

Tragedy and farce: On the U.S. and Venezuela

Trump's illegal Venezuela **strikes constitute** the latest act of U.S. **imperialism**

Tragedy has followed every act of imperialism by the U.S., but under President Donald Trump, the consequences have also taken on a **farical** character, typical of the Theatre of the Absurd. In 2003, the **invasion** of Iraq, on false **premises** to **depose** a **dictator** and "export" democracy, instead **rendered** the nation **asunder**, **birthed** outfits such as ISIS, and **destabilised** West Asia. The same **playbook** was used later in north Africa. In 2026, the world is **witness** to another tragedy that is also a **farce**: a repeat of the **imperial** script in Venezuela, **orchestrated** by a Trump administration that has **traded coercive** diplomacy for bombing campaigns and naval blockades. The **apprehension** and forced **exile** of Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro **is** a **flagrant** violation of international law and also **flouts** Article 2 of the UN Charter. By conducting "interdictions" of oil tankers and illegally killing **civilians** on boats in Caribbean waters under the unproven **guise** of anti-narcotics operations, the U.S. has **bypassed** the UN Security Council to position itself as judge and **executioner**. This intervention is **driven** by a familiar **calculus**. The first is the **resurrection** of the Monroe Doctrine to re-establish U.S. **hegemony** in the Americas, an order that **regimes** such as Venezuela's **sought to upend** through alternative **alliances** with Cuba. The second is the desire to **sever** Latin America's ties with China, as the Maduro regime looked eastward for investment and oil trade. The third is the **cynical drive** to control Venezuela's very large crude reserves. These resources represent a "prize" for U.S. business.

In any case, the U.S.'s claims of victory could be pyrrhic. While Maduro's governance was **authoritarian**, the United Socialist Party of Venezuela retains a strong support base. The Bolivarian movement rose to tackle the **rampant** inequality **fostered** by previous U.S.-backed **elite regimes**. By forcibly installing a new order, the U.S. is not "liberating" the people but **validating** their fears of **colonial looting**. The **hypocrisy** is **stark**. While the Trump administration **justifies** Maduro's removal by **labelling** him a **cartel** leader without public evidence, **it ordered** the release of the narcotics-trafficking **convicted** former leader of Honduras, Juan Orlando Hernández, and **helped facilitate** the rise of the pro-Washington Nasry Asfura. **The hope** that a **globalised**, interdependent world would **yield a stable** liberal order **following the Cold War has** been repeatedly **belied** by the actions of the U.S. and Russia. Yet, by withdrawing from climate accords and **escalating** tariff wars, the U.S. has signalled a **contempt** for international norms that **surpasses** other **egregious** acts. Venezuela's invasion is the natural, violent conclusion of this isolationist-imperialist hybrid of Trumpism. If the international community remains silent, it **ratifies** a world order where **sovereignty** exists **at Washington's pleasure**.

[Practice Exercise]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Strike** (noun) – onslaught, attack, assault, raid, incursion प्रहर
2. **Constitute** (verb) – comprise, represent, establish, compose, form गठित करना
3. **Imperialism** (noun) – colonialism, expansionism, dominion, hegemony, neocolonialism साम्राज्यवाद
4. **Farcical** (adjective) – ridiculous, preposterous, ludicrous, absurd, nonsensical प्रहसनपूर्ण / हँसी का
5. **The Theatre of the Absurd** (noun) – a form of drama emphasizing the absurdity of human existence in a meaningless universe. तर्कहीनता का रंगमंच
6. **Invasion** (noun) – incursion, foray, raid, onslaught, intrusion आक्रमण
7. **Premise** (noun) – proposition, assumption, hypothesis, assertion, thesis आधार
8. **Depose** (verb) – oust, overthrow, unseat, dethrone, displace पदच्युत करना
9. **Dictator** (noun) – autocrat, tyrant, despot, monarch, oppressor तानाशाह
10. **Render** (verb) – make, leave, cause to be, deliver, turn कर देना
11. **Asunder** (adverb) – apart, divided, split, separated, torn टुकड़े-टुकड़े
12. **Birth** (verb) – produce, generate, create, originate, yield जन्म देना
13. **Outfit** (noun) – organization, group, unit, faction, entity संगठन
14. **Destabilise** (verb) – undermine, weaken, subvert, unsettle, upset अस्थिर करना
15. **Playbook** (noun) – strategy, scheme, plan, tactics, method कार्ययोजना
16. **Witness** (verb) – observe, behold, see, perceive, notice गवाह होना
17. **Farce** (noun) – mockery, travesty, sham, parody, absurdity स्वांग
18. **Imperial** (adjective) – royal, majestic, sovereign, dictatorial, overbearing शाही/साम्राज्यवादी
19. **Orchestrate** (verb) – organize, coordinate, arrange, mastermind, stage-manage योजनाबद्ध करना
20. **Trade** (verb) – exchange, swap, barter, switch, substitute विनिमय करना
21. **Coercive** (adjective) – forceful, compulsory, mandatory, intimidating, high-pressure दमनकारी
22. **Apprehension** (noun) – arrest, capture, seizure, detention, abduction गिरफ्तारी

