At a crossroads: On Iran's unrest, its re-engagement with the world

Iran must **initiate** reforms and reengage with the world

What began as a **strike** by shopkeepers in Tehran on December 28 against the **sharp** fall in the value of the Iranian rial, has **snowballed** into the largest nationwide protest Iran has **witnessed** since the 2022-2023 unrest **triggered** by the **custodial** death of Mahsa Amini. While the government has promised to **address** the economic **grievances** of the traders, it has also warned of a **harsh** response to "**rioters**". At least 12 people have been killed in the past week with the protests spreading. This renewed **cycle** of unrest **comes** amid the **deepening** economic **vulnerabilities** and political risks **confronting** Iran's **theocratic** state, just six months after it survived a fierce 12-day war with Israel. What makes the protests challenging for Iran's rulers is the **perceived** involvement of foreign powers. **Mossad**, Israel's spy agency, **claimed**, on December 29, that its **operatives** were present "in the field" with the **protesters**. On January 2, **U.S. President Donald Trump**, who had ordered strikes on Iranian nuclear **facilities** during the June 2025 war between Iran and Israel, **threatened** Iran that the U.S. was "locked and loaded" to use force if protesters were killed.

The Islamic Republic is facing **immense** economic **strain**. In October, food **inflation** hit 64%, the second highest after South Sudan. The **rial** has lost 60% of its value since the June war, while oil exports in 2025 fell by about 7% from its 2024 average. Power **outages** have become a daily reality. The **severity** of the crisis **was** **underscored** in December when President Masoud Pezeshkian said his government was "stuck" and could not perform "**miracles**" to fix the problems. As the economy **deteriorates** and external threats **mount**, the regime's greater **repression** is creating a cycle of crisis. Mr. Pezeshkian has **relaxed the grip** of the **morality police** on public life. But when it comes to the economy or national security, his hands are tied. Washington's policy of economic **squeeze** and threats is deepening the suffering of ordinary Iranians while turning the **regime** more **paranoid**. If the U.S. genuinely **seeks** to resolve the Iran problem, it should engage with and **empower** Mr. Pezeshkian, rather than threatening Tehran on Israel's behalf. Iran's rulers should also be open for reforms. The regime's default **response** to any crisis **has** been to blame external forces, but it ignores a more fundamental reality. **Years** of **shrinking** economic opportunity and the **erosion** of political and personal freedoms **have** created a **reservoir** of public anger that could **erupt**. Religion and **nationalism** may no longer **suffice** **in the face of** an economic crisis. Iran's leadership must initiate reforms, tackle corruption and re-engage with the world.   **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.
- **Fierce** (adjective) – Violent, intense, extreme, ferocious, almighty भयंकर

Vocabulary

1. **Initiate** (verb) – commence, inaugurate, institute, launch, originate आरम्भ करना

2. **Strike** (noun) – walkout, protest, work stoppage, sit–in, revolt हड़ताल

3. **Sharp** (adjective) – abrupt, sudden, precipitous, steep, rapid तीव्र/अचानक

4. **Snowball** (verb) – escalate, proliferate, mushroom, burgeon, intensify तेजी से बढ़ना

5. **Witness** (verb) – observe, perceive, behold, view, notice देखना

6. **Trigger** (verb) – precipitate, provoke, spark, induce, activate उकसाना

7. **Custodial** (adjective) – detention–related, imprisonment–related, confinement–related, guardian–related, supervisory हिरासत संबंधी

8. **Address** (verb) – tackle, handle, attend to, confront, resolve समाधान करना

9. **Grievances** (noun) – complaints, resentments, injustices, objections, protests शिकायतें

10. **Harsh** (adjective) – severe, stringent, draconian, austere, rigorous कठोर

11. **Rioter** (noun) – insurgent, rebel, mutineer, agitator, lawbreaker दंगाई

12. **Deepening** (adjective) – intensifying, aggravating, exacerbating, escalating, growing गहराता हुआ

13. **Vulnerabilities** (noun) – weaknesses, frailties, susceptibilities, shortcomings, liabilities कमजोरियाँ

14. **Confront** (verb) – face, encounter, defy, challenge, withstand सामना करना

15. **Theocratic** (adjective) – religious, priestly, ecclesiastical, holy, canonical धर्मशास्त्रीय/धर्मतंत्र संबंधी

16. **Perceived** (adjective) – apparent, observed, noticed, discerned, recognized समझा गया

