

Stop the slaughter: On Trump, Israel and the Gaza war

Trump must use his **leverage** to force Israel to end the war in Gaza

In his third White House visit in six months, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, on Monday (July 7, 2025), **heaped** praise **on** U.S. President Donald Trump for his “**pursuit** of peace and security... in the Middle East” and even nominated him for a Nobel Peace Prize but **stopped short of** making any **commitment** on the most **pressing** issue in West Asia today — a **ceasefire** in Gaza. While **indirect talks** between Hamas **representatives** and Israel **continue** in Doha, Israel appears to be readying the forcible **relocation** of Palestinians to the south of Gaza. Defence Minister Israel Katz says he has instructed the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) to come up with a plan to **relocate** the entire population of Gaza, of 2.3 million people, to the **ruins** of Rafah, which the Israelis call a “new **humanitarian city**”. There were reports in the Israeli media about the IDF chief, Eyal Zamir, opposing the plan, saying that “the hungry and angry” Palestinians “could turn on the IDF”. The **IDF** killing dozens of Palestinians, including children, in Gaza **is** a daily **occurrence**; **starving** civilians are **shot down** in **aid** centres. **Doctors** who served in Gaza in the past 20 months **have** horror stories of babies being **starved to death** or bodies of children being brought to hospitals with sniper wounds in their heads. None of this moves Mr. Netanyahu and his **backers** in the West, including Mr. Trump, who calls himself “a man of peace”.

Mr. Trump had said before the meeting that he would be “very **firm**” with Mr. Netanyahu on the need for a ceasefire. But words alone are not enough. Mr. Trump has the leverage to **compel** Israel to accept a ceasefire in Gaza. He **demonstrated** his influence in the final hours of the Iran-Israel war, publicly demanding that Tel Aviv turn back its fighter jets that had **taken off** to **bomb** Iran. Israel **complied**, after **carrying out** only a symbolic strike. Today’s Israel is dependent on the U.S. as ever before. During the war on Iran, Israel had to rely on America for offensive and defensive support. Israel needs American weapons to continue its **devastating** war in Gaza. And **Mr. Netanyahu**, who is facing an arrest warrant from the International Criminal Court for war crimes and crimes against **humanity**, **needs** American political and diplomatic **backing** to continue his wars across West Asia with **impunity**. If the U.S. continues to support Israel and refuses to use its leverage to end the Gaza war, it will be **condemned** by future historians and fact-finders as a country that was **complicit** in Israel’s crimes against Palestinians. There are no excuses for Israel to **prolong** this **brutal** war, which has killed an estimated 70,000 people in 20 months. The **slaughter** must stop, and Israel must be **held accountable** for its crimes.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Slaughter** (noun) – massacre, carnage, bloodshed, butchery, killing हत्या / नरसंहार
2. **Leverage** (verb) – use, exploit, utilize, harness, apply लाभ उठाना
3. **Heap on someone** (phrase) – to give someone a lot of praise, criticism, etc.: अत्यधिक प्रशंसा देना
4. **Pursuit** (noun) – search, quest, chase, aim, endeavour प्रयास
5. **Stop short of** (phrase) – refrain, hesitate, avoid, hold back, desist रुक जाना
6. **Commitment** (noun) – promise, pledge, assurance, obligation, dedication प्रतिबद्धता
7. **Pressing** (adjective) – urgent, critical, crucial, serious, imperative अत्यावश्यक
8. **Ceasefire** (noun) – truce, armistice, suspension of fighting, peace agreement, halt युद्धविराम
9. **Representative** (noun) – delegate, spokesperson, envoy, agent, emissary प्रतिनिधि
10. **Relocation** (noun) – resettlement, transfer, shifting, displacement, movement स्थानांतरण
11. **Relocate** (verb) – move, shift, transfer, resettle, reposition स्थानांतरित करना
12. **Ruin** (noun) – destruction, wreck, debris, collapse, devastation विनाश
13. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – benevolent, compassionate, charitable, altruistic, kind मानवीय
14. **Occurrence** (noun) – event, incident, episode, happening, circumstance घटना
15. **Starving** (adjective) – famished, malnourished, hungry, underfed, emaciated भूख से पीड़ित
16. **Shoot down** (phrasal verb) – kill, fire at, take out, assassinate, destroy गोली मार गिराना
17. **Aid** (noun) – help, assistance, relief, support, backing सहायता
18. **Starve to death** (phrase) – die of hunger, perish from lack of food, waste away, succumb to hunger भूख से मरना
19. **Backer** (noun) – supporter, sponsor, ally, financier, patron समर्थक / सहायक
20. **Firm** (adjective) – strong, resolute, unwavering, determined, strict कठोर / दृढ़
21. **Compel** (verb) – force, oblige, pressure, coerce, enforce मजबूर करना
22. **Demonstrate** (verb) – show, display, prove, exhibit, indicate प्रदर्शित करना