23. **Exile** (noun) – banishment, expulsion, deportation, displacement, ostracism देश निकाल
24. **Flagrant** (adjective) – blatant, glaring, obvious, outrageous, shameless घोर
25. **Flout** (verb) – defy, disregard, scorn, spurn, mock उल्लंघन करना
26. **Interdiction** (noun) – prohibition, ban, embargo, veto, obstruction पाबंदी
27. **Civilian** (noun) – non-combatant, private citizen, layperson, commoner, plebeian नागरिक
28. **Guise** (noun) – pretense, appearance, semblance, facade, cloak बहाना/भेष
29. **Bypass** (verb) – circumvent, evade, sidestep, avoid, skip दरकिनार करना
30. **Executioner** (noun) – hangman, liquidator, assassin, slayer, enforcer जल्लाद
31. **Drive** (verb) – compel, impel, prompt, motivate, push प्रेरित करना
32. **Calculus** (noun) – calculation, estimation, assessment, evaluation, reckoning गणना/अनुमान
33. **Resurrection** (noun) – revival, renewal, restoration, resurgence, rebirth पुनरुत्थान
34. **Hegemony** (noun) – dominance, leadership, supremacy, authority, control आधिपत्य
35. **Regime** (noun) – government, administration, authority, system, rule शासन
36. **Seek** (verb) – strive, attempt, endeavor, aim, aspire प्रयास करना
37. **Upend** (verb) – overturn, subvert, capsized, flip, reverse उलट देना
38. **Alliance** (noun) – coalition, union, partnership, league, pact गठबंधन
39. **Sever** (verb) – disconnect, detach, terminate, separate, discontinue तोड़ देना/काटना
40. **Cynical drive** (noun) – a motivation based on self-interest and a lack of integrity or concern for others. स्वार्थी प्रेरणा
41. **Pyrrhic victory** (noun) – a victory that is won at too high a cost to have been worthwhile for the winner. ऐसी जीत जो हार के समान हो
42. **Authoritarian** (adjective) – dictatorial, autocratic, tyrannical, undemocratic, oppressive सत्तावादी
43. **Rampant** (adjective) – uncontrolled, unrestrained, widespread, epidemic, unchecked अनियंत्रित
44. **Foster** (verb) – encourage, promote, nurture, stimulate, cultivate बढ़ावा देना
45. **Elite regime** (noun) – a government or administration controlled by a small group of powerful and wealthy individuals. कुलीन शासन