17. **Claim** (verb) – assert, contend, maintain, allege, affirm दावा करना

18. **Operative** (noun) – agent, functionary, executor, spy, handler जासूस

19. **Protester** (noun) – demonstrator, dissenter, objector, rebel, activist प्रदर्शनकारी

20. **Facilities** (noun) – installations, establishments, amenities, utilities, centers संस्थान

21. **Threaten** (verb) – intimidate, menace, browbeat, endanger, jeopardize धमकाना

22. **Immense** (adjective) – massive, colossal, gargantuan, vast, enormous अत्यधिक

23. **Strain** (noun) – pressure, tension, stress, burden, exertion तनाव

24. **Inflation** (noun) – price hike, escalation, expansion, puffiness, distension मुद्रास्फीति

25. **Rial** (noun) – iranian currency, legal tender, money, cash, capital ईरानी मुद्रा

26. **Outage** (noun) – blackout, failure, breakdown, interruption, lapse बिजली कटौती

27. **Severity** (noun) – gravity, intensity, harshness, sternness, rigor तीव्रता

28. **Underscore** (verb) – emphasize, highlight, stress, accentuate, underline ज़ोर देना

29. **Miracle** (noun) – marvel, wonder, phenomenon, prodigy, sensation चमत्कार

30. **Deteriorate** (verb) – degenerate, decline, worsen, decay, crumble बिगड़ना

31. **Mount** (verb) – accumulate, increase, escalate, grow, build up बढ़ना

32. **Repression** (noun) – suppression, oppression, subjugation, tyranny, coercion दमन

33. **Relax your grip** (idiom) – to reduce control or severity over something or someone नियंत्रण ढीला करना

34. **Morality Police** (noun) – official or unofficial groups enforcing strict codes of conduct, often religious or cultural, on public behavior, particularly targeting personal choices like dress, relationships, or expression, through surveillance, harassment, or violence.

35. **Squeeze** (noun) – pressure, restriction, crunch, constraint, pinch दबाव/तंगी

36. **Regime** (noun) – administration, authority, government, system, establishment शासन

37. **Paranoid** (adjective) – suspicious, distrustful, fearful, apprehensive, anxious अति–संदेही

38. **Seek** (verb) – endeavour, strive, pursue, aspire, desire प्रयास करना

39. **Empower** (verb) – authorize, enable, emancipate, permit, sanction सशक्त बनाना

40. **Shrink** (verb) – dwindle, diminish, contract, wane, recede कम होना

41. **Erosion** (noun) – depletion, wearing away, disintegration, corrosion, decline कमी

42. **Reservoir** (noun) – storehouse, stock, accumulation, fund, supply भंडार

43. **Erupt** (verb) – explode, burst, flare up, break out, vent फूटना

44. **Nationalism** (noun) – patriotism, chauvinism, allegiance, devotion, loyalty राष्ट्रवाद

45. **Suffice** (verb) – serve, satisfy, answer, meet, content पर्याप्त होना

46. **In the face of** (phrase) – despite having to deal with a difficult situation or problem के बावजूद

Summary of the Editorial

1. Iran is experiencing its largest nationwide protest since the 2022-23 Mahsa Amini unrest.

2. The protests began over economic grievances (a sharp fall in the rial's value) but have spread and intensified.

3. The government's response is dual: promising to address economic issues while threatening harsh action against "rioters."

4. At least 12 people have been killed in the recent protests.

5. The unrest occurs amid deep economic vulnerabilities and political risks for Iran's theocratic state.

6. The situation is complicated by perceived foreign involvement, with Israel's Mossad claiming operatives were present and the US issuing threats.

7. Iran's economy is under immense strain, with food inflation at 64%, a 60% currency devaluation since June, and declining oil exports.

8. Daily power outages and a severe economic crisis have led the President to admit the government is "stuck."

9. A cycle of crisis is emerging: economic deterioration and external threats lead to greater repression, which fuels further unrest.

10. President Pezeshkian has relaxed some social controls (e.g., morality police) but lacks the power to address core economic or security issues.

11. US policy of economic sanctions and military threats is worsening ordinary Iranians' suffering and increasing the regime's paranoia.

12. The editorial argues the US should engage with and empower President Pezeshkian if it wants to resolve tensions, not threaten Iran on Israel's behalf.

