

## Man-made famine: On the state of Gaza

The world must stop Israel from **annihilating** Gaza through **starvation**

For months, international rights groups, **aid** organisations and doctors who served in Gaza have warned that the **enclave** was **on the brink of famine**. **Heartbreaking** stories and images of starvation **poured out** as Gaza's civil defence groups repeatedly told the world that children were dying every day due to **malnutrition**. But **Israel**, **waging** a **genocidal** war in Gaza for the past 22 months, **dismissed** these reports as lies, while its western **allies** did little beyond expressing **token** concerns. Last week, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), a **UN-backed** body, confirmed that an **entirely** "man-made famine" is **unfolding** in Gaza's largest city and its surrounding areas, the first officially declared famine in West Asia. At least one in five households faces extreme food shortages, while a third or more of all children are **acutely malnourished**. The IPC also **stated** that **at least two** in every 10,000 people **die** daily from starvation or the deadly combination of malnutrition and diseases. Yet, if anyone expected such a **devastating** report by a **reputed** organisation to have had an impact on Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's war-thirsty **regime**, they were mistaken.

Israel has long **imposed** restrictions on goods entering Gaza, that has been under Israel's **blockade** since 2007; it **tightened** those restrictions after Hamas's October 7, 2023 attack. But in March 2025, after Mr. Netanyahu broke a **ceasefire**, Israel imposed a total three-month blockade on all goods entering Gaza. When it began allowing a limited amount of food, a new U.S. and Israel-backed organisation, the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF) replaced the previous UN-led food distribution system. The **blockade**, along with Israel's direct control of food distribution, **plunged** hundreds of thousands into **acute** hunger. When **desperate**, hungry Palestinians **rushed to** the limited food centres run by the GHF, they were **shot down** by Israeli troops and GHF volunteers in the name of crowd control. The UN estimates that more than 1,300 Palestinians have been killed at food centres since May. Despite **mounting** international outrage and **allegations** of war crimes, and Hamas's acceptance of the latest ceasefire proposal **put forward** by Qatar and Egypt, Israel has **intensified** attacks on Gaza city in preparation for a new offensive. What is **unfolding** now in Gaza goes far beyond Israel's **stated** aims of defeating Hamas and releasing **hostages**. The growing **body** of evidence **points to** an **intent** to destroy Palestinian life and society in Gaza itself. The most **brutal** of crimes are being committed against 2.3 million people — in full view of the world. The world cannot allow Israel to continue **devastating** Gaza any further.

**[Practice Exercise]**

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

## Vocabulary

1. **State** (noun) – condition, situation, plight, status, circumstances स्थिति
2. **Annihilate** (verb) – destroy, obliterate, wipe out, exterminate, eradicate नष्ट करना
3. **Starvation** (noun) – famine-hunger, extreme hunger, deprivation, famine death, hunger crisis भूखमरी
4. **Aid** (noun) – assistance, relief, help, humanitarian support, succor राहत
5. **Enclave** (noun) – enclosed area, pocket territory, territory-within, enclave region, isolated zone घिरा हुआ क्षेत्र
6. **On the brink of** (phrase) – on the verge of, close to, nearing, on the edge of, about to कगार पर
7. **Famine** (noun) – extreme food shortage, starvation crisis, dearth, scarcity of food, hunger catastrophe अकाल
8. **Heartbreaking** (adjective) – heartrending, tragic, wrenching, distressing, agonizing हृदयविदारक
9. **Pour out** (phrasal verb) – flood out, spill out, stream out, flow out, gush out उमड़ पड़ना
10. **Malnutrition** (noun) – undernourishment, undernutrition, poor nutrition, nutrient deficiency, wasting कुपोषण
11. **Wage** (verb) – conduct, prosecute, carry on, pursue, mount (a war) युद्ध छेड़ना
12. **Genocidal** (adjective) – exterminatory, annihilatory, mass-murderous, ethnic-cleansing, genocidal-scale नरसंहारक
13. **Ally** (noun) – partner, supporter, backer, confederate, friendly state सहयोगी
14. **Token** (adjective) – symbolic, perfunctory, nominal, cosmetic, superficial दिखावटी
15. **UN-backed** (adjective) – UN-supported, UN-endorsed, UN-sponsored, UN-approved, UN-validated संयुक्त राष्ट्र समर्थित
16. **Entirely** (adverb) – completely, wholly, fully, utterly, totally पूरी तरह
17. **Unfold** (verb) – develop, transpire, play out, emerge, take shape प्रकट होना
18. **Acutely** (adverb) – severely, intensely, gravely, sharply, profoundly तीव्र रूप से
19. **Malnourished** (adjective) – undernourished, underfed, wasted, stunted, emaciated कुपोषित
20. **State** (verb) – declare, say, assert, note, specify कहना
21. **Devastating** (adjective) – catastrophic, destructive, shattering, ruinous, calamitous विनाशकारी