46. **Liberate** (verb) – free, release, emancipate, deliver, unshackle मुक्त करना
47. **Validate** (verb) – confirm, verify, authenticate, justify, endorse पुष्ट करना
48. **Colonial looting** (noun) – the act of stealing resources or wealth from a nation by a foreign power. औपनिवेशिक लूट
49. **Hypocrisy** (noun) – insincerity, deceit, duplicity, double-dealing, sanctimony पाखंड
50. **Stark** (adjective) – sharp, distinct, obvious, conspicuous, blunt स्पष्ट
51. **Justify** (verb) – defend, warrant, rationalize, vindicate, explain सही ठहराना
52. **Label** (verb) – categorize, describe, designate, classify, brand नाम देना
53. **Cartel** (noun) – syndicate, association, gang, consortium, union गिरोह/सिंडिकेट
54. **Convict** (verb) – condemn, sentence, find guilty, judge, doom अपराधी ठहराना
55. **Facilitate** (verb) – ease, assist, expedite, promote, aid सुगम बनाना
56. **Globalised** (adjective) – international, universal, worldwide, integrated, comprehensive वैश्वीकृत
57. **Yield** (verb) – produce, provide, generate, furnish, return प्रदान करना
58. **Stable** (adjective) – steady, firm, secure, constant, fixed स्थिर
59. **Following** (preposition) – after, subsequent to, succeeding, post, behind के बाद
60. **Cold War** (noun) – a state of political hostility between countries characterized by threats and propaganda. शीत युद्ध
61. **Belie** (verb) – contradict, disprove, negate, repudiate, debunk झुठलाना
62. **Escalate** (verb) – intensify, heighten, amplify, increase, magnify बढ़ाना
63. **Contempt** (noun) – disdain, scorn, disregard, disrespect, mockery अवमानना
64. **Surpass** (verb) – exceed, transcend, outdo, excel, outstrip से आगे निकलना
65. **Egregious** (adjective) – shocking, appalling, horrific, terrible, monstrous श्रीषण/अत्यंत बुरा
66. **Ratify** (verb) – approve, sanction, endorse, confirm, authorize पुष्टि करना
67. **Sovereignty** (noun) – supreme power or ultimate authority of a state to govern itself without any external control संप्रभुता
68. **At the pleasure of someone/something** (phrase) – existing or continuing only as long as because someone wants something. किसी की इच्छा पर / किसी की मर्जी से

Summary of the Editorial

1. **U.S. imperialism** has consistently produced **tragedy**, and under Donald Trump it has also assumed a **farcical, absurd character**.
2. The **2003 Iraq invasion**, justified on false grounds, **destabilised West Asia** and enabled the rise of groups like **ISIS**.
3. Similar **imperial interventions** were later repeated in **North Africa**, following the same destructive template.
4. In **2026**, U.S. actions in **Venezuela** represent another instance of **tragedy mixed with farce**.
5. The Trump administration replaced **coercive diplomacy** with **bombing campaigns and naval blockades**.
6. The arrest and forced exile of Nicolás Maduro is described as a **blatant violation of international law**.
7. These actions violate **Article 2 of the UN Charter**, which protects state sovereignty.
8. The U.S. bypassed the **UN Security Council**, acting as **judge, jury, and executioner** through illegal interdictions.
9. Civilian deaths in Caribbean waters were justified under **unproven anti-narcotics claims**.
10. One motive is the revival of the **Monroe Doctrine** to reassert U.S. dominance in the Americas.
11. Another goal is to **cut Latin America's ties with China**, especially in oil and investment.
12. A third motive is the **control of Venezuela's vast crude oil reserves**, viewed as a commercial "prize."
13. Any U.S. victory may be **pyrrhic**, as the ruling party still enjoys **significant domestic support**.
14. The intervention **reinforces fears of colonial exploitation** rather than delivering genuine liberation.
15. Global silence would **normalise a world order** where **national sovereignty exists only at Washington's discretion**, marking a dangerous precedent.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

- Which of the following most accurately captures the central theme of the passage? [Editorial]**
 - A. The exposure of U.S. imperial hypocrisy undermining global sovereignty norms
 - B. The moral ambiguity of authoritarian resistance movements in Latin America
 - C. The strategic inevitability of hemispheric dominance in great-power rivalry
 - D. The internal collapse of socialist legitimacy in contemporary Venezuela
- Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?**
 - A. U.S. interventions often deepen instability rather than resolve political crises
 - B. International law mechanisms are fully effective in restraining great powers
 - C. Venezuela's political future depends primarily on domestic economic reforms
 - D. China's involvement in Latin America is largely symbolic and overstated
- The author's attitude toward the U.S. justification for removing Maduro is best described as:**
 - A. Strategically understanding though morally conflicted
 - B. Cautiously receptive to security-based explanations
 - C. Legally neutral pending international verification
 - D. Deeply sceptical and dismissive of its credibility
- Which statement best summarises the author's core argument?**
 - A. U.S. power increasingly operates outside international norms, threatening sovereignty
 - B. Global institutions have failed due to inefficiency rather than coercion
 - C. Latin American politics remain trapped by socialist populism
 - D. Trump's foreign policy mirrors earlier Cold War containment strategies
- Fill in the two blanks in the sentence below with the most appropriate words, based on the passage.**
 The passage argues that U.S. actions in Venezuela are driven less by _____ concerns and more by a desire for _____ dominance, thereby undermining international norms.
 - A. ideological; moral
 - B. humanitarian; geopolitical
 - C. diplomatic; regional
 - D. economic; cultural
- Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word?**
 The architect discussed the vault beneath the cathedral.
 - A. The gymnast performed a perfect vault over the horse.
 - B. The treasury vault was secured with biometric locks.
 - C. The earthquake cracked the stone vault supporting the nave.
 - D. The nobles were interred in the family vault.
- Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
 ILLUMINATE
 - A. Explain
 - B. Darken
 - C. Destroy
 - D. Hide
- Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**
 DEMUR
 - A. Agree