23. **Take off** (phrasal verb) – ascend, launch, depart, lift off, leave उड़ान भरना
24. **Bomb** (verb) – attack, strike, shell, blast, blow up बम गिराना / हमला करना
25. **Comply** (verb) – obey, follow, conform, adhere, agree पालन करना
26. **Carry out** (phrasal verb) – execute, perform, implement, accomplish, act upon करना
27. **Devastating** (adjective) – destructive, catastrophic, ruinous, crushing, annihilating विनाशकारी
28. **Humanity** (noun) – mankind, humankind, people, the human race, society मानवता
29. **Backing** (noun) – support, assistance, aid, sponsorship, endorsement समर्थन
30. **Impunity** (noun) – exemption, immunity, freedom, protection, license दंडमुक्ति
31. **Condemn** (verb) – denounce, criticize, blame, censure, rebuke निंदा करना
32. **Complicit** (adjective) – involved, guilty, implicated, conniving, cooperating सह-अपराधी / सहभागी
33. **Prolong** (verb) – extend, lengthen, continue, stretch, delay लंबा खींचना
34. **Brutal** (adjective) – cruel, savage, inhuman, ruthless, barbaric क्रूर
35. **Hold accountable for** (phrase) – blame, make responsible, bring to justice, charge, answer for उत्तरदायी ठहराना

Summary of the Editorial

1. Israeli PM Netanyahu recently visited the White House for the third time in six months and praised U.S. President Donald Trump for his peace efforts.
2. Despite the praise, Netanyahu avoided making any commitment toward a ceasefire in Gaza, the most urgent issue in West Asia.
3. Indirect ceasefire talks between Hamas and Israel are ongoing in Doha, but Israel is advancing plans for mass relocation.
4. Israeli Defence Minister Israel Katz has asked the IDF to plan the forced relocation of all 2.3 million Gazans to Rafah, calling it a “new humanitarian city”.
5. IDF Chief Eyal Zamir has reportedly opposed this plan, warning that “hungry and angry Palestinians” may turn against Israeli troops.
6. The IDF continues daily killings of Palestinian civilians, including children, with reports of snipers targeting aid centres and starving babies.
7. Doctors working in Gaza over the last 20 months have described horrific scenes, such as starving children and sniper-inflicted head wounds.
8. Despite the humanitarian catastrophe, Netanyahu and his Western allies, including Trump, show little concern.
9. Trump claimed he would be “very firm” with Netanyahu about ending the war, but mere words are insufficient.
10. Trump has previously shown he can influence Israel’s military actions, as seen during the Iran-Israel war, when he halted a planned strike.
11. Israel remains heavily dependent on the U.S. for military, diplomatic, and political support, especially during wartime.
12. Netanyahu, who faces an ICC arrest warrant for war crimes, relies on the U.S. to shield him from international accountability.
13. If Trump and the U.S. refuse to use their influence to end the Gaza war, history will judge them as complicit in Israel’s atrocities.
14. The editorial strongly argues that there is no justification for the ongoing war, which has killed around 70,000 people in 20 months.
15. It concludes with a moral demand: the slaughter must stop, and Israel must be held accountable for its war crimes.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

[Editorial page]