22. **Reputed** (adjective) – renowned, reputable, well-regarded, respected, distinguished प्रतिष्ठित
23. **Regime** (noun) – government, administration, rule, ruling authority, governing system शासन
24. **Impose** (verb) – enforce, institute, apply, decree, exact थोपना
25. **Blockade** (noun) – siege, embargo, cordon, closure, interdiction नाकाबंदी
26. **Tighten** (verb) – toughen, harden, stiffen, strengthen, intensify कड़ा करना
27. **Ceasefire** (noun) – truce, armistice, cessation of hostilities, pause in fighting, peace stopgap युद्धविराम
28. **Plunge** (verb) – push into, drive into, hurl into, thrust into, sink into धकेल देना
29. **Acute** (adjective) – severe, intense, grave, extreme, critical गंभीर
30. **Desperate** (adjective) – frantic, hopeless, anguished, distressed, panic-stricken हताश
31. **Rush to** (phrasal verb) – flock to, surge to, hurry to, crowd to, run to उमड़ पड़ना
32. **Shoot down** (phrasal verb) – gun down, fire upon, kill by shooting, open fire on, mow down गोली मार गिराना
33. **Mounting** (adjective) – increasing, rising, escalating, growing, intensifying बढ़ती हुई
34. **Allegation** (noun) – accusation, charge, claim, assertion, contention आरोप
35. **Put forward** (phrasal verb) – propose, advance, present, submit, table प्रस्तावित करना
36. **Intensify** (verb) – escalate, heighten, step up, amplify, redouble तेज़ करना
37. **Unfold** (verb) – unfold again: evolve, materialize, reveal itself, come to pass, progress विकसित होना
38. **Stated** (adjective) – declared, announced, avowed, proclaimed, official घोषित
39. **Hostage** (noun) – captive, detainee, prisoner, pawn, abductee बंधक
40. **Point to** (phrasal verb) – indicate, suggest, signal, evidence, allude to संकेत करना
41. **Intent** (noun) – intention, purpose, aim, design, objective इरादा
42. **Brutal** (adjective) – cruel, savage, ruthless, barbaric, inhumane क्रूर
43. **Devastating** (adjective) – devastating again: devastatingly destructive, wrecking, crushing, obliterating, overwhelming ध्वंसकारी

### Summary of the Editorial

1. International rights groups, aid organisations, and doctors had long warned that Gaza was on the brink of famine.
2. Heartbreaking reports and images showed children dying daily due to malnutrition.
3. Israel dismissed these reports as lies while its western allies showed only token concern.
4. The UN-backed Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) confirmed a “man-made famine” in Gaza city and surrounding areas.
5. This is the first officially declared famine in West Asia.
6. At least 20% of households face extreme food shortages, and over one-third of children are acutely malnourished.
7. IPC reported that at least 2 in every 10,000 people die daily from starvation or a combination of malnutrition and disease.
8. Israel has maintained a blockade on Gaza since 2007 and further tightened it after Hamas’s October 7, 2023 attack.
9. In March 2025, after breaking a ceasefire, Israel imposed a total three-month blockade on all goods.
10. Later, Israel allowed limited food entry, replacing the UN-led system with a U.S.- and Israel-backed Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF).
11. Israel’s control of aid distribution pushed hundreds of thousands into acute hunger.
12. Hungry Palestinians rushing to food centres run by GHF were shot dead by Israeli troops and GHF volunteers; over 1,300 were killed since May.
13. Despite international outrage and Hamas accepting the ceasefire proposal by Qatar and Egypt, Israel intensified its attacks on Gaza city.
14. The crisis now goes beyond defeating Hamas or freeing hostages; evidence suggests intent to destroy Palestinian life and society.
15. The editorial urges the world to act immediately to stop Israel from devastating Gaza further through starvation and war crimes.

### Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **Given Israel's reaction after the IPC's famine declaration, what is the strongest inference about how humanitarian findings relate to Israel's strategic objectives in Gaza?**  
A. Israel was unaware of the IPC report and thus could not respond to it. [Editorial Page]  
B. Israel is willing to disregard reputable humanitarian assessments when they conflict with its military plans.  
C. Israel paused operations to independently verify the IPC data through the GHF.  
D. Israel shifted control to the UN-led system to align policy with humanitarian advice.
2. **Which statement below is NOT true according to the passage?**  
A. The IPC declared an entirely "man-made famine" in Gaza's largest city and nearby areas—the first officially declared famine in West Asia.  
B. At least one in five households faces extreme food shortages, and a third or more of all children are acutely malnourished.  
C. In March 2025, Israel lifted its blockade for three months to allow unrestricted aid into Gaza.  
D. The UN estimates that more than 1,300 Palestinians have been killed at food centres since May.
3. **Choose the word that best completes the sentence in line with the passage's reasoning and evidence.**  
"By replacing the UN-led distribution with the GHF and exercising direct control over aid entry, Israel effectively \_\_\_\_\_ humanitarian access, contributing to acute hunger."  
A. democratized  
B. deregulated  
C. centralized  
D. insulated
4. **What does the passage argue the growing body of evidence points to as the underlying intent of current actions in Gaza?**  
A. Destroying Palestinian life and society in Gaza  
B. Achieving only the release of hostages through military pressure  
C. Merely tightening border checks to prevent smuggling  
D. Deterring future ceasefires through limited strikes
5. In the sentence "Israel has **intensified** attacks on Gaza city," which word is the best **antonym** for **intensified**?  
A. Abated  
B. Escalated  
C. Concentrated  
D. Deepened
6. **Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.**  
They have been driving since early morning.  
A. Adjective  
B. Adverb  
C. Noun  
D. Comparison
7. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Out of the given options pick the one that gives their correct order.**

- A. It is also very sad that ill-treatment is meted out to one of your gifts, and everyone indulges in excess!"
- B. "I can't take it anymore," he complained. "People abuse me and exploit me, and there is no respect for me – no realisation that I am your prasadam to men!"
- C. An ancient story tells us that the God of Food came before the Divine Presence, battered, exhausted, and downcast.
- D. The Lord smiled and said to him, "Those who abuse you and indulge in excess are destroying themselves."
- A. CBAD
- B. BADC
- C. ACDB
- D. CABD
8. **Identify the number of sentence/s is/are grammatically incorrect and select the option which shows how many sentences are grammatically incorrect. If all the sentences are correct, then select option (D), all are correct.**
- (i) The food consumed is converted on the body into glucose.
- (ii) This testing method requires one to fast overnight after which the fasting blood sugar level is measured.
- (iii) Multiple research studies have laid emphasis on the importance of walking to improved glucose control.
- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. All are correct
9. **Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.**
- This time we woke up to the virus related diseases.
- A. Demonstrative
- B. Article
- C. Adverb
- D. Noun phrase
10. **Improve the bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**
- The group was accused of biased participation in the discussion because their entire attention was **centred around** their own proposal.
- A. centred on
- B. centred in
- C. centred over
- D. no improvement
11. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
- The **crux** of the issue was that there was no evidence to prove the accused guilty of the act.
- A. core
- B. part
- C. idea
- D. tip

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

One's actions **exemplify** one's attitude and values

- A. devise
- B. sympathize
- C. asks for
- D. demonstrate

13. **Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.**

- A. When we wish to achieve something, we cannot expect success in a moment.
- B. It is the same with any great achievement.
- C. It took several years to build Rome and bring it to the state of glory.
- D. Rome, the greatest city of ancient world was not built in a short time.

- A. BACD
- B. CDAB
- C. ABCD
- D. DCBA

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

Up in arms

- A. Very happy
- B. Very satisfied
- C. Very angry
- D. Feeling fine

15. **Improve the bold part of the sentence. Choose 'No improvement' as an answer if the sentence is grammatically correct.**

The Principal of the school assembled the students and **emphasised the importance** of discipline in their everyday lives.

- A. emphasised on the importance
- B. emphasised over the importance
- C. emphasised upon the importance
- D. no improvement

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

Twenty first century has turned out to be a century of problems **contrary** to the thinking that it would be a better time.

- A. similar
- B. different
- C. divergent
- D. good faith

17. **Identify the number of sentence/s is/are grammatically incorrect and select the option which shows how many sentences are grammatically incorrect. If all the sentences are correct, then select option (D), all are correct.**

(i) While the solar energy has grabbed the spotlight, wind power too has been made steady progress across the world and in India.

(ii) Pride brings a great dealing of vanity, an egotistic inflation.

(iii) Persuasion happens only when someone takes a stand from which he has unwilling to move.

