

War clouds: On the U.S. and Venezuela

Whatever Maduro's **failings**, the U.S. must step back from its plans for Venezuela

Donald Trump's **remark** that Venezuela's airspace should be considered "closed in its **entirety**" **raised** fears that the Republican "peacemaker" President may be preparing to attack the South American nation. Over the past few weeks, the U.S. has **intensified** pressure on Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro by conducting **strikes** in the Caribbean and Pacific waters against **alleged** drug **traffickers** and **bolstering** its **troop** presence in the region. Washington **insists** that the operations are part of its 'war on drugs', and **accuses** Mr. Maduro **of** heading Cartel de los Soles, which the U.S. has **designated** as a foreign terrorist organisation. The U.S. **troop deployment** includes two **amphibious** ready groups with over 4,500 Marines and sailors. The Pentagon has also sent aircraft carrier USS Gerald R. Ford. **Puerto Rico**, a U.S. territory, **is hosting** F-35 fighter jets and MQ-9 Reaper drones, just across Venezuela's coast. In October, the U.S. flew a pair of supersonic B-1 Lancer bombers along the coast of Venezuela. It is now **evident** what Mr. Trump **seeks** — a **regime** change in Caracas. And Venezuela's **right-wing opposition**, led by Nobel Peace Laureate María Corina Machado, **has wholeheartedly endorsed** America's plans.

Mr. Maduro, a self-styled socialist, **stands** accused of **rigging** the 2024 presidential election, and Venezuela's economy has suffered a near-total **collapse** on his watch, prompting millions to **flee**. He shares responsibility for Venezuela's current condition. But the U.S. is not an innocent actor either. Washington's **sanctions** have been a major contributor to Venezuela's economic crisis. In the past, U.S. and several European governments had recognised Juan Guaidó, an opposition figure, as the President **in a bid to undermine** the Maduro government. Venezuela has long been used as a **transit route** by drug traffickers from Colombia, the source of most of the world's cocaine. Yet, the U.S. government has not produced solid evidence to link Mr. Maduro to the **cartels** or to drug trafficking. **The attacks** in the Caribbean waters killing civilians **constitute** a **blatant** violation of international law. The **threats** by the Trump administration against Mr. Maduro, **irrespective of** the character of his regime, **amount to** an **assault** on Venezuela's **sovereignty**. More importantly, the U.S. seems unwilling to learn from its past mistakes. It **invaded** Afghanistan in 2001 only to leave 20 years later after cutting a deal with the Taliban. America's 2003 **invasion** of Iraq **turned out to be** one of the worst **humanitarian catastrophes**. **Mr. Trump**, who claims **credit** for ending many wars, **must** step back from the **brink**, and seek to **resolve differences** with Venezuela through **dialogue**. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Cloud** (verb) – obscure, threaten, overshadow, darken, loom over मंडराना
2. **Failing** (noun) – weakness, shortcoming, flaw, fault, defect कमी
3. **Remark** (noun) – comment, statement, observation, utterance, declaration टिप्पणी
4. **Entirety** (noun) – whole, completeness, totality, fullness, entirety संपूर्णता
5. **Intensify** (verb) – increase, escalate, heighten, strengthen, amplify तेज करना
6. **Strike** (noun) – attack, raid, assault, offensive, bombing हमला
7. **Allege** (verb) – claim, assert, charge, accuse, contend आरोप लगाना
8. **Trafficker** (noun) – smuggler, dealer, peddler, seller, merchant तस्कर
9. **Bolster** (verb) – strengthen, reinforce, support, fortify, boost मजबूत करना
10. **Troop** (noun) – soldiers, forces, personnel, military, unit सैनिक
11. **Insist** (verb) – assert, maintain, declare, emphasize, stress जोर देना
12. **Accuse** (of) (verb) – blame, charge, indict, impeach, allege आरोप लगाना
13. **Designate** (verb) – classify, label, name, term, identify नामित करना
14. **Deployment** (noun) – positioning, stationing, arrangement, placement, dispatch तैनाती
15. **Amphibious** (adjective) – operating on land and water. द्विचर
16. **Host** (verb) – accommodate, station, base, locate, house तैनात करना
17. **Evident** (adjective) – clear, obvious, apparent, noticeable, manifest स्पष्ट
18. **Seek** (verb) – try, attempt, aim, strive, endeavour कोशिश करना
19. **Regime** (noun) – government, administration, rule, leadership, system शासन
20. **Right-wing** (adjective) – conservative, traditionalist, reactionary, nationalist दक्षिणपंथी
21. **Wholeheartedly** (adverb) – enthusiastically, fully, unreservedly, sincerely पूरे दिल से
22. **Endorse** (verb) – support, back, approve, sanction, advocate समर्थन करना
23. **Stand** (verb) – be, find oneself, be considered, be regarded माना जाता है
24. **Rig** (verb) – manipulate, fix, tamper with, falsify, doctor धांधली करना
25. **Collapse** (noun) – breakdown, failure, disintegration, downfall, ruin पतन

