Strategic misfire: On the Israel-Iran conflict

Israel must be **reined in** for peace and **stability** in West Asia

The 12-day war between Iran and Israel **ended** with a **tense ceasefire**. Israel claims that it has **set back** Iran's nuclear programme by years in a 'historic victory'. But the reality appears to be more complex. Iran has suffered **enormous** damage — its key nuclear **facilities** were attacked, much of its top chain command was **eliminated**, and its air defences proved **virtually** ineffective. More than 600 **people**, mostly civilians, **were** killed. It will take years, if not **decades**, for Iran to rebuild what it has lost. Yet, victories and defeats in wars are not measured by **material losses** alone. Despite the losses and a clear power imbalance, Tehran has refused to **capitulate**. Its government recovered **swiftly** from the initial shock of June 13, and its **sustained retaliatory** campaign of ballistic missile and drone attacks **exposed vulnerabilities** in Israel's **vaunted** multilayered air defence system; there were deaths. Prime Minister Benjamin **Netanyahu**, who **claimed** early that his campaign could **lead to regime** change in Iran, **was** **eventually** forced to accept a ceasefire, after the U.S. **struck** Iran's nuclear plants. **U.S. President Donald Trump**, who had demanded Tehran's "**unconditional** surrender", **announced** de-escalation after Iran **carried out** a symbolic strike on American bases in Qatar and Iraq on Monday night.

The war could have **far-reaching implications** for the regional **order**. Iran has **reasserted** itself as a **counterbalance** to Israel **in an otherwise unipolar** West Asia. Tehran is **likely** to rebuild its **conventional arsenal**, **bolster** relationships with Russia and China and reset ties in the region. On the other side, Israel's **over-reliance** on the U.S. **was** again **laid bare** when faced with major conventional challenges. When it launched the war, it knew that it would not be able to destroy Iran's nuclear facilities on its own. **The U.S.**, which was participating **in the defence of** Israel by **intercepting** Iranian **projectiles**, **joined** in, giving Tel Aviv an exit strategy. But **the U.S.**, which has **burnt its fingers** in Afghanistan, Iraq and Libya, **did** not want to get **entangled** in another forever war. This left Mr. Netanyahu with no other option but to accept a ceasefire with the regime he wanted to **overthrow**. U.S. intelligence agencies **assess** that the Iranian nuclear programme has been **set back** by only a few months. **In effect**, the war failed to deliver its objective and has **brought the situation full circle**: the urgent need for a diplomatic solution. For diplomacy to succeed, the U.S. must engage in serious talks with **credible** promises of economic benefits for Iran in return for accepting long-term, verifiable limits on its nuclear programme. Second, Washington must rein in Israel. As long as its closest ally continues to bomb its enemies with **impunity**, order and stability will remain out of reach for West Asia.

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

Vocabulary

1. **Strategic** (adjective) – Planned, calculated, tactical, deliberate, premeditated रणनीतिक

2. **Misfire** (noun) – Failure, flop, dud, blunder, mistake विफलता

3. **Rein in** (phrasal verb) – Control, restrain, curb, hold back, check नियंत्रण करना

4. **Stability** (noun) – Steadiness, firmness, security, balance, consistency स्थिरता

5. **Tense** (adjective) – Strained, anxious, nervous, edgy, stressful तनावपूर्ण

6. **Ceasefire** (noun) – Truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities, peace agreement, halt युद्धविराम

7. **Set back** (phrasal verb) – Delay, hinder, impede, obstruct, slow down पीछे करना / रोकना

8. **Enormous** (adjective) – Huge, immense, massive, colossal, vast विशाल

9. **Facilities** (noun) – Installations, establishments, infrastructure, amenities, plants संस्थान

10. **Eliminate** (verb) – Remove, wipe out, eradicate, extinguish, abolish खत्म करना

11. **Virtually** (adverb) – Practically, nearly, almost, effectively, essentially लगभग

12. **Decade** (noun) – Period of Ten years, दशक

13. **Material losses** (noun) – Physical damage, tangible loss, economic setback, financial harm, property destruction भौतिक क्षति