- A. 3  
B. 2  
C. 1  
D. All are correct
18. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in reported speech.**  
“Friends,” said the old man, “Sit down and rest yourselves here on this bench. My good wife Baucis has gone to see what you can have for supper.”  
A. The old man told his friends that they must sit and rest there and his good wife Baucis has gone to see what they can have for supper.  
B. The old man exclaimed to friends to sit and rest here and his good wife Baucis went to see what you will have for supper.  
C. Addressing his friends the old man ordered them to sit down there and said his wife Baucis had gone to cook supper for them.  
D. Addressing his friend the old man asked them to sit down and rest themselves there on that bench. Then he added that his good wife Baucis had gone to see what they could have for supper.
19. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.**  
Ways and means  
A. A technique  
B. Methods of achieving something  
C. Norms and regulations of doing something  
D. Improving one's way of doing
20. **Direction: Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence has four sequences, namely (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are required to re-arrange the Jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.**  
unemployment is weighing India down, with the country's youth accounting for almost 83 per cent (P)/ of the unemployed workforce, according to the (Q)/ India Employment Report 2024 published jointly by (R)/ the International Labour Organisation and the Institute of Human Development (S)  
A. RQPS  
B. QPSR  
C. QRPS  
D. PQRS

**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 Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has once again drawn public scrutiny following the controversial transfer of archaeologist K. Amarnath Ramakrishna. His leadership of the Keeladi excavation in Tamil Nadu \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ considerable public and academic interest in the history of ancient Tamil civilisation. Started in 2014, the excavation at Keeladi uncovered around 7,500 artefacts. The \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ indicated the presence of a sophisticated, literate, and secular urban society and offered \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ evidence in \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the historical gap between the Iron Age (12th-6th Century BCE) and the Early Historic Period (6th-



4th Century BCE). Scholars have since referred to the site as part of the Vaigai Valley Civilisation. The Keeladi settlement could be a part of the second urbanisation that \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the Indian subcontinent between the 6th and 2nd centuries BCE.

21. **What should come in the place of 1.**

- A. ensconced
- B. garnered
- C. squandered
- D. preserved

22. **What should come in the place of 2.**

- A. conjectures
- B. infiltrations
- C. findings
- D. conspiracies

23. **What should come in the place of 3.**

- A. peripheral
- B. indigenous
- C. considerable
- D. crucial

24. **What should come in the place of 4.**

- A. bridging
- B. bridged
- C. bridging
- D. bridges

25. **What should come in the place of 5.**

- A. sweep
- B. sweeps
- C. sweeping
- D. swept

## Answers

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

**[Practice Exercise]**

## Explanations

- B) Israel is willing to disregard reputable humanitarian assessments when they conflict with its military plans.  
 The passage says the IPC confirmed a “man-made famine,” yet Israel “intensified attacks” and continued tight control over aid and distribution—showing willingness to ignore humanitarian findings that run counter to its war aims.  
 A (Incorrect): The passage implies the report was widely known and “devastating,” not that Israel was unaware.  
 C (Incorrect): No pause or verification; instead, operations intensified and distribution remained under the new GHF setup.  
 D (Incorrect): The GHF replaced the UN-led system; Israel did not revert to it.
- C) In March 2025, Israel lifted its blockade for three months to allow unrestricted aid into Gaza.  
 The passage states that in March 2025 Israel imposed a total three-month blockade on all goods entering Gaza, not that it lifted restrictions for unrestricted aid.  
 A (Correct): Matches the IPC finding as described.  
 B (Correct): Precisely reflects the cited statistics on shortages and child malnutrition.  
 D (Correct): Aligns with the UN estimate given in the passage.
- C) **centralized**  
 The passage says Israel took “direct control of food distribution” and that GHF “replaced the previous UN-led system,” which concentrates control—i.e., centralizes access—leading to acute hunger.  
 A. democratized: implies wider, shared control—the opposite of concentrated control described.  
 B. deregulated: would mean fewer rules/barriers; the passage describes tightened restrictions/blockade.  
 D. insulated: means protected/isolated, not “concentrated control over” access.
- A) Destroying Palestinian life and society in Gaza  
 The passage states that evidence “points to an intent to destroy Palestinian life and society in Gaza,” asserting the crisis goes “far beyond” stated aims.  
 B: The passage says actions go beyond defeating Hamas/releasing hostages.  
 C: Too narrow; the passage discusses famine, killings at food centres, and systemic control—more than “border checks.”  
 D: The aim described is broader and more destructive than “detering ceasefires.”
- A) **Abated**  
 Abated means reduced in degree or intensity—the opposite of intensified.
- B) ‘since’ यहाँ Adverb के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है, क्योंकि यह स्वयं पूरे वाक्यांश “early morning” को qualify करते हुए समय की अवधि (time reference) को दिखा रहा है। जब ‘since’

बिना किसी noun के सीधे समय अवधि या clause के साथ आता है तो इसे Adverb माना जाता है।

'since' functions as an Adverb, indicating the starting point of the action (They have been driving) in relation to time (early morning).