26. **Flee** (verb) – escape, run away, leave, depart, abscond भागना
27. **Sanction** (noun) – penalty, punishment, restriction, embargo, ban प्रतिबंध
28. **In a bid to** (phrase) – in an attempt to, in order to, trying to. कोशिश में
29. **Undermine** (verb) – weaken, sabotage, subvert, erode, destabilize कमजोर करना
30. **Transit route** (noun) – a path used for moving goods or people. पारगमन मार्ग
31. **Cartel** (noun) – drug syndicate, criminal organization, mafia, gang संघ
32. **Constitute** (verb) – form, make up, represent, amount to, comprise गठित करना
33. **Blatant** (adjective) – flagrant, obvious, glaring, overt, shameless ज़बरदस्त
34. **Irrespective of** (phrase) – regardless of, without regard to, notwithstanding, despite. की परवाह किए बिना
35. **Amount to** (phrase) – constitute, be equivalent to, add up to, represent. के बराबर होना
36. **Assault** (noun) – attack, invasion, aggression, offensive, onslaught हमला
37. **Sovereignty** (noun) – authority, autonomy, independence, self-rule, supremacy संप्रभुता
38. **Invade** (verb) – enter forcefully, occupy, attack, march into, overrun आक्रमण करना
39. **Invasion** (noun) – attack, incursion, occupation, takeover, foray आक्रमण
40. **Turn out to be** (phrase) – prove to be, be discovered to be, end up as. साबित होना
41. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – compassionate, charitable, altruistic, benevolent मानवीय
42. **Catastrophe** (noun) – disaster, calamity, tragedy, devastation, ruin तबाही
43. **Credit** (noun) – recognition, praise, acknowledgment, acclaim, commendation श्रेय
44. **Brink** (noun) – edge, verge, threshold, point, cusp कगार
45. **Resolve** (verb) – settle, solve, sort out, fix, reconcile सुलझाना
46. **Differences** (noun) – disagreements, disputes, conflicts, issues, divisions मतभेद
47. **Dialogue** (noun) – discussion, conversation, talk, negotiation, discourse संवाद

Summary of the Editorial

1. Donald Trump's statement declaring Venezuela's airspace "completely closed" has intensified fears of a possible U.S. military strike.
2. The U.S. has escalated pressure on Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro in recent weeks.
3. Washington claims its regional strikes and troop movements target drug traffickers.
4. The U.S. accuses Maduro of leading the Cartel de los Soles, labelled a foreign terrorist organisation by Washington.
5. America has deployed two amphibious groups carrying more than 4,500 Marines and sailors.
6. The USS Gerald R. Ford aircraft carrier has also been positioned near the region.
7. Puerto Rico now hosts F-35 fighter jets and MQ-9 Reaper drones close to Venezuela's coast.
8. In October, the U.S. also flew B-1 Lancer bombers near Venezuelan territory.
9. These actions reveal that Trump's ultimate goal is regime change in Caracas.
10. Venezuela's right-wing opposition leader María Corina Machado openly supports U.S. intervention.
11. Maduro faces accusations of rigging the 2024 election and presiding over an economic collapse.
12. However, U.S. sanctions have significantly contributed to Venezuela's economic crisis.
13. The U.S. has not provided solid evidence linking Maduro to drug trafficking.
14. American strikes in Caribbean waters, which killed civilians, violate international law and threaten Venezuelan sovereignty.
15. The editorial urges the U.S. to avoid repeating past interventions (Afghanistan, Iraq) and instead pursue dialogue to resolve differences with Venezuela