14. **Capitulate** (verb) – Surrender, yield, submit, give in, relent हार मान लेना

15. **Swiftly** (adverb) – Quickly, rapidly, promptly, speedily, immediately तुरंत

16. **Sustained** (adjective) – Continuous, ongoing, prolonged, persistent, steady निरंतर

17. **Retaliatory** (adjective) – Revengeful, retributive, payback-related, counterattacking, vengeful प्रतिशोधात्मक

18. **Expose** (verb) – Reveal, uncover, disclose, unmask, lay bare उजागर करना

19. **Vulnerability** (noun) – Weakness, susceptibility, fragility, sensitivity, defenselessness कमजोरी

20. **Vaunted** (adjective) – Boasted, praised, celebrated, flaunted, trumpeted प्रशंसित (अक्सर अति-महिमामंडित)

21. **Claim** (verb) – Assert, declare, maintain, state, allege दावा करना

22. **Lead** (to) (verb) – Result in, cause, bring about, produce, give rise to वजह बनना

23. **Regime** (noun) – Government, administration, ruling system, authority, leadership शासन

24. **Eventually** (adverb) – Ultimately, finally, in the end, at last, after a while अंततः

25. **Strike** (verb) – Hit, attack, assault, bombard, smash हमला करना

26. **Unconditional** (adjective) – Absolute, total, unrestricted, unlimited, complete बिना शर्त

27. **De-escalation** (noun) – Reduction, easing, diminishing, abatement, lowering तनाव कम करना

28. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – Execute, implement, perform, accomplish, conduct करना

29. **Far-reaching** (adjective) – Extensive, wide-ranging, sweeping, significant, broad व्यापक प्रभाव डालने वाला

30. **Implication** (noun) – Consequence, effect, outcome, repercussion, ramification निहितार्थ

31. **Order** (noun) – System, stability, arrangement, structure, peace व्यवस्था

32. **Reassert** (verb) – Reinforce, reaffirm, reestablish, reiterate, emphasize फिर से स्थापित करना

33. **Counterbalance** (noun) – Offset, counterweight, compensation, equilibrium, check संतुलन

34. **In an otherwise** (phrase) – In a situation that would normally be, except for this अन्यथा की स्थिति में

35. **Unipolar** (adjective) – One-sided, single-centered, dominated by one, centralized, monolithic एकध्रुवीय

36. **Likely** (adjective) – Probable, possible, expected, foreseeable, inclined संभवतः

37. **Conventional** (adjective) – Traditional, standard, regular, customary, established पारंपरिक

38. **Arsenal** (noun) – Armory, stockpile, weapons cache, repository, inventory शस्त्रागार

39. **Bolster** (verb) – Strengthen, support, reinforce, boost, fortify मजबूत करना

40. **Over-reliance** (noun) – Dependence, excessive dependence, overdependence, undue trust, heavy reliance अत्यधिक निर्भरता

41. **Lay bare** (phrase) – Reveal, expose, uncover, disclose, unmask उजागर करना

42. **In the defence of** (phrase) – Protecting, guarding, shielding, preserving, securing की रक्षा में

43. **Intercept** (verb) – Block, catch, stop, seize, cut off रोकना

44. **Projectile** (noun) – Missile, rocket, shell, bullet, dart गोला

45. **Burn one's finger** (phrase) – Suffer harm, get into trouble, face setbacks, experience loss, meet misfortune नुकसान उठाना

46. **Entangled** (adjective) – Involved, caught up, trapped, embroiled, ensnared उलझा हुआ

47. **Overthrow** (verb) – Topple, depose, unseat, remove, oust सत्ता पलटना

48. **Assess** (verb) – Evaluate, appraise, judge, estimate, analyze आकलन करना

49. **In effect** (phrase) – Essentially, practically, in reality, virtually, effectively वस्तुतः

50. **Bring something full circle** (phrase) – returning to a previously held belief or position मूल शुरुआती स्थिति में लौटना

51. **Credible** (adjective) – Believable, reliable, trustworthy, convincing, plausible विश्वसनीय

52. **Impunity** (noun) – Exemption, immunity, freedom from punishment, uncheckedness, unaccountability दंडमुक्ति

Summary of the Editorial

1. A 12-day war between Israel and Iran ended with a fragile ceasefire but left the region deeply unstable.

2. Israel declared a "historic victory," claiming to have set back Iran's nuclear programme by years.

3. Iran suffered heavy damage: nuclear facilities were attacked, many top commanders were killed, and air defences failed.