7. A) **CBAD**

C starts the sentence by introducing the subject "An ancient story", which sets the context for the narrative. It tells us what the story is about (the God of Food appearing before the Divine Presence).

B follows C because it logically connects with the God of Food's condition ("battered, exhausted, and downcast") by showing his complaint. The pronoun "he" refers back to the God of Food, establishing a subject-verb relationship: "he complained."

A comes after B because it continues the God of Food's speech, adding more details to his complaint. The phrase "It is also very sad" expands on his earlier statement, showing further distress.

D concludes the passage as it introduces the Lord's response ("The Lord smiled and said"), providing a resolution to the God of Food's complaint. The phrase "Those who abuse you" directly refers back to the mistreatment mentioned in B and A, completing the dialogue logically.

In Hindi:

C sentence की शुरुआत करता है क्योंकि यह subject "An ancient story" को introduce करता है, जो context set करता है कि यह एक कहानी है।

B, C के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह God of Food की condition ("battered, exhausted") को expand करता है। Pronoun "he" (God of Food) subject के रूप में काम करता है और verb "complained" से जुड़ता है, जिससे एक clear subject-verb relationship बनती है।

A, B के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह God of Food की speech को continue करता है। "It is also very sad" उसके पहले complaint (B) को और बढ़ाता है।

D passage को conclude करता है क्योंकि यह Lord's response देता है। "Those who abuse you" वापस B और A में mentioned mistreatment को refer करता है, जिससे dialogue logically complete होता है।

8. B) **2**

(i) Error

'on the body' के बदले 'in the body'/'by the body' होगा; conversion शरीर के भीतर होती है, सतह पर नहीं। सही— The food consumed is converted in the body into glucose.

Use in the body / by the body (not "on the body"). Correct: The food consumed is converted in the body into glucose.

(ii) No Error

वाक्य सही है; वैकल्पिक रूप से स्पष्टता हेतु comma लगाया जा सकता है: ...fast overnight, after which...

Grammatically correct; a comma before "after which" is optional for clarity.

(iii) Error

‘walking to improved glucose control’ अशुद्ध है; यहाँ for improved (या to improve) चाहिए. साथ ही ‘have laid/placed emphasis on’ सही कोलोकेशन है. सही— Multiple research studies have laid emphasis on the importance of walking for improved glucose control.

Use for improved (or to improve) glucose control. Correct: Multiple research studies have laid emphasis on the importance of walking for improved glucose control.

9. A) ‘This’ एक Demonstrative है, जो noun time को modify कर रहा है और यह दर्शा रहा है कि “कौन-सा समय” (i.e., the present/particular time) की बात की जा रही है।

‘This’ functions as a Demonstrative Determiner (Demonstrative adjective) because it points out and specifies the noun time. It limits the noun by making it definite and particular, rather than general.

10. A) ‘centred on’ का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में सही प्रयोग है “to centre on something”, जिसका अर्थ है किसी विषय या बिंदु पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना।

‘centred around’ एक प्रचलित लेकिन गलत प्रयोग है, क्योंकि around का अर्थ “चारों ओर” होता है, जबकि यहां अभिप्रेत है “केन्द्रित होना”।

11. A) **Crux** (noun) – Essence, heart, gist, kernel, nub. मुख्य / सार

**Synonym:** **Core** (noun) – Central or most important part, nucleus, essence, pith, gist. केंद्र / मूल

- **Part** (noun) – Section, portion, fraction, share, division. हिस्सा
- **Idea** (noun) – Thought, notion, concept, impression, belief. विचार
- **Tip** (noun) – Point, end, extremity, peak, suggestion. नोक / सुझाव

12. D) **Exemplify** (verb) – Illustrate, typify, represent, embody, demonstrate उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना / दिखाना

**Synonym:** **Demonstrate** (verb) – Show clearly, display, manifest, prove, exhibit दिखाना / प्रमाणित करना

- **Devise** (verb) – Invent, plan, contrive, formulate, create. आविष्कार करना / योजना बनाना
- **Sympathize** (verb) – Feel compassion, pity, commiserate, empathize, console. सहानुभूति रखना
- **Asks for** (verb phrase) – Request, demand, appeal, solicit, call for. माँगना

13. D) **DCBA**

D starts the sentence with the subject "Rome", introducing the main topic (the city) and its key detail: it was not built quickly.