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the primary objective of the United States' actions against Venezuela, as inferred from the passage?** [Editorial Page]
 - A. To eradicate drug trafficking in the Caribbean region.
 - B. To initiate a humanitarian intervention for economic relief.
 - C. To conduct a regime change in the capital city Caracas.
 - D. To strengthen military alliances within South America.
2. **According to the passage, what is a stated U.S. justification for its military operations near Venezuela?**
 - A. To support the opposition leader María Corina Machado.
 - B. To conduct a war on drugs against alleged traffickers.
 - C. To provide economic aid for Venezuelan refugees.
 - D. To enforce United Nations sanctions on Maduro.
3. **What major criticism does the passage level against the U.S. approach to Venezuela?**
 - A. It overlooks the crimes committed by drug trafficking cartels.
 - B. It constitutes an assault on the national sovereignty of Venezuela.
 - C. It fails to provide adequate support for the Venezuelan opposition.
 - D. It focuses excessively on dialogue with the Maduro government.
4. **What is cited in the passage as a major factor contributing to Venezuela's economic crisis, alongside the Maduro government's policies?**
 - A. The collapse of global oil prices and export revenues.
 - B. The sanctions imposed by the United States government.
 - C. The corruption within the Venezuelan military establishment.
 - D. The mass emigration of skilled workers from Venezuela.
5. **How does the passage characterize the U.S. military actions in Caribbean waters?**
 - A. As a legitimate and precise counter-terrorism operation.
 - B. As a necessary show of force to ensure regional stability.
 - C. As a blatant violation of established international law.
 - D. As an unsuccessful attempt to kill drug kingpins.
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
NEBULOUS
 - A. Vague
 - B. Precise
 - C. Obvious
 - D. Clear
7. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
Erudite
 - A. Scholarly
 - B. Uninformed
 - C. Learned
 - D. Intellectual
8. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
Fly off the handle
 - A. To escape quietly

- B. To disappear quickly
C. To become suddenly angry
D. To handle a situation smartly
9. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
Encomium
A. Panegyric
B. Praise
C. Castigation
D. Tribute
10. **Spot the correct spelling of a chromosomal "three copies" term.**
A. Trisomie
B. Trissomy
C. Trisomy
D. Triscomie
11. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
'A state of disuse or inactivity'.
A. Hiatus
B. Oblivion
C. Interregnum
D. Desuetude
12. **Select the correct option:**
So delicate ____ the negotiations that a single leak could derail them.
A. are
B. were
C. is
D. was
13. **Select the correct option:**
Her interpretation was ____ than insightful; it bordered on the revelatory
A. less
B. more
C. other
D. rather
14. **Select the correct option:**
The reforms, while ostensibly motivated by economic exigencies, were in effect a veiled attempt to ____ dissent under the guise of austerity.
A. quell
B. swell
C. rebut
D. impugn
15. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The more senior the position was (1)/ the more urgent became the need (2)/ for discretion, decorum, and (3)/ refraining from premature disclosure. (4)
A. (1)
B. (2)