4. Over 600 people, mostly civilians, died in the conflict, leaving Iran's infrastructure severely damaged.

5. Despite its losses, Iran did not capitulate and continued retaliatory ballistic missile and drone strikes.

6. Iran's attacks exposed weaknesses in Israel's multilayered air defence systems, resulting in Israeli casualties.

7. Prime Minister Netanyahu initially sought regime change in Iran but was forced into a ceasefire as the conflict escalated.

8. The U.S. struck Iran's nuclear facilities, yet later called for de-escalation after Iran's symbolic attacks on U.S. bases in Qatar and Iraq.

9. The war has reshaped the regional order, allowing Iran to reassert itself as a counterbalance to Israel's power in West Asia.

10. Iran is expected to rebuild its conventional arsenal, deepen ties with Russia and China, and reset regional relationships.

11. The conflict revealed Israel's dependence on the U.S., as it could not handle Iran's conventional capabilities alone.

12. The U.S., wary of another prolonged conflict like those in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya, was reluctant to expand the war.

13. Netanyahu's reliance on the U.S. for both military support and an exit strategy left him no choice but to accept a ceasefire.

14. U.S. intelligence estimates suggest that Iran's nuclear programme has only been delayed by a few months, not years.

15. The editorial argues that a diplomatic solution is urgently needed, requiring credible U.S. offers of economic incentives to Iran and firm action to restrain Israel's unilateral military strikes to ensure lasting peace and stability in West Asia.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the predominant tone of the passage?**   [Editorial page]
   A. Laudatory
   B. Alarmist
   C. Analytical and critical
   D. Detached and purely descriptive

2. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
   A. Military success of Israel's preemptive strikes
   B. The resurgence of Iran as a regional power
   C. The failure of a military-only strategy and the urgent need for diplomacy
   D. U.S. abandonment of its traditional alliances

3. **What can be inferred about the effectiveness of Israel's military campaign against Iran?**
   A. It decisively destroyed Iran's nuclear capabilities for decades.
   B. It succeeded completely, forcing Iran's unconditional surrender.
   C. It failed to meet its strategic objective despite causing massive destruction.
   D. It led to immediate regime change in Iran.

4. **What action did the U.S. President take after Iran's symbolic strikes on American bases?**
   A. Ordered an immediate full-scale invasion of Iran
   B. Announced de-escalation
   C. Declared unconditional support for Israel to continue the war
   D. Withdrew U.S. troops from the Middle East

5. **Why was Prime Minister Netanyahu ultimately forced to accept a ceasefire?**
   A. The U.S. did not want another prolonged conflict
   B. Iran destroyed Tel Aviv completely
   C. Israel achieved all its military objectives
   D. Iran agreed to dismantle its nuclear program unconditionally

   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.

   The Sun is about 1.4 million kilometres (1)_____diameter, while the Earth is about 13,000 kilometers wide. This indicates that the Sun's width would need to be filled by more than one hundred Earths. Sunspots are dreary (2)_____ on the Sun's surface that are two thousand degrees Celsius cooler than the rest of the surface. The coolest piece of the sunspot is the dim focus called the umbra. The penumbra surrounds it. On the Sun's surface, some sunspots are just specks. Additionally, they appear in groups up to ten times larger than Earth. They can sometimes reach 200,000 miles in length. As the Sun rotates, these groups

(3)_____ to travel across the Sun over two weeks. Every 11 years, the number of sunspots reaches its maximum. The solar or sunspot cycle (4)_____ to this. The Earth's weather may become more extreme and warm during the peak of sunspot activity. According to the (5)_____ made by satellites like Nimbus 7, when sunspots are at their largest, less heat reaches Earth.