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Objective and detached
 - B. Critical and condemnatory
 - C. Optimistic and hopeful
 - D. Informative and neutral
2. **Why does the author believe Mr. Trump holds the power to enforce a ceasefire in Gaza?**
 - A. Because he is internationally recognized as a peace mediator
 - B. Because of his longstanding alliance with Hamas
 - C. Because Israel is militarily dependent on U.S. support
 - D. Because he is the current Nobel Peace Prize nominee
3. **What is the main critique the author levels against both Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Trump in the context of the Gaza war?**
 - A. They are indifferent to the humanitarian crisis in Gaza.
 - B. They have refused to recognize the sovereignty of Hamas.
 - C. They failed to build a new humanitarian city in Rafah.
 - D. They disagreed with the IDF chief on military relocation.
4. **Which of the following most accurately describes the author's implied prediction if the U.S. continues its current stance on the Gaza war?**
 - A. The U.S. will lose its strategic partnership with Israel.
 - B. Israel will successfully relocate all Gaza civilians to Rafah.
 - C. Future historians will view the U.S. as complicit in war crimes.
 - D. Netanyahu will be forced to resign due to international pressure.
5. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The diplomatic achievements of Donald Trump in the Middle East
 - B. A defense of Israel's relocation strategy in Gaza
 - C. A strong indictment of Israeli war crimes and U.S. complicity
 - D. A summary of peace negotiations between Hamas and Israel
6. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

The teacher asked us to _____ the main idea of the passage in the exam.

 - A. summarise
 - B. conclusion
 - C. underestimate
 - D. Plagiarise
7. **Rectify the error in the given sentence by selecting the correct spelling from the options provided.**

The nights of King Arthur were known for their chivalry.

 - A. knots
 - B. naughts

- C. knights
D. Nites
8. **Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.**
A. Fulfeel
B. Altogether
C. Until
D. Always
9. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Benevolent
A. Hostile
B. Kind
C. Enthusiastic
D. Mysterious
10. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
Despite the challenges,/ they ultimate achieved / their goal of launching / their startup
A. their goal of launching
B. they ultimate achieved
C. Despite the challenges,
D. their startup
11. **Select the most appropriate idiom that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.**
Bheem has been shown in the popular culture as someone who eats in large quantity.
A. eat humble pie
B. eat like a bird
C. eats like a horse
D. chews the fat
12. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Careful
A. Corrosive
B. Cautious
C. Corrupt
D. Captivating
13. **In the following sentence the underlined part contains an error. Alternatives to the underlined part are given as options. Select the correct alternative.**
I want to buy the less expensive bike, but with the best mileage
A. least
B. little
C. lesser
D. most less
14. **Select the appropriate option that can substitute the underlined idiom in the given sentence.**

The entire audience was all ears when the Indian-born American economist started giving a speech.

- A. was willing to exit the show
- B. was keen to listen
- C. as arguing in favour of both sides
- D. was eager to speak plainly

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

Poonam used a rubber band to keep the pencils together. 'Band' here means _____.

- A. a long rigid piece of wood or metal
- B. a tube filled with water
- C. a thin ring of rubber used for holding things together
- D. a range of values or frequencies within a series

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

A person who rules with absolute power and authority

- A. Dictator
- B. Ruler
- C. Senator
- D. Sovereign

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

Once the seminar was over, the host gave up the certificates to the active participants.

- A. gave away
- B. put across
- C. brought about
- D. came by

18. **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the highlighted word.**

The partners ended up being traitorous to each other.

- A. Fickle
- B. Faithful
- C. Proficient
- D. Disloyal

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

The most effective way to enhance your vocabulary is to look to unknown words in a dictionary.

- A. stand against
- B. look up
- C. set by
- D. write off

20. **Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.**

The microscopic chip that emits a unique signal has been embedded into your arm

- A. microscopic

- B. embedded
- C. emits
- D. unique

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.

Three big fat rats once found a new use for _____1_____ tails. During the night, they came _____2_____ into the larder and found a jar with treacle in it. But the jar had a _____3_____ neck, and try as they might, the rats could not reach the treacle either with their mouths or their paws. At last, a bright idea _____4_____ one of them. He climbed onto the jar and let his tail hang down into the treacle. Then he pulled it out nicely coated with treacle and allowed the two rats to lick it _____5_____.

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

- A. their
- B. it's
- C. the
- D. There

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

- A. creeping
- B. acting
- C. dreaming
- D. Yelling

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

- A. obese
- B. narrow
- C. slow
- D. Funny

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

- A. flew
- B. stood
- C. struck
- D. Went

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

- A. in
- B. by
- C. off
- D. D. at

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) Critical and condemnatory

The passage heavily criticizes both Israeli actions in Gaza and the U.S. response under Trump. Phrases like “starving civilians are shot down”, “babies being starved to death”, and “Israel must be held accountable for its crimes” show a strong condemnation and moral outrage. The tone reflects disapproval and urgency about ending the violence.

