

New beginning: On Syria's present and future

Syria should **dismantle** **armed** groups and adopt **inclusive** Constitution

Until six months ago, Abu Mohammad al-Jolani was a specially designated global terrorist, with a \$10 million **bounty** fixed on his head by the U.S. government. A **native** of Syria's Golan Heights and a former **member** of al-Qaeda in Iraq, one of the group's most **brutal** branches, Jolani **founded** Jabhat al-Nusra, the al-Qaeda's Syria **affiliate**, in 2012, during the early stages of the **civil war**. Thirteen years later, on May 14, Jolani — now known as Ahmed al-Sharaa — met with U.S. President Donald Trump in Riyadh. **Mr. Trump**, who earlier in the week **lifted** America's decades-long **sanctions** on Syria, **praised** Mr. Sharaa, saying he was "a tough guy. Strong past... Fighter". The meeting was a diplomatic victory for Mr. Sharaa, whose Islamist Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) captured Damascus in December 2024 by **toppling** the secular **dictatorship** of President Bashar al-Assad. Mr. Sharaa met Qatar's Emir in Doha in April, seeking support for his **fledgling** Islamist **regime**. He enjoys the strong **backing** of Türkiye. He was welcomed by French President Emmanuel Macron earlier this month at the Élysée Palace in Paris. And in Riyadh, Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman **played a key role in facilitating** his meeting with Mr. Trump. With regional and international **recognition**, Ahmed al-Sharaa appears **poised to** shape Syria's present and future.

The **lifting** of American sanctions **opens** the door for Syria to join the global economic **mainstream** and attract foreign investments. Mr. Sharaa has already invited American companies to invest in Syria's oil and gas. Money could flow from wealthy Arab **monarchies** to **war-torn** Syria for reconstruction and other business opportunities. But one question remains: what kind of Syria are Mr. Sharaa and his fellow Islamists planning to build? Mr. Sharaa has promised to **uphold the rule of law**, respect women's rights and protect religious and **ethnic** minorities. Yet, ever since the HTS captured power, Syria has seen **instances** of targeted violence against minority communities. In March, **hundreds** of Alawites, the **sect** to which **ousted** President Assad belongs, **were** killed by Islamist gunmen in the coastal Latakia region. **Sectarian** tensions remain high in central Syria, where targeted killings and **abductions** are frequently reported. In recent weeks, Syria's Druze minority has come under **sustained** attacks, with community leaders describing the violence as a "**genocidal** campaign". The **Kurds** in the northeast **have called for** a **decentralised**, democratic Syria, **firmly** opposing the HTS's **centralised** style of governance. The **removal** of sanctions and international **recognition** **present** a historic opportunity for Mr. Sharaa to **steer** Syria toward recovery and **prosperity**. But **to that end**, he must first **stabilise** the country internally, **dismantle** **extremist** armed groups and adopt an inclusive constitution that guarantees the rights of all citizens. If not, Syria risks **following** the path of Libya or Afghanistan.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Dismantle** (verb) – disassemble, break down, destroy, take apart, remove
विघटित करना
2. **Armed** (adjective) – equipped, weaponized, militant, fortified, prepared
हथियारबंद
3. **Inclusive** (adjective) – comprehensive, all-encompassing, open, accepting, embracing
समावेशी
4. **Bounty** (noun) – reward, prize, grant, premium, payment इनाम
5. **Native** (noun) – inhabitant, local, resident, denizen, citizen मूल निवासी
6. **Brutal** (adjective) – cruel, savage, harsh, merciless, inhuman क्रूर
7. **Affiliate** (noun) – branch, division, subsidiary, partner, associate सहयोगी संगठन
8. **Civil war** (noun) – a war between citizens of the same country. गृह युद्ध
9. **Lift** (verb) – remove, revoke, end, abolish, withdraw हटाना / समाप्त करना
10. **Sanction** (noun) – restriction, penalty, embargo, ban, deterrent प्रतिबंध
11. **Praise** (verb) – commend, applaud, appreciate, hail, extol सराहना करना
12. **Topple** (verb) – overthrow, remove, unseat, oust, defeat गिराना / सत्ता से हटाना
13. **Dictatorship** (noun) – autocracy, tyranny, totalitarianism, despotism, authoritarianism तानाशाही
14. **Fledgling** (adjective) – emerging, new, inexperienced, budding, nascent उभरते
15. **Regime** (noun) – government, administration, rule, authority, leadership शासन / शासन व्यवस्था
16. **Backing** (noun) – support, assistance, endorsement, aid, patronage समर्थन
17. **Play a key role in** (phrase) – be instrumental in, contribute to, help in, lead to, aid महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाना
18. **Facilitate** (verb) – assist, enable, ease, promote, simplify सुगम बनाना
19. **Recognition** (noun) – acknowledgment, acceptance, validation, approval, identification मान्यता
20. **Poise** (to) (verb) – prepare, position, ready, set, brace तैयार होना
21. **Mainstream** (noun) – majority, norm, convention, general trend, dominant culture मुख्यधारा
22. **Monarchy** (noun) – kingship, crown, sovereignty, empire, royal rule राजतंत्र