6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
   A. at
   B. of
   C. in
   D. on

7. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
   A. province
   B. regions
   C. section
   D. belt

8. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
   A. shape
   B. act
   C. show
   D. appear

9. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
   A. entrust
   B. cite
   C. refers
   D. pass

10. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
   A. inspections
   B. invalidations
   C. observations
   D. perceptions

11. **Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
   Mrs. Lakshmi's **purchases add around to** ₹2,650
   A. purchases add for to
   B. purchases add out to
   C. purchases add up to
   D. purchases add from to

12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
   Appalled
   A. Disgusted
   B. Allied

C. Clap

D. Applied

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

She went on a shopping spree with her friend and made him _____ the fat bill.

A. do

B. give

C. paid

D. Pay

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

Cramped

A. Spacious

B. Crammed

C. Filthy

D. Tight

15. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

To cost an arm and a leg

A. Someone does not have money to buy something

B. Someone has borne losses

C. Someone is badly hurt

D. Something is very expensive

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

They are leaving **there coats there**

A. their coats there

B. their coats their

C. they're coats there

D. there coats their

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

Transient

A. Transparent

B. Irregular

C. Permanent

D. Transitory

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

The hotel room, / which we / booked, / isn't enough big

A. which we

B. The hotel room

C. isn't enough big

D. booked

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

    Even in cold weather, the **reliable** car always started on the first try.
    A. flaky
    B. erratic
    C. inaccurate
    D. dependable

20. **Identify the incorrectly spelt word and select its correct spelling.**

    You shall recieve proper pay for your work.
    A. resieve
    B. receive
    C. propper
    D. propeer

21. **Select the correct spelling of the underlined word.**

    He is one of the most **underated** players in the team.
    A. Underrated
    B. Underreted
    C. Undereted
    D. Underatted

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

    Innocent
    A. Guilty
    B. Righteous
    C. Unfair
    D. Mischievous

23. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the word 'Swap' from the given sentence.**

    The original buyer attempted to resell the tickets online because there was no option to exchange them for a new date.
    A. resell
    B. option
    C. original
    D. exchange

24. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**

    To be at daggers drawn
    A. Ready to fight
    B. To be under control
    C. To be about to collapse
    D. Under suspicion

25. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM for the underlined word in the given sentence.**

    He feels that wealthy people view him with **contempt** because he is poor.
    A. Scorn

B. Admiration
C. Obscurity
D. Derision

Answers

1. C   2. C   3.C   4. B   5.A   6. C   7. B   8. D   9. C   10.C   11.C

12. A   13.D   14.A   15.D   16.A   17.C   18.C   19.D   20.B   21.A   22.A

23. D   24.A   25.B   **[Practice Exercise]**

Explanations

1. **C) Analytical and critical**

   C is correct because the author examines both sides' claims and outcomes-questioning Israel's "historic victory," highlighting unforeseen vulnerabilities, and arguing for a diplomatic solution.

   A is incorrect: The passage does not praise either side unreservedly; it critiques strategic assumptions rather than celebrating achievements.

   B is incorrect: While the passage notes risks and failures, it does not evoke panic or sensationalize; it remains measured.

   D is incorrect: The tone goes beyond mere description by evaluating decisions and advocating policy shifts, thus it is not purely detached.

2. **C) The failure of a military-only strategy and the urgent need for diplomacy**

   C is correct because the passage argues that despite battlefield gains, neither side achieved decisive results—and it concludes by urging the U.S. to pursue serious diplomatic engagement with Iran.

   A is incorrect: The author disputes Israel's claimed "historic victory" rather than emphasizing military success.

   B is incorrect: While Iran's resilience is noted, the focus is on the broader lesson about strategy and diplomacy, not solely on Iran's rise.

   D is incorrect: Though U.S. limits are discussed, the theme centers on the inadequacy of force alone and the need for negotiated solutions, not on alliance abandonment per se.

3. **C) It failed to meet its strategic objective despite causing massive destruction.**

   C is correct because the passage clearly states that although Iran's infrastructure suffered, the war did not achieve Israel's goal; Iran's nuclear program was set back only by a few months, not years, and Iran refused to capitulate.

   A is incorrect as it overstates the impact; Israel claimed years of setback, but the U.S. assessed only a few months.

