

## Nuclear spectre: On the risk of an era of nuclear brinkmanship

Israeli and U.S. **actions** against Iran amount to nuclear brinkmanship

After a 12-day **intense** missile **barrage** and air attacks **following** Israel's illegal **aerial** attacks on Iran, the two countries finally announced a **ceasefire** on Tuesday (June 24, 2025). **Ostensibly** conducted as a "**pre-emptive**" strike on Iran's nuclear **facilities**, the Israeli attacks **graduated** into a **full-fledged** war that also involved U.S. strikes on Iranian nuclear installations. These **attacks**, in **blithely** ignoring the dangers of radioactive leakage, and their subsequent responses, point to the **stark** nature of a **fragile** international **order** now threatened by **escalating** nuclear risks from West Asia to Ukraine and even the Indian subcontinent. The **attacks** on Iran might **have** damaged its nuclear installations and, **in particular**, its uranium **enrichment** capabilities. Yet, this **naked aggression** was against a **signatory** to the **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)** and a country that had willingly **subjected** its facilities to international **scrutiny**. Iran had also signed the **Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action** with the P5+1 (nuclear-armed states plus Germany) to ensure that its nuclear capabilities remained peaceful, only for it to be **rendered meaningless** after the U.S. withdrew from it during President Donald Trump's first term. These attacks now create a new **dynamic**, **wherein** Iran is **compelled** to **seek** nuclear weapons by withdrawing from its **commitments** — its parliament is now **mulling** a bill to exit the NPT — and use them as a **deterrent**. **Meanwhile**, any step Iran takes to do so could be used to justify further aggression by Israel and the U.S., **thereby** rejecting international laws and the NPT's **non-proliferation** norm.

Israel's **hypocrisy** is **stark**. It remains a non-signatory to the NPT and refuses any **oversight** of its undeclared, but known, **arsenal**. This raises the possibility that it values nuclear weapons not for **deterrence** but for their destructive **potential**. U.S. protection **emboldens** it to pursue destructive policies in Gaza and illegal wars in West Asia. Combined with the Russian threat to use nuclear weapons to **deter** conventional aggression by **NATO following** its Ukraine **invasion**, these actions reveal how the renewed "competition among the great powers" and their **cynical** understanding of deterrence are **dismantling** global **stability**. The **idea** of nuclear **disarmament** **is in tatters** as the nuclear-weapon states continue to expand and modernise their arsenals, while non-proliferation is under threat as other countries turn to nuclear weapons to **safeguard** themselves. Without a renewed diplomatic **impetus** to re-establish international norms on conflict, a stronger **push** for disarmament among all nuclear-armed states, and a firm commitment to **uphold** the NPT, the world risks **sliding** into a new era of nuclear brinkmanship that could prove more dangerous than the **Cold War's darkest** moments.

[Practice Exercise]

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

## Vocabulary

1. **Spectre** (noun) – ghost, apparition, shadow, threat, menace भय
2. **Era** (noun) – age, epoch, period, time, generation युग
3. **Brinkmanship** (noun) – the art or practice of pursuing a dangerous policy to the limits of safety before stopping, especially in politics. युद्ध की कगार तक ले जाने की नीति
4. **Amount to** (phrasal verb) – equal, add up to, result in, signify, be equivalent के बराबर होना
5. **Intense** (adjective) – extreme, severe, fierce, acute, powerful तीव्र
6. **Barrage** (noun) – bombardment, shelling, onslaught, flood, storm लगातार हमला
7. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, ensuing, in the wake of, in the aftermath of के बाद
8. **Aerial** (adjective) – airborne, overhead, flying, elevated, atmospheric – हवाई
9. **Ceasefire** (noun) – truce, armistice, peace, suspension, stand-down – युद्धविराम
10. **Ostensibly** (adverb) – apparently, seemingly, allegedly, outwardly, purportedly – प्रत्यक्ष तौर पर
11. **Pre-emptive** (adjective) – preventive, anticipatory, proactive, precautionary, deterrent – पूर्व-रक्षात्मक
12. **Facility** (noun) – installation, complex, premises, structure, establishment – संस्थान
13. **Graduate** (verb) – develop, evolve, progress, advance, escalate – धीरे-धीरे बढ़ना
14. **Full-fledged** (adjective) – complete, total, entire, thorough, developed – पूर्ण विकसित
15. **Blithely** (adverb) – carelessly, heedlessly, casually, irresponsibly, indifferently – लापरवाही से
16. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, imply, refer, denote – संकेत करना
17. **Stark** (adjective) – harsh, severe, clear, bleak, absolute – कठोर/साफ़
18. **Fragile** (adjective) – weak, delicate, brittle, shaky, vulnerable – नाजुक
19. **Order** (noun) – system, structure, arrangement, regime, hierarchy – व्यवस्था
20. **Escalate** (verb) – intensify, increase, heighten, aggravate, mount – बढ़ाना
21. **In particular** (phrase) – especially, specifically, notably, precisely, particularly – विशेष रूप से