23. **War-torn** (adjective) – devastated, ravaged, shattered, battle-scarred, conflict-ridden युद्धग्रस्त
24. **Uphold** (verb) – support, maintain, defend, protect, sustain बनाए रखना
25. **Rule of law** (noun) – the restriction of the arbitrary exercise of power by subordinating it to well-defined and established laws.
26. **Ethnic** (adjective) – racial, cultural, tribal, indigenous, ancestral जातीय
27. **Instance** (noun) – example, occurrence, case, illustration, event उदाहरण / घटना
28. **Sect** (noun) – denomination, faction, subgroup, offshoot, religious group संप्रदाय
29. **Oust** (verb) – remove, eject, depose, overthrow, expel बाहर निकालना / हटाना
30. **Sectarian** (adjective) – divisive, denominational, factional, partisan, communal संप्रदायवादी
31. **Abduction** (noun) – kidnapping, capture, seizure, snatching, hijacking अपहरण
32. **Genocidal** (adjective) – exterminatory, annihilating, murderous, mass-killing, violent जातिसंहार संबंधी
33. **Call for** (phrasal verb) – demand, request, urge, propose, appeal for की मांग करना
34. **Decentralised** (adjective) – used to describe organizations or their activities which are not controlled from one central place, but happen in many different places. विकेन्द्रीकृत
35. **Firmly** (adverb) – strongly, resolutely, steadily, decisively, adamantly दृढ़ता से
36. **Centralised** (adjective) – Controlled by one main system or authority केंद्रीकृत
37. **Steer** (verb) – guide, direct, lead, navigate, pilot मार्गदर्शन करना / दिशा देना
38. **Prosperity** (noun) – wealth, success, affluence, well-being, growth समृद्धि
39. **To that end** (phrase) – for that purpose, with that aim, in pursuit of that, accordingly, thus उस उद्देश्य से
40. **Stabilise** (verb) – steady, secure, balance, fix, normalize स्थिर करना
41. **Extremist** (adjective) – radical, fanatical, militant, hardliner, fundamentalist उग्रवादी
42. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, as a result of, in the wake of, ensuing के बाद

