

Not strong enough: On Pahalgam terror attack and the UNSC statement

The UNSC **Statement** on Pahalgam attack **appears** watered down

The UN Security Council's **statement** on Friday (April 25, 2025) **condemning** "in the strongest terms" the terrorist attack in Pahalgam, **was** necessary, but inadequate. According to the statement, which expressed **condolences** to India, and to Nepal which lost one citizen, the members of the Security Council, that include Pakistan as an elected, non-permanent member this year, "**reaffirmed** that terrorism in all its forms and **manifestations constitutes** one of the most serious threats to international peace and security". The statement also spoke of the need to **bring** the **perpetrators** and their sponsors **to justice**. However, the UNSC did not name The Resistance Front (TRF) that initially **claimed** responsibility for the attack, and did not refer to the group's linkages to a UNSC-designated terror **outfit**, the LeT. Nor did it expressly speak of cooperation with the Government of India, as it had in the past. Finally, the statement made no mention of the terrorists' intent to target non-Muslims — an **abhorrent** act aimed at **instigating communal** tensions. A **comparison** with previous such statements **would** make it clear that the language was "watered down" **given** that Pakistan is a member of the Council (2025-26), and had China's support. China has in the past **sought** to **veto** statements **critical of** Pakistan. It is also disappointing that the **statement**, which was **negotiated** by France's **envoy**, the current UNSC President, **did** not bring stronger **inputs** from others on the Council including the U.S., Russia and the U.K.

As the government and security forces discuss counter-terror operations within Jammu and Kashmir to **apprehend** the terrorists and possible military options across the border, India's next option may be to bring a more strongly worded statement to the UN General Assembly, as various countries have done in the Ukraine and Gaza conflicts. The government would no doubt be preparing to have those terrorists it has identified from the attack and the TRF itself, designated by the UNSC, much the same way as it was able to bring the **designation** of Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Mohammad chief Masood Azhar as a terrorist after the Pulwama attack. In addition, India could build its case at the Financial Action Task Force, which put Pakistan on a "**greylist**" from 2012-15 and 2018-22, and revive its plans to pass a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism at the United Nations. On the **bilateral front**, expecting **assistance** from Pakistan **has** been a **dead-end** in the past, despite its promises after Mumbai (2008), Pathankot (2016), and Pulwama(2019). Given the state of bilateral relations and the lack of **diplomatic** engagement, this is even less likely. Only a **multi-pronged effort** on the global stage, and the patience it showed with the **extradition** of Tahawwur Rana from the U.S., **will** ensure that India is able to **follow all the threads** in bringing those responsible for this **brutal** attack to justice and **establish** a **durable** peace. [Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Water down** (phrasal verb) – dilute, weaken, tone down, soften, moderate
हल्का करना / कमजोर बनाना
2. **Condemn** (verb) – denounce, criticize, censure, decry, reproach निंदा करना
3. **Condolence** (noun) – sympathy, compassion, solace, commiseration, support शोक संवेदना
4. **Reaffirm** (verb) – confirm, reassert, validate, restate, endorse फिर से पुष्टि करना
5. **Manifestation** (noun) – expression, demonstration, display, sign, evidence अभिव्यक्ति
6. **Constitute** (verb) – form, comprise, make up, amount to, establish बनाना
7. **Bring someone to justice** (phrase) – prosecute, hold accountable, punish, charge, convict न्याय के कटघरे में लाना
8. **Claim** (verb) – assert, allege, declare, profess, maintain दावा करना
9. **Outfit** (noun) – organization, group, unit, team, body संगठन
10. **Abhorrent** (adjective) – hateful, repugnant, despicable, loathsome, offensive घृणित
11. **Instigate** (verb) – provoke, incite, stir up, trigger, spark भड़काना
12. **Communal** (adjective) – sectarian, inter-religious, intergroup, societal, group-based सांप्रदायिक
13. **Given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, in view of, due to, based on को देखते हुए
14. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, pursue, aim for, request प्रयास करना
15. **Veto** (verb) – reject, block, override, dismiss, disallow रोक लगाना
16. **Critical** (of) (adjective) – disapproving, fault-finding, condemnatory, negative, judgmental आलोचनात्मक
17. **Negotiate** (verb) – discuss, bargain, mediate, consult, settle बातचीत करना
18. **Envoy** (noun) – representative, ambassador, diplomat, emissary, delegate दूत / प्रतिनिधि
19. **Input** (noun) – contribution, suggestion, feedback, opinion, recommendation सुझाव / योगदान
20. **Apprehend** (verb) – arrest, capture, seize, detain, catch गिरफ्तार करना