- C. (3)
D. (4)
16. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The report's emphasis on techno-optimism, while commendable, (1)/ overlook the structural inequities (2)/ that persist in data accessibility and digital literacy (3)/ across demographic and regional divides. (4)
A. (1)
B. (2)
C. (3)
D. (4)
17. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
No one knows **where is he hiding**.
A. where is he hide
B. where he is hiding at
C. where he is hiding
D. where he has hidden is
18. **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
She insisted **me to take the medicine**.
A. that I take the medicine
B. me that I take medicine
C. me taking the medicine
D. to take medicine by me
19. **Identify the word with the INCORRECT spelling.**
A. Resillience
B. Upheaval
C. Scarcity
D. Mandate
20. **Select the most appropriate meaning of the phrase "Move the needle."**
A. To delay something unnecessarily
B. To hide behind excuses
C. To cause a noticeable change
D. To abandon a responsibility
- 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.
We are familiar with the quote, "If winter comes, can spring be far ___1___?" Winters are depressing, but we bear because we know that it will not ___2___ till perpetuity. Spring ___3___ a new life in us. As the spring begins to set itself, the nights become shorter and the days get longer. Gardens and lawns become colourful, buds ___4___ as flowers, birds chirp and butterflies fly from one flower to another to ___5___ on the sweet nectar. The dullness is taken over by brightness.
21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
A. behind and below
B. behind and far

- C. far behind
D. behind
22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
A. last
B. rest
C. hold on
D. hold
23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
A. inculcate
B. infuses
C. imbue
D. immerse
24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.**
A. come out
B. take out
C. fall over
D. pull out
25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.**
A. suck
B. food
C. gulp
D. gobble

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanations

- C) To conduct a regime change in the capital city Caracas.**
 The passage explicitly states, "It is now evident what Mr. Trump seeks — a regime change in Caracas," directly linking the military and political pressure to this goal. The other options are either misrepresented (A is the stated reason but not the inferred true objective) or not supported by the text.
- B) To conduct a war on drugs against alleged traffickers.**
 The passage notes that "Washington insists that the operations are part of its 'war on drugs'," which is the publicly stated justification. The other actions, like supporting the opposition (A), are mentioned but not as the official justification for the military operations.
- B) It constitutes an assault on the national sovereignty of Venezuela.**
 The author argues that the threats and military actions "amount to an assault on Venezuela's sovereignty." This is framed as a key criticism, alongside the point about violating international law. The other options contradict the passage's arguments.
- B) The sanctions imposed by the United States government.**
 The passage states, "Washington's sanctions have been a major contributor to Venezuela's economic crisis," explicitly sharing the blame with Maduro's governance. The other options, while potentially plausible in a broader context, are not identified as "major contributors" in the provided text.
- C) As a blatant violation of established international law.**
 The author directly asserts that "The attacks in the Caribbean waters killing civilians constitute a blatant violation of international law." This is a clear characterization. The other options represent justifications or assessments that are contradicted by the passage's critical tone.
- A) Nebulous (adjective) – Unclear, indistinct, hazy, indefinite, obscure. अस्पष्ट**
 Synonym: **Vague** (adjective) – Not clearly expressed, indefinite, blurred, uncertain. अनिश्चित / अस्पष्ट
 - Precise** (adjective) – Exact, accurate, definite, specific. सटीक
 - Obvious** (adjective) – Easily perceived or understood, evident, apparent. स्पष्ट
 - Clear** (adjective) – Easy to perceive, understand, or interpret, transparent. साफ / स्पष्ट
- B) .Erudite (adjective) – Learned, scholarly, knowledgeable, well-read, educated विद्वान**
 Antonym: **Uninformed** (adjective) – Lacking knowledge or awareness, ignorant, uneducated, unaware. अज्ञानी
 - Scholarly** (adjective) – Having or showing great knowledge or devotion to study. विद्वतापूर्ण
 - Learned** (adjective) – Possessing or demonstrating profound knowledge. ज्ञानी