Summary of the Editorial

1. Ahmed al-Sharaa, formerly known as terrorist Abu Mohammad al-Jolani, now leads Syria after overthrowing Bashar al-Assad in December 2024.
2. He was once head of al-Qaeda's Syrian affiliate, Jabhat al-Nusra, and a U.S.-designated global terrorist.
3. On May 14, 2025, he met with former U.S. President Donald Trump in Riyadh, gaining international legitimacy.
4. This meeting followed the U.S. lifting its decades-long sanctions on Syria — a major diplomatic shift.
5. Mr. Sharaa has been actively seeking international support, visiting Qatar and France and receiving backing from Türkiye.
6. With increasing regional and global recognition, Sharaa is emerging as a key architect of Syria's future.
7. The lifting of sanctions opens Syria to global economic integration and potential foreign investments, especially in oil and gas.
8. Wealthy Arab nations may finance Syria's reconstruction, aiding recovery after years of war.
9. However, concerns arise over Sharaa's Islamist governance, given his militant past and the extremist origins of HTS.
10. Though he promises to uphold rule of law, women's rights, and minority protections, violence against minorities has increased.
11. Alawites, Assad's sect, were targeted in Latakia in March, raising fears of sectarian retaliation.
12. Druze communities have reported sustained attacks, described as genocidal by their leaders.
13. Kurds in the northeast reject HTS's centralized rule and advocate for a decentralized, democratic Syria.
14. For Syria's successful recovery, Sharaa must dismantle extremist armed groups and ensure genuine inclusivity.
15. Without meaningful reform and internal stability, Syria could collapse into chaos like Libya or Afghanistan.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The economic benefits of lifting U.S. sanctions on Syria
 - B. The rise of Ahmed al-Sharaa and the challenges facing Syria under his rule
 - C. A comparison between Syria's government and other failed states like Libya
 - D. The role of Türkiye and Saudi Arabia in shaping Syria's future
2. **Turning Syria's recent diplomatic gains into genuine "recovery and prosperity" chiefly depends on Mr Sharaa's ability to _____.**
 - A. channel new oil revenues straight into large-scale infrastructure projects
 - B. stabilise the country internally and adopt an inclusive constitution
 - C. obtain an unconditional security treaty with the United States
 - D. end all political and military cooperation with Türkiye and Qatar
3. In the clause "adopt an **inclusive** constitution that guarantees the rights of all citizens," which word below is the most precise antonym of inclusive as used by the author?
 - A. Parochial
 - B. Comprehensive
 - C. Ecumenical
 - D. Embrasive
4. **Evaluate the accuracy of the following statements drawn from the passage.**
 - i. Ahmed al-Sharaa's Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) captured Damascus roughly five months before the United States lifted its decades-long sanctions on Syria.
 - ii. Before his rehabilitation, the U.S. placed a bounty of \$15 million on Abu Mohammad al-Jolani.
 - A. Only statement i is correct
 - B. Only statement ii is correct
 - C. Both statements i and ii are correct
 - D. Neither statement i nor ii is correct
5. **Why does the author warn that Syria could "follow the path of Libya or Afghanistan" if Ahmed al-Sharaa does not change course?**
 - A. Foreign investors might withdraw if global oil prices fall.
 - B. Türkiye could sever diplomatic ties over economic disagreements.
 - C. Persistent sectarian violence and failure to adopt an inclusive constitution may trigger state collapse.
 - D. Bashar al-Assad is expected to launch a successful counter-offensive.
6. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
 - A. Comfortable
 - B. Battle
 - C. Cheerful
 - D. Depresed
7. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**

Everyone disliked the new CEO, Kushal, but nobody is ready to put themselves in dangerous situation by telling him their feelings

- A. pull a long face
- B. bell the cat
- C. sit on the fence
- D. rule the roost

8. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Arrangement
- B. Kerbstone
- C. Inflamous
- D. Subjugator

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

Most women are facing the same problem when it comes to job satisfaction because of the pay parity in institutions

- A. comparing apples to oranges
- B. a drop in the ocean
- C. in the same boat
- D. armchair experts

10. Correct the underlined part of the sentence.

This mango is bitterer

- A. bitterest
- B. most bitter
- C. bitter
- D. more bitter

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

One who does something for pleasure.

- A. Atheist
- B. Hedonist
- C. Anarchist
- D. Aggressor

12. Select the grammatically correct sentence

- A. A traffic on the highway was heavy during an evening.
- B. The traffic on a highway was heavy during an evening.
- C. The traffic on the highway was heavy during the evening.
- D. The traffic on the highway was heavy during an evening.

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

Even if an unlaced shoe is spotless, it is not neat.

- A. agile
- B. forged
- C. soiled

D. requisite

14. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.

Raju is lazy and smart, but he does not attend the classes.

- A. genius
- B. lax
- C. industrious
- D. snobbish

15. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

- A. Believe
- B. Conscious
- C. Occurance
- D. Receive

16. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in future perfect tense form.

I hope you wash all the clothes before you come into the house again

- A. I hope you shall wash all the clothes before you come into the house again
- B. I hope you will have washed all the clothes before you come into the house again.
- C. I hope you will have wash all the clothes before you come into the house again.
- D. I hope you will be washing all the clothes before you come into the house again.

17. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

I am calling to thank you _____ the present you sent

- A. of
- B. with
- C. in
- D. for

18. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

He pressed the _____ just in time to avoid the accident.

- A. beak
- B. brake
- C. bike
- D. break

19. Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.