A: Incorrect because the author does not remain neutral; they take a clear moral stance.

C: Incorrect because the passage is filled with grim depictions of war and political inaction.

D: Incorrect as the language is emotionally charged and persuasive, not neutral.

2. C) Because Israel is militarily dependent on U.S. support

The passage states that Israel relies on U.S. offensive and defensive support, especially weapons, and Mr. Trump has previously used that leverage to influence Israel (e.g., calling back fighter jets in the Iran conflict).

A is incorrect: The passage only mentions Netanyahu praising Trump and nominating him for the Nobel, but not that the world recognizes him as a peace mediator.

B is incorrect: There is no mention of any alliance between Trump and Hamas; in fact, the U.S. and Hamas are adversaries.

D is incorrect: While Netanyahu nominated him, that alone doesn't give Trump power; the actual power stems from military and diplomatic leverage.

3. A) They are indifferent to the humanitarian crisis in Gaza.

The passage harshly criticizes both leaders for their apathy toward civilian suffering — citing starvation, sniper killings of children, and mass displacement — yet neither is moved to action.

B is incorrect: Sovereignty of Hamas isn't a central concern in the critique; the focus is on war crimes and lack of ceasefire.

C is incorrect: The humanitarian city idea is discussed, but the failure to build it isn't the author's primary criticism.

D is incorrect: While the IDF chief opposes the relocation plan, the critique isn't centered on this disagreement.

4. C) Future historians will view the U.S. as complicit in war crimes.

The passage explicitly warns that future historians and fact-finders will condemn the U.S. as “complicit in Israel's crimes” if it fails to act.

A is incorrect: There is no mention of the U.S.-Israel partnership breaking; in fact, the U.S. still supports Israel militarily and diplomatically.

B is incorrect: The relocation plan is controversial and opposed even within Israel; the author doesn't predict its success.

D is incorrect: Netanyahu's political survival isn't questioned here; the author only mentions the ICC arrest warrant, not resignation pressure.

5. **C) A strong indictment of Israeli war crimes and U.S. complicity**

The core message of the passage is that Israel is committing atrocities in Gaza and the U.S., particularly Trump, is failing to use its influence to stop them. The focus is on holding both Israel and its supporters accountable for the humanitarian crisis.

A. Incorrect because Trump is portrayed as complicit, not successful.

B. Incorrect; the passage condemns this as forced and inhumane.

D. Incorrect as the negotiations are mentioned only briefly, not the focus.

6. A) **'Summarise'** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है मुख्य विचार को संक्षेप में प्रस्तुत करना। sentence में यह mention है कि शिक्षक ने परीक्षा में हमसे मुख्य विचार को बताने के लिए कहा, इसलिए 'summarise' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है। 'Conclusion' का अर्थ है निष्कर्ष निकालना, लेकिन यह वाक्य के अनुरूप नहीं है क्योंकि यह मुख्य विचार को प्रस्तुत करने के बजाय अंतिम परिणाम का उल्लेख करता है। 'Underestimate' का अर्थ है कम आंकना, जो इस संदर्भ में पूरी तरह गलत है। 'Plagiarise' का अर्थ है नकल करना, जो वाक्य में अर्थ के अनुकूल नहीं है।

'Summarise' will be used because it means to briefly present the main idea. The sentence mentions the teacher asking students to identify the main idea in the exam, making 'summarise' the most appropriate choice. 'Conclusion' means to draw a result, which doesn't align with the sentence as it refers to presenting the main idea, not the result. 'Underestimate' means to undervalue, which is completely irrelevant in this context.

'Plagiarise' means to copy or steal someone else's work, which doesn't fit the context.