- **Intellectual** (adjective) – Relating to the intellect or deep thinking, rational, mental.
बौद्धिक
8. C) **Fly off the handle** (idiom) – To become suddenly angry अर्थ – अचानक गुस्सा हो जाना / अपना आपा खो देना
9. C) **Encomium** (noun) – Praise, tribute, panegyric, eulogy, acclaim. प्रशंसा / स्तुति
Antonym: **Castigation** (noun) – Severe criticism, punishment, reprimand, scolding, condemnation. निंदा / फटकार
- **Panegyric** (noun) – A public speech or text in praise of someone or something.
प्रशंसात्मक भाषण / स्तुति
 - **Praise** (noun) – Expression of approval or admiration. प्रशंसा करना
 - **Tribute** (noun) – An act, statement, or gift that shows respect or admiration. श्रद्धांजलि / सम्मान
10. C) The correct spelling of 'Trisomie' is '**Trisomy**' which means "a condition in which an individual has three copies of a chromosome instead of the normal two" एक ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें किसी व्यक्ति के पास किसी गुणसूत्र की तीन प्रतियाँ होती हैं, सामान्य दो के बजाय.
11. D) **Desuetude** (noun) – A state of disuse or inactivity निष्क्रियता / अप्रयोग की अवस्था
- **Hiatus** (noun) – A pause or gap in a sequence, series, or process. अंतराल / विराम
 - **Oblivion** (noun) – The state of being unaware or forgotten. विस्मृति / भुला दिया जाना
 - **Interregnum** (noun) – A period between two reigns, governments, or regimes. शासन के बीच का अंतराल / शासनहीन काल
12. B) '**were**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में inversion structure (So + adjective + auxiliary + subject) का प्रयोग है और संदर्भ past situation दर्शा रहा है; जैसे—
So tense were the relations that talks broke down.
इसलिए सही वाक्य होगा:
So delicate were the negotiations that a single leak could derail them.
- '**were**' will be used because the sentence uses an inversion pattern indicating a past delicate condition, so the **correct** auxiliary for a plural subject (negotiations) is were.
13. B) **More**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence यह बताता है कि उसकी व्याख्या केवल insightful नहीं थी बल्कि उससे भी अधिक प्रभावशाली थी — लगभग "revelatory" (प्रकाशमान करने वाली) थी। इसलिए "more than insightful" का प्रयोग उसकी व्याख्या की गहराई को दर्शाने के लिए उपयुक्त है।
- 'More' should be used because, in the entire context, the sentence conveys that her interpretation was not just insightful but went beyond that — it was almost "revelatory." Hence, "more than insightful" appropriately expresses the depth and intensity of her interpretation

14. A) 'Quell' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में वाक्य यह बता रहा है कि सुधार (reforms) आर्थिक कारणों का बहाना बनाकर असल में विरोध (dissent) को दबाने का प्रयास थे। "Veiled attempt to ___ dissent" का अर्थ है "विरोध को दबाने का छिपा हुआ प्रयास।" इसलिए, "quell" (दबाना, शांत करना) सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है।
- 'Quell' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence suggests that the reforms, though seemingly economic, were actually a hidden attempt to suppress opposition. The phrase "veiled attempt to ___ dissent" implies "a concealed effort to silence or subdue opposition." Hence, "quell" meaning "to suppress or subdue" is the most appropriate choice
15. D) 'refraining from premature disclosure' के स्थान पर समानांतर संरचना रखने के लिए a noun form चाहिए, क्योंकि वाक्य में बाकी सभी items — discretion, decorum — nouns हैं। लेकिन refraining एक gerund है और parallel structure तोड़ देता है। सही रूप होना चाहिए: discretion, decorum, and restraint from premature disclosure या discretion, decorum, and refraining from premature disclosure तभी सही माना जाता जब पूरी सूची gerund forms में होती। यहाँ सूची nouns से बनी है, इसलिए error part (4) है।
- The error lies in part (4) because the list requires noun parallelism, but "refraining from premature disclosure" breaks the parallel structure.
16. B) overlook' के बदले 'overlooks' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject 'The report's emphasis' Singular है, इसलिए Verb भी Singular रूप में होना चाहिए।
- 'overlooks' will be used instead of 'overlook' because the subject 'The report's emphasis' is singular, so the verb must also be in singular form
17. C) 'where is he hiding' के बदले 'where he is hiding' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Indirect/Embedded Question में Subject-Verb का क्रम (Order) Interrogative की तरह नहीं होता; इसमें सामान्य वाक्य क्रम (Subject + Verb) रहता है।
- 'where he is hiding' will be used instead of 'where is he hiding' because in an Indirect or Embedded Question, the Subject-Verb order is not inverted as in a direct question; it follows the normal sentence order (Subject + Verb).
18. A) 'me to take the medicine' के बदले 'that I take the medicine' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb 'insist' के बाद 'on' या 'that clause' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि 'object + infinitive' संरचना का। जैसे— She insisted that I take the medicine.
- 'that I take the medicine' will be used instead of 'me to take the medicine' because after the verb 'insist', we use 'on' or a 'that-clause', not the structure 'object + infinitive'. Like— She insisted that I take the medicine
19. A) **Incorrect spelling: Resilience**