Any declarations or practices of religious antipathy against ethnic minorities in a democratic country should not be tolerated

- A. Enmity
- B. Devaluation
- C. Conformity
- D. Passivity

20. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The ancient Greeks and pagans used to worship natural _____ as Gods and Goddesses

- A. impulses
- B. instincts

- C. mixtures
- D. elements

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.

Newspapers are like mirrors (1) _____ the diverse facets of society, capturing the voices, stories, and events that define our shared human experience. They serve as a forum (2) _____ dialogue, debate, and discussion, amplifying voices from all walks of life and fostering (3) _____ sense of community. Beyond reporting news, newspapers also celebrate achievements, highlight cultural (4) _____, and showcase human resilience in the face of adversity. They are archives of history, chronicling the triumphs and trials of generations, and serving as a reminder of how far we have come and how much further we can go. In an age of digital transformation, newspapers continue to (5) _____, adapting to new mediums while upholding the core values of journalism: accuracy, integrity, and accountability.

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

- A. reflects
- B. reflecting
- C. reflected
- D. reflect

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

- A. into
- B. for
- C. by
- D. on

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

- A. No article required
- B. the
- C. an
- D. A

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

- A. richly
- B. richer
- C. richest
- D. richness

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

- A. evolve
- B. revolve
- C. involve
- D. dissolve

Answers

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

[Practice exercise]

Explanations

1. B) The rise of Ahmed al-Sharaa and the challenges facing Syria under his rule

The passage focuses on Ahmed al-Sharaa's diplomatic gains, his regime's international recognition, and the internal challenges (violence, sectarian tensions, governance issues) that Syria faces under his rule.

A: While mentioned, this is only a part of the discussion, not the main theme.

C: The passage briefly mentions Libya and Afghanistan as possible outcomes but does not focus on comparison.

D: These countries are mentioned as supporters, but the passage is broader, covering internal and external challenges.

2. B) stabilise the country internally and adopt an inclusive constitution

The passage states that, "he must first stabilise the country internally, dismantle extremist armed groups and adopt an inclusive constitution." Those two linked actions are presented as the non-negotiable foundation for progress.

A: Oil investment is mentioned, but only after stability and inclusivity; it is not portrayed as the decisive pre-condition.

C: No such U.S. treaty is discussed; the text focuses on sanctions relief and regional support, not a military pact.

D: Türkiye's backing is described as an advantage, not an obstacle that must be severed.

3. A) Parochial

Parochial means narrowly restricted or provincial, the direct opposite of a broad, all-embracing ("inclusive") approach. सीमित

B: Comprehensive – A near-synonym of inclusive, not an opposite.

C: Ecumenical – Connotes universality and inter-group harmony, again similar to inclusive.

D: Embracing – Literally "embracing" or encompassing; it reinforces, rather than negates, the original idea.

4. A) Only statement i is correct

i aligns with the chronology: HTS seized Damascus in December 2024 and sanctions were removed the week of 14 May 2025—≈ five months later.

Statement ii misstates the bounty; Washington offered \$10 million, not \$15 million.

5. C) Persistent sectarian violence and failure to adopt an inclusive constitution may trigger state collapse.

The passage states that "he must first stabilise the country internally... and adopt an inclusive constitution... If not, Syria risks following the path of Libya or Afghanistan." This links the risk directly to unresolved internal conflict and lack of inclusive governance.

A: Oil-price volatility is not cited as the driver of potential collapse.

B: Türkiye currently supports Sharaa; economic disputes are not identified as the main danger.