C follows D because it logically expands on the time mentioned in D ("short time") by specifying how long it actually took ("several years"). This creates a cause-effect link.

B comes after C as it generalizes the idea with "It is the same with any great achievement", connecting Rome's example (C/D) to a universal truth.

A concludes by applying the lesson to our lives ("when we wish to achieve something"), reinforcing the moral drawn from Rome's story.

In Hindi:

D sentence की शुरुआत करता है, क्योंकि यह subject "Rome" को introduce करता है और उसकी key detail बताता है: शहर जल्दी नहीं बना था।

C, D के बाद आता है क्योंकि यह D में mentioned time ("short time") को expand करता है और बताता है वास्तव में कितने साल लगे ("several years")। यह cause-effect relationship बनाता है।

B, C के बाद fit होता है क्योंकि यह Rome के example को generalize करता है ("किसी भी great achievement के साथ ऐसा ही होता है"), जो D/C की detail को universal truth से जोड़ता है।

A conclusion देता है, इस lesson को हमारे lives से connect करके ("जब हम कुछ achieve करना चाहते हैं") और Rome की story से moral निकालता है।

14. C) **Up in arms** (idiom) – Very angry बेहद क्रोधित

15. D) 'emphasised the importance' के स्थान पर कोई परिवर्तन आवश्यक नहीं है क्योंकि 'emphasise' क्रिया का प्रयोग बिना preposition के सीधे object ('the importance of discipline') के साथ होता है। Preposition जोड़ना (on/over/upon) अनावश्यक और गलत है।

उदाहरण— The teacher emphasised the value of honesty. (सही प्रयोग)

'emphasised the importance' will remain unchanged because the verb 'emphasise' is correctly followed directly by the object without needing a preposition. Using 'on/over/upon' here would be redundant and incorrect.

Example— The teacher emphasised the value of honesty. (Correct usage)

16. A) **Contrary** (adjective) – Opposite, conflicting, contradictory, clashing, adverse. विपरीत

**Antonym: Similar** (adjective) – Alike, resembling, comparable, equivalent, analogous. समान

- **Different** (adjective) – Distinct, dissimilar, separate. अलग
- **Divergent** (adjective) – Deviating, varying, moving apart. अलग दिशा में
- **Good faith** (noun) – Honesty, sincerity, trust. ईमानदारी

17. A) 3

(i) Error

"the solar energy" की जगह generic mass noun होने से "solar energy" होगा; और "has been made steady progress" गलत passive है—सही होगा active/perfect: "has made steady progress" (या "has been making steady progress").

Replace "the solar energy" with generic "solar energy", and fix the wrong passive "has been made steady progress" to "has made steady progress" (or "has been making...").

Correct: While solar energy has grabbed the spotlight, wind power too has made steady progress across the world and in India.

(ii) Error

"a great dealing of" गलत है; सही वाक्यांश "a great deal of" होता है. साथ ही अभिव्यक्ति स्वाभाविक करने को "an egotistical inflation of the ego" लिखना बेहतर है.

Use the fixed phrase "a great deal of" (not "a great dealing of"); you may also say "an egotistical inflation of the ego" for natural style.

Correct: Pride brings a great deal of vanity, an egotistical inflation of the ego.

(iii) Error

“has unwilling” संरचना अशुद्ध है; adjective “unwilling” के साथ linking verb “is” चाहिए: “is unwilling”.

“has unwilling” is ungrammatical; use the copula: “is unwilling”.

Correct: Persuasion happens only when someone takes a stand from which he is unwilling to move.

18. D) Addressing his friend the old man asked them to sit down and rest themselves there on that bench. Then he added that his good wife Baucis had gone to see what they could have for supper.

- Vocative → reporting phrase: “Friends,” becomes “Addressing his friends...”. यह सम्बोधन को सही तरह report करता है।
- Imperative → infinitive: “Sit down and rest yourselves...” → “asked them to sit down and rest themselves...”. आदेश/निवेदन वाले वाक्य indirect में to-infinitive लेते हैं।
- Deixis change: “here on this bench” → “there on that bench”. Direct से indirect में place-words बदलते हैं (here→there, this→that).
- Tense backshift: “has gone” → “had gone”. Reporting past में हो तो present perfect → past perfect।
- Pronoun & modal shift: “what you can have” → “what they could have”. “you” (friends) → “they”, “can” → “could”.

- इसलिए D natural, अर्थ-संगत और व्याकरण-सही transformation देता है।

19. B) Ways and means (idiom) – Methods of achieving something साधन और उपाय

20. D) PQRS

P starts the sentence with the subject–predicate frame: “unemployment is weighing India down, with the country’s youth accounting for almost 83 per cent”. This introduces the topic (unemployment) and sets up a percentage that needs its complement.

Q follows P because it completes the percentage construction: “of the unemployed workforce,”. It then opens the source attribution with “according to the”, which must be followed by a noun phrase (the report’s name).

R comes next as it supplies the head noun for that attribution: “India Employment Report 2024” and adds the reduced clause “published jointly by”, which anticipates the publishers.

S concludes the sentence by naming the publishers required by “published jointly by”: “the International Labour Organisation and the Institute of Human Development.” This completes the by-phrase and closes the attribution smoothly.

In Hindi

P sentence की शुरुआत करता है: “unemployment is weighing India down...” यहाँ subject (unemployment) और predicate आता है, और “83 per cent” के बाद प्रतिशत की पूरी संरचना चाहिए।

Q P के बाद इसलिए आता है क्योंकि यह percentage को पूरा करता है: “of the unemployed workforce,” और आगे “according to the” कहकर source की भूमिका बनाता है—जिसे किसी report के नाम से भरा जाना है।

R इसके बाद report का नाम देता है: "India Employment Report 2024" और साथ में "published jointly by" जोड़कर by-phrase की अपेक्षा पैदा करता है (किसके द्वारा प्रकाशित?)। S end में publishers बताकर by-phrase को पूरा करता है: "the International Labour Organisation and the Institute of Human Development." इससे source attribution व्याकरण की दृष्टि से पूर्ण हो जाता है।

21. B) '**Garnered**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "संग्रह करना, पाना या आकर्षित करना।" वाक्य में कहा गया है कि खुदाई ने public और academic interest को आकर्षित किया। इसलिए 'garnered' यहाँ सही है। 'Ensconced' का अर्थ है आराम से बैठना/स्थापित होना, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Squandered' का अर्थ है व्यर्थ गँवाना, जो नकारात्मक है और इस संदर्भ में गलत है। 'Preserved' का अर्थ है सुरक्षित रखना, लेकिन यहाँ ध्यान आकर्षित करने की बात हो रही है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है।

**Garnered** will be used because it means "to gather, acquire, or attract something valuable such as attention, support, or interest." The sentence states that the leadership of the Keeladi excavation attracted considerable public and academic interest. Therefore, 'garnered' is contextually and grammatically correct. 'Ensconced' means settled comfortably or securely, which does not fit here. 'Squandered' means wasted foolishly, which gives a negative meaning unsuitable for the context. 'Preserved' means kept safe or maintained, which is not about attracting interest but about protection, so it is incorrect here.

22. C) '**Findings**' का use होगा क्योंकि "findings" का अर्थ होता है किसी शोध या excavation से प्राप्त परिणाम और निष्कर्ष। sentence में mention किया गया है कि excavation से artefacts मिले जिन्होंने एक literate और secular society का प्रमाण दिया। इसलिए यहाँ 'findings' सही है। 'Conjectures' = अनुमान / guesses → यहाँ evidence-based context में सही नहीं। 'Infiltrations' = घुसपैठ / intrusion → archaeological excavation से असंबंधित। 'Conspiracies' = षड्यंत्र / plots → results describe करने के लिए गलत।

**Findings** will be used because it means the results or conclusions obtained from an excavation. The sentence states that the artefacts indicated the presence of an advanced society, making 'findings' the correct choice. 'Conjectures' means guesses, which does not fit because the context is about concrete evidence, not assumptions. 'Infiltrations' means intrusions, which is irrelevant in an archaeological context. 'Conspiracies' means secret plots, which does not make sense for describing excavation results.

23. D) '**Crucial**' का use होगा क्योंकि "crucial" का अर्थ है अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण या निर्णायक। Sentence में mention किया गया है कि Keeladi excavation ने ऐसा evidence दिया जो Iron Age और Early Historic Period के बीच के gap को जोड़ता है। यह evidence बहुत ज़रूरी है, इसलिए 'crucial' यहाँ सही है। जबकि 'Peripheral' का अर्थ है गैर-ज़रूरी या बाहरी, 'Indigenous' का अर्थ है स्थानीय, और 'Considerable' का अर्थ है मात्रा में बड़ा—ये सभी इस context में fit नहीं होते। **Crucial** will be used because it means extremely important or decisive. The sentence mentions that the Keeladi excavation provided evidence bridging the historical gap, making it crucial. Whereas, 'Peripheral' means unimportant/outer, 'Indigenous' means native, and



'Considerable' means large in quantity—none of which convey the intended sense of importance here.

24. A) **Bridging** का use होगा क्योंकि "bridging" का अर्थ है किसी अंतर या खालीपन को जोड़ना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि excavation ने evidence दिया है bridging the historical gap, इसलिए यह gerund form (verb + ing) यहाँ grammatically और contextually सही है। जबकि 'Bridged' past tense है जिसका अर्थ है अंतर पहले ही पाटा जा चुका है, जो इस context में सही नहीं है। 'Bridges' simple present है जो general truth बताता है, लेकिन यहाँ specific excavation के result की बात है।

'**Bridging**' will be used because it correctly expresses the idea of linking the Iron Age and the Early Historic Period, making it the most appropriate option.

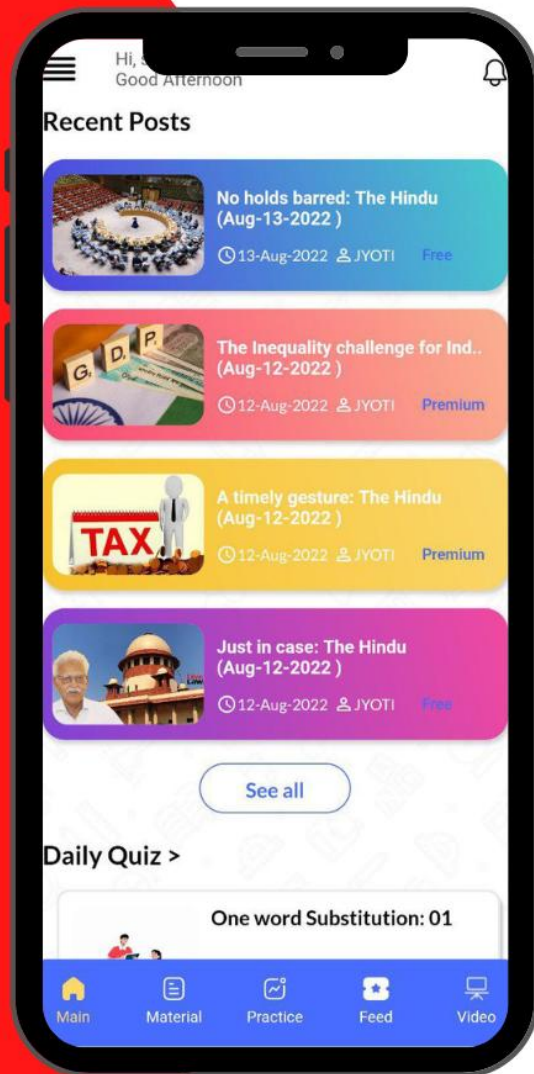
Whereas 'Bridged' suggests it already happened, and 'Bridges' suggests a general truth, both of which do not fit the context. Whereas 'Bridged' is past tense, which means the gap was already closed, but here the sentence is about the role of the excavation, not a completed action. 'Bridges' is simple present, which denotes a general fact, but here the sentence refers to a specific excavation and its impact.

25. D) **swept** का use होगा क्योंकि sentence past tense में लिखा गया है – "The Keeladi settlement could be a part of the second urbanisation that swept the Indian subcontinent..."। यहाँ 'swept' (past tense of sweep) सही है क्योंकि यह पहले से घट चुकी ऐतिहासिक घटना को दर्शाता है। 'sweep' (base verb) गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ verb को past action दिखाना है, न कि simple base form। 'sweeps' (present tense) गलत है क्योंकि passage historical context में है, present नहीं। 'sweeping' (present participle/continuous form) गलत है क्योंकि यहाँ action को continue दिखाना नहीं है, बल्कि पूरा हो चुका है।

**Swept** is correct because the passage is in the past tense, describing a historical event — the second urbanisation that had already occurred in the Indian subcontinent. 'sweep' is the base form, not suitable here. 'sweeps' is present tense, mismatched with the past context.

'sweeping' is participial, but the sentence requires a finite past verb.





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