   B is incorrect because Iran did not surrender unconditionally.

   D is incorrect because regime change did not happen.

4. **B) Announced de-escalation.**

   B is correct because the passage explicitly says President Trump announced de-escalation after Iran's strikes.

   A is incorrect because there was no invasion ordered.

   C is incorrect since the U.S. shifted toward de-escalation, not continued escalation.

   D is incorrect because the passage doesn't mention troop withdrawal.

5. **A) The U.S. did not want another prolonged conflict.**
    A is correct since the passage highlights that the U.S., wary of endless wars, pressured for a ceasefire, leaving Netanyahu with no choice.
    B is incorrect because there was no mention of Tel Aviv's destruction.
    C is incorrect because Israel did not achieve its objectives; Iran's nuclear program was barely delayed.
    D is incorrect because Iran never agreed to dismantle its nuclear program unconditionally.

6. C) 'in' का use होगा क्योंकि यह सही preposition है जो Sun की diameter के संदर्भ में use होता है। sentence में यह बताया जा रहा है कि सूर्य का व्यास लगभग 1.4 मिलियन किलोमीटर है, इसलिए 'in diameter' सही है; जैसे—The Sun is about 1.4 million kilometres in diameter.

    *   'in' will be used because it is the correct preposition used in the context of describing the diameter of the Sun. The sentence states that the Sun's diameter is about 1.4 million kilometers, so 'in diameter' is the appropriate expression; Like—The Sun is about 1.4 million kilometres in diameter.

7. B) 'regions' का use होगा क्योंकि यह शब्द सूर्य की सतह पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का वर्णन करने के लिए उपयुक्त है। sentence में सूरज की सतह पर मौजूद ठंडे हिस्सों को संदर्भित किया जा रहा है, जिन्हें "regions" कहा जा सकता है; जैसे—Sunspots are dreary regions on the Sun's surface that are two thousand degrees Celsius cooler than the rest of the surface.

    *   'regions' will be used because this word is appropriate for describing different areas on the surface of the Sun. The sentence refers to cooler parts of the Sun's surface, which can be described as "regions"; Like—Sunspots are dreary regions on the Sun's surface that are two thousand degrees Celsius cooler than the rest of the surface.

8. D) 'appear' का use होगा क्योंकि यह sentence के संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है जहां समूह सूर्य पर दो सप्ताह तक यात्रा करते प्रतीत होते हैं। वाक्य में यह बताया जा रहा है कि सूर्य के घूमने के साथ ही ये समूह दो सप्ताह तक सूर्य पर यात्रा करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं; जैसे—As the Sun rotates, these groups appear to travel across the Sun over two weeks.

    *   appear' will be used because it fits the context where groups seem to travel across the Sun over two weeks. The sentence indicates that as the Sun rotates, these groups are seen moving across the Sun; Like—As the Sun rotates, these groups appear to travel across the Sun over two weeks.

9. C)'refers' का use होगा क्योंकि sentence में बताई गई "solar or sunspot cycle" की प्रक्रिया को समझाने के लिए उपयुक्त है। sentence में mention है कि सूर्य पर धब्बों की संख्या हर 11 साल में

अधिकतम होती है, और इसे "sunspot cycle" कहा जाता है; जैसे—The solar or sunspot cycle refers to this.

- 'refers' will be used because this word is appropriate for describing the reference made to the process mentioned in the sentence, which is the "solar or sunspot cycle." The sentence explains that the number of sunspots peaks every 11 years, and this is referred to as the "sunspot cycle"; Like—The solar or sunspot cycle refers to this.

10. C)'observations' का use होगा क्योंकि यह सही शब्द है जो उपग्रहों द्वारा किए गए निष्कर्षों को संदर्भित करता है। sentence में उपग्रहों द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षणों के बारे में बताया गया है, जो दिखाते हैं कि जब सूर्य के धब्बे अपने अधिकतम आकार में होते हैं, तो पृथ्वी पर कम गर्मी पहुंचती है; जैसे—According to the observations made by satellites like Nimbus 7, when sunspots are at their largest, less heat reaches Earth.