6. D: The passage portrays Assad as ousted; a counter-offensive is not discussed as the looming threat.

7. B) Bell the cat – To take a risk or face danger for the sake of others. खतरा मोल लेना

- **Pull a long face** – To look sad or disappointed उदास या निराश दिखना
 - **Sit on the fence** – To remain neutral and not take sides in a dispute. निष्पक्ष रहना / किसी पक्ष का समर्थन न करना
 - **Rule the roost** – To be in control or to dominate. प्रभुत्व जमाना / नियंत्रण में रहना
8. C) The incorrect spelling in the given options is "**Inflamous**". The correct spelling is "**Infamous**", which means "well known for some bad quality or deed" (कुख्यात).
9. C) **In the same boat** (idiom) – Facing the same problem समान समस्या का सामना करना
- **Comparing apples to oranges** – Comparing two things that are completely different and cannot be fairly compared. दो असमान चीजों की तुलना करना
 - **A drop in the ocean** – A very small or insignificant amount compared to what is needed. बहुत कम या नगण्य योगदान
 - **Armchair experts** – People who give opinions or advice without practical experience. जो बिना अनुभव के सलाह देते हैं
10. C) '**bitterer**' के बदले '**bitter**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि '**bitter**' का तुलनात्मक रूप (comparative form) सामान्यतः 'more bitter' होता है, लेकिन यदि कोई तुलना व्यक्त नहीं की जा रही है, तो मूल रूप '**bitter**' ही सही रहेगा; जैसे— This mango is **bitter**, I don't like its taste.
'**bitter**' will be used instead of '**bitterer**' because the word '**bitter**' does not commonly take the '-er' form. If no comparison is made, the simple form '**bitter**' is correct; Like— This mango is **bitter**, I don't like its taste.
11. B) **Hedonist** (noun) – One who does something for pleasure or pursues pleasure as the highest good. आनंदवादी
- **Atheist (noun)** – A person who does not believe in the existence of God. नास्तिक
 - **Anarchist (noun)** – A person who believes in or tries to bring about anarchy (a state of disorder due to absence of authority). अराजकतावादी
 - **Aggressor (noun)** – A person or country that attacks first or initiates hostility. आक्रमणकारी
12. C) The correct answer is **C. The traffic on the highway was heavy during the evening.**
13. C) **Spotless** (adjective) – Clean, free from dirt, immaculate, pure. स्वच्छ
- Antonym: Soiled** (adjective) – Dirty, stained, unclean. गंदा
- **Agile** (adjective) – Able to move quickly and easily, nimble, swift. चुस्त
 - **Forged** (adjective) – Fake, counterfeit, fabricated. जाली

- **Requisite** (adjective) – Necessary, essential, required. आवश्यक

14. C) **Lazy** (adjective) – Unwilling to work or use energy; idle, sluggish, lethargic. आलसी

Antonym: Industrious (adjective) – Diligent, hardworking, productive, conscientious. परिश्रमी

- **Genius** (noun) – Exceptional intellectual or creative power or ability; brilliant, prodigy. प्रतिभाशाली
- **Lax** (adjective) – Not strict, severe, or careful; negligent, careless. ढीला
- **Snobbish** (adjective) – Behaving in a way that shows one thinks they are better than others; arrogant, elitist. घमंडी

15. C) The correct answer is C. **Occurance**. The correct spelling is **Occurrence**, which means “an event or something that happens” (घटना, घटना का होना).

16. B) I **hope you will have washed all the clothes before you come into the house again**

Future Perfect Tense में structure है: Subject + will/shall + have + past participle (V3) + object
यहाँ, वाक्य का मतलब है कि 'कपड़े धोने की क्रिया' भविष्य में एक समय से पहले पूरी हो चुकी होगी। सही विकल्प में 'will have washed' का प्रयोग किया गया है, जो Future Perfect Tense के नियमों के अनुसार है।

The structure of Future Perfect Tense is: Subject + will/shall + have + past participle (V3) + object
Here, the sentence indicates that the action of washing the clothes will have been completed before another action (coming into the house). Option B correctly uses "will have washed," which follows the rules of Future Perfect Tense.

17. D) **'for'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'thank' के बाद जिस कारण से आभार व्यक्त किया जा रहा है, उसे दर्शाने के लिए 'for' का use किया जाता है; जैसे— I am thankful **for** your help.

'for' will be used because after 'thank,' the reason for gratitude is introduced using 'for'; Like — I am thankful **for** your help.

18. B) **'Brake'** का use होगा क्योंकि "brake" का अर्थ होता है गाड़ी रोकने के लिए use किया जाने वाला यंत्र। sentence में यह बताया गया है कि उसने समय पर "brake" दबाया ताकि दुर्घटना से बचा जा सके। इस स्थिति में 'brake' का प्रयोग सही है क्योंकि यह संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है। Beak' का अर्थ है पक्षी की चोंच। यह वाक्य के संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ किसी वाहन को रोकने की बात हो रही है। Bike' का अर्थ है मोटरसाइकिल। इसे दबाने की बात नहीं होती, इसलिए यह यहाँ सही विकल्प नहीं है। Break' का अर्थ है टूटना या विराम।

'Brake' will be used because it refers to a device used to stop a vehicle. The sentence indicates that the person pressed something just in time to avoid the accident, making 'brake' the appropriate

choice. Beak' means the beak of a bird, which is irrelevant to the context of avoiding an accident. Bike' refers to a motorcycle, and one cannot press a "bike" to avoid an accident. Break' means to break something or a pause, which doesn't fit the context of stopping a vehicle to avoid an accident.

19. A) **Antipathy** (noun) – A deep-seated feeling of dislike; aversion, hostility, hatred, opposition. विरोध या गहरी नफरत

Synonym: Enmity (noun) – The state or feeling of being actively opposed or hostile to someone or something; animosity, hatred. शत्रुता, दुश्मनी

- **Devaluation** (noun): The reduction of something's worth or value; depreciation, deprecation. मूल्यहास
- **Conformity** (noun): Compliance with standards, rules, or laws; agreement, obedience. अनुपालन, समानता
- **Passivity** (noun): Acceptance of what happens without resistance or active response; inactivity, submissiveness. निष्क्रियता

20. D) **Elements** का use होगा क्योंकि "elements" का अर्थ है प्राकृतिक तत्व जैसे पृथ्वी, वायु, अग्नि, जल। sentence में प्राचीन ग्रीक और पगानों की बात की गई है, जो प्राकृतिक तत्वों की पूजा देवताओं के रूप में करते थे। यह संदर्भ 'elements' को उपयुक्त बनाता है। 'Impulses' का अर्थ होता है आवेग या तात्कालिक इच्छा, जो प्राकृतिक चीजों की पूजा से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Instincts' का अर्थ है सहज ज्ञान या प्रवृत्ति, जो भी इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Mixtures' का अर्थ है मिश्रण, लेकिन प्राकृतिक तत्वों की पूजा की बात करते समय यह उपयुक्त नहीं है।

Elements will be used because it means natural components like earth, air, fire, and water. The sentence refers to the ancient Greeks and pagans worshiping natural phenomena as Gods and Goddesses, making 'elements' the most appropriate choice. 'Impulses' refers to sudden desires or urges, which doesn't align with worshipping natural things. 'Instincts' means natural tendencies or inclinations, which also doesn't fit the context. 'Mixtures' refers to combinations, which is irrelevant in the context of worshipping natural phenomena.

21. B) **Reflecting** का use होगा क्योंकि यह participle है, जो "mirrors" की विशेषता को व्यक्त करता है। Sentence एक descriptive structure में है, जहाँ participle "reflecting" का use "mirrors" के कार्य को बताने के लिए किया गया है। Newspapers को mirrors के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है, जो society के diverse facets को निरंतर reflect कर रहे हैं। इसलिए 'reflecting' उपयुक्त है। 'Reflects': यह verb है, लेकिन यहाँ participle की आवश्यकता है जो "mirrors" को modify कर सके। 'Reflected':

यह past tense participle है, जो इस context में ongoing action को व्यक्त नहीं करता। 'Reflect': यह base form है, जो grammatical structure के अनुसार सही नहीं है।

Reflecting' will be used because it is a participle that modifies the noun "mirrors." The sentence uses a descriptive structure, where "reflecting" aptly describes the ongoing action of "mirrors" reflecting the diverse facets of society. Hence, 'reflecting' is the most appropriate choice. 'Reflects': This is a verb, but the structure requires a participle to modify "mirrors." 'Reflected': This is a past participle and does not indicate the ongoing nature of the action. 'Reflect': This is the base form and does not fit the grammatical structure.

22. B) **For'** का use सही है क्योंकि यह अखबारों की भूमिका को एक मंच के रूप में व्यक्त करता है। sentence में mention है कि अखबार संवाद, बहस और चर्चा के लिए मंच का कार्य करते हैं, और "for" यहां उस उद्देश्य को सही ढंग से दर्शाता है। 'Into' गलत है क्योंकि यह रूपांतरण या गति को दर्शाता है, जो यहां मंच की अवधारणा के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'By' गलत है क्योंकि यह साधन या एजेंसी को इंगित करता है, जो यहां संदर्भित नहीं है। 'On' गलत है क्योंकि यह स्थान या सतह को दर्शाता है, जो इस वाक्य के लिए अप्रासंगिक है।

For' is the correct option because it indicates the purpose or role of newspapers as a forum. The sentence mentions newspapers serving as a platform for dialogue, debate, and discussion, and "for" aligns grammatically to convey this purpose. 'Into' is incorrect because it implies transformation or movement, which doesn't suit the idea of newspapers being a platform. 'By' is incorrect as it indicates agency or means, which doesn't fit the context here. 'On' is incorrect because it suggests location or a surface, which is irrelevant to the intended meaning.

23. D) **A'** का use होगा क्योंकि "sense of community" एक सामान्य और अनिश्चित विचार को संदर्भित करता है। "A" का use तब किया जाता है जब किसी विशेष चीज़ की बात नहीं की जा रही हो। यहां अखबारों द्वारा समुदाय की भावना को बढ़ावा देने की बात हो रही है, जो किसी विशिष्ट समुदाय के लिए नहीं बल्कि सामान्य रूप से है। 'The' का use गलत होगा क्योंकि यह एक definite article है और किसी विशेष या पहले से ज्ञात चीज़ के लिए use होता है। यहां "sense of community" कोई विशेष चीज़ नहीं है। 'An' wrong है क्योंकि यह केवल vowel sound वाले शब्दों से पहले use होता है, और "sense" स्वर से शुरू नहीं होता।

A' will be used because "sense of community" refers to a general and indefinite idea. "A" is used when the reference is non-specific. Here, newspapers are promoting a general sense of community, not a specific one. 'The' is incorrect because it is a definite article and is used for something specific or previously mentioned, which is not the case here. 'An' is incorrect because it is used only before words starting with a vowel sound, and "sense" does not start with a vowel sound.

24. D) '**Richness**' का use होगा क्योंकि "richness" का अर्थ है "समृद्धि" या "विविधता की प्रचुरता," जो सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ में सही बैठता है। वाक्य में बताया गया है कि अखबार सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियों को उजागर करते हैं। यहाँ noun "richness" का प्रयोग किया गया है क्योंकि यह "highlight" का object है और contextually सही है। Richly: यह adverb है, जिसका अर्थ है "समृद्ध तरीके से," लेकिन यह यहाँ इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि वाक्य को noun की आवश्यकता है। Richer: यह comparative adjective है, लेकिन इसे sentence में use करने का कोई आधार नहीं है। Richest: यह superlative adjective है, जो grammatical structure और context के अनुसार सही नहीं है।

Richness will be used because it means "abundance of diversity or prosperity," which fits the cultural context. The sentence states that newspapers highlight cultural achievements. Here, the noun "richness" is required as it serves as the object of "highlight," making it contextually and grammatically appropriate. Richly: It is an adverb, meaning "in a rich manner," but it cannot be used here as the sentence requires a noun.

Richer: It is a comparative adjective, but there is no basis to use it in the sentence.

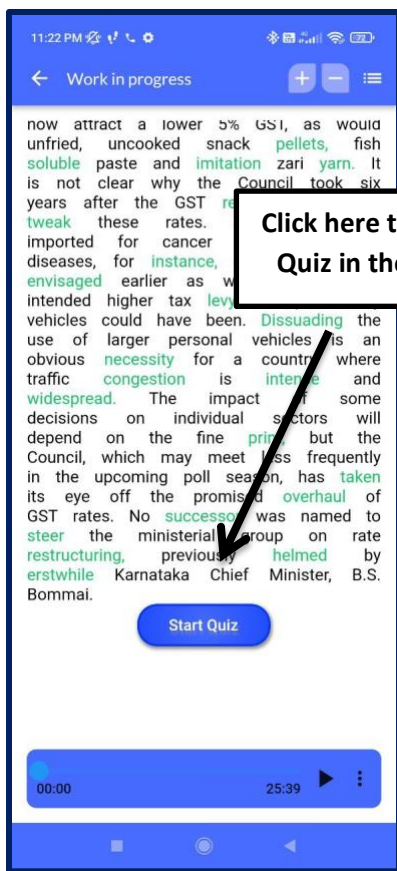
Richest: It is a superlative adjective, which does not fit the grammatical structure and context.