Correct spelling: Resilience – Ability to recover quickly; toughness. लचीलापन / दृढ़ता

- **Upheaval** (noun) – Disruption, turmoil, chaos. उथल-पुथल
- **Scarcity** (noun) – Shortage, lack, deficiency. कमी
- **Mandate** (noun) – Official order. आदेश

20. C) **Move the needle** (phrase) – To cause a significant or noticeable impact. परिवर्तन लाना

21. D) **'Behind'** का use होगा क्योंकि "behind" यहाँ कहावत "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" का हिस्सा है। "Behind" का अर्थ है "पीछे" या "निकट ही"। यह दर्शाता है कि सर्दियों (कठिन समय) के बाद वसंत (अच्छा समय) जल्द ही आने वाला है। 'Behind and below': यह phrase व्याकरणिक और संदर्भ के हिसाब से सही नहीं है।

- 'Behind' will be used because it is part of the well-known quote, "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" Here, "behind" means "close at hand" or "soon to follow," which perfectly fits the context.

22. A) **'Last'** का use होगा क्योंकि "last" का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज़ का जारी रहना या लंबे समय तक टिके रहना। Sentence में: यह कहा गया है कि सर्दियाँ "perpetuity" (सदैव) तक नहीं टिकेंगी। यहाँ पर "last" सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है, क्योंकि यह "continue for a period" के अर्थ में use होता है। 'Rest' का अर्थ है आराम करना या विश्राम करना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Hold on' का अर्थ है मजबूती से पकड़ना या टिके रहना, लेकिन यह "continue" के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है 'Hold' का अर्थ है थामे रखना या रोकना, जो "till perpetuity" के साथ सही नहीं बैठता।

- Last' will be used because "last" means to continue or endure for a period of time. The sentence talks about winter not lasting forever (till perpetuity), so "last" is the most appropriate word here. 'Rest' means to relax or pause, which does not fit the context. 'Hold on' means to hold tightly or persist, but it does not convey the idea of continuing over time here. 'Hold' means to grasp or retain something, which does not fit logically with "till perpetuity."

23. B) **'Infuses'** का use होगा क्योंकि "infuse" का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ में नई ऊर्जा, जीवन या भावना भरना। यहाँ sentence में कहा गया है कि spring एक नई ज़िंदगी का संचार करता है, इसलिए 'infuses' सही है। 'Inculcate' का अर्थ है किसी आदत या विचार को सिखाना, जो इस sentence के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Imbue' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को गुण या भावना से भरना, लेकिन यह अक्सर साहित्यिक या poetic संदर्भ में उपयोग होता है। 'Immerse' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ में पूरी तरह डूब जाना या शामिल होना, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है।