13. Iran's regime defaults to blaming external forces for crises, ignoring internal fundamental problems.

14. Years of shrinking economic opportunity and eroding freedoms have created a deep reservoir of public anger.

15. The editorial concludes that Iran's leadership must initiate internal reforms, tackle corruption, and re-engage with the world, as ideology alone cannot withstand this economic crisis.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **What is the tone of the passage?**   [Editorial page]
   A. Neutral and factual
   B. Hopeful and triumphant
   C. Concerned and reformist
   D. Defensive and assertive

2. **In the sentence — "the largest nationwide protest Iran has witnessed since the 2022–2023 unrest" — what type of adjective is the word "largest"?**
   A. Positive adjective
   B. Comparative adjective
   C. Superlative adjective
   D. Demonstrative adjective

3. **Which clause from the passage states a verified economic fact rather than an opinion or inference?**
   A. What makes the protests challenging for Iran's rulers is the perceived involvement of foreign powers.
   B. The rial has lost 60% of its value since the June war.
   C. Religion and nationalism may no longer suffice in the face of an economic crisis.
   D. Washington's policy of economic squeeze is deepening the suffering of ordinary Iranians.

4. **Why does the passage suggest that the current protests pose a particularly difficult challenge for Iran's rulers compared to earlier unrest?**
   A. Because they coincide with a recent military defeat that has weakened Iran's armed forces
   B. Because they combine domestic economic anger with perceived foreign involvement, intensifying regime insecurity
   C. Because they are being led primarily by religious leaders opposed to the theocratic system
   D. Because they have emerged despite a complete collapse of oil exports and state revenues

5. **What, according to the passage, is the most fundamental reason that external threats and repression fail to stabilise Iran's political situation**
   A. They increase dependence on religion and nationalism to mobilise public support
   B. They divert attention from corruption within Iran's ruling elite
   C. They overlook deep-seated economic decline and erosion of freedoms that fuel public anger
   D. They prevent President Pezeshkian from reforming the morality police further

6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
   REBELLIOUS
   A. Submissive
   B. Obedient
   C. Disobedient
   D. Agreeable

7. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
   'A person who opposes war or use of violence'
   A. Pacifist
   B. Terrorist
   C. Militant
   D. Revolutionary

8. **Find the correctly spelled word meaning having a harmful effect.**
   A. Deleterious
   B. Deliterious
   C. Deleterous
   D. Deletrious

9. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
   The training program was designed (1)/ to make the employees capable to handle (2)/ complex queries efficiently (3)/ in customer support operations. (4)/
   A. (1)
   B. (2)
   C. (3)
   D. (4)

10. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word:**
    Turpitude
    A. Depravity
    B. Vice
    C. Morality
    D. Sin

11. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
    To cry stinking fish
    A. Boasting excessively
    B. Ridiculing others
    C. Taking pride silently
    D. Undervaluing one's own worth or effort

12. **Which is the correct spelling for 'a statement of beliefs'?**
    A. Creed
    B. Creade
    C. Crid
    D. Credd

13. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
    EULOGY
    A. Tribute
    B. Criticism
    C. Insult
    D. Condemnation

14. **Fill in the blank with the correct inversion structure:**
    No sooner had he entered the room ____ the fire alarm went off.
    A. when
    B. than
    C. but
    D. and then

15. **Change the following from active to passive:**
    The nurse will give you the injection.
    A. You will be given the injection by the nurse.

B. You are given the injection by the nurse.

C. You will have been given the injection by the nurse.

D. You were being given the injection by the nurse.

16. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**

It was not until the second report (1)/ was leaked to the press (2)/ did the ministry issue (3)/ a formal clarification. (4)

A. (1)

B. (2)

C. (3)

D. (4)

17. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**

The monk meditated beneath the ancient **corbel** protruding from the chapel wall.

A. The corbel cracked under the weight of the vaulted stone.

B. The corbel was adorned with grotesques typical of Gothic style.

C. The scholar explained the political corbel in Machiavellian strategy.

D. The mason restored the damaged stone corbel last year.

18. **Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful passage:**

Ocean acidification is a consequence of increased CO2 emissions.

This leads to a decline in marine biodiversity.

Coral reefs are particularly vulnerable to acidification.

Urgent action is required to reduce emissions and mitigate damage.

A. 2-3-1-4

B. 1-3-2-4

C. 3-1-2-4

D. 4-1-2-3

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

The audience was made to believe that the product was revolutionary

A. The presenter made the audience believe the product was revolutionary.

B. The audience believed the product to be revolutionary.

C. The audience was forced to believe in the product.

D. The presenter convinced the audience of the product's use.

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

He **took pain** to finish the task on time.

A. had pain

B. took pains

C. gave pain

D. took the pain

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 missile attack on Sunday (September 15, 2024) on Israel by Yemen's Houthi _____1_____ marked the second breach of Israel's highly _____2_____ skies by Houthi weapons in two months, pointing to the expanding nature of the conflict in West Asia. In July, an

Iranian-made drone launched by the Houthis from Yemen, roughly 2,000 km south of Israel, _____3_____killed one person and wounded 10 others in Tel Aviv. In _____4_____, Israel launched an air strike on Hodeida, a Houthi-controlled Red Sea port in Yemen. But that has done little in _____5_____the Houthis..

21. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**
    A. Rebels
    B. Renewals
    C. Terrible
    D. Obstacles

22. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.**
    A. Lauded
    B. Fortified
    C. Influenced
    D. Produced

23. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.**
    A. Have
    B. Was
    C. Has
    D. Had

24. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4**
    A. Interpretation
    B. Separation
    C. Retaliation
    D. Determination

25. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5**
    A. Enduring
    B. Tempering
    C. Deterring
    D. Pioneering

Answers

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

Explanations

1. C) **Concerned and reformist**
   The passage conveys concern about unrest and economic decline in Iran while urging reforms and global engagement.
   A. Neutral and factual – Clear opinions and recommendations are present.
   B. Hopeful and triumphant – The passage stresses crisis, not success.
   D. Defensive and assertive – The regime is criticised, not defended.

2. C) **Superlative adjective**
   "Largest" expresses the highest degree of comparison among more than two entities, which makes it a superlative adjective.
   A. Positive adjective – Incorrect because it shows no comparison (e.g., big).
   B. Comparative adjective – Incorrect because comparatives compare only two entities (e.g., bigger).
   D. Demonstrative adjective – Incorrect because demonstratives point out nouns (this, that, these, those), not degree

3. B) **The rial has lost 60% of its value since the June war**.
   This clause presents a quantifiable economic statistic, making it a verifiable factual statement.
   A. Incorrect because it reflects perception and interpretation, not a measurable fact.
   C. Incorrect because it expresses speculation and prediction.
   D. Incorrect because it conveys an analytical judgment, not an objective datum.

4. B) **Because they combine domestic economic anger with perceived foreign involvement, intensifying regime insecurity**
   The passage highlights that the protests are difficult because economic grievances are merging with claims of foreign involvement (such as Mossad's statement and U.S. threats), making the regime more paranoid and reactive.
   A: The passage mentions a recent war, but not a decisive military defeat weakening Iran's armed forces.
   C: There is no indication that religious leaders are leading the protests; economic hardship is central.
   D: Oil exports have fallen, but not collapsed entirely; the challenge is broader than revenue loss alone.

5. C) **They overlook deep-seated economic decline and erosion of freedoms that fuel public anger**
   The passage argues that years of shrinking economic opportunity and loss of political and personal freedoms have created a reservoir of anger that repression or blaming foreign forces cannot contain.
   A: The passage explicitly notes that religion and nationalism may no longer suffice.
   B: Corruption is mentioned, but not as the main reason repression fails to stabilise the regime.

D: The morality police issue is secondary and limited; the core problem lies in economic and political erosion.

6. C) **Rebellious** (adjective) – Defiant, disobedient, insubordinate, resistant, nonconformist. विद्रोही / आज्ञा न मानने वाला

   Synonym: **Disobedient** (adjective) – Refusing to obey rules or authority; defiant, unruly, recalcitrant. आज्ञा न मानने वाला

   - **Submissive** (adjective) – Ready to conform to the authority or will of others; meek, compliant, obedient. आज्ञाकारी / विनम्र
   - **Obedient** (adjective) – Complying or willing to comply with orders or requests; dutiful. आज्ञाकारी
   - **Agreeable** (adjective) – Pleasant, likeable, enjoyable, or willing to agree. सुखद / सहमत होने वाला

7. A) **Pacifist** (noun) – A person who believes that war and violence are unjustifiable अहिंसा-वादी / शान्तिवादी

   - **Terrorist** (noun) – A person who uses unlawful violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims आतंकवादी
   - **Militant** (noun) – A person who uses aggressive or violent methods in support of a political or social cause उग्रवादी
   - **Revolutionary** (noun) – A person who works for or engages in political revolution क्रांतिकारी

8. A) The correct spelling of 'Deliterious' is '**Deleterious'** which means "having a harmful effect" हानिकारक, नुकसानदायक.

9. B) 'capable to handle' के बदले **'capable of handling'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि adjective capable के बाद preposition 'of' का प्रयोग होता है और उसके बाद verb के -ing रूप का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

   सही वाक्य होगा — The training program was designed to make the employees capable of handling complex queries efficiently in customer support operations.

   - 'capable of handling' will be used instead of 'capable to handle' because the adjective capable is always followed by the preposition 'of', and the verb that follows takes the -ing form.

   Correct sentence: The training program was designed to make the employees capable of handling complex queries efficiently in customer support operations.

10. C) **Turpitude** (noun) – Wickedness, depravity, immorality, corruption, vice. नीचता / दुष्टता

    Antonym: **Morality** (noun) – Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong, virtue, righteousness, ethics. नैतिकता

    - **Depravity** (noun) – Moral corruption, wickedness, degeneracy, sinfulness. पतन / भ्रष्टता
    - **Vice** (noun) – Immoral or wicked behavior, sin, wrongdoing, evil. दोष / अवगुण

- **Sin** (noun) – An immoral act considered to be a transgression against divine law, wrongdoing, offense. पाप / अपराध

11. D) **To cry stinking fish** (idiom) – Undervaluing one's own worth or effort अपने ही मूल्य या कार्य को कम आंकना

12. A) The correct spelling of 'a statement of beliefs' is '**Creed'**, which means "a set of principles or system of beliefs, especially religious" — विश्वास या आस्था का सिद्धांत, मत.

13. A)**Eulogy** (noun) – Praise, commendation, acclamation, appreciation, panegyric प्रशंसा भाषण Synonym: **Tribute** (noun) – An act, statement, or gift that shows respect, admiration, or gratitude. श्रद्धांजलि / सम्मान
    - **Criticism** (noun) – The expression of disapproval or judgment about someone or something. आलोचना
    - **Insult** (noun) – A disrespectful or scornful remark or action. अपमान
    - **Condemnation** (noun) – The expression of very strong disapproval; censure. निंदा

14. B) '**than'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यह inversion structure "No sooner…than" का सही संयोजन है, जो दो घटनाओं के लगभग एक साथ घटित होने को दर्शाता है। यहाँ "No sooner had he entered the room than the fire alarm went off." वाक्य यह बताता है कि जैसे ही वह कमरे में प्रवेश किया, तुरंत फायर अलार्म बज गया।
    - 'Than' should be used because it correctly completes the inversion structure "No sooner…than," which is used to show that one event happened immediately after another. In the sentence "No sooner had he entered the room than the fire alarm went off," it indicates that the alarm rang right after he entered the room.

15. A) **You will be given the injection by the nurse**.
    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 nurse" Subject है, "will give" Verb (Simple Future) है और "you" Object है। Passive में बदलने पर Object "You" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "will be given" (Simple Future Passive) में बदला गया है और "by the nurse" 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 nurse" (Subject), "will give" (Verb in Simple Future), and "you" (Object) from the active voice have been transformed into "You" (Subject), "will be given" (Passive Verb in Simple Future), and "by the nurse".

16. C) 'did the ministry issue' के बदले **'that the ministry issued'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "It was not until…" संरचना में मुख्य वाक्य Past Tense में होता है, और उसके बाद आने वाला clause सामान्यतः

Simple Past (affirmative form) में होता है, न कि interrogative form में। यहाँ 'did' का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि वाक्य प्रश्नवाचक नहीं है।

- 'that the ministry issued' will be used instead of 'did the ministry issue' because in the structure "It was not until…", the following clause should be in Simple Past affirmative form, not interrogative. The verb 'did' makes it interrogative, which is incorrect in this context.

17. C) **The scholar explained the political corbel in Machiavellian strategy**.

वाक्य में 'corbel' शब्द का अर्थ है — एक स्थापत्य तत्व (architectural bracket) जो दीवार से बाहर निकला होता है और ऊपर की संरचना का भार संभालता है।

अब हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें 'corbel' का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन भिन्न अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।

विकल्प C में 'corbel' का प्रयोग राजनीतिक संदर्भ में रूपक (metaphorical) रूप