7. C) The correct spelling " is **"knights"**, which means "a man granted an honorary title of knighthood by a monarch or political leader, especially in a historical context" (वीर योद्धा, राजाओं के दरबार में सम्मानित व्यक्ति).
8. A) The incorrectly spelled word is **'Fulfeel'**. The correct spelling is **'Fulfill'**, which means "to carry out or bring to realization." In Hindi, it means "पूरा करना" या "संपन्न करना।"
9. B) **Benevolent** (adjective) – Well-meaning, kind, compassionate, generous, charitable. परोपकारी, दयालु, उदार।
Synonym: **Kind** (adjective) – Having or showing a gentle, considerate, and sympathetic nature. दयालु।
- **Hostile** (adjective) – Unfriendly, antagonistic, aggressive. शत्रुतापूर्ण।
 - **Enthusiastic** (adjective) – Eager, passionate, zealous. उत्साही।
 - **Mysterious** (adjective) – Difficult to understand, enigmatic, secretive. रहस्यमय।

10. B) 'ultimate' का use गलत है क्योंकि यह एक विशेषण (adjective) है। यहाँ 'achieved' क्रिया का वर्णन करने के लिए एक क्रिया विशेषण (adverb) की आवश्यकता है। सही रूप 'ultimately' होगा।

The word 'ultimate' is incorrect because it is an adjective. In this sentence, we need an adverb to modify the verb 'achieved'. The correct form should be 'ultimately'.

11. C) **Eats like a horse** (idiom) – Someone who eats a lot; has a large appetite. **भूख बहुत ज्यादा होना, बहुत अधिक खाना।**

- **Eat humble pie** (idiom): To admit one's mistake and apologize; **अपनी गलती मानकर माफी मांगना।**
- **Eat like a bird** (idiom): To eat very little; **बहुत कम खाना।**
- **Chews the fat** (idiom): To have a casual, leisurely conversation; **आराम से बातचीत करना।**

12. B) **Careful** (adjective) – Paying close attention to details, avoiding mistakes or harm, alert, attentive. **सावधान, सतर्क**

Synonym: Cautious (adjective) – Taking care to avoid danger or mistakes, watchful, prudent. **सावधान, चौकस**

Corrosive (adjective) – Causing damage or gradual destruction, especially through chemical reaction, eroding. **संक्षारक, हानिकारक**

Corrupt (adjective) – Dishonest, unethical, lacking integrity, immoral. **भ्रष्ट, बेईमान**

Captivating (adjective) – Attractive and holding interest, charming, fascinating. **मोहक, आकर्षक**

13. A) 'less' के बदले 'least' का use होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में तुलना के तीन या अधिक विकल्प होने का संकेत है। 'Less' का use Comparative Degree में होता है, जबकि यहाँ Superlative Degree ('least') उपयुक्त है क्योंकि 'the' के साथ Superlative Degree का प्रयोग होता है।

'Least' will be used instead of 'less' because the sentence indicates a comparison among three or more options. 'Less' is used for Comparative Degree, while 'least' is the Superlative Degree, which fits the context when used with 'the.'

Correct Sentence: "I want to buy the least expensive bike, but with the best mileage."

14. B) was keen to listen

was all ears(idiom)- Eager to listen attentively **ध्यान से सुनने के लिए उत्सुक**

15. C) **'Band'** (noun) - a thin ring of rubber used for holding things together– **चीजों को एक साथ बांधने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला पतला रबर का छल्ला**

16. A) **Dictator** (noun) – A person who rules with absolute power and authority. **तानाशाह**

- **Ruler** (noun) – A person who governs or leads a country or group, but not necessarily with absolute power. शासक
- **Sebnator** (noun) – A member of a senate, typically part of a legislative assembly. सीनेटर/सांसद
- **Sovereign** (noun) – A supreme ruler, especially a monarch, but not necessarily one with unchecked power. सर्वोच्च शासक/सत्ता

17. A) 'gave away' का use 'gave up' के स्थान पर होगा क्योंकि 'gave up' का अर्थ होता है 'त्याग देना या छोड़ देना', जबकि यहां संदर्भ प्रमाणपत्रों के वितरण का है। इसलिए 'gave away' उपयुक्त है, जिसका अर्थ है 'वितरित करना।'

The phrase "gave up" is incorrect in this context because it means to surrender or abandon something. In the given sentence, the action involves distributing certificates to the participants. The correct phrase to use here is "gave away," which means to distribute or hand out something freely.