- B. Oppose
- C. Object
- D. Resist

9. Choose the correct one-word substitute for:

'A secret or disguised way of writing'.

- A. Cipher
- B. Epistle
- C. Diatribe
- D. Manuscript

10. Choose the correct meaning of idiom:

Eat humble pie

- A. To demand an apology
- B. To celebrate one's success
- C. To accept insult or defeat gracefully
- D. To prepare for failure

11. Spot the correct spelling of weather science.

- A. Mateorology
- B. Meteorology
- C. Meteorologie
- D. Meteereology

12. Choose the correct one-word substitution for:

'A general pardon granted by a government'.

- A. Amnesty
- B. Reprieve
- C. Clemency
- D. Parole

13. Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:

The company needs a detailed feedback (1)/ from all departments (2)/ before finalising its restructuring plan (3)/ for the upcoming fiscal year. (4)/

- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)

14. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:

- ZANY
- A. Sensible
 - B. Bizarre
 - C. Clownish
 - D. Eccentric

15. Choose the correct phrasal verb:

The issue was so delicate that she chose to ___ it altogether.

- A. brush aside
- B. walk into
- C. shy away from

D. lean over

16. Select the correct option:

The artifact was notable not merely for its age but also for the ___ with which it was preserved.

- A. meticulousness
- B. velocity
- C. brevity
- D. severity

17. Change the following from active to passive:

The team will be revising the algorithms during the workshop.

- A. The algorithms were being revised during the workshop.
- B. The algorithms will be been revised during the workshop.
- C. The algorithms will be revised during the workshop.
- D. The algorithms will be being revised during the workshop.

18. Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:

The children were made to apologize by the principal for their behavior.

- A. The principal was made to apologize to the children.
- B. The principal had made the children apologize.
- C. The principal made the children apologize for their behavior.
- D. The principal was apologizing to the children for their behavior.

19. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

We enjoyed very much at the party.

- A. have enjoyed very much
- B. enjoyed ourselves very much
- C. enjoyed at the party
- D. were enjoyed

20. Choose the correct option to rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:

- A. The new recruit saluted with nervous energy.
- B. The sergeant nodded with a knowing smile.
- C. He remembered his own first day on duty.
- D. Time had taught him both discipline and patience.

- A. A B C D
- B. C B D A
- C. A C D B
- D. B A C D

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.

Relate comic things (1) _____ pompous fashion. Irregularity, in other words the unexpected, the surprising, the astonishing, are essential to and characteristic (2) _____ beauty. Two fundamental literary qualities: supernaturalism and irony. The blend (3) _____ the grotesque and the tragic are attractive to the mind, as is discord to blasé ears. Imagine a canvas for a lyrical, magical farce, for a pantomime, and translate it (4) _____

a serious novel. Drown the whole thing in an abnormal, (5) _____ atmosphere, in the atmosphere of great days – the region of pure poetry

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

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

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

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

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

- A. up
- B. of
- C. to
- D. on

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

- A. into
- B. beside
- C. for
- D. off

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

- A. plentiful
- B. dreamy
- C. littered
- D. hygienic

Answers

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

[Practice Exercise]