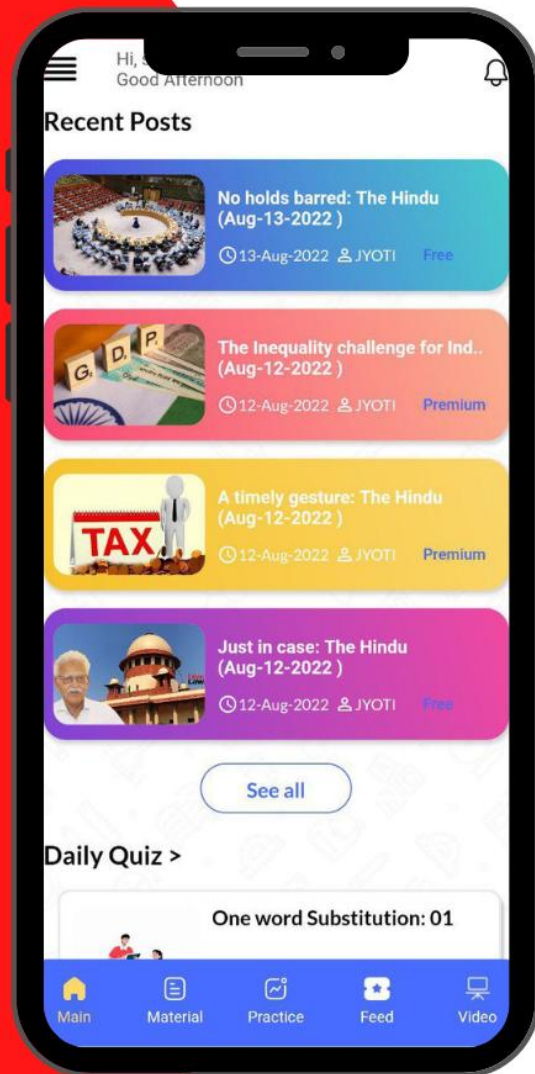
- **Infuses'** will be used because it means to fill something with energy, life, or a particular quality. The sentence mentions that spring brings new life into us, making 'infuses' the most appropriate choice here. 'Inculcate' means to instill an idea or habit, which does not fit the context. 'Imbue' means to fill something with a quality or emotion, but it is often used in poetic contexts. 'Immerse' means to submerge or deeply involve oneself, which is incorrect here

24. A) '**Come out**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का बाहर आना या प्रकट होना। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि कली (buds) फूल के रूप में बाहर आती हैं, जो 'come out' के अर्थ के साथ बिल्कुल सटीक बैठता है। 'Take out' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को निकालना, जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं होता। 'Fall over' का अर्थ है गिर जाना, जो कलियों (buds) के खिलने की प्रक्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'Pull out' का अर्थ है खींचकर बाहर निकालना, लेकिन यहाँ कलियों का फूलों के रूप में खिलना प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए यह सही नहीं है।

- 'Come out' will be used because it means to emerge or appear. The sentence describes how buds emerge or bloom into flowers, which aligns perfectly with the meaning of 'come out.' 'Take out' means to remove something, which does not fit the context here. 'Fall over' means to collapse or topple, which is irrelevant to the natural blooming of buds. 'Pull out' means to extract or pull something out, but the blooming process of buds is a natural occurrence, so it does not fit contextually.

25. A) '**Suck**' का use होगा क्योंकि 'suck' का अर्थ होता है किसी वस्तु से तरल पदार्थ को खींचना या चूसना। Sentence में कहा गया है कि तितलियाँ एक फूल से दूसरे फूल पर जाकर "sweet nectar" (मीठा रस) का सेवन करती हैं। यह एक ऐसी process है जिसमें तितलियाँ फूलों से रस को चूसती हैं, इसलिए 'suck' यहाँ सही है। 'Food' का अर्थ है "भोजन", लेकिन यहाँ विशेष क्रिया का जिक्र है, जिसमें तरल पदार्थ चूसा जाता है। 'Food' इस प्रक्रिया के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। Gulp: 'Gulp' का अर्थ है "जल्दी से निगलना", जो तितलियों के रस चूसने के कार्य के लिए गलत है। तितलियाँ रस को धीरे-धीरे चूसती हैं, न कि निगलती हैं। 'Gobble' का अर्थ है "जल्दी-जल्दी बड़े टुकड़ों में खाना", जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है क्योंकि तितलियाँ फूलों से रस चूसती हैं, उन्हें खाने की क्रिया यहाँ लागू नहीं होती।

- '**Suck**' will be used because it means to draw or extract liquid carefully. The sentence describes butterflies flying from one flower to another to take the sweet nectar. The action butterflies perform is to suck the nectar, making 'suck' the most appropriate verb here. Food: 'Food' is a noun and does not fit the context, as the sentence requires a verb to describe the action of extracting nectar. Gulp: 'Gulp' means to swallow quickly or in large amounts, which does not match the gentle action of butterflies taking nectar. Gobble: 'Gobble' means to eat hurriedly or greedily in large pieces, which is not appropriate here as butterflies carefully sip nectar.



Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam