

## Man of war: On why Donald Trump is no peacemaker

Donald Trump has made Israel's war with Iran more dangerous for the region

Donald Trump is no **peacemaker**. While out of power, he **railed against** America's "forever wars". He claimed that if he were the President, the Ukraine war would never have started. The Trump base **blamed** America's globalists for its forever wars. Yet, on Mr. Trump's watch, **Israel**, Washington's closest **ally**, **began** attacking Iran on June 13, 2025, even as the U.S. and Iran were still in talks. At first, Mr. Trump and his Secretary of State Marco Rubio **stated** that America was not involved in the war, and warned Iran against targeting U.S. soldiers or bases in West Asia. Iran did not. Tehran's response was **directed solely** at Israel, the **aggressor**. But a week later, when Israel was struggling to **intercept** Iranian ballistic missiles, American B2 bombers dropped bunker-busting bombs at Fordow, Iran's most heavily **fortified** nuclear **facility**, while U.S. submarines fired Tomahawk missiles at the Natanz and Isfahan nuclear plants. This is now **unmistakably** Mr. Trump's war. He came to power promising peace. And in just six months, he has become a **warmonger** and a **globalist** aggressor.

When it comes to wars, the U.S. **hardly** learns from its mistakes. It **invaded** Afghanistan in 2001, **vowing to** destroy al-Qaeda, defeat the Taliban and "**democratise**" the country. But 20 years later, it **handed it back** to the Taliban. It invaded (and destroyed) Iraq in 2003, **lying** that Baghdad **possessed** weapons of mass destruction. It invaded (and **destabilised**) Libya in 2011 in the name of protecting Libyans from their government. In the case of Iran, America's intelligence agencies **concluded** in March that Iran did not have an active **weaponisation** programme. Iran once signed a nuclear agreement with the U.S. and other major powers and accepted **checks** on its nuclear programme. It was Mr. Trump who **tore up** the deal. Iran again joined talks with the U.S., and it was Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel's Prime Minister, who destroyed **diplomacy** this time. This war will have serious consequences for West Asian **stability** and global **order**. Major powers will now have less **incentive** to trust Mr. Trump's **overtures** for **dialogue**. Smaller powers will have greater incentive to join the arms race for their own survival. North Korea will never **give up** its **nukes**. If Iran's **regime** survives this storm, it could **seek** to rebuild its nuclear programme. If it decides to strike American bases, the war could **spiral** into something more dangerous. Mr. Netanyahu's **unchecked militarism**, which is in part aimed at protecting his hold on power **at home**, **has plunged** the region into a deep security **abyss**. Mr. Trump has made it **catastrophically** worse by turning Israel's war into America's war. **Darker days** lie ahead for West Asia. [Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Peacemaker** (noun) – mediator, conciliator, arbitrator, negotiator, harmoniser शांति स्थापित करने वाला
2. **Rail against** (phrasal verb) – criticize, denounce, attack, condemn, rebuke ज़ोरदार विरोध करना
3. **Blame** (verb) – accuse, fault, charge, indict, censure दोष देना
4. **Ally** (noun) – partner, supporter, associate, collaborator, comrade सहयोगी
5. **State** (verb) – declare, announce, express, assert, proclaim कहना
6. **Direct** (verb) – aim, point, target, focus, channel निर्देशित करना
7. **Solely** (adverb) – only, exclusively, entirely, purely, wholly केवल
8. **The Aggressor** (noun) – attacker, invader, assailant, offender, antagonist आक्रमणकारी
9. **Intercept** (verb) – block, stop, catch, seize, hinder रोकना
10. **Fortified** (adjective) – strengthened, secured, reinforced, bolstered मज़बूत
11. **Facility** (noun) – installation, building, infrastructure, premises, center परिसर
12. **Unmistakably** (adverb) – clearly, undoubtedly, certainly, obviously, explicitly स्पष्ट रूप से
13. **Warmonger** (noun) – hawk, aggressor, belligerent, troublemaker, instigator युद्ध भड़काने वाला
14. **Globalist** (adjective) – internationalist, cosmopolitan, worldly, universalist, transnational वैश्वीकरण समर्थक
15. **Hardly** (adverb) – barely, scarcely, seldom, infrequently, rarely मुश्किल से / शायद ही
16. **Invade** (verb) – attack, enter, overrun, occupy, raid आक्रमण करना
17. **Vow** (to) (verb) – promise, pledge, swear, commit, affirm शपथ लेना
18. **Democratise** (verb) – liberalize, equalize, popularize, decentralize, open up लोकतांत्रिक बनाना
19. **Hand back** (phrasal verb) – return, give back, restore, relinquish, surrender लौटाना
20. **Lie** (verb) – deceive, mislead, fabricate, falsify, prevaricate झूठ बोलना
21. **Possess** (verb) – own, have, hold, acquire, retain के पास होना
22. **Destabilise** (verb) – disrupt, unsettle, unbalance, weaken, overturn अस्थिर करना

23. **Conclude** (verb) – determine, infer, deduce, decide, finalize निष्कर्ष निकालना
24. **Weaponisation** (noun) – militarisation, arming, armament, deployment, aggression हथियारों से लैस करने की प्रक्रिया
25. **Check** (noun) – control, restraint, curb, limit, regulation नियंत्रण
26. **Tear up** (phrasal verb) – revoke, cancel, annul, scrap, destroy रद्द करना
27. **Diplomacy** (noun) – negotiation, tact, foreign affairs, mediation, statesmanship कूटनीति
28. **Stability** (noun) – steadiness, balance, security, firmness, permanence स्थिरता
29. **Global order** (noun) – world system, international order, global structure, geopolitical balance, global framework वैश्विक व्यवस्था
30. **Incentive** (noun) – motivation, encouragement, stimulus, inducement, प्रोत्साहन
31. **Overture** (noun) – proposal, initiative, approach, introduction, offer पहल
32. **Dialogue** (noun) – conversation, discussion, talk, negotiation, exchange संवाद
33. **Give up** (phrasal verb) – surrender, abandon, relinquish, renounce, quit त्याग देना
34. **Nuke** (noun) – nuclear weapon, atomic bomb, warhead, missile, explosive परमाणु हथियार
35. **Regime** (noun) – government, administration, rule, authority, system शासन व्यवस्था
36. **Seek** (verb) – pursue, look for, strive for, request, attempt प्रयास करना
37. **Spiral** (verb) – escalate, intensify, worsen, increase, surge तेजी से बढ़ना
38. **Unchecked** (adjective) – unrestrained, unregulated, uncontrolled, rampant, unmonitored बिना रोकटोक के
39. **At home** (phrase) – domestically, within the country, internally, in the homeland, inside the nation अपने देश में
40. **Plunge** (verb) – fall, dive, drop, sink, descend गिराना / झोंक देना
41. **Abyss** (noun) – chasm, gulf, void, pit, depth गहरा संकट
42. **Catastrophically** (adverb) – disastrously, terribly, fatally, tragically, ruinously विनाशकारी ढंग से

43. **Dark days** (phrase) – difficult times,  
troubled period, hard phase, crisis, bleak  
future कठिन समय

44. **Lie** (verb) – exist, rest, remain, be situated,  
be located स्थित होना

### Summary of the Editorial

1. **Trump's Contradiction** – Though Donald Trump campaigned against America's "forever wars," his actions have made the Israel-Iran conflict more dangerous.
2. **Israel's Attack on Iran** – On June 13, 2025, Israel attacked Iran while U.S.-Iran nuclear talks were ongoing, escalating tensions in the region.
3. **Initial U.S. Denial** – Trump and Secretary of State Marco Rubio initially claimed the U.S. had no involvement in the conflict.
4. **Iran's Restrained Response** – Iran targeted only Israel, avoiding any strikes on U.S. troops or bases in West Asia.
5. **Direct U.S. Military Action** – A week later, U.S. forces bombed Iran's key nuclear facilities, including Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan, signaling direct involvement.
6. **Trump's Broken Peace Promises** – Trump, who promised peace, has instead become a "warmonger" within just six months of returning to power.
7. **Pattern of U.S. Mistakes** – The editorial criticizes America's history of failed military interventions in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya.
8. **Iran's Nuclear Status** – U.S. intelligence had concluded in March that Iran did not have an active nuclear weapons programme.
9. **Destroyed Diplomacy** – The Iran nuclear deal, once signed and then scrapped by Trump, was further sabotaged by Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu.
10. **Consequences for Global Trust** – This war damages the credibility of U.S. diplomatic overtures, making major powers more skeptical of future talks.
11. **Smaller Nations and Arms Race** – Weaker states may now seek nuclear weapons for self-preservation, following Iran's treatment.
12. **North Korea's Likely Stance** – North Korea is even less likely to denuclearize after witnessing Iran's vulnerability.
13. **Potential for Escalation** – If Iran retaliates against U.S. bases, the war could dangerously spiral out of control.
14. **Netanyahu's Motivations** – Netanyahu's military aggression is seen as a strategy to maintain domestic political power.
15. **Bleak Outlook** – The editorial concludes that Trump has transformed a regional war into a U.S.-led conflict, ushering in darker days for West Asia.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

**[Editorial Page]**

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Critical and accusatory
  - B. Neutral and objective
  - C. Optimistic and hopeful
  - D. Humorous and satirical
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The success of U.S. foreign policy in preventing wars
  - B. The dangers of U.S. militarism and Trump's role in escalating conflicts
  - C. The positive impact of Israel's actions on West Asian stability
  - D. Iran's peaceful nuclear program and global trust
3. **What can be inferred about Donald Trump's foreign policy approach during his presidency?**
  - A. He maintained consistent efforts to withdraw America from all global conflicts
  - B. He prioritized diplomacy with Iran and succeeded in reaching long-term peace
  - C. He followed Barack Obama's policy of regional containment in West Asia
  - D. He shifted from a promised peace agenda to aggressive military intervention
4. **According to the passage, what triggered the current U.S.-Iran conflict under Trump?**
  - A. Iran launching ballistic missiles at U.S. bases in West Asia
  - B. Israel's unilateral attacks on Iran during ongoing U.S.-Iran talks
  - C. The revival of Iran's nuclear weapons programme
  - D. Trump's failure to negotiate a new Iran nuclear deal
5. **If a smaller power interprets the U.S. actions described in the passage as a betrayal of diplomatic norms, which of the following is the most likely strategic shift such a country might make?**
  - A. Strengthening military alliances with the U.S. for greater protection
  - B. Investing in nuclear deterrence to safeguard sovereignty
  - C. Withdrawing from all forms of international diplomacy
  - D. Filing a complaint with the United Nations Security Council
6. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

Dig up dirt

  - A. Enquire about a missing person
  - B. Find and disclose evidence
  - C. To uncover negative information about someone or something.
  - D. Hide and protect vital evidence
7. **Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.**

Dr. oppenheimer is the exceptional movie of all the movies in recent times.

  - A. of all the movies
  - B. in recent times

- C. Dr. Oppenheimer is  
D. the exceptional movie
8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
The philanthropist's \_\_\_\_\_ donations significantly improved the quality of life in the community.  
A. substantial  
B. meagre  
C. redundant  
D. parsimonious
9. **Select the option that best expresses the meaning of the given idiom.**  
When pigs fly  
A. Correct approach  
B. In unity  
C. In due course of time  
D. Just impossible
10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
The cat likes to \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun during the afternoon.  
A. lei  
B. lye  
C. lie  
D. lay
11. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Cacophony  
A. Noise  
B. Discord  
C. Dissonance  
D. Harmony
12. **Select the correct spelling of the incorrectly spelt word in the given sentence.**  
She is an independant writer.  
A. Indipendent  
B. Independent  
C. Indipendant  
D. Independent
13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**  
The movie was so boring that I fell \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. slept  
B. sleep  
C. asleep  
D. sleeping
14. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

**After months of / meticulous planning and hard work, / a team successfully launched / their innovative product to the market.**

- A. a team successfully launched
- B. their innovative product to the market.
- C. after months of
- D. meticulous planning and hard work

**15. Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the underlined word.**

"He was notorious for his avaricious behavior, always seeking ways to accumulate more wealth."

- A. notorious
- B. sloth
- C. greedy
- D. generous

**16. Select the option that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word in the given sentence.**

The state played only a modest part in the outstanding advancement of modern morality

- A. Unimpressive
- B. Boastful
- C. Humble
- D. Moderate

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

The residents of Rameswaram / about the 1940s were quite / orthodox, but were also / tolerant of other communities.

- A. tolerant of other communities
- B. The residents of Rameswaram
- C. orthodox, but were also
- D. about the 1940s were quite

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

While learning to drive, Shivani met with an accident because she couldn't hit the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. brake
- B. brick
- C. brack
- D. break

**19. Select the grammatically correct sentence from the given options.**

These are the works of a great poet Tagore.

- A. These are the works of the great poet Tagore.
- B. These are the works of that great poet Tagore.
- C. These are the works of this great poet Tagore.
- D. These are the works of an great poet Tagore

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

Following weeks of intense training, the athlete \_\_\_\_\_ in the championship.



- A. have been competing
- B. were competing
- C. have competed
- D. competed

**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.**

In terms of technical difficulty, Nanga Parbat, the world's ninth (1)\_\_\_\_\_ peak, competes with K2. The first (2)\_\_\_\_\_ to the summit follows a narrow ridge. The 15,000-foot Rupal Face, a single wall of rock and ice, is located on the mountain's southern side. Climbers have dubbed the Nanga Parbat, which (3)\_\_\_\_\_ as 'naked mountain', 'Killer Mountain'. This gives Annapurna a (4)\_\_\_\_\_ of 32%, making it the most statistically dangerous of the world's 8,000-metre peaks. It is an avalanche-prone area with some technical difficulty. Climbers' misery is (5)\_\_\_\_\_ by insufficient local support, in addition to unpredictable weather and inaccessibility.

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

- A. deepest
- B. highest
- C. lengthiest
- D. fattest

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

- A. launch
- B. lift
- C. rise
- D. ascent

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

- A. translates
- B. transcribes
- C. transposed
- D. transliterates

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

- A. mortal rate
- B. frailty rate
- C. economic rate
- D. fatality rate

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

- A. perfectly
- B. increasingly
- C. worst
- D. exacerbated

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

### 1. A) Critical and accusatory

The passage strongly criticizes Donald Trump and the U.S. for their aggressive actions, calling Trump a "warmonger" and highlighting past U.S. military failures.

Words like "unmistakably Mr. Trump's war," "catastrophically worse," and "darker days lie ahead" show a disapproving and accusatory tone.

B: Incorrect because the passage is not impartial; it openly condemns Trump's policies.

C: Incorrect because the passage predicts worsening conflict ("darker days lie ahead").

D: Incorrect because the tone is serious and critical, not mocking or lighthearted.

### 2. B) The dangers of U.S. militarism and Trump's role in escalating conflicts

The passage argues that Trump, despite claiming to oppose "forever wars," escalated conflict by supporting Israel's attacks on Iran.

It also critiques past U.S. military interventions (Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya) as failures, reinforcing the theme of reckless militarism.

A: Incorrect because the passage highlights failures (e.g., Taliban regaining Afghanistan, Iraq's destruction).

C: Incorrect because the passage blames Israel's militarism for destabilizing West Asia.

D: Incorrect because while Iran's past compliance is mentioned, the focus is on U.S./Israel aggression, not Iran's peacefulness.

### 3. D) He shifted from a promised peace agenda to aggressive military intervention

The passage highlights how Trump initially promised peace and criticized America's wars, yet within six months into power, engaged in aggressive military actions in Iran, making it "unmistakably Mr. Trump's war."

A – Incorrect; although he promised to end "forever wars", he did the opposite in Iran.

B – Incorrect; he tore up the Iran nuclear deal, not pursued long-term peace.

C – Incorrect; Obama pursued diplomacy (e.g., Iran deal), while Trump escalated military tensions.

### 4. B) Israel's unilateral attacks on Iran during ongoing U.S.-Iran talks

The passage clearly states that Israel, America's ally, began attacking Iran while the U.S. and Iran were still in talks. Iran retaliated only against Israel, not the U.S., initially. The U.S. later escalated.

A – Incorrect; Iran did not attack U.S. bases, as per the passage.

C – Incorrect; U.S. intelligence said Iran didn't have an active weaponisation programme.

D – Incorrect; Though Trump ended the previous deal, this wasn't the immediate trigger—Israel's attack was.

5. **B) Investing in nuclear deterrence to safeguard sovereignty**

The passage notes that smaller powers will now have greater incentive to join the arms race to survive, and mentions North Korea never giving up its nukes. Hence, B is the most logical strategic shift.

A – Incorrect; trust in the U.S. as a reliable ally has diminished due to its aggressive shift.

C – Incorrect; total withdrawal is less likely than preparing militarily; the aim is survival, not isolation.

D – Incorrect; such action is symbolic and unlikely to change strategic realities in a power-driven context.

6. C) **Dig up dirt** – To uncover negative information about someone or something किसी व्यक्ति या चीज़ के बारे में नकारात्मक जानकारी निकालना।

7. D) 'the exceptional movie' के बदले 'the most exceptional movie' का use होगा क्योंकि जब एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु की तुलना 'of all' या 'among many' से की जाती है, तो Superlative Degree (most + adjective) का use किया जाता है। यहाँ 'exceptional' Positive Degree है, जो गलत है।

• 'the most exceptional movie' will be used instead of 'the exceptional movie' because when comparing one person or thing using 'of all' or 'among many', we use the Superlative Degree (most + adjective). Here, 'exceptional' is in the Positive Degree, which is incorrect.

Incorrect: She is the tall girl of all.

Correct: She is the tallest girl of all.

8. A) **'Substantial'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "काफी मात्रा में या महत्वपूर्ण।" sentence में mention है कि परोपकारी व्यक्ति के दान ने समुदाय के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया, जो बताता है कि दान बड़े या महत्वपूर्ण थे। 'Meagre' का अर्थ है "अल्प या कम," जो संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह महत्वपूर्ण सुधार को प्रतिबिंबित नहीं करता। 'Redundant' का अर्थ है "अनावश्यक या अतिरिक्त," जो इस वाक्य के भाव से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Parsimonious' का अर्थ है "कंजूस," जो दानकर्ता के उदारता के विपरीत है।

**Substantial** will be used because it means "large in amount or significant." The sentence mentions that the philanthropist's donations improved the community's quality of life, indicating that the donations were large or significant. 'Meagre' means "small or insufficient," which does not fit the context as it implies minimal impact. 'Redundant' means "unnecessary or excessive," which does not align with the sentence's tone. 'Parsimonious' means "stingy or unwilling to spend," which contradicts the philanthropist's generosity described in the sentence.

9. D) **When pigs fly (idiom)**- **Just impossible** means something that will never happen or is impossible., इसका अर्थ है "ऐसा जो कभी नहीं हो सकता।"

10. C) **Lie'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "आराम करना या क्षैतिज स्थिति में लेटना।" वाक्य में mention है कि बिल्ली दोपहर में धूप में आराम करना पसंद करती है, इसलिए 'lie' यहाँ सही है।

'Lei' फूलों की माला होती है, जो इस संदर्भ में irrelevant है। 'Lye' एक रासायनिक पदार्थ है, जो वाक्य से संबंधित नहीं है। 'Lay' 'lie' का past form है जब इसका अर्थ "आराम करना" होता है, या इसका अर्थ "कुछ रखना" होता है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।

**Lie'** will be used because it means "to rest or recline in a horizontal position." The sentence mentions that the cat likes to rest in the sun during the afternoon, so 'lie' is contextually correct here. 'Lei' is a garland of flowers, which is irrelevant in this context. 'Lye' is a chemical substance, making it unrelated to the sentence. 'Lay' is the past tense of 'lie' when it means "to rest," or it means "to place something down," which doesn't match the present continuous sense here.

11. D) **Cacophony** (noun) – A harsh, discordant mixture of sounds; clamor; uproar; din. कर्कश ध्वनि  
**Antonym: Harmony** (noun) – The quality of forming a pleasing and consistent whole; agreement or concord in sounds; melodiousness. सामंजस्य

- **Noise** (noun) – Any loud or unpleasant sound; uproar. शोर
- **Discord** (noun) – Disagreement or lack of harmony between people or things; strife. कलह
- **Dissonance** (noun) – Lack of agreement or harmony; inconsistency between beliefs or actions; unpleasant or harsh sound. विसंगति

12. B) The correct spelling of the incorrectly spelt word is '**Independent**', which means "free from outside control; not depending on another's authority". स्वतंत्र, जो दूसरों पर निर्भर नहीं हो।

13. C) '**asleep**' का use होगा क्योंकि "asleep" का अर्थ है "सो जाना" और यह adjective के रूप में काम करता है। इस sentence में "fell" एक linking verb है, और उसके बाद adjective का उपयोग किया जाता है। 'slept' (verb) और 'sleep' (noun/verb) को इस context में उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि वे grammatically सही नहीं हैं। 'Sleeping' (verb/gerund) भी इस context में गलत है।

**'Asleep'** will be used because it means "to fall into a state of sleep" and functions as an adjective. In this sentence, "fell" is a linking verb, which is followed by an adjective. 'Slept' (verb) and 'Sleep' (noun/verb) are grammatically incorrect in this context. Similarly, 'Sleeping' (verb/gerund) does not fit the grammatical structure of the sentence.

14. B) 'their innovative product' के बदले 'its innovative product' का use होगा क्योंकि 'team' एक collective noun है जिसे यदि unit के रूप में use किया जाए तो उसके साथ singular pronoun और singular verb का use होता है। यहाँ 'team' एक unit के रूप में कार्य कर रही है—launching the product—इसलिए pronoun 'their' की जगह 'its' का प्रयोग करना उचित होगा; जैसे—

The committee gave its final decision after a long discussion.

'its' will be used instead of 'their' because 'team' is a collective noun, and when it is used as a single unit, it takes a singular pronoun and a singular verb. In this sentence, 'team' is functioning as one unit (they collectively launched the product), so 'its' is grammatically correct; Like— The committee gave its final decision after a long discussion

15. C) **Greedy** (adjective) – having an intense and selfish desire for wealth or possessions. लोभी
- **Avaricious** (adjective) – having or showing an extreme greed for wealth or material gain. लालची, लोभी
  - **Notorious** (adjective) – famous or well-known for a bad quality or deed. बदनाम
  - **Sloth** (noun) – reluctance to work or make an effort; laziness. आलस्य
  - **Generous** (adjective) – showing kindness and a willingness to give more than is necessary. उदार
16. B) **Modest** (adjective) – Humble, unassuming, moderate in the estimation of one's abilities or achievements. विनम्र, साधारण
- Antonym: Boastful** (adjective) – Showing excessive pride and self-satisfaction about one's achievements or abilities. घमंडी, डींग मारने वाला
- **Unimpressive** – Not attracting attention or admiration; lacking distinction. प्रभावहीन
  - **Humble** – Having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's importance. नम्र, विनम्र
  - **Moderate** – Average in amount, intensity, or degree. मध्यम, सामान्य

17. D) 'about the 1940s were quite' के बदले 'in the 1940s were quite' का use होगा क्योंकि निश्चित समय (decade - 1940s) को दर्शाने के लिए 'in' preposition का use होता है, 'about' का नहीं।

'in the 1940s were quite' will be used instead of 'about the 1940s were quite' because for referring to a specific time period (decade - 1940s), the preposition 'in' is used, not 'about'. "About" suggests approximation, but decades (e.g., 1940s) require the preposition "in" to indicate a specific time frame.

18. A) **Brake** का use होगा क्योंकि 'brake' का अर्थ है वाहन को रोकने या धीमा करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला यंत्र। sentence में mention है कि शिवानी ड्राइविंग सीखते समय दुर्घटना का शिकार हुई क्योंकि वह ब्रेक नहीं लगा सकी। 'Brick' का अर्थ होता है ईंट, जो इस वाक्य में irrelevant है। 'Brack' का कोई अर्थ नहीं है और यह शब्द valid नहीं है। 'Break' का अर्थ होता है तोड़ना या टूटना, जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में सही नहीं बैठता है।

'Brake' will be used because it refers to a device used to stop or slow down a vehicle. The sentence states that Shivani met with an accident while learning to drive because she couldn't hit the brake. The other options do not fit in this context: 'Brick' means a block of baked clay, which is irrelevant here. 'Brack' has no meaning and is not a valid word. 'Break' means to separate into pieces or pause, which does not fit the context of the sentence.

19. A) **These are the works of the great poet Tagore**

'the' का use करना सही है क्योंकि यहाँ 'Tagore' एक विशेष प्रसिद्ध कवि का नाम है और उनके बारे में जानकारी पहले से ज्ञात है। 'Tagore' के नाम से पहले 'the' का use करना उचित है ताकि उनकी विशिष्टता को व्यक्त किया जा सके।

The use of 'the' is correct because 'Tagore' is the name of a specific, well-known poet, and the article 'the' is used to emphasize his distinctiveness.

20. D) **'Competed'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'competed' का अर्थ है प्रतिस्पर्धा करना। sentence में mention है कि एथलीट ने गहन प्रशिक्षण के बाद चैंपियनशिप में भाग लिया, जो एक completed action है। वाक्य past tense में है, इसलिए 'competed' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। A. 'have been competing' का अर्थ है कि एथलीट अभी भी प्रतिस्पर्धा कर रहा है, जो वाक्य के संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। B. 'were competing' का अर्थ है कि एथलीट किसी समय प्रतिस्पर्धा कर रहे थे, लेकिन वाक्य भूतकाल में पूर्ण क्रिया की ओर इशारा करता है। 'have competed' present perfect tense में है, लेकिन यहाँ simple past tense action चाहिए।

'D. **Competed**' will be used because 'competed' means to have participated in a competition. The sentence indicates that the athlete participated in the championship after weeks of intense training, which is a completed action. The sentence is in the past tense, making 'competed' the most appropriate choice. 'have been competing' implies that the athlete is still competing, which doesn't align with the context of the sentence. 'were competing' suggests an ongoing action in the past, but the sentence refers to a completed action in the past. 'have competed' is in the present perfect tense, but the sentence requires a simple past tense action.

21. B) **'Highest'** का use होगा क्योंकि "highest" का अर्थ है सबसे ऊँचा। Nanga Parbat दुनिया का नौवां सबसे ऊँचा पर्वत है, और इस वाक्य में इसे पर्वत की ऊँचाई को संदर्भित करने के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है। जबकि 'deepest' का अर्थ है सबसे गहरा, 'lengthiest' का अर्थ है सबसे लंबा, और 'fattest' का अर्थ है सबसे मोटा, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

'Highest' will be used because it refers to the greatest height. Nanga Parbat is described as the ninth tallest mountain in the world, and the sentence refers to its height. In contrast, 'deepest' means the most profound, 'lengthiest' means the longest, and 'fattest' means the thickest, which are not appropriate in this context.

22. D) **'Ascent'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'ascent' का अर्थ है चढ़ाई या ऊपर की ओर बढ़ना। यह शब्द पर्वतारोहण के संदर्भ में चोटी तक पहुँचने की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन करता है। passage में उल्लेख किया गया है कि पहली चढ़ाई या चोटी तक पहुँचने का प्रयास एक संकरी चट्टान के माध्यम से

होता है, इसलिए 'ascent' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'launch' का अर्थ है आरंभ करना या शुरू करना, जो पर्वतारोहण के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Lift' का अर्थ है उठाना, और यह भी इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Rise' का अर्थ है ऊपर उठना, लेकिन यह प्रक्रिया का वर्णन करने के लिए सही नहीं है।

'Ascent' will be used because it means the act of climbing or moving upward, especially in the context of mountaineering. The passage mentions that the first attempt to the summit involves a narrow ridge, making 'ascent' appropriate here.

Whereas, 'launch' means to begin or initiate, which does not fit the context of mountaineering. 'Lift' means to raise something, which is also unsuitable here. 'Rise' means to go upward but does not describe the process correctly in this context.

23. A) **Translates'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है एक भाषा या रूप को दूसरे में बदलना, लेकिन अर्थ को बरकरार रखना। वाक्य में उल्लेख किया गया है कि "नंगा पर्वत" का अर्थ "नग्न पर्वत" है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि नाम को उसके मूल भाषा से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद किया गया है। 'Transcribes' का अर्थ है बोले गए शब्दों को लिखना या लिखित रूप में बदलना, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Transposed' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की स्थिति या क्रम को बदलना, जो यहां संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Transliterated' का अर्थ है एक लिपि को दूसरी लिपि में इस प्रकार परिवर्तित करना कि उच्चारण बना रहे, अर्थ नहीं। यह भी यहां फिट नहीं होता।

'Translates' will be used because it means to convert one language or form into another while retaining the meaning. In the context of the sentence, "Nanga Parbat" is described as meaning "naked mountain," indicating that the name has been translated from its original language to English. 'Transcribes' means to write down spoken words or convert into a written form, which doesn't fit here as the context involves meaning, not writing. 'Transposed' means to change the order or position of something, which is unrelated to translating names. 'Transliterated' means to represent the characters of one script in another, preserving pronunciation rather than meaning, which also doesn't fit here.

24. D) **'Fatality rate'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह किसी घटना के कारण मृत्यु के अनुपात को दर्शाता है। passage में mention है कि Annapurna को दुनिया के सबसे खतरनाक पहाड़ों में से एक माना जाता है और इसका 32% का आंकड़ा दिया गया है, जो केवल मृत्यु दर के संदर्भ में समझा जा सकता है। 'Mortal rate' सही नहीं है क्योंकि "mortal" का अर्थ होता है "नश्वर" या "मृत्यु संबंधी", लेकिन "mortal rate" एक standard statistical term नहीं है। 'Frailty rate' का अर्थ होता है कमजोरी की दर, जो यहां उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Economic rate' का अर्थ होता है आर्थिक दर, जो संदर्भ से पूरी तरह अप्रासंगिक है। इसलिए, 'Fatality rate' यहां सही उत्तर है।

**Fatality rate'** will be used because it refers to the proportion of deaths caused by an event. The passage mentions that Annapurna is considered one of the most dangerous mountains in the world, with a 32% figure, which can only relate to the fatality rate. 'Mortal rate' suggests a death rate but is not a standard term. 'Frailty rate' refers to a rate of weakness, which is

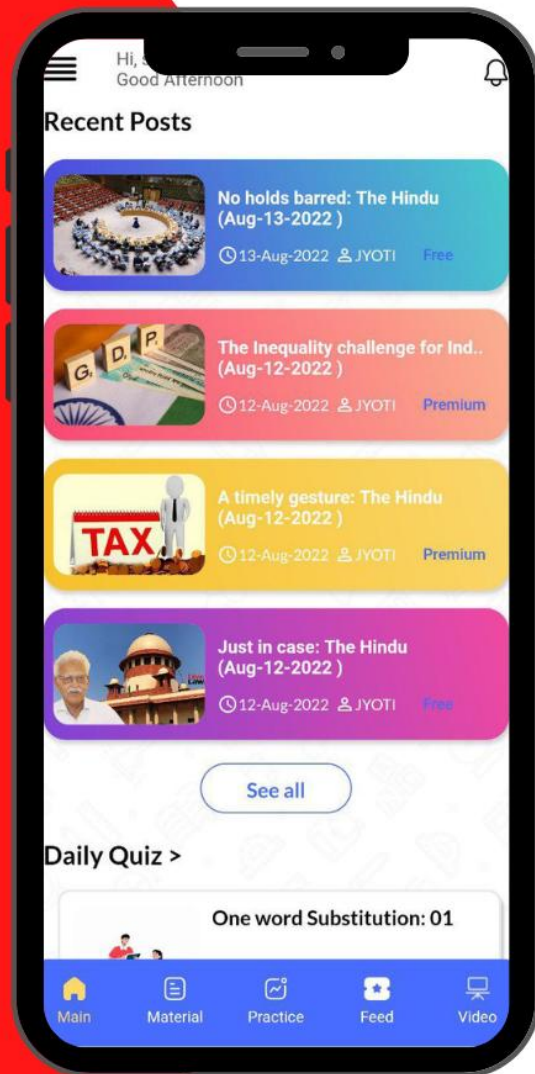


irrelevant in this context. 'Economic rate' relates to financial metrics, which is entirely out of context here.

25. 'D) **Exacerbated**' का use सही होगा क्योंकि 'exacerbated' का अर्थ है किसी स्थिति या समस्या को और अधिक गंभीर या खराब करना। sentence में यह mention है कि पर्वतारोहियों की परेशानी अनियमित मौसम और दुर्गमता के अलावा अपर्याप्त स्थानीय समर्थन से बढ़ जाती है, इसलिए 'exacerbated' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Perfectly' का अर्थ है पूरी तरह से, 'Increasingly' का अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे बढ़ना, और 'Worst' का अर्थ है सबसे खराब, जो इस context में सही नहीं हैं।

'**Exacerbated**' will be used because it means to make a problem or situation worse. The sentence mentions that climbers' misery is worsened by insufficient local support, in addition to unpredictable weather and inaccessibility, making 'exacerbated' the correct choice here. Whereas, 'Perfectly' means completely, 'Increasingly' means gradually becoming more, and 'Worst' refers to the most severe, which don't fit in this context.





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