Explanation

1. A) The exposure of U.S. imperial hypocrisy undermining global sovereignty norms
 The passage consistently argues that U.S. actions—against Nicolás Maduro and in defiance of the United Nations Charter—represent imperial hypocrisy, eroding international law and sovereign equality.
 B is incorrect because resistance movements are discussed defensively, not ambiguously.
 C is incorrect as the passage condemns, rather than normalises, dominance politics.
 D is incorrect because Venezuela's internal politics are secondary, not central.
2. A) U.S. interventions often deepen instability rather than resolve political crises
 By drawing parallels with Iraq and highlighting Venezuela, the author implies that U.S. actions repeatedly produce chaos and long-term instability, not stability.
 B is incorrect because the passage stresses the bypassing of international law.
 C is incorrect since internal reform is not presented as decisive here.
 D is incorrect because China's role is portrayed as strategically significant.
3. D) Deeply sceptical and dismissive of its credibility
 The author explicitly questions the evidence against Nicolás Maduro and highlights U.S. hypocrisy, indicating strong scepticism.
 A is incorrect because no strategic sympathy is extended.
 B is incorrect because no receptiveness is shown.
 C is incorrect since the author already passes judgment.
4. A) U.S. power increasingly operates outside international norms, threatening sovereignty
 The passage repeatedly emphasises norm violations, unilateralism, and erosion of sovereignty under Donald Trump, framing this as a systemic danger.
 B is incorrect because coercion, not inefficiency, is highlighted.
 C is incorrect as socialism is not the analytical focus.
 D is incorrect since the policy is portrayed as more lawless than Cold War containment.
5. B) humanitarian; geopolitical
 The passage repeatedly rejects the humanitarian justification offered by the U.S. and instead links the intervention to geopolitical control, including regional hegemony and strategic interests, in violation of the principles upheld by the United Nations.
 A is incorrect because moral concerns are criticised, not presented as motives.
 C is incorrect since diplomacy is shown to be bypassed, not prioritised.
 D is incorrect because cultural dominance is never suggested in the passage
6. A) वाक्य में 'vault' का अर्थ है — गुंबदार छत या महराब (arched structure built underground or above to support or cover a space)।
 अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'vault' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन अलग अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।
 विकल्प A में 'vault' का अर्थ है कूदना या छलांग लगाना (a leap or jump, especially in gymnastics)।

दोनों का उच्चारण समान है, लेकिन अर्थ अलग हैं — इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।

In the highlighted sentence, vault means an arched structure or chamber (such as one beneath a cathedral).

In option A, vault means a leap or jump, particularly in gymnastics or athletics.

Since both words are spelled and pronounced the same but have different meanings, they are homonyms.

7. A) **Illuminate** (verb) – Light up, brighten, clarify, elucidate, enlighten प्रकाश करना, स्पष्ट करना

Synonym: **Explain** (verb) – Make clear, describe, clarify, interpret. स्पष्ट करना

- **Darken** (verb) – Make or become dark. अंधकारमय करना
- **Destroy** (verb) – Ruin, demolish, annihilate. नष्ट करना
- **Hide** (verb) – Conceal, cover, secrete, veil. छिपाना

8. A) **Demur** (verb) – To raise doubts or show reluctance, object, protest, hesitate, dissent.

आपत्ति करना / हिचकिचाना

Antonym: **Agree** (verb) – To have the same opinion, consent, approve, accept, concur. सहमत होना

- **Oppose** (verb) – To resist, act against, defy, contradict. विरोध करना
- **Object** (verb) – To express disapproval, protest, challenge. आपत्ति जताना
- **Resist** (verb) – To withstand, refuse to comply, fight against. विरोध करना

9. A) **Cipher** (noun) – A secret or disguised way of writing; a code गुप्त या सांकेतिक लेखन

- **Epistle** (noun) – A letter, especially a formal or didactic one औपचारिक पत्र या शिक्षाप्रद पत्र
- **Diatribe** (noun) – A forceful and bitter verbal attack कटु भाषण, तीखा आलोचनात्मक वक्तव्य
- **Manuscript** (noun) – A handwritten or typed document, especially before publication पांडुलिपि, हस्तलिखित दस्तावेज

10. C) **Eat humble pie** (idiom) – To accept insult or defeat gracefully अपमान या हार को विनम्रता से स्वीकार करना

11. B) The correct spelling of 'weather science' is 'Meteorology', which means "the scientific study of the atmosphere and weather" — मौसम विज्ञान.

12. A) **Amnesty** (noun) – A general pardon granted by a government अपराधों के लिए सरकार द्वारा दिया गया सामूहिक क्षमादान

- **Rerieve** (noun) – A temporary relief or delay in punishment दंड से अस्थायी राहत या विलंब

- **Clemency** (noun) – Mercy or leniency shown towards an offender अपराधी के प्रति दया या नरमी
- **Parole** (noun) – The release of a prisoner temporarily or permanently before the end of a sentence कैदी को सजा पूरी होने से पहले रिहा करना

13. A) 'a detailed feedback' के बदले 'detailed feedback' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'feedback' एक uncountable noun है और इसके पहले 'a' या किसी article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता; जैसे— We received valuable feedback from our clients.

- 'detailed feedback' will be used instead of 'a detailed feedback' because 'feedback' is an uncountable noun, and we do not use 'a' or any article before uncountable nouns; Like— We received valuable feedback from our clients.

14. A) **Zany** (adjective) – Amusingly unconventional, comical, clownish, eccentric, crazy. हास्यास्पद, सनकी

Antonym: **Sensible** (adjective) – Having or showing good sense, reason, or judgment; rational, prudent, wise. समझदार, विवेकी

- **Bizarre** (adjective) – Very strange, unusual, odd, peculiar. अजीब
- **Clownish** (adjective) – Silly, foolish, resembling a clown. मसखरा
- **Eccentric** (adjective) – Unconventional, odd, unusual, peculiar. सनकी

15. C) 'Shy away from' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में "delicate issue" यानी संवेदनशील विषय की बात की जा रही है, जिससे व्यक्ति दूरी बनाना चाहता है या बचना चाहता है। इसलिए "shy away from" का अर्थ "avoid dealing with something" (किसी चीज़ से बचना या दूर रहना) सबसे उपयुक्त है।

In English

"Shy away from" means to avoid something difficult, delicate, or unpleasant.

The sentence implies that the issue was delicate, so she chose to avoid it altogether.

Other Option Analysis:

Brush aside → Means to dismiss something lightly, not necessarily avoid.

Walk into → Means to enter or encounter something, not avoid.

Lean over → Refers to physically bending over, unrelated to avoiding issues.

16. A) 'Meticulousness' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में वाक्य किसी वस्तु (artifact) के सावधानीपूर्वक संरक्षण की बात कर रहा है। "The artifact was notable not merely for its age but also for the __ with which it was preserved." में वस्तु की देखभाल या संरक्षण की गुणवत्ता की चर्चा है, इसलिए "meticulousness" (अत्यधिक सावधानी) सबसे उपयुक्त शब्द है।

In English

"Meticulousness" means great attention to detail or carefulness, which fits the context of how the artifact was preserved.

The sentence emphasizes that the artifact is notable not just for its age but also for the care in its preservation.

Why the other options are incorrect:

Velocity → Refers to speed, irrelevant here.

Brevity → Refers to shortness, doesn't fit preservation context.

Severity → Refers to harshness or seriousness, not suitable here.

17. D) "The algorithms will be being revised during the workshop."

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Verb को Active से Passive में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Active वाक्य में "The team" Subject है, "will be revising" Verb (Future Continuous) है और "the algorithms" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "The algorithms" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "will be being revised" (Future Continuous Passive) में बदला गया है और "by the team" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

- To change a sentence from Active to Passive Voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb is transformed from the active form to the passive form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "The team" (Subject), "will be revising" (Verb in Future Continuous), and "the algorithms" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "The algorithms" (Subject), "will be being revised" (Passive Verb in Future Continuous), and "by the team".

18. C) "The principal made the children apologize for their behavior." सही उत्तर है क्योंकि यह वाक्य Passive से Active Voice में सही परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है।

Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "The children" Subject है, "were made" Verb (Past form of 'make' in Passive) है, और "to apologize" Object (Infinitive phrase) है। अब इसे Active में बदलने पर, Subject "The principal" बनता है, Verb "made" (Past Tense Active form) हो जाता है, और Object "the children" उसी रूप में बना रहता है। शेष भाग "for their behavior" ज्यों का त्यों रखा गया है।

- To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence. In this case, "The children" (Subject in Passive), "were made" (Verb in Passive Past), and "to apologize" (Infinitive Object) are converted into "The principal" (Subject), "made" (Verb in Active Past), and "the children" (Object), while "for their behavior" remains unchanged. Thus, the correct active sentence is "The principal made the children apologize for their behavior."

19. B) 'enjoyed ourselves very much' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'enjoy' एक Reflexive Verb है, जो अपने Object के रूप में Reflexive Pronoun लेता है जब क्रिया का प्रभाव स्वयं पर पड़ता है; जैसे— We enjoyed ourselves at the picnic.

- 'enjoyed ourselves very much' will be used because 'enjoy' is a Reflexive Verb that takes a Reflexive Pronoun as its object when the action refers back to the subject; Like— We enjoyed ourselves at the picnic.

20. A) A - B - C - D

A starts the paragraph with the new recruit's nervous salute.

B follows with the sergeant's knowing smile in response.

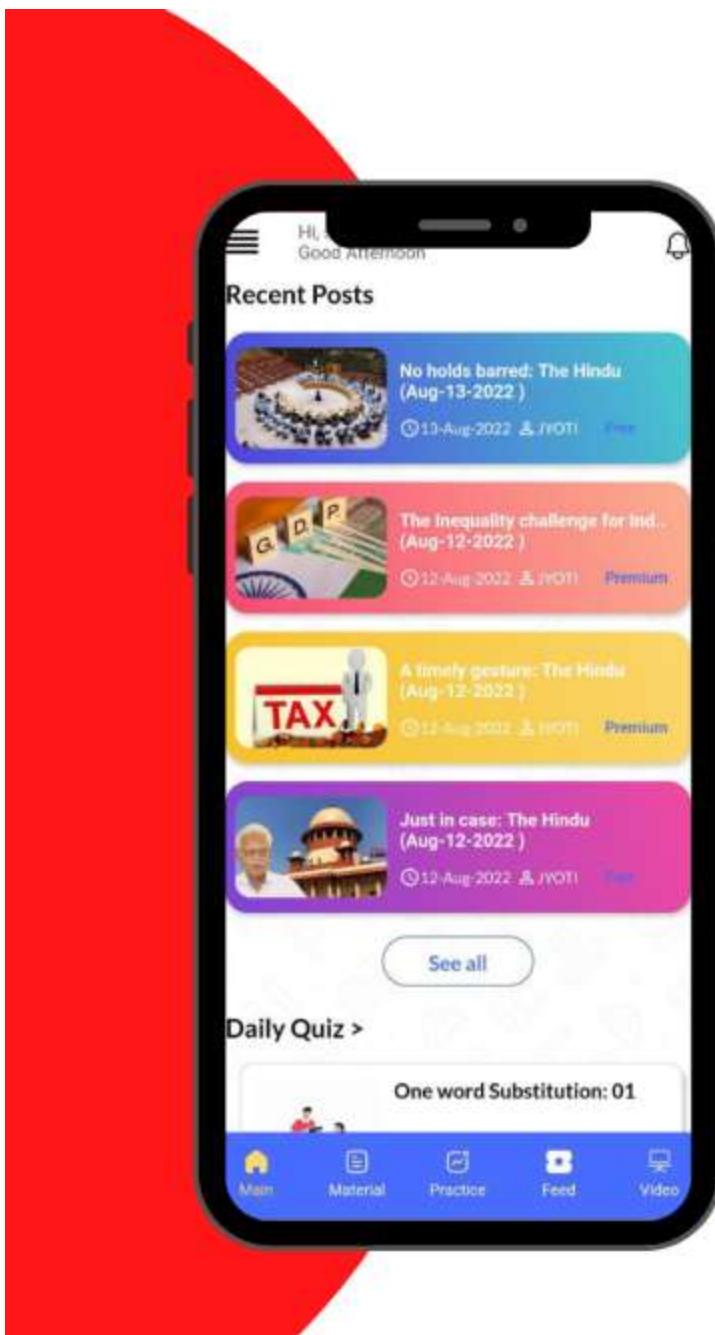
C comes next as the sergeant recalls his own first day on duty.

D concludes by reflecting on the lessons time taught him: discipline and patience.