21. **Designation** (noun) – classification, labeling, naming, nomination, identification नामित करना / पहचान
22. **Greylist** (noun) – Greylisting, in financial terms, is when the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) puts a country under stricter economic monitoring and regulation. संदिग्ध सूची
23. **Bilateral** (adjective) – two-sided, mutual, reciprocal, joint, involving two parties द्विपक्षीय
24. **Front** (noun) – field, area, sphere, domain, aspect मोर्चा / क्षेत्र
25. **Assistance** (noun) – help, support, backing, succor, encouragement सहायता
26. **Dead-end** (noun) – impasse, stalemate, block, no progress, standstill ठहराव / गतिरोध
27. **Diplomatic** (adjective) – foreign-policy related, international, ambassadorial, political, tactful राजनयिक
28. **Multi-pronged** (adjective) – multi-faceted, diversified, various, broad-based, strategic बहु-आयामी / बहुस्तरीय
29. **Extradition** (noun) – deportation, transfer, surrender, repatriation, handover प्रत्यर्पण
30. **Follow all the thread** (phrase) – pursue all angles, trace all leads, explore fully, investigate deeply, uncover completely हर पहलू को खोजना / जाँच करना
31. **Brutal** (adjective) – savage, cruel, harsh, violent, ruthless क्रूर
32. **Establish** (verb) – set up, create, build, form, found स्थापित करना
33. **Durable** (adjective) – long-lasting, enduring, strong, stable, resilient टिकाऊ / स्थायी

Summary of the Editorial

1. The UN Security Council (UNSC) condemned the Pahalgam terror attack, calling it a threat to international peace and security.
2. The statement expressed condolences to India and Nepal, which lost a citizen in the attack.
3. However, the UNSC statement was **inadequate and diluted**, lacking critical details and naming.
4. The statement did **not name** The Resistance Front (TRF), which initially claimed responsibility for the attack.
5. It also **did not mention** TRF's link to Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), a group already designated by the UNSC.
6. There was **no reference** to cooperation with the Government of India, unlike in past statements.
7. The UNSC also failed to **acknowledge the communal motive** of targeting non-Muslims in the attack.
8. Editorial suggests the **language was softened** because Pakistan is a non-permanent UNSC member (2025–26), with China's support.
9. China has historically vetoed or blocked actions critical of Pakistan in such contexts.
10. France, as the current UNSC President, led the negotiation, but stronger positions from the U.S., Russia, and the U.K. were absent.
11. India may now seek a more strongly worded resolution at the **UN General Assembly**, similar to strategies used in the Ukraine and Gaza conflicts.
12. The Indian government may push for TRF and identified terrorists to be **officially designated by the UNSC**, as it did with Masood Azhar post-Pulwama.
13. India could also **revive pressure through the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)**, which previously "greylisted" Pakistan.
14. There is scope to renew efforts for the **Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism** at the UN.
15. Bilateral cooperation from Pakistan has historically failed; India must rely on **multilateral pressure, legal persistence, and global diplomacy** to bring justice and maintain peace.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Why was the UN Security Council's statement on the Pahalgam attack considered inadequate despite condemning the attack?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. It supported India's military operations in Kashmir
 - B. It failed to name the perpetrators and acknowledge their affiliations
 - C. It asked for bilateral talks between India and Pakistan
 - D. It proposed sanctions on the Resistance Front
2. **What future step might India take at the international level to strengthen its position against terrorism, as suggested in the passage?**
 - A. Request NATO military support in Kashmir
 - B. File a case in the International Court of Justice
 - C. Move a more strongly worded resolution in the UN General Assembly
 - D. Sign a defense treaty with Russia
3. **India could build its case at the _____ to target financial support for terrorism, especially in Pakistan.**
 - A. Financial Action Task Force
 - B. World Trade Organization
 - C. United Nations Human Rights Council
 - D. International Monetary Fund
4. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Neutral and detached
 - B. Sarcastic and mocking
 - C. Optimistic and hopeful
 - D. Critical and disappointed
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The success of India's counter-terrorism efforts in Kashmir
 - B. The UNSC's weak response to the Pahalgam terror attack and India's possible next steps
 - C. The role of China and Pakistan in global terrorism
 - D. A comparison between the Ukraine and Gaza conflicts
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