18. B) **Traitorous** (adjective) – Disloyal, betraying trust, perfidious, unfaithful. विश्वासघाती, धोखेबाज।

Antonym: **Faithful** (adjective) – Loyal, trustworthy, steadfast, dedicated. वफादार, ईमानदार।

- **Fickle** (adjective) – Changing frequently, inconsistent, capricious, erratic चंचल, अस्थिर।
- **Proficient** (adjective) – Skilled, competent, adept, expert. कुशल, निपुण।
- **Disloyal** (adjective) – Betraying trust, unfaithful, treacherous. अविश्वासी, बेईमान

19. B) 'look to' के बदले 'look up' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य का संदर्भ यह है कि शब्दों का अर्थ खोजने के लिए सही शब्द का उपयोग किया जाए। 'look up' का अर्थ है "सूचना या जानकारी किसी संदर्भ पुस्तक या ऑनलाइन माध्यम में खोजना।" अतः वाक्य में उचित phrasal verb 'look up' होगा। उदाहरण: "The most effective way to enhance your vocabulary is to look up unknown words in a dictionary." 'look up' will be used instead of 'look to' because the sentence refers to finding the meanings of unknown words, which requires the appropriate phrasal verb 'look up'. The phrase 'look up' means "to search for information, especially in a reference book or online."

Example: "The most effective way to enhance your vocabulary is to look up unknown words in a dictionary."

20. D) The incorrectly spelt word in the sentence is '**Unique**', and the correct spelling is '**Unique**', which means "being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else" – अद्वितीय, विशेष, अनोखा.

21. A) **Their** का use होगा है क्योंकि यहाँ 'tails' का उल्लेख किया गया है, जो 'rats' का हिस्सा है। चूंकि 'tails' का स्वामित्व चूहों (rats) के पास है, इसलिए possessive pronoun 'their' का उपयोग सही है। 'It's' गलत

है क्योंकि यह 'it is' या 'it has' का संक्षिप्त रूप है, और यहाँ स्वामित्व की बात हो रही है, जो इस context में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'The' गलत है क्योंकि यह article है और यहाँ possessive pronoun की आवश्यकता है। 'There' का अर्थ है 'वहाँ', जो इस वाक्य के अर्थ से मेल नहीं खाता।

Their' is correct because it indicates possession, referring to the tails belonging to the rats. Since 'tails' are part of the rats, the possessive pronoun 'their' is appropriate here. 'It's' is incorrect as it is a contraction of 'it is' or 'it has', which does not fit the context requiring possession.

'The' is incorrect because it is an article and not a possessive pronoun, which is needed in this sentence. 'There' is incorrect as it means 'in that place', which does not align with the sentence's context.

22. A) **Creeping** का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है चुपके से और सावधानीपूर्वक चलना। कहानी के अनुसार, चूहे रात के समय लार्डर में चुपचाप प्रवेश कर रहे थे, जो "creeping" के लिए उपयुक्त है। 'Acting' का अर्थ है अभिनय करना, जो संदर्भ में गलत है क्योंकि यह चुपचाप प्रवेश करने की प्रक्रिया को नहीं दर्शाता। 'Dreaming' का अर्थ है सपना देखना, जो संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता क्योंकि यह शारीरिक गतिविधि की बजाय मानसिक क्रिया को दर्शाता है। 'Yelling' का अर्थ है चिल्लाना, जो पूरी तरह से अनुचित है क्योंकि कहानी में चुपचाप घुसने का उल्लेख है।

Creeping will be used because it means moving quietly and carefully. In the story, the rats entered the larder quietly during the night, making "creeping" the most appropriate choice. 'Acting' means performing, which does not suit the context as it does not convey the quiet entry. 'Dreaming' means imagining or seeing in dreams, which is irrelevant since the activity described is physical, not mental. 'Yelling' means shouting, which contradicts the context as the entry was supposed to be quiet.

23. B) **Narrow** का use होगा क्योंकि "narrow" का अर्थ है पतला या संकीर्ण। story में mention है कि चूहे ट्रिकल तक नहीं पहुँच पा रहे थे, और इसके लिए जार की गर्दन पतली होना समस्या थी। इस संदर्भ में 'narrow' सही उत्तर है। 'Obese' का अर्थ है मोटा, जो यहाँ उचित नहीं है क्योंकि जार की गर्दन का मोटा होना समस्या नहीं है। 'Slow' का अर्थ है धीमा, जो किसी जार की गर्दन का वर्णन नहीं कर सकता। 'Funny' का अर्थ है मजेदार, जो जार की गर्दन के लिए अनुचित है।

Narrow will be used because it means thin or constricted. The story mentions that the rats couldn't reach the treacle, and a narrow neck of the jar would logically be the issue here. Hence, 'narrow' is the correct choice. 'Obese' means fat, which doesn't fit as the jar's neck being fat isn't a problem. 'Slow' means sluggish, which cannot describe a jar's neck. 'Funny' means amusing, which is irrelevant in the context of the jar's neck.

24. C) **Struck** का use होगा क्योंकि "struck" का अर्थ है किसी के दिमाग में अचानक कोई विचार आना।

Passage में mention है कि एक चूहे को अचानक एक शानदार विचार आया। इस context में, 'struck' सही विकल्प है।

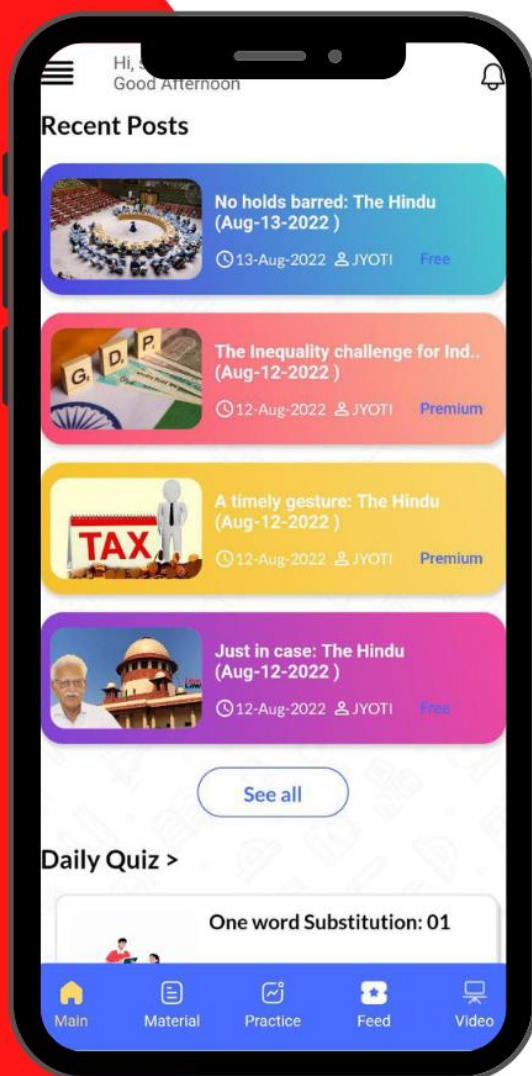
flew का अर्थ है उड़ना, जो यहाँ contextually सही नहीं है। stood का अर्थ है खड़ा होना, जो विचार आने के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है। went का अर्थ है जाना, जो यहाँ सही अर्थ नहीं देता है।

'Struck' will be used because it means an idea suddenly occurring to someone. The passage narrates that one of the rats suddenly got a bright idea, making 'struck' contextually accurate. flew means to fly, which is irrelevant here. stood means to stand, which does not fit the idea-related context. went means to go, which is not appropriate in this situation.

25. C) **Off** का use होगा क्योंकि 'off' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को हटाना या साफ करना। sentence में बताया गया है कि चूहे पूँछ पर लगे ट्रिकल (treacle) को चाट रहे थे। इसलिए 'off' यहाँ सही है, क्योंकि यह पूँछ से ट्रिकल हटाने का सटीक भाव देता है। 'In' का अर्थ है 'के अंदर', लेकिन यहां ट्रिकल पूँछ के अंदर नहीं है।

'By' का अर्थ है 'द्वारा', लेकिन यह माध्यम को दर्शाता है, जो यहां अप्रासंगिक है। 'At' का उपयोग स्थान या लक्ष्य को दर्शाने के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहां licking का मतलब movement से है, न कि लक्ष्य से।

'Off' will be used because 'off' means to remove or clean something. The sentence describes the rats licking the treacle off the tail. Therefore, 'off' fits perfectly in this context. 'In' means 'inside', but the treacle is not inside the tail. 'By' indicates a method, which is irrelevant here. 'At' refers to location or target, but licking here involves removal, not location.



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