22. **Uranium enrichment** (noun) – the process of increasing the concentration of the fissile isotope uranium-235 (U-235) in natural uranium.
23. **Naked** (adjective) – blatant, undisguised, obvious, open, clear – खुला
24. **Aggression** (noun) – attack, hostility, assault, provocation, belligerence – आक्रामकता
25. **Signatory** (noun) – endorser, party, ratifier, member, adherent – हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
26. **Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)** (noun) – an international treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy परमाणु अप्रसार संधि
27. **Subject** (to) (verb) – expose, make liable, condition, bound, submit – अधीन करना
28. **Scrutiny** (noun) – examination, inspection, analysis, review, audit – जांच-पड़ताल
29. **Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)** (noun) – The JCPOA aims to limit Iran's nuclear program in exchange for the lifting of international sanctions संयुक्त समग्र कार्य योजना
30. **Render** (verb) – make, cause, leave, translate, deliver – बना देना
31. **Meaningless** (adjective) – pointless, futile, irrelevant, hollow, empty – अर्थहीन
32. **Dynamic** (adjective) – changing, evolving, shifting, fluid, active – गतिशील
33. **Wherein** (adverb) – in which, inside of which, during which, under which, through which – जिसमें
34. **Compel** (verb) – force, coerce, oblige, pressure, drive – मजबूर करना
35. **Seek** (verb) – pursue, aim, attempt, try, request – प्रयास करना
36. **Commitment** (noun) – pledge, obligation, promise, dedication, undertaking – प्रतिबद्धता
37. **Deterrent** (noun) – obstacle, hindrance, prevention, constraint, dissuasion – रोकथाम
38. **Meanwhile** (adverb) – at the same time, in the interim, simultaneously, concurrently, in the meantime – इस बीच
39. **Thereby** (adverb) – thus, hence, accordingly, as a result, by that – जिससे
40. **Non-proliferation** (noun) – arms control, disarmament, containment, regulation, restriction – अप्रसार
41. **Hypocrisy** (noun) – insincerity, duplicity, pretense, dishonesty, double standard – पाखंड
42. **Oversight** (noun) – supervision, inspection, regulation, monitoring, control – निगरानी

43. **Arsenal** (noun) – weapons store, armory, stockpile, arms cache, weaponry – शस्त्रागार
44. **Deterrence** (noun) – prevention, discouragement, restraint, inhibition, hindrance – प्रतिरोध
45. **Potential** (noun) – possibility, capacity, capability, prospect, power – संभावना
46. **Embolden** (verb) – encourage, inspire, strengthen, motivate, fortify – हिम्मत देना
47. **Deter** (verb) – discourage, prevent, dissuade, restrain, hinder – रोकना
48. **NATO** (noun) – North Atlantic Treaty Organization – नाटो संगठन
49. **Invasion** (noun) – incursion, attack, assault, intrusion, onslaught – आक्रमण
50. **Cynical** (adjective) – distrustful, skeptical, pessimistic, sarcastic, mocking – निंदक
51. **Dismantle** (verb) – destroy, demolish, break down, abolish, disassemble – तोड़ना
52. **Stability** (noun) – steadiness, firmness, security, equilibrium, constancy – स्थिरता
53. **Disarmament** (noun) – demilitarisation, arms reduction, pacification, weapons ban, denuclearisation – निरस्त्रीकरण
54. **In tatters** (phrase) – shattered, ruined, collapsed, in disarray, fragmented – बिखर चुका
55. **Safeguard** (verb) – protect, shield, preserve, defend, secure – रक्षा करना
56. **Impetus** (noun) – motivation, drive, momentum, boost, stimulus – प्रेरणा
57. **Push** (noun) – effort, initiative, campaign, drive, attempt – प्रयास
58. **Uphold** (verb) – support, maintain, defend, endorse, validate – बनाए रखना
59. **Slide** (verb) – deteriorate, descend, slip, worsen, collapse – फिसलना/गिरना
60. **Cold War** (noun) – a state of political hostility between countries characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare. शीत युद्ध
61. **Darkest** (adjective) – deeply pessimistic. गहरा निराशावादी

### Summary of the Editorial

1. Israel and the U.S. launched aggressive military strikes on Iran's nuclear facilities, claiming pre-emptive action, which escalated into a full-scale conflict.
2. A ceasefire was announced on June 24, 2025, after 12 days of heavy missile attacks and airstrikes between Israel and Iran.
3. The Israeli and U.S. strikes disregarded the risks of radioactive leakage, highlighting the fragility of the global nuclear order.
4. Iran's nuclear infrastructure, including uranium enrichment, suffered damage, intensifying nuclear tensions in West Asia.
5. Iran, despite being a signatory of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and having agreed to international inspections, was targeted unlawfully.
6. The 2015 Iran nuclear deal (JCPOA) was already weakened by the U.S. withdrawal under Donald Trump, leading to Iran's disillusionment.
7. Following the attacks, Iran's parliament is considering exiting the NPT, potentially moving toward developing nuclear weapons for deterrence.
8. Any Iranian move toward weaponisation could be used as a pretext for more attacks, perpetuating a cycle of aggression and retaliation.
9. Israel's double standard is highlighted — it is not a signatory to the NPT, maintains a secret nuclear arsenal, and resists oversight.
10. Israel seems to view nuclear arms not just as deterrents but as offensive tools, emboldened by U.S. support.
11. The broader context includes Russia's nuclear threats during the Ukraine war, which further weakens global nuclear norms.
12. These actions reflect the failure of great powers to uphold deterrence responsibly, risking a dangerous breakdown of global order.
13. Nuclear disarmament has stalled, as nuclear-armed countries continue to modernise and expand their arsenals.
14. More countries may seek nuclear weapons as a security guarantee, thereby undermining non-proliferation efforts.
15. Without renewed diplomacy, firm global norms, and disarmament efforts, the world may enter a perilous era of nuclear brinkmanship worse than the Cold War.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
  - A. Optimistic
  - B. Alarmist
  - C. Objective
  - D. Celebratory
2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
  - A. The role of Israel in West Asia's economic development
  - B. The justification of pre-emptive nuclear strikes
  - C. The growing threat to global nuclear stability and the erosion of disarmament norms
  - D. The Cold War as the most dangerous period in modern history
3. **What can be inferred about the consequences of the Israeli and U.S. strikes on Iran's nuclear facilities, based on the passage?**
  - A. They might compel Iran to abandon its non-proliferation commitments.
  - B. They successfully eliminated Iran's nuclear arsenal permanently.
  - C. They were conducted with full approval of the NPT monitoring agencies.
  - D. They brought long-term regional peace in West Asia.
4. **Which of the following assumptions underlies the author's concern about a return to nuclear brinkmanship?**
  - A. International treaties like the NPT are outdated and irrelevant in modern conflicts.
  - B. Nuclear-armed states are more responsible in conflict prevention than non-nuclear states.
  - C. Without global cooperation and commitment to disarmament, nuclear risks will escalate globally.
  - D. Only the U.S. and Russia have the capability to enforce nuclear disarmament worldwide.
5. **Choose the word that is the most appropriate ANTONYM for "blithely" as used in the sentence:**  
*"These attacks, in blithely ignoring the dangers of radioactive leakage..."*
  - A. Solemnly
  - B. Casually
  - C. Gently
  - D. Hastily
6. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.**  
Compassionate
  - A. cruel
  - B. confident
  - C. hardworking
  - D. disciplined
7. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**  
We often go camping, but I have never been to that particular part of town or country before.
  - A. get it in the neck
  - B. knock on wood
  - C. risk one's neck

D. neck of the woods

**8. Select the option that rectifies the INCORRECT spelling in the given sentence.**

If you try to convince people that money is not very important, then you are barking up the wrong tree.

- A. conveence
- B. convincee
- C. canvince
- D. convince

**9. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined words in the given sentence.**

I have never had and never will be dependent on him.

- A. never has
- B. was never being
- C. never been
- D. has never been

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

The company's decision to relocate had a negative \_\_\_\_\_ on its employees.

- A. accommodation
- B. conclusion
- C. establish
- D. effect

**11. Select the correct spelling from the given options to fill in the blank.**

We \_\_\_\_\_ to keep you informed of any delay to your expected delivery date.

- A. endavour
- B. endeavour
- C. endeavour
- D. endeavor

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

I did not like his bossy attitude.

- A. sensible
- B. benevolent
- C. idiosyncratic
- D. controlling

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

When we \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves, we activate a variety of psychological processes that help us achieve our objectives and improve our overall well-being

- A. doubt
- B. demolish
- C. linger
- D. believe in

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

Collapse

- A. Surprise
- B. Fall
- C. Side
- D. Jump

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

If I wrote an email / to my boss now, / he will react / by yelling at me tomorrow in the morning.

- A. he will react
- B. If I wrote an email
- C. by yelling at me tomorrow in the morning.
- D. to my boss now,

**16. Select the sentence that has a grammatical error.**

- A. They have an information about the event.
- B. Can you bring me the keys to the car?
- C. She is an artist at a local gallery.
- D. The cat is sleeping on a mat.

**17. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom from the alternatives.**

Rajiv will understand some day that all his friends are fair weather friends

- A. A friend who meets you only during pleasant weather
- B. A friend who stays only when times are convenient
- C. Friends generally have similar characteristics
- D. True friends help you when you need them

**18. The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error. Select the part that contains the error**

From the given options. If you don't find any error, mark 'No error' as your answer.

If the players don't wear sunscreen, / their faces will / get reddest

- A. No error
- B. get reddest
- C. their faces will
- D. If the players don't wear sunscreen,

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

The old library had a musty smell from years of neglect

- A. casual
- B. fresh
- C. stale
- D. Foggy

**20. Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word from the given sentence.**

The kitten's playful behavior brought joy to the entire family

- A. Joy



- B. Kitten's
- C. Behavior
- D. Playful

**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 the contemporary times, sports and games are emerging as one of the brightest careers. It expects to \_\_\_1\_\_\_ at a very high moral plane. It demands honesty and transparency. Sports further demand continuous practice, hard work and \_\_\_2\_\_\_ training. One must understand that sport not only has physical benefits but also \_\_\_3\_\_\_ concentration and inner strength. Not only this, one who plays feels that \_\_\_4\_\_\_ overall personality has undergone a change for better. Besides, social connectivity or networking, games develop \_\_\_5\_\_\_ spirit in players.

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

- A. decide
- B. operate
- C. dwell
- D. desynchronise

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

- A. faltering
- B. relentless
- C. paltry
- D. abated

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

- A. boosts
- B. deteriorates
- C. underlines
- D. controls

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

- A. one's
- B. his
- C. it's
- D. their

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

- A. sportsmanship
- B. captaincy
- C. leadership
- D. companionship

## Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

### 1. B) Alarmist

The passage highlights the grave risks of escalating nuclear tensions, the dismantling of international norms, and the looming threat of a new era of nuclear brinkmanship. Words like “fragile international order,” “naked aggression,” “tattered disarmament,” and “more dangerous than the Cold War’s darkest moments” suggest an urgent warning, which is characteristic of an alarmist tone.

A. Incorrect: There is no hope or positivity; rather, the passage forewarns of impending danger.

C. Incorrect: Though based on facts, the passage emphasizes danger and consequences with emotionally charged language, thus not neutral.

D. Incorrect: The passage does not celebrate any action or event. On the contrary, it criticizes the actions of the US and Israel.

### 2. C) The growing threat to global nuclear stability and the erosion of disarmament norms

The central idea of the passage is that recent actions by nuclear states (Israel, the US, Russia) are weakening non-proliferation efforts, compelling others like Iran to rethink their commitments, and pushing the world toward a renewed phase of nuclear brinkmanship.

A. Incorrect: The passage is about military aggression and nuclear threats, not economic development.

B. Incorrect: The passage criticizes such strikes, calling them “naked aggression” and highlighting their destabilizing effects.

D. Incorrect: While the Cold War is mentioned, the focus is on how current conditions may be worse than the Cold War.

### 3. A) They might compel Iran to abandon its non-proliferation commitments.

The passage clearly states that Iran is mulling a bill to exit the NPT and may seek nuclear weapons as a deterrent. Hence, B is the correct inference.

B is incorrect because the passage mentions damage, not elimination, and highlights Iran may rebuild.

C is incorrect because the attacks ignored international laws and were against a signatory under scrutiny.

D is incorrect as the tone and content highlight escalating tensions, not peace.

### 4. C) Without global cooperation and commitment to disarmament, nuclear risks will escalate globally.

The entire editorial warns of a return to Cold War-style brinkmanship due to the lack of diplomatic commitment and failure to uphold the NPT. Hence, C is the valid assumption.

A is incorrect as the author supports the relevance of the NPT.

B is incorrect; nuclear states are shown as irresponsible actors in the passage.

D is incorrect because the author argues that all nuclear states must commit, not just the U.S. and Russia.

### 5. A) Solemnly

“Blithely” means doing something in a carefree or indifferent manner, often ignoring seriousness or consequences.

“Solemnly” means doing something in a serious, respectful, or grave manner — the opposite in tone and intent.

6. A) **Compassionate** (adjective) – Showing or feeling sympathy and concern for others, kind, empathetic, tender-hearted. दयालु

**Antonym: Cruel** (adjective) – Willfully causing pain or suffering to others, or feeling no concern about it, heartless, brutal. क्रूर

- **Confident** (adjective) – Feeling or showing certainty about something, self-assured, assertive. आत्मविश्वासी
- **Hardworking** (adjective) – Tending to work with energy and commitment, diligent, industrious. मेहनती
- **Disciplined** (adjective) – Showing a controlled form of behavior or way of working, well-regulated, orderly. अनुशासित

7. D) **Neck of the woods** (idiom) – Particular part of town or country किसी क्षेत्र या जगह का विशेष भाग

A) **Get it in the neck** – To be severely criticized or punished (कड़ी आलोचना या सजा मिलना)

B) **Knock on wood** – A superstitious phrase to avoid bad luck (बुरी नज़र से बचने के लिए कहा जाता है)

C) **Risk one's neck** – To take a dangerous risk (खतरा मोल लेना)

8. D) The correct spelling of ‘conwince’ is ‘convince’, which means “to persuade someone to do something or to make someone believe that something is true” किसी को मनाना या किसी बात पर विश्वास दिलाना

9. C) 'never had' के बदले 'never been' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ parallel structure error है। Present perfect tense ('have been') का प्रयोग future tense ('will be') के साथ समानांतरता बनाने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे—

She has never been and never will be afraid of challenges.

· 'never been' will be used instead of 'never had' because there is a parallel structure error. The present perfect form "have been" maintains consistency with the future tense "will be"; Like—

She has never been and never will be afraid of challenges.

10. D) **Effect** का use होगा क्योंकि "effect" का अर्थ होता है प्रभाव, और sentence में बताया गया है कि कंपनी के स्थानांतरित होने के निर्णय का उसके कर्मचारियों पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा। यहाँ "effect" ही सही है क्योंकि यह सीधे उस प्रभाव को दर्शाता है जो निर्णय से उत्पन्न हुआ है। 'Accommodation' का अर्थ है आवास या व्यवस्था, जो यहाँ प्रासंगिक नहीं है। 'Conclusion' का

अर्थ है निष्कर्ष, जो sentence में दिए गए context से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Establish' का अर्थ है स्थापित करना, जो grammatical और contextual रूप से गलत है।

**Effect** will be used because it means "impact," and the sentence discusses the negative impact of the company's decision on its employees. Here, "effect" is the appropriate choice as it directly refers to the influence or consequence caused by the decision. Whereas: 'Accommodation' means lodging or arrangement, which is irrelevant here. 'Conclusion' means ending or result, which doesn't match the given context. 'Establish' means to set up or found, which is both grammatically and contextually incorrect.

11. C) The correct spelling is "**endeavour**". It means "to try hard to do or achieve something" "प्रयास करना"

12. D) **Bossy** (adjective) – Fond of giving orders, domineering, authoritative, overbearing. आदेशात्मक, हुक्म चलाने वाला

**Synonym: Controlling** (adjective) – Exercising authority, domineering, bossy, managing. नियंत्रण करने वाला, हुक्म चलाने वाला

- **Sensible** (adjective) – Practical, reasonable, showing good judgment. व्यावहारिक, समझदार

- **Benevolent** (adjective) – Kind, generous, compassionate, altruistic. दयालु, परोपकारी

- **Idiosyncratic** (adjective) – Peculiar, unusual, distinctive, unique. अलग, विशिष्ट

13. D) '**believe in**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'believe in' का अर्थ है अपने ऊपर विश्वास करना या अपने आत्मविश्वास को बनाए रखना। sentence में mention है कि जब हम अपने ऊपर विश्वास करते हैं, तो हम विभिन्न मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं को सक्रिय करते हैं जो हमें अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने और अपने समग्र कल्याण में सुधार करने में मदद करती हैं। 'Doubt' का अर्थ है संदेह करना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं को सक्रिय करने के विपरीत है। 'Demolish' का अर्थ है नष्ट करना। 'Linger' का अर्थ है रुकना या ठहरना, जो इस वाक्य के अर्थ से असंगत है।

'believe in' will be used because it means to have faith in oneself or maintain self-confidence. The sentence mentions that when we believe in ourselves, we activate various psychological processes that help us achieve our objectives and improve our overall well-being. 'Doubt' means to have uncertainty, which is contradictory to activating psychological processes. 'Demolish' means to destroy, which doesn't align with the positive tone of the sentence. 'Linger' means to stay or pause, which is irrelevant in this context.

14. B) **Collapse** (verb) – To fall down or give way suddenly, typically as a result of pressure or lack of strength; crumble, break down. गिरना/ढहना

**Synonym: Fall** (verb) – To move downward, typically rapidly and freely without control; to collapse or drop. गिरना

- **Surprise** (noun) – An unexpected or astonishing event or fact; amazement, wonder. आश्चर्य
  - **Side** (noun) – A position to the left or right of an object or point; aspect, boundary. पक्ष/किनारा
  - **Jump** (verb) – To push oneself off a surface and into the air; leap, spring. कूदना
15. B) 'If I wrote an email' के बदले 'If I write an email' का use होगा क्योंकि Conditional Sentence में मुख्य Clause 'he will react' Future Tense में है, अतः Conditional Clause Present Indefinite Tense में होगा; जैसे— If I write to him now, he will answer tomorrow.  
'If I write an email' will be used instead of 'If I wrote an email' because in a Conditional Sentence, when the main clause is in Future Tense ('he will react'), the conditional clause must be in Present Indefinite Tense; Like— If I write to him now, he will answer tomorrow.
16. A) 'an' का use 'information' के साथ गलत है क्योंकि 'information' एक Uncountable Noun है और इसके साथ 'an' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे— They have information about the event.  
'an' is incorrectly used with 'information' because 'information' is an Uncountable Noun and does not take 'an' before it; Like— They have information about the event.
17. B) **Fair weather friends** (idiom)- Friends who are supportive only when the situation is favorable or convenient for them, and they leave during difficult times. ऐसे दोस्त जो केवल अनुकूल परिस्थितियों में आपके साथ रहते हैं और कठिन समय में आपको छोड़ देते हैं।
18. B) 'get reddest' के बदले 'get red' का use होगा क्योंकि Comparative Degree (तुलनात्मक डिग्री) में 'redder' और Superlative Degree में 'reddest' का use होता है, लेकिन यहाँ Simple Degree में 'red' सही है क्योंकि यह एक सामान्य स्थिति को दर्शाता है; जैसे— If you don't apply cream, your skin will get dry.  
'get red' will be used instead of 'get reddest' because in Comparative Degree we use 'redder' and in Superlative Degree 'reddest', but here in Simple Degree 'red' is correct as it shows a general condition; Like— If you don't apply cream, your skin will get dry
19. C) **Musty** (adjective) – Having an unpleasant old or wet smell because of a lack of fresh air बासी  
**Synonym: Stale** (adjective) – No longer fresh and pleasant to eat, smell, or use; musty. बासी / दुर्गंधयुक्त
- **Casual** (adjective) – Relaxed and unconcerned; happening by chance or without intention. आकस्मिक, अनौपचारिक
  - **Fresh** (adjective) – Recently made, obtained, or arrived; clean or pure. ताज़ा, नया
  - **Foggy** (adjective) – Filled with or covered by fog; unclear or vague. धुंधला, अस्पष्ट
20. C) The incorrect spelling in the given sentence is '**Behaivor**', and the correct spelling is '**Behavior**'. आचरण, व्यवहार

21. B) **'Operate'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी गतिविधि या प्रक्रिया को संचालित करना। यहाँ sentence में mention है कि खेल और खेलों को बहुत उच्च नैतिक स्तर पर संचालित (operate) करना अपेक्षित है। इसलिए 'operate' इस संदर्भ में सही है। 'Decide' का अर्थ है निर्णय लेना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यहाँ प्रक्रिया के संचालन की बात हो रही है। 'Dwell' का अर्थ है बसना या किसी चीज़ पर विचार करना, जो यहाँ संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Desynchronise' का अर्थ है तालमेल या समन्वय को समाप्त करना, जो यहाँ अप्रासंगिक है। **'Operate'** will be used because it means to conduct or function at a particular level or in a particular way. The sentence mentions that sports are expected to operate at a high moral plane, making 'operate' the most suitable word here. 'Decide' means to make a decision, which is not relevant as the sentence is about conducting or functioning, not decision-making. 'Dwell' means to reside or ponder, which doesn't fit the context here. 'Desynchronise' means to break synchronization or coordination, which is irrelevant to the context.
22. B) **'Relentless'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "निरंतर, अथक या बिना रुके प्रयास करना।" sentence में कहा गया है कि खेलों के लिए निरंतर अभ्यास और कठोर प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए 'relentless' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Faltering' का अर्थ है "डगमगाना या कमजोर होना," 'Paltry' का अर्थ है "तुच्छ या नगण्य," और 'Abated' का अर्थ है "घटना या कम होना," जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं। **'Relentless'** will be used because it means "unceasing, persistent, or never stopping." The sentence emphasizes the need for continuous practice and rigorous training in sports, making 'relentless' the correct choice. Whereas 'Faltering' means to waver or weaken, 'Paltry' means insignificant or trivial, and 'Abated' means reduced, none of which fit in this context.
23. A) **'Boosts'** का use होगा क्योंकि "boosts" का अर्थ होता है बढ़ावा देना या सुधार करना। यहाँ passage में बताया गया है कि खेलों का लाभ केवल शारीरिक नहीं है, बल्कि यह ध्यान और आंतरिक शक्ति को भी बढ़ाता है। इसलिए 'boosts' सही है। 'Deteriorates' का अर्थ है गिरावट आना, जो इस context में गलत है। 'Underlines' का अर्थ है रेखांकित करना, जो यहां irrelevant है। 'Controls' का अर्थ है नियंत्रित करना, जो इस context में फिट नहीं होता। **'Boosts'** will be used because it means to enhance or improve. The passage mentions that sports not only have physical benefits but also improve concentration and inner strength, making 'boosts' the correct choice. 'Deteriorates' means to decline, which is incorrect in this context. 'Underlines' means to emphasize, which is irrelevant here. 'Controls' means to regulate, which does not fit this context.
24. A) **'One's'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह possessive pronoun है और "one who plays" का स्वामित्व दिखाने के लिए उपयुक्त है। इस वाक्य में "overall personality" की बात हो रही है, जो "one" (अज्ञात व्यक्ति) के स्वामित्व को दर्शाता है। जबकि: 'Their' एक plural और gender-neutral

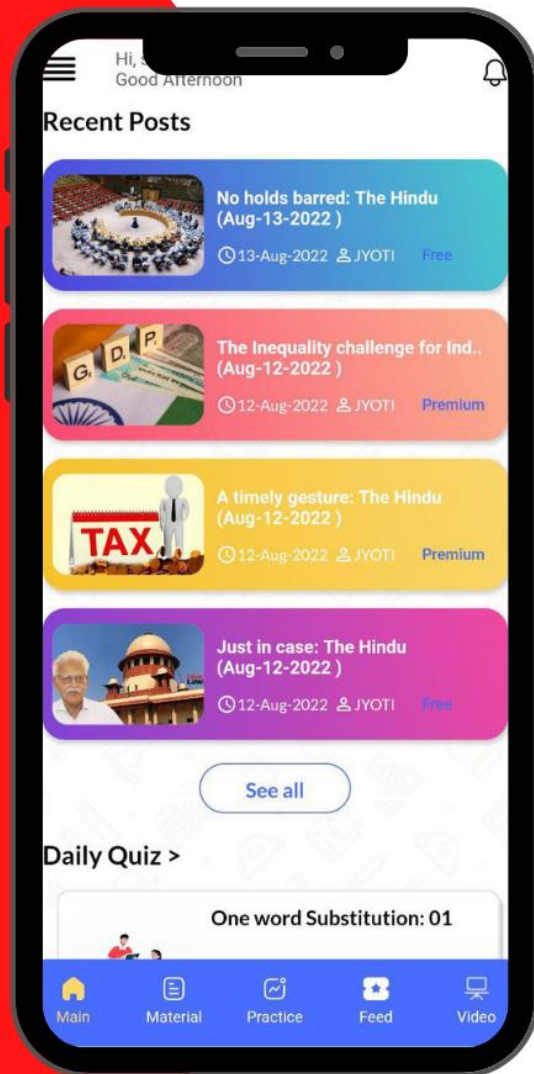
pronoun है, लेकिन यह यहां "one" के साथ सही ढंग से मेल नहीं खाता। 'His' gender-specific है और आधुनिक भाषा में इसे कम इस्तेमाल किया जाता है क्योंकि यह gender-neutral नहीं है। 'It's' का उपयोग non-living चीज़ों के लिए होता है, जो यहां उचित नहीं है।

**One's** will be used because it is a possessive pronoun that fits perfectly to show ownership for "one who plays." The sentence talks about "overall personality," which belongs to "one" (an unspecified person). Whereas: 'Their' is a plural and gender-neutral pronoun, but it does not align correctly with "one." 'His' is gender-specific and less preferred in modern contexts due to its lack of gender neutrality. 'It's' is used for non-living entities, making it unsuitable here.

25. A) **'Sportsmanship'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है खेल भावना या खेल में अनुशासन और नैतिकता का प्रदर्शन। passage में खेल और खेलों के संदर्भ में चर्चा हो रही है, और यह बताने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि खेल खिलाड़ियों में खेल भावना को विकसित करते हैं। 'Captaincy' का अर्थ होता है कप्तानी, जो संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि यह केवल नेतृत्व की भूमिका को दर्शाता है, खेल भावना को नहीं। 'Leadership' का अर्थ होता है नेतृत्व, जो टीम के नेतृत्व करने की क्षमता को दर्शाता है, लेकिन खेल भावना के महत्व को नहीं। 'Companionship' का अर्थ होता है दोस्ती या साथ, जो खिलाड़ियों के बीच के संबंधों को व्यक्त करता है, लेकिन यह खेल भावना के अर्थ को व्यक्त नहीं करता।

**'Sportsmanship'** will be used because it refers to ethical behavior, discipline, and fair play in sports. The passage discusses how games develop such qualities in players, making 'sportsmanship' the most contextually fitting choice. 'Captaincy' means the role of a captain, which doesn't align with the development of a player's spirit as a whole. 'Leadership' implies the ability to lead a team, but it does not encompass the moral and ethical aspects of 'sportsmanship.' 'Companionship' refers to friendship, which focuses on interpersonal relationships rather than the spirit of fair play.





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