- A से शुरू होता है पैराग्राफ जहाँ नया भर्ती उत्साह और घबराहट के साथ सलामी देता है।
 - B इसके बाद आता है जहाँ सार्जेंट मुस्कुराते हुए सिर हिलाता है।
 - C फिर आता है जब सार्जेंट अपने पहले दिन की याद करता है।
 - D अंत में आता है जो बताता है कि समय ने उसे अनुशासन और धैर्य सिखाया।
21. D) विकल्प D, 'In' सही होगा क्योंकि 'In' का उपयोग तब होता है जब किसी शैली, ढंग, या तरीके की बात की जा रही हो। इस संदर्भ में, 'comic things in pompous fashion' का अर्थ है हास्यप्रद चीजों को दिखावटी ढंग से प्रस्तुत करना। 'Off', 'Over', और 'At' इस संदर्भ में उचित नहीं होंगे क्योंकि वे शैली या तरीके की ओर संकेत नहीं करते।
- Option D, 'In' is correct because 'In' is used when referring to a style, manner, or way. In this context, 'comic things in pompous fashion' means presenting humorous things in an ostentatious manner. 'Off', 'Over', and 'At' would not be appropriate in this context as they do not indicate a style or manner.
22. D) 'of' होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'characteristic of beauty' का उपयोग किया गया है, जिसका अर्थ होता है "सुंदरता की विशेषता"। यह दिखाता है कि अनियमितता सुंदरता की एक विशेषता है। जबकि 'by', 'in', और 'at' इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे 'beauty' के साथ विशेषता के सही संबंध को प्रदर्शित नहीं करते हैं।
- 'of' should be used because the phrase 'characteristic of beauty' implies "a feature of beauty." It suggests that irregularity is a characteristic of beauty. Whereas, 'by', 'in', and 'at' do not fit in this context as they do not correctly convey the relationship of a characteristic to 'beauty'.
23. B) 'of' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ 'blend of' का उपयोग दो चीजों के मिश्रण को दिखाने के लिए होता है। पैसेज में 'grotesque' और 'tragic' के मिश्रण की बात की गई है, इसलिए 'blend of' सही है। 'Up', 'to', और 'On' यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे इस संदर्भ में मिश्रण का बोध नहीं कराते।
- 'of' should be used because it is used to indicate a mixture of two things. The passage talks about the blend of the grotesque and tragic, hence 'blend of' is correct. 'Up', 'to', and 'On' are not appropriate here as they do not convey the sense of a mixture in this context.
24. A) 'into' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर बात हो रही है एक कैनवास को किसी और रूप में बदलने की, जैसे कि एक पैंटोमाइम को एक गंभीर उपन्यास में बदलना। 'into' का अर्थ होता है 'में परिवर्तित करना' या 'में बदलना', जो इस संदर्भ में फिट बैठता है। अन्य विकल्प 'beside' (के पास), 'for' (के लिए), और 'Off' (से अलग) इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'into' should be used because it refers to transforming a canvas into another form, like translating a pantomime into a serious novel. 'into' means 'to convert into' or 'to change into', which fits this context. The other options, 'beside' (next to), 'for' (intended for), and 'Off' (away from), are not appropriate in this context.

25. B) "Dreamy" का अर्थ होता है कुछ ऐसा जो सपनों जैसा या काल्पनिक हो। पैसेज में बात की गई है एक असामान्य, काल्पनिक वातावरण की, जो कि शुद्ध कविता का क्षेत्र है। यहाँ 'dreamy' शब्द उस असामान्य और काल्पनिक वातावरण को सटीक रूप से व्यक्त करता है। अन्य विकल्पों के अर्थ हैं: 'Plentiful' का अर्थ है प्रचुर, 'Littered' का अर्थ है गंदगी से भरा हुआ, और 'Hygienic' का अर्थ है स्वास्थ्यवर्धक, जो कि इस context में फिट नहीं बैठते।

- "Dreamy" refers to something that is like a dream or imaginative. The passage speaks of an abnormal, imaginative atmosphere, which is the realm of pure poetry. Here, 'dreamy' accurately expresses that unusual and imaginative atmosphere. The other options mean: 'Plentiful' implies abundance, 'Littered' means filled with debris or rubbish, and 'Hygienic' refers to being health-promoting, none of which fit this context.



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