- 'observations' will be used because this is the correct word to refer to the findings made by satellites. The sentence discusses the findings from satellite observations, showing that when sunspots are at their largest, less heat reaches Earth; Like—According to the observations made by satellites like Nimbus 7, when sunspots are at their largest, less heat reaches Earth.

11. **C) 'purchases add around to'** के बदले **'purchases add up to'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'add up to' का अर्थ है 'कुल मिलाकर' या 'संपूर्ण मात्रा में मिलाकर'; जैसे— Her expenses add up to a significant amount every month.

- **'purchases add up to'** will be used instead of 'purchases add around to' because 'add up to' means 'to total' or 'to sum up'; Like— Her expenses add up to a significant amount every month.

12. A) **Appalled** (verb) – Shocked, horrified, dismayed, aghast. चकित

Synonym: **Disgusted** (verb) – Feeling or expressing revulsion, repelled, nauseated. घिन आना

- **Allied** (adjective) – United, joined, affiliated, associated. संबद्ध

- **Clap** (verb) – Applaud, pat, slap, strike together. ताली बजाना

- **Applied** (verb) – Put into practice, implemented, utilized, used. लागू किया गया

13. D) 'pay' का use होगा क्योंकि यह सही verb है जो इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठती है, जहां किसी को बिल का भुगतान करने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है। sentence में mention है कि उसने अपने दोस्त के साथ खरीदारी की और उसे बिल का भुगतान करने के लिए मजबूर किया; जैसे—She went on a shopping spree with her friend and made him pay the fat bill.
Note: After the verb "make," the bare infinitive (the base form of the verb without "to") is used.

- 'pay' will be used because it is the correct verb that fits the context where someone is being made to pay the bill. The sentence indicates that she went shopping with her friend and made him pay the bill; Like—She went on a shopping spree with her friend and made him pay the fat bill.

14. A) **Cramped** (adjective) – Restricted in size, confined, not having enough space. तंग

Antonym: **Spacious** (adjective) – Having ample space, large, roomy. विशाल/ लंबा-चौड़ा

- **Crammed** (adjective) – Filled tightly, crowded, packed. ठूंस-ठूंस कर भरा हुआ
- **Filthy** (adjective) – Very dirty, unclean, foul. गंदा
- **Tight** (adjective) – Firmly held, stretched, not loose. तंग

15. D) **To cost an arm and a leg** (idiom) – Something is very expensive बहुत महंगा

16. A) 'there coats' के बदले **'their coats'** का use होगा क्योंकि 'there' स्थानवाचक शब्द है जबकि 'their' possessive adjective है; अत: coats के लिए स्वत्ववाचक विशेषण 'their' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे— They are leaving their coats there.

- **their coats'** will be used instead of 'there coats' because 'there' is a locative word whereas 'their' is a possessive adjective; therefore, for coats, the possessive adjective 'their' will be used; Like— They are leaving their coats there.

17. C) **Transient** (adjective) – Lasting only for a short time, temporary, brief, fleeting. अस्थायी

Antonym: **Permanent** (adjective) – Lasting or intended to last indefinitely, enduring, everlasting, perpetual. स्थायी

- **Transparent** (adjective) – Allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen, clear, see-through. पारदर्शक
- **Irregular** (adjective) – Not even or balanced in shape or arrangement, uneven, variable. अनियमित
- **Transitory** (adjective) – Not permanent, temporary, fleeting, short-lived. अस्थायी

18. C) 'enough big' के बदले 'big enough' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "enough" एक adjective है और इसे adjective के बाद रखा जाता है। वाक्य में बताया जा रहा है कि होटल का कमरा पर्याप्त बड़ा नहीं है, इसलिए सही अभिव्यक्ति 'big enough' होगी; जैसे—The hotel room, which we booked, isn't big enough.

- 'big enough' will be used instead of 'enough big' because "enough" is an adjective, and it is placed after the adjective it is modifying. The sentence indicates that the hotel room is not sufficiently big, so the correct expression is 'big enough'; Like—The hotel room, which we booked, isn't big enough.

19. D) **Reliable** (adjective) – Consistently good in quality or performance; able to be trusted. विश्वसनीय

    Substitute: **Dependable** (adjective) – Trustworthy and reliable. भरोसेमंद

    - **Flaky** (adjective) – Unreliable, prone to breaking apart or failing. अस्थिर
    - **Erratic** (adjective) – Not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable. अनियमित
    - **Inaccurate** (adjective) – Not accurate; incorrect or untrue. गलत

20. B) The incorrectly spelt word in the sentence is "recieve." The correct spelling is "receive," which means "to get or be given something" प्राप्त करना, स्वीकार करना.

21. A) The correct spelling of 'underated' is '**underrated**' which means "not rated or valued highly enough" कम आंका गया, कम मूल्यांकित.

22. **A) Innocent** (adjective) – Free from guilt, sin, or wrongdoing, pure, blameless, naïve. **निर्दोष**

    Antonym: Guilty (adjective) – Responsible for a specified wrongdoing, culpable, at fault. **दोषी**

    - **Righteous** (adjective) – Morally right or justifiable, virtuous, ethical. धार्मिक
    - **Unfair** (adjective) – Not based on or behaving according to the principles of equality and justice, biased, unjust. अन्यायपूर्ण
    - **Mischievous** (adjective) – Causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way, naughty, roguish. शरारती

23. D) **Swap** (verb) – Exchange, trade, switch, substitute. अदला-बदली करना

    Synonym: **Exchange** (verb) – Swap, trade, interchange, substitute. अदला-बदली करना

    - **Resell** (verb) – Sell again, sell once more, put up for sale again. फिर से बेचना
    - **Option** (noun) – Choice, alternative, preference, selection. विकल्प
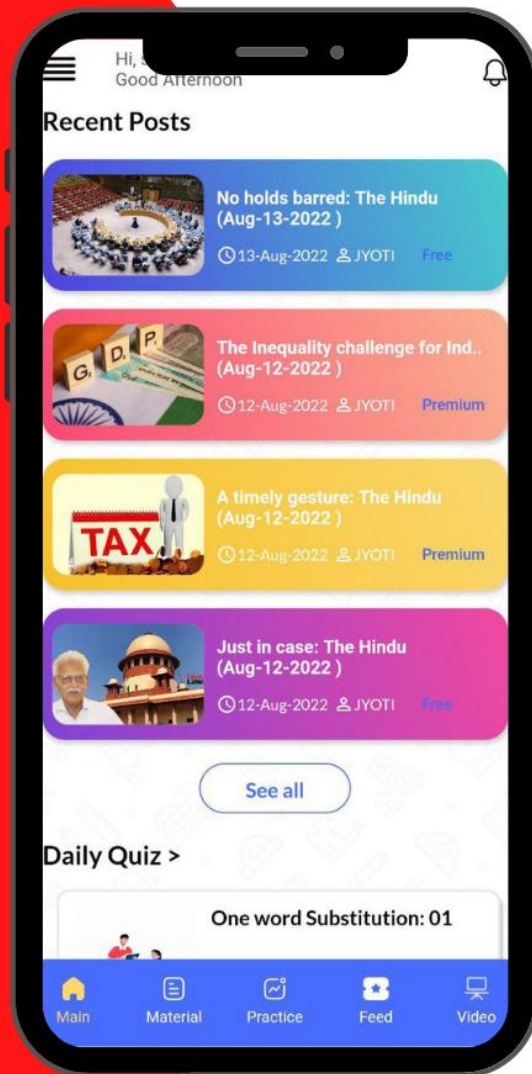   - **Original** (adjective) – First, initial, primary, earliest. मूल

24. **A) To be at daggers drawn** (idiom) – Ready to fight लड़ाई के लिए तैयार होना

25. **B) Contempt** (noun) – The feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration, scorn, disdain. अवमानना

    Antonym: **Admiration** (noun) – Respect and warm approval, appreciation, regard. प्रशंसा

    - **Scorn** (noun) – The feeling or belief that someone or something is worthless or despicable, contempt. तिरस्कार

- **Obscurity** (noun) – The state of being unknown, inconspicuous, or unimportant. अस्पष्टता

- **Derision** (noun) – Contemptuous ridicule or mockery. उपहास