Where have you _____ all this time?

 - A. bine
 - B. been
 - C. bin
 - D. bean
7. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

John searched thoroughly but could not find his coat nowhere in the house.

 - A. but could not

- B. John searched thoroughly
C. find his coat
D. nowhere in the house
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) had _____ that the city would witness rainfall on Thursday.
A. forecast
B. manifest
C. contest
D. prolong
9. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word**
A. Alcoholism
B. Somnambulism
C. Noctummbulism
D. Chauvinism
10. **Select the grammatically correct sentence**
A. The carpenter kept a furniture in the backyard of his house.
B. The carpenter kept the furniture in backyard of his house.
C. The carpenter kept the furniture in a backyard of his house.
D. The carpenter kept furniture in the backyard of his house
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word to fill in the blank.**
Desist
Every Indian should ____ from acts of corruption.
A. refrain
B. insist
C. pledge
D. show
12. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The company implemented a new _____ to improve efficiency
A. stratagy
B. strategie
C. strategy
D. strateji
13. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.**
Mahira is an more efficient and hardworking employee of her company.
A. Mahira is the more efficient
B. Mahira is an efficient
C. No substitution required
D. Mahira is the efficient
14. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Pay off old scores

- A. To have one's revenge
- B. To be successful
- C. To score good marks
- D. To clear one's debt

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

We should always _____ our best to help others.

- A. does
- B. done
- C. did
- D. do

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

The Rungrado is the large football stadium in the world

- A. more larger
- B. larger
- C. most largest
- D. largest

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

Whimsical

- A. Fickle
- B. Practical
- C. Confident
- D. Illogical

18. **Select the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.**

During the _____ of Queen Victoria, England made all-round progress.

- A. rein
- B. reign
- C. rain
- D. dhine

19. **Select the option that rectifies the underlined spelling error.**

Participating in the marthon was a challenging experience.

- A. marathon
- B. mereton
- C. marethon
- D. merethon

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

Avoid

- A. Evade
- B. Reflect
- C. Accept
- D. Pursue

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.

Our (1) _____ revolve around our work. For the most part, males have to labour with their hands in order to (2) _____ themselves. But everyone needs to work in some (3) _____. It provides honour and credit to us. Nothing in life can be accomplished without it. Man is great only because of his labours. (4) _____ comes from work. The secret to success is this. Nobody can advance without labour. It truly is the (5) _____ idea of existence. Without it, life is even less meaningful

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

- A. mortals
- B. creatures
- C. lives
- D. histories

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

- A. support
- B. bear
- C. promote
- D. embrace

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

- A. measurement
- B. volume
- C. magnitude
- D. capacity

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

- A. remedy
- B. glory
- C. Shame
- D. boast

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

- A. demean
- B. secondary
- C. uproar
- D. fundamental

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) It failed to name the perpetrators and acknowledge their affiliations

The statement did not name The Resistance Front (TRF), which claimed responsibility, nor did it mention its ties to the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), a UNSC-designated terror group.

A is incorrect because the UNSC did not express support for India's military operations.

C is incorrect as bilateral talks were not mentioned in the UNSC statement.

D is incorrect because no sanctions were proposed in the statement.

2. C) Move a more strongly worded resolution in the UN General Assembly

The passage clearly suggests that India might pursue a stronger statement at the UN General Assembly, following examples from Ukraine and Gaza-related conflicts.

A is incorrect as there is no mention of NATO support in the passage.

B is incorrect because the ICJ is not referenced or relevant to the issue discussed.

D is incorrect since defense treaties with Russia are not part of the strategy mentioned.

3. A) Financial Action Task Force

The passage says India could build its case at the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which has previously greylisted Pakistan over terrorism financing.

B is incorrect as the WTO deals with trade, not terrorism.

C is incorrect because UNHRC focuses on human rights, not financial actions against terrorism.

D is incorrect since the IMF is a financial lender, not a counter-terror financing body.

4. D) Critical and disappointed

The passage criticizes the UNSC's statement for being "inadequate" and "watered down," expressing disappointment over its lack of strong condemnation and failure to name specific terror groups.

A) Neutral and detached - Incorrect, as the passage expresses strong opinions and dissatisfaction.

B) Sarcastic and mocking - Incorrect, as the tone is serious and analytical, not mocking.

C) Optimistic and hopeful - Incorrect, as while it suggests future actions, the overall tone is critical rather than hopeful.

5. B) The UNSC's weak response to the Pahalgam terror attack and India's possible next steps

The passage primarily discusses the UNSC's inadequate condemnation of the Pahalgam attack and suggests India's future diplomatic and counter-terrorism strategies.

A: Incorrect, as the focus is on the UNSC's failure and India's proposed actions, not past successes.

C: Incorrect, as while their influence is mentioned, it is not the central theme.

D: Incorrect, as this is only briefly referenced as an example, not the main focus.

6. B) **'Been'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'been' auxiliary verb है और 'have' के साथ मिलकर present perfect tense बनाता है। वाक्य में प्रश्न "Where have you _____ all this time?" समय के एक विशिष्ट अंतराल के बारे में पूछ रहा है, और इसका सही उत्तर 'been' होगा। 'Bine' का अर्थ होता है बेल (a climbing plant), जो यहां सन्दर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Bin' का अर्थ होता है डिब्बा या पात्र, जो यहां फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Bean' का अर्थ होता है फलियां (a seed or legume), जो इस वाक्य के सन्दर्भ में असंगत है।

'Been' will be used because it is an auxiliary verb that combines with 'have' to form the present perfect tense. The sentence is asking about a specific duration of time, and 'been' is the correct choice. 'Bine' refers to a climbing plant, which is contextually irrelevant.

'Bin' means a container or receptacle, which does not fit here. 'Bean' refers to a type of seed or legume, which is unsuitable in this context.

7. D) 'nowhere' के बदले **'anywhere'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'could not' पहले से ही नकारात्मक है और 'nowhere' के साथ use करने पर यह double negative हो जाता है, जो व्याकरणिक रूप से गलत है।

'anywhere' will be used instead of 'nowhere' because 'could not' already conveys a negative meaning, and using it with 'nowhere' creates a double negative, which is grammatically incorrect.

8. A) **'Forecast'** का use सही है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है भविष्यवाणी करना या पहले से अनुमान लगाना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि भारतीय मौसम विभाग (IMD) ने गुरुवार को शहर में बारिश होने की संभावना के बारे में पूर्वानुमान दिया था। इसलिए 'forecast' यहाँ सही विकल्प है। Manifest का अर्थ है स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाना या प्रकट करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। Contest का अर्थ है मुकाबला करना या विवाद करना, जो इस वाक्य के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता। Prolong का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को लंबा खींचना, जो इस वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Forecast' is the correct answer because it means to predict or estimate something in advance. The sentence indicates that the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) predicted that the city would witness rainfall on Thursday, making 'forecast' the suitable choice. 'Manifest' means to show or display clearly, which doesn't fit the context here. 'Contest' means to challenge or dispute, which is irrelevant to the sentence's meaning. 'Prolong' means to extend something in time, which doesn't match the context either.

9. C) The incorrectly spelt word is C. **Noctummbulism**. The correct spelling is **Noctambulism**, which means "sleepwalking or walking during sleep". In Hindi, it translates to "नींद में चलने की प्रवृत्ति".

10. D) **The carpenter kept furniture in the backyard of his house**

'Furniture' एक uncountable noun है, इसलिए इसके साथ 'a' या plural form का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता (Option A गलत है)। 'Backyard' एक specific place है, इसलिए 'the' article का प्रयोग होगा (Options

B और C गलत हैं क्योंकि इनमें 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। 'The' का use 'furniture' के साथ तभी होगा जब वह specific furniture हो, लेकिन यहाँ कोई विशेष फर्नीचर नहीं बताया गया है, इसलिए 'the' का use अनावश्यक है (Option D सही है)।

'Furniture' is an uncountable noun, so 'a' or plural form cannot be used (Option A is wrong). 'Backyard' is a specific place, so 'the' article must be used (Options B and C are wrong because they lack 'the'). 'The' is used with 'furniture' only when referring to specific furniture, but here no particular furniture is mentioned, so 'the' is unnecessary (Option D is correct).

11. A) **Desist** (verb) – To stop doing something; cease, abstain, discontinue. रोक देना, किसी कार्य को करने से बचना

Synonym: Refrain (verb) – To hold oneself back from doing something; abstain. रोकना, परहेज करना।

- **Insist** (verb) – To demand something forcefully; emphasize, urge. ज़ोर देना, आग्रह करना।
- **Pledge** (verb) – To make a solemn promise; vow, swear, commit. प्रतिज्ञा करना, शपथ लेना।
- **Show** (verb) – To display, exhibit, or demonstrate something; present, reveal. दिखाना।

12. C) The correct spelling is "**strategy**", which means "a plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim." रणनीति, योजना

13. B) 'an more efficient' के बदले 'an efficient' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ Positive Degree (efficient) का use हुआ है, न कि Comparative Degree (more efficient)। 'More efficient' का use तभी किया जाता है जब दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की तुलना की जाए, लेकिन यहाँ कोई तुलना नहीं दी गई है। साथ ही, 'an' का प्रयोग 'efficient' (vowel sound) से पहले सही है।

'an efficient' will be used instead of 'an more efficient' because here Positive Degree (efficient) is used, not Comparative Degree (more efficient). 'More efficient' is used only when comparing two people or things, but no comparison is given here. Also, 'an' is correct before 'efficient' (vowel sound).

14. A) **Pay off old scores** (idiom) – To have one's revenge (बदला लेना)

15. D) **'Do'** का use किया जाएगा क्योंकि यह sentence एक सामान्य सलाह या guideline देता है। Present tense में सामान्य आदतों या कर्तव्यों को व्यक्त करने के लिए base verb 'do' का उपयोग होता है। 'Does' का use singular third-person subjects (he, she, it) के साथ होता है, जो यहाँ applicable नहीं है। 'Done' एक past participle है, जिसे auxiliary verb (e.g., has, have) के साथ उपयोग किया जाता है। 'Did' past tense को दर्शाने के लिए उपयोग होता है, लेकिन यहाँ sentence present tense में है।

'Do' will be used because the sentence provides general advice or guidance. In the present tense, base verbs like 'do' are used to express habitual actions or duties. 'Does' is used with singular third-person subjects (he, she, it), which is not applicable here. 'Done' is a past participle that requires an auxiliary verb (e.g., has, have) for proper usage. 'Did' represents past tense, but the sentence here is in the present tense.

16. D) **'largest'** का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में 'the' article है, जो superlative degree को दर्शाता है। यहां 'Rungrado' विश्व का सबसे बड़ा स्टेडियम है, अतः adjective 'largest' का उपयोग होगा।

'Largest' is the correct option because the sentence includes the article 'the,' which indicates the superlative degree. Here, 'Rungrado' is described as the biggest football stadium in the world, so the adjective 'largest' should be used.

17. B) **Whimsical** (adjective) – Playful, fanciful, capricious, unpredictable. अस्थिर, मनमौजी

Antonym: Practical (adjective) – Sensible, realistic, grounded, pragmatic. व्यवहारिक, व्यावहारिक

- **Fickle** (adjective) – Changing frequently, inconsistent, capricious, erratic. अस्थिर
- **Confident** (adjective) – Self-assured, certain, bold, assertive. आत्मविश्वासी
- **Illogical** (adjective) – Irrational, unreasonable, fallacious, absurd. अतार्किक

18. B) **'Reign'** का use सही होगा क्योंकि "reign" का अर्थ है शासनकाल या वह अवधि जब कोई राजा या रानी सत्ता में होता है। sentence में इंग्लैंड की प्रगति का उल्लेख है, जो रानी विक्टोरिया के शासनकाल से संबंधित है। 'Rein' का अर्थ है लगाम, जो घोड़े को नियंत्रित करने के लिए उपयोग होती है। 'Rain' का अर्थ है वर्षा, जो इस संदर्भ में irrelevant है। 'Rhine' एक नदी का नाम है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Reign' will be used because it refers to the period during which a monarch rules. The sentence talks about the progress of England under Queen Victoria, making "reign" appropriate. 'Rein' means a strap used to control a horse, which doesn't fit the context. 'Rain' refers to precipitation, irrelevant here. 'Rhine' is the name of a river, unsuitable for the context.

19. A) The correct spelling of the underlined word "**marthon**" is "**marathon**". एक लंबी दूरी की दौड़

20. A) **Avoid** (verb) – To keep away from or stop oneself from doing something; to shun or evade. बचना या किसी चीज़ से दूर रहना।

Synonym: Evade (verb) – To escape or avoid, especially by cleverness or trickery; dodge, elude. चकमा देकर बचना।

- **Reflect** (verb) – To think deeply or carefully about something; to throw back light or heat. विचार करना या परावर्तन करना।
- **Accept** (verb) – To consent to receive or agree to something offered. स्वीकार करना।
- **Pursue** (verb) – To follow or chase with determination; to strive for something. पीछा करना या प्रयास करना।

21. C) '**Lives**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह संदर्भित करता है कि कैसे मानव गतिविधियाँ या अस्तित्व कार्य के चारों ओर घूमते हैं। "Lives" शब्द यहां उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह सीधे तौर पर लोगों के अस्तित्व और उनके दैनिक कार्यों का वर्णन करता है। 'Mortals' का अर्थ मानव मात्र से है, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Creatures' बहुत व्यापक है और इसमें सभी जीवित प्राणी शामिल होते हैं, जो विशेष रूप से मानवों का संदर्भ नहीं देता। 'Histories' अतीत की घटनाओं का लेखा-जोखा होता है और यह कार्य-केंद्रित मानव जीवन के विषय से मेल नहीं खाता।

Lives' will be used because the passage discusses how human activities or existence revolve around work. The word "lives" is contextually appropriate as it directly refers to people's overall existence and day-to-day activities, aligning with the idea that human life centers on work. 'Mortals' refers to human beings in general but does not fit the sentence structure or context. 'Creatures' is too broad and would refer to all living beings, not specifically humans, which makes it unsuitable. 'Histories' refers to records or accounts of past events and does not logically connect with the subject of work-centric human life.

22. A) **Support**' का use होगा क्योंकि "support" का अर्थ है अपने या दूसरों के जीवन यापन के लिए आवश्यक साधन प्रदान करना। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि अधिकांश पुरुषों को अपने जीवन यापन के लिए हाथ से श्रम करना पड़ता है, इसलिए 'support' यहां उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Bear' का अर्थ है सहन करना, 'Promote' का अर्थ है बढ़ावा देना, और 'Embrace' का अर्थ है अपनाना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है।

'Support' will be used because it means to provide the necessary means for oneself or others to live. The sentence mentions that most males must labour with their hands to sustain themselves, making 'support' the appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Bear' means to endure, 'Promote' means to encourage, and 'Embrace' means to accept, which do not fit in this context.

23. D) '**Capacity**' का use होगा क्योंकि "capacity" का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्ति की कार्य करने की योग्यता या क्षमता। sentence में mention है कि हर व्यक्ति को किसी न किसी रूप में काम करने की आवश्यकता है, और 'capacity' इस संदर्भ में सही है। 'Measurement' का अर्थ होता है माप, 'Volume' का अर्थ होता है परिमाण या आयतन, और 'Magnitude' का अर्थ होता है महत्व या आकार, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

Capacity' is appropriate here because it means a person's ability or competence to do something. The sentence conveys that everyone needs to work in some form, making 'capacity' the correct fit in this context. 'Measurement' means the act of measuring, 'Volume' refers to the quantity of three-dimensional space, and 'Magnitude' refers to size or importance, which do not align with the context of the sentence.

24. B) '**Glory**' का use होगा क्योंकि "glory" का अर्थ है 'महिमा' या 'सफलता से जुड़ी प्रशंसा'। Passage में बताया गया है कि काम से सम्मान और श्रेय प्राप्त होता है। इसलिए 'glory' यहां सही

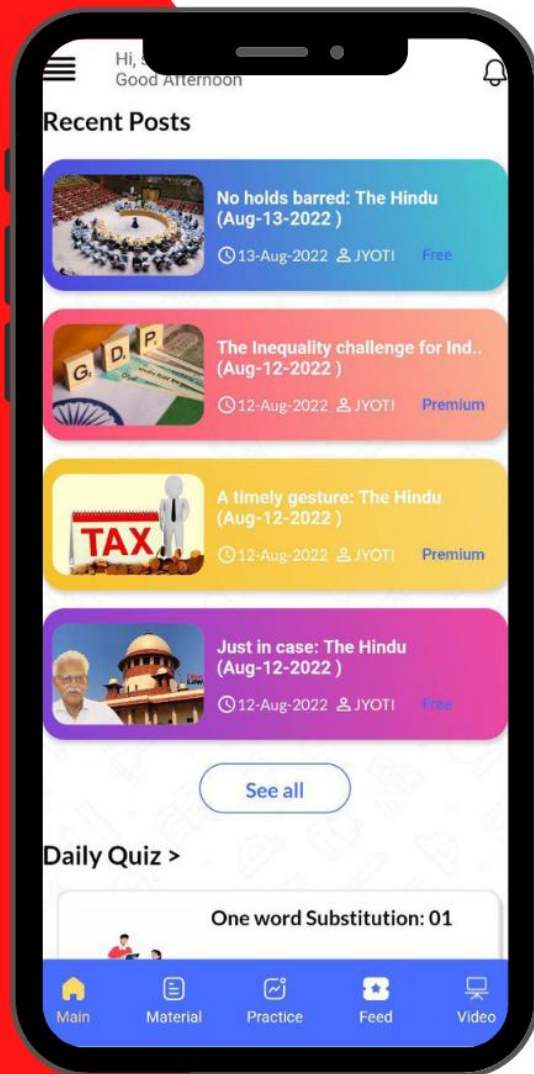
उत्तर है। जबकि 'Remedy' का अर्थ है 'समाधान', 'Shame' का अर्थ है 'लज्जा', और 'Boast' का अर्थ है 'घमंड करना', जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Glory' will be used because it means 'honor' or 'praise associated with success.' The passage highlights that work brings respect and credit to us, making 'glory' the appropriate choice here. Whereas, 'Remedy' means 'solution,' 'Shame' means 'disgrace,' and 'Boast' implies 'to brag,' none of which fit in this context.

25. D) 'Fundamental' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "मूलभूत" या "मूल सिद्धांत"। passage में बताया गया है कि श्रम (labour) जीवन का "मूलभूत" विचार है। श्रम के बिना, जीवन का कोई विशेष अर्थ नहीं होता। इसलिए, 'fundamental' इस संदर्भ में सही answer है। 'Demean' का अर्थ है "अपमानित करना," जो यहाँ गलत है। 'Secondary' का अर्थ है "द्वितीयक" या "मामूली," जो संदर्भ के अनुसार सही नहीं है। 'Uproar' का अर्थ है "कोलाहल" या "शोरगुल," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Fundamental' will be used because it means "basic" or "essential principle." The passage emphasizes that labour is the "core idea" of existence, making 'fundamental' the most appropriate choice here. 'Demean' means "to insult," which doesn't fit the context.

'Secondary' implies "less important" or "subordinate," which doesn't align with the emphasis of the sentence. 'Uproar' means "a noisy disturbance," which is irrelevant to the context.



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