता
29. **Anarchy** (noun) – lawlessness, disorder, turmoil, rebellion, confusion अव्यवस्था
30. **A New Dawn** (noun) – fresh start, new era, beginning, rebirth, renewal एक नई शुरुआत
31. **Bring down** (phrasal verb) – overthrow, topple, defeat, remove, depose गिरा देना
32. **Brutal** (adjective) – cruel, harsh, savage, inhuman, ruthless क्रूर
33. **Dictatorship** (noun) – autocracy, tyranny, despotism, totalitarianism, authoritarianism तानाशाही
34. **Transitional** (adjective) – interim, temporary, intermediate, changeover, in-between परिवर्ती
35. **Stepping stone** (noun) – pathway, milestone, link, bridge, means माध्यम
36. **Orchestrate** (verb) – plan, organize, coordinate, stage, devise साजिश रचना
37. **Alliance** (noun) – union, coalition, partnership, agreement, association गठबंधन
38. **Collapse** (verb) – fall, fail, crumble, cave in, disintegrate गिरना / ढहना
39. **Turn a blind eye** (phrase) – ignore, overlook, disregard, neglect, avoid अनदेखा करना
40. **Faction** (noun) – group, wing, section, division, camp गुट
41. **Accuse** (verb) – blame, allege, indict, charge, implicate आरोप लगाना
42. **Backing** (noun) – support, aid, endorsement, sponsorship, assistance समर्थन
43. **Testament** (to) (noun) – evidence, proof, testimony, confirmation, validation प्रमाण
44. **Endure** (verb) – withstand, tolerate, suffer, brave, bear सहन करना
45. **Relentless** (adjective) – unyielding, constant, persistent, ruthless, merciless निरंतर / निर्दयी

46. **Indiscriminate** (adjective) – random, haphazard, aimless, careless, arbitrary
अंधाधुंध

47. **Pay attention to** (phrase) – focus on, heed, listen to, concentrate on, note ध्यान देना

48. **Warring** (adjective) – fighting, conflicting, hostile, battling, antagonistic लड़ने वाले

49. **Ceasefire** (noun) – truce, armistice, suspension, peace agreement, halt
युद्धविराम

50. **Stability** (noun) – balance, steadiness, security, constancy, firmness स्थिरता

51. **Restore** (verb) – bring back, reinstate, re-establish, recover, renew बहाल करना

Summary of the Editorial

1. **Conflict Origin:** In April 2023, a power struggle between two Sudanese generals—Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo—ignited a devastating conflict.
2. **Displacement:** Nearly 13 million people have been displaced due to the ongoing civil war.
3. **Widespread Destruction:** Major cities, including the capital Khartoum, have turned into war zones, causing large-scale infrastructure damage.
4. **Humanitarian Collapse:** The war triggered economic ruin and led to the world's first officially declared famine in four years.
5. **Death Toll:** Over 1,50,000 people have died since the conflict began.
6. **Military Gains:** Although initially weakened, the national army has recaptured Khartoum and controls northern and eastern regions.
7. **RSF Strongholds:** The RSF still dominates western Darfur and is besieging El Fasher, a key army position.
8. **Parallel Government:** The RSF has declared a rival government in areas under its control to legitimize its hold.
9. **War Crimes:** The RSF faces serious allegations of atrocities, including the rape of children, but both sides are culpable for the chaos.
10. **Unfulfilled Revolution:** Hopes of democracy post-Omar al-Bashir's 2019 ousting were dashed after a 2021 military coup derailed the transition.
11. **Coup Backlash:** The coup, carried out by Burhan and Dagalo, ended their alliance and plunged the nation into war.
12. **International Apathy:** Global attention to the conflict has been minimal, with regional powers backing opposing sides.
13. **Foreign Involvement:** The RSF is reportedly supported by the UAE, while the army is backed by Russia, Türkiye, Iran, and Qatar.
14. **Civilian Suffering:** Civilians are enduring bombings, looting, and systemic collapse of healthcare, education, and basic services.
15. **Call for Action:** The editorial urges the international community to prioritize Sudan's crisis, demand an immediate ceasefire, and initiate humanitarian aid and peace talks.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Who orchestrated the 2021 coup that derailed Sudan's transition to civilian rule, as mentioned in the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. Former President Omar al-Bashir alone
 - B. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo jointly
 - C. Civilian leaders of the transitional government
 - D. Regional powers from the Middle East and Russia
2. **Which one of the following statements is correct regarding the ongoing conflict in Sudan, based on the passage?**
 - A. The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) have lost all significant territories and currently control no major region.
 - B. Khartoum remains peacefully under the civilian-led transitional government.
 - C. The Sudanese military and the RSF both bear responsibility for the country's descent into chaos.
 - D. The international community decisively intervened in 2021 to prevent the coup.
3. **According to the passage, approximately how many people have lost their lives in the ongoing Sudan conflict?**
 - A. 50,000
 - B. 1,00,000
 - C. 13 million
 - D. 1,50,000
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Joyful and celebratory
 - B. Neutral and detached
 - C. Sarcastic and mocking
 - D. Urgent and cautionary
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The success of military rulers in unifying Sudan
 - B. The flourishing democracy established in Sudan
 - C. The devastating conflict in Sudan leading to a severe humanitarian crisis and the urgent need for peace
 - D. The impact of economic reforms in rebuilding Sudan's infrastructure
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The teacher asked us to _____ the main idea of the passage in the exam.