25. A) '**Evolve**' का use होगा क्योंकि "evolve" का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे विकसित होना या अनुकूलन करना। sentence में mention है कि अखबार डिजिटल युग में भी नए माध्यमों के साथ अनुकूलन कर रहे हैं और पत्रकारिता के मूल मूल्यों को बनाए रखते हैं। इसलिए 'evolve' यहाँ सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। जबकि: 'Revolve' का अर्थ है घूमना या चक्कर लगाना, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।

'Involve' का अर्थ है सम्मिलित करना, जो वाक्य के अर्थ के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। 'Dissolve' का अर्थ है घुलना या समाप्त होना, जो यहाँ गलत होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में अखबारों के जारी रहने की बात हो रही है।

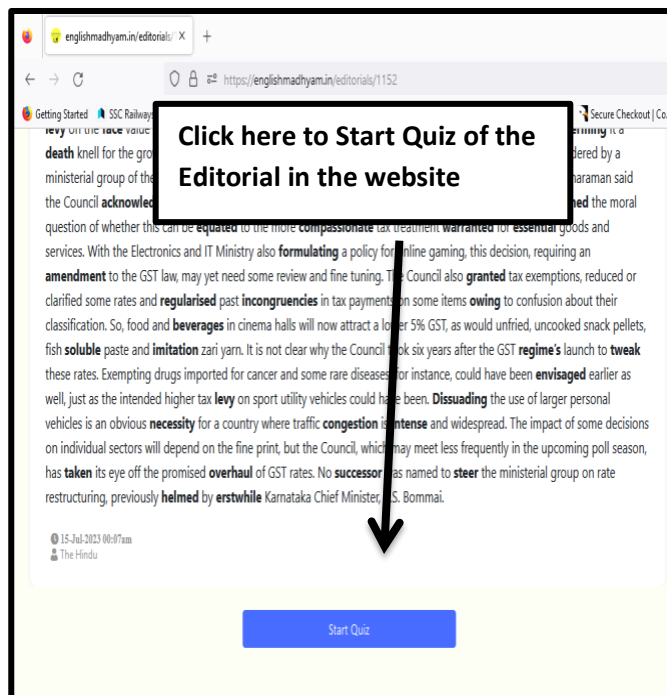
'Evolve' will be used because it means to gradually develop or adapt. The sentence mentions that newspapers continue to adapt to new mediums while maintaining the core values of journalism, making 'evolve' the most fitting choice. Whereas: 'Revolve' means to rotate or spin, which doesn't fit the context. 'Involve' means to include, which does not align with the intended meaning.

'Dissolve' means to disintegrate or vanish, which contradicts the idea of newspapers continuing to adapt.



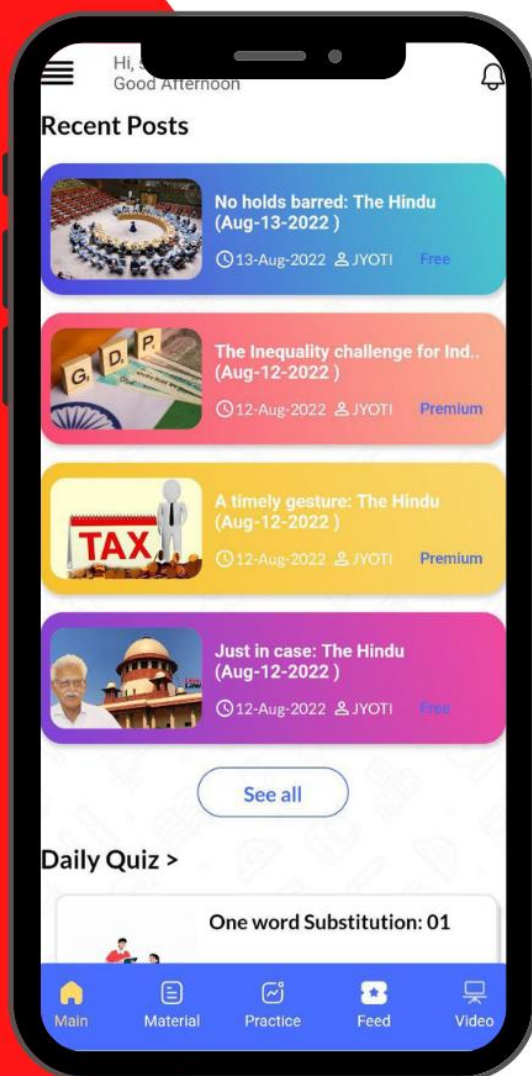
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