 - A. summarise
 - B. conclusion
 - C. underestimate
 - D. Plagiarise

7. **Rectify the error in the given sentence by selecting the correct spelling from the options provided.**

The nights of King Arthur were known for their chivalry.

- A. knots
- B. naughts
- C. knights
- D. Nites

8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**

- A. Fulfeel
- B. Altogether
- C. Until
- D. Always

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

Benevolent

- A. Hostile
- B. Kind
- C. Enthusiastic
- D. Mysterious

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

Despite the challenges,/ they ultimate achieved / their goal of launching / their startup

- A. their goal of launching
- B. they ultimate achieved
- C. Despite the challenges,
- D. their startup

11. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Bheem has been shown in the popular culture as someone who eats in large quantity.

- A. eat humble pie
- B. eat like a bird
- C. eats like a horse
- D. chews the fat

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

Careful

- A. Corrosive
- B. Cautious
- C. Corrupt
- D. Captivating

13. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**

I want to buy the less expensive bike, but with the best mileage

- A. least
- B. little
- C. lesser
- D. most less

14. **Select the appropriate option that can substitute the underlined idiom in the given sentence.**

The entire audience was all ears when the Indian-born American economist started giving a speech.

- A. was willing to exit the show
- B. was keen to listen
- C. as arguing in favour of both sides
- D. was eager to speak plainly

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

Poonam used a rubber band to keep the pencils together. 'Band' here means _____.

- A. a long rigid piece of wood or metal
- B. a tube filled with water
- C. a thin ring of rubber used for holding things together
- D. a range of values or frequencies within a series

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

A person who rules with absolute power and authority

- A. Dictator
- B. Ruler
- C. Senator
- D. Sovereign

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

Once the seminar was over, the host gave up the certificates to the active participants.

- A. gave away
- B. put across
- C. brought about
- D. came by

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word.**

The partners ended up being traitorous to each other.

- A. Fickle
- B. Faithful
- C. Proficient
- D. Disloyal

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

The most effective way to enhance your vocabulary is to look to unknown words in a dictionary.

- A. stand against
- B. look up

- C. set by
- D. write off

20. Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.

The microscopic chip that emits a unique signal has been embedded into your arm

- A. microscopic
- B. embedded
- C. emits
- D. unique

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.

Three big fat rats once found a new use for _____1_____ tails. During the night, they came _____2_____ into the larder and found a jar with treacle in it. But the jar had a _____3_____ neck, and try as they might, the rats could not reach the treacle either with their mouths or their paws. At last, a bright idea _____4_____ one of them. He climbed onto the jar and let his tail hang down into the treacle. Then he pulled it out nicely coated with treacle and allowed the two rats to lick it _____5_____.

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

- A. their
- B. it's
- C. the
- D. There

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

- A. creeping
- B. acting
- C. dreaming
- D. Yelling

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

- A. obese
- B. narrow
- C. slow
- D. Funny

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

- A. flew
- B. stood
- C. struck
- D. Went

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

- A. in
- B. by
- C. off
- D. at

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo jointly

B is correct because the passage explicitly states that Gen. Burhan (the army chief) and Mr. Dagalo (head of the RSF) joined forces to orchestrate a coup in 2021.

A is incorrect because Omar al-Bashir's rule ended in 2019 when he was overthrown after mass protests; he was not responsible for the 2021 coup.

C is incorrect because the civilian leaders did not orchestrate the coup; they were instead sidelined by the military.

D is incorrect because, although regional powers supported different factions, they were not said to have directly orchestrated the coup.

2. C) The Sudanese military and the RSF both bear responsibility for the country's descent into chaos.

C is correct because the passage explicitly mentions that while the RSF faces serious allegations of atrocities, both sides (the army and RSF) share the blame for Sudan's disastrous collapse into war.

A is incorrect because the RSF still controls large areas of western Darfur and has declared a parallel government in territories under its control.

B is incorrect because Khartoum has turned into a war zone and is not peacefully under civilian rule; the military has recaptured parts of it.

D is incorrect because the passage notes that the international community "largely turned a blind eye" after the 2021 coup, implying there was no decisive intervention.

3. D) 1,50,000

D is correct because the passage states that "more than 1,50,000 people have lost their lives."

A and Option B are incorrect since the passage clearly mentions the figure of over 1,50,000, not 50,000 or 1,00,000.

C is incorrect because 13 million is the approximate number of people displaced, not the number of those who lost their lives.

4. D) Urgent and cautionary

The passage urgently calls attention to the severe humanitarian crisis and ongoing violence in Sudan, underscoring the need for immediate action and caution.

A: The passage highlights conflict, famine, and suffering, which is neither joyful nor celebratory.

B: The language is not presented in a neutral manner; the writer shows clear concern about the violence and humanitarian crisis.

C: There is no indication of sarcasm; the tone is grave and serious, not mocking.

5. **C) The devastating conflict in Sudan leading to a severe humanitarian crisis and the urgent need for peace**

The passage focuses on the ongoing violence between the army and the RSF, the resulting humanitarian catastrophe (famine, displacement, civilian casualties), and calls for a ceasefire and global aid.

A: The passage clearly shows that military factions are fighting each other, not unifying the country.

B: Democracy did not flourish; the passage describes how the transition to civilian rule was derailed by coups, resulting in war.

D: Economic collapse is mentioned, not successful reforms; the emphasis is on conflict and humanitarian concerns, not infrastructure rebuilding.

6. A) **'Summarise'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है मुख्य विचार को संक्षेप में प्रस्तुत करना। sentence में यह mention है कि शिक्षक ने परीक्षा में हमसे मुख्य विचार को बताने के लिए कहा, इसलिए 'summarise' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Conclusion' का अर्थ है निष्कर्ष निकालना, लेकिन यह वाक्य के अनुरूप नहीं है क्योंकि यह मुख्य विचार को प्रस्तुत करने के बजाय अंतिम परिणाम का उल्लेख करता है। 'Underestimate' का अर्थ है कम आंकना, जो इस संदर्भ में पूरी तरह गलत है। 'Plagiarise' का अर्थ है नकल करना, जो वाक्य में अर्थ के अनुकूल नहीं है।

'Summarise' will be used because it means to briefly present the main idea. The sentence mentions the teacher asking students to identify the main idea in the exam, making 'summarise' the most appropriate choice. 'Conclusion' means to draw a result, which doesn't align with the sentence as it refers to presenting the main idea, not the result. 'Underestimate' means to undervalue, which is completely irrelevant in this context.

'Plagiarise' means to copy or steal someone else's work, which doesn't fit the context.

7. C) The correct spelling " is "**knights**", which means "a man granted an honorary title of knighthood by a monarch or political leader, especially in a historical context" (वीर योद्धा, राजाओं के दरबार में सम्मानित व्यक्ति).

8. A) The incorrectly spelled word is '**Fulfeel**'. The correct spelling is '**Fulfill**', which means "to carry out or bring to realization." In Hindi, it means "पूरा करना" या "संपन्न करना।"

9. B) **Benevolent** (adjective) – Well-meaning, kind, compassionate, generous, charitable. परोपकारी, दयालु, उदार।

Synonym: **Kind** (adjective) – Having or showing a gentle, considerate, and sympathetic nature. दयालु।

- **Hostile** (adjective) – Unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive. शत्रुतापूर्ण।

- **Enthusiastic** (adjective) – Eager, passionate, zealous. उत्साही।
 - **Mysterious** (adjective) – Difficult to understand, enigmatic, secretive. रहस्यमय।
10. B) **'ultimate'** का use गलत है क्योंकि यह एक विशेषण (adjective) है। यहाँ 'achieved' क्रिया का वर्णन करने के लिए एक क्रिया विशेषण (adverb) की आवश्यकता है। सही रूप 'ultimately' होगा।
The word 'ultimate' is incorrect because it is an adjective. In this sentence, we need an adverb to modify the verb 'achieved'. The correct form should be 'ultimately'.
11. C) **Eats like a horse** (idiom) – Someone who eats a lot; has a large appetite. भूख बहुत ज्यादा होना, बहुत अधिक खाना।
- **Eat humble pie** (idiom): To admit one's mistake and apologize; अपनी गलती मानकर माफी मांगना।
 - **Eat like a bird** (idiom): To eat very little; बहुत कम खाना।
 - **Chews the fat** (idiom): To have a casual, leisurely conversation; आराम से बातचीत करना।
12. B) **Careful** (adjective) – Paying close attention to details, avoiding mistakes or harm, alert, attentive. सावधान, सतर्क
Synonym: Cautious (adjective) – Taking care to avoid danger or mistakes, watchful, prudent. सावधान, चौकस
Corrosive (adjective) – Causing damage or gradual destruction, especially through chemical reaction, eroding. संक्षारक, हानिकारक
Corrupt (adjective) – Dishonest, unethical, lacking integrity, immoral. भ्रष्ट, बेईमान
Captivating (adjective) – Attractive and holding interest, charming, fascinating. मोहक, आकर्षक
13. A) 'less' के बदले 'least' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में तुलना के तीन या अधिक विकल्प होने का संकेत है। 'Less' का use Comparative Degree में होता है, जबकि यहाँ Superlative Degree ('least') उपयुक्त है क्योंकि 'the' के साथ Superlative Degree का प्रयोग होता है।
'Least' will be used instead of 'less' because the sentence indicates a comparison among three or more options. 'Less' is used for Comparative Degree, while 'least' is the Superlative Degree, which fits the context when used with 'the.'
Correct Sentence: "I want to buy the least expensive bike, but with the best mileage."
14. B) was keen to listen
was all ears(idiom)- Eager to listen attentively ध्यान से सुनने के लिए उत्सुक
15. C) **'Band'** (noun) - a thin ring of rubber used for holding things together– चीजों को एक साथ बांधने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला पतला रबर का छल्ला

16. A) **Dictator** (noun) – A person who rules with absolute power and authority. तानाशाह

- **Ruler** (noun) – A person who governs or leads a country or group, but not necessarily with absolute power. शासक
- **Sebnator** (noun) – A member of a senate, typically part of a legislative assembly. सीनेटर/सांसद
- **Sovereign** (noun) – A supreme ruler, especially a monarch, but not necessarily one with unchecked power. सर्वोच्च शासक/सत्ता

17. A) 'gave away' का use 'gave up' के स्थान पर होगा क्योंकि 'gave up' का अर्थ होता है 'त्याग देना या छोड़ देना', जबकि यहां संदर्भ प्रमाणपत्रों के वितरण का है। इसलिए 'gave away' उपयुक्त है, जिसका अर्थ है 'वितरित करना।'

The phrase "gave up" is incorrect in this context because it means to surrender or abandon something. In the given sentence, the action involves distributing certificates to the participants. The correct phrase to use here is "gave away," which means to distribute or hand out something freely.

18. B) **Traitorous** (adjective) – Disloyal, betraying trust, perfidious, unfaithful. विश्वासघाती, धोखेबाज।

Antonym: **Faithful** (adjective) – Loyal, trustworthy, steadfast, dedicated. वफादार, ईमानदार।

- **Fickle** (adjective) – Changing frequently, inconsistent, capricious, erratic चंचल, अस्थिर।
- **Proficient** (adjective) – Skilled, competent, adept, expert. कुशल, निपुण।
- **Disloyal** (adjective) – Betraying trust, unfaithful, treacherous. अविश्वासी, बेईमान

19. B) 'look to' के बदले 'look up' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का संदर्भ यह है कि शब्दों का अर्थ खोजने के लिए सही शब्द का उपयोग किया जाए। 'look up' का अर्थ है "सूचना या जानकारी किसी संदर्भ पुस्तक या ऑनलाइन माध्यम में खोजना।" अतः वाक्य में उचित phrasal verb 'look up' होगा। उदाहरण: "The most effective way to enhance your vocabulary is to look up unknown words in a dictionary." 'look up' will be used instead of 'look to' because the sentence refers to finding the meanings of unknown words, which requires the appropriate phrasal verb 'look up'. The phrase 'look up' means "to search for information, especially in a reference book or online."

Example: "The most effective way to enhance your vocabulary is to look up unknown words in a dictionary."

20. D) The incorrectly spelt word in the sentence is '**Unique**', and the correct spelling is '**Unique**', which means "being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else" – अद्वितीय, विशेष, अनोखा.

21. A) **Their**' का use होगा है क्योंकि यहाँ 'tails' का उल्लेख किया गया है, जो 'rats' का हिस्सा है। चूंकि 'tails' का स्वामित्व चूहों (rats) के पास है, इसलिए possessive pronoun 'their' का उपयोग सही है। 'It's' गलत है क्योंकि यह 'it is' या 'it has' का संक्षिप्त रूप है, और यहाँ स्वामित्व की बात हो रही है, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'The' गलत है क्योंकि यह article है और यहाँ possessive pronoun की आवश्यकता है। 'There' का अर्थ है 'वहाँ', जो इस वाक्य के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता।

Their' is correct because it indicates possession, referring to the tails belonging to the rats. Since 'tails' are part of the rats, the possessive pronoun 'their' is appropriate here. 'It's' is incorrect as it is a contraction of 'it is' or 'it has', which does not fit the context requiring possession.

'The' is incorrect because it is an article and not a possessive pronoun, which is needed in this sentence. 'There' is incorrect as it means 'in that place', which does not align with the sentence's context.

22. A) **Creeping**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है चुपके से और सावधानीपूर्वक चलना। कहानी के अनुसार, चूहे रात के समय लार्डर में चुपचाप प्रवेश कर रहे थे, जो "creeping" के लिए उपयुक्त है। 'Acting' का अर्थ है अभिनय करना, जो संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यह चुपचाप प्रवेश करने की प्रक्रिया को नहीं दर्शाता। 'Dreaming' का अर्थ है सपना देखना, जो संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यह शारीरिक गतिविधि की बजाय मानसिक क्रिया को दर्शाता है। 'Yelling' का अर्थ है चिल्लाना, जो पूरी तरह से अनुचित है क्योंकि कहानी में चुपचाप घुसने का उल्लेख है।

Creeping' will be used because it means moving quietly and carefully. In the story, the rats entered the larder quietly during the night, making "creeping" the most appropriate choice. 'Acting' means performing, which does not suit the context as it does not convey the quiet entry. 'Dreaming' means imagining or seeing in dreams, which is irrelevant since the activity described is physical, not mental. 'Yelling' means shouting, which contradicts the context as the entry was supposed to be quiet.

23. B) **Narrow**' का use होगा क्योंकि "narrow" का अर्थ है पतला या संकीर्ण। story में mention है कि चूहे ट्रिकल तक नहीं पहुँच पा रहे थे, और इसके लिए जार की गर्दन पतली होना समस्या थी। इस संदर्भ में 'narrow' सही उत्तर है। 'Obese' का अर्थ है मोटा, जो यहाँ उचित नहीं है क्योंकि जार की गर्दन का मोटा होना समस्या नहीं है। 'Slow' का अर्थ है धीमा, जो किसी जार की गर्दन का वर्णन नहीं कर सकता। 'Funny' का अर्थ है मजेदार, जो जार की गर्दन के लिए अनुचित है।

Narrow' will be used because it means thin or constricted. The story mentions that the rats couldn't reach the treacle, and a narrow neck of the jar would logically be the issue here. Hence, 'narrow' is the correct choice. 'Obese' means fat, which doesn't fit as the jar's neck

being fat isn't a problem. 'Slow' means sluggish, which cannot describe a jar's neck. 'Funny' means amusing, which is irrelevant in the context of the jar's neck.

24. C) **Struck** का use होगा क्योंकि "struck" का अर्थ है किसी के दिमाग में अचानक कोई विचार आना।

Passage में mention है कि एक चूहे को अचानक एक शानदार विचार आया। इस context में, 'struck' सही विकल्प है।

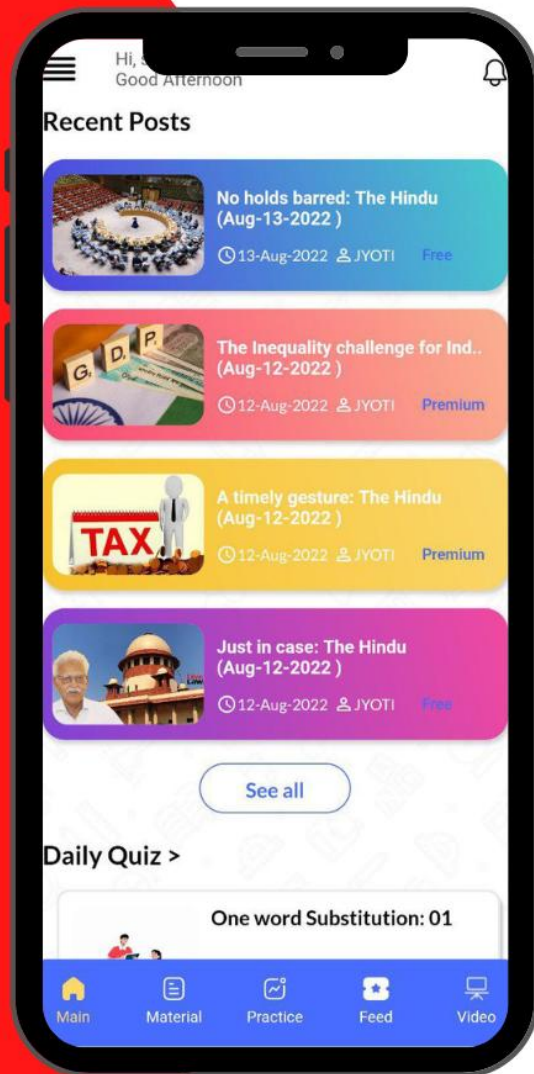
flew का अर्थ है उड़ना, जो यहाँ contextually सही नहीं है। stood का अर्थ है खड़ा होना, जो विचार आने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। went का अर्थ है जाना, जो यहाँ सही अर्थ नहीं देता है।

'Struck' will be used because it means an idea suddenly occurring to someone. The passage narrates that one of the rats suddenly got a bright idea, making 'struck' contextually accurate. flew means to fly, which is irrelevant here. stood means to stand, which does not fit the idea-related context. went means to go, which is not appropriate in this situation.

25. C) **Off** का use होगा क्योंकि 'off' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को हटाना या साफ करना। sentence में बताया गया है कि चूहे पूँछ पर लगे ट्रिकल (treacle) को चाट रहे थे। इसलिए 'off' यहाँ सही है, क्योंकि यह पूँछ से ट्रिकल हटाने का सटीक भाव देता है। 'In' का अर्थ है 'के अंदर', लेकिन यहां ट्रिकल पूँछ के अंदर नहीं है।

'By' का अर्थ है 'द्वारा', लेकिन यह माध्यम को दर्शाता है, जो यहां अप्रासंगिक है। 'At' का उपयोग स्थान या लक्ष्य को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहां licking का मतलब movement से है, न कि लक्ष्य से।

'Off' will be used because 'off' means to remove or clean something. The sentence describes the rats licking the treacle off the tail. Therefore, 'off' fits perfectly in this context. 'In' means 'inside', but the treacle is not inside the tail. 'By' indicates a method, which is irrelevant here. 'At' refers to location or target, but licking here involves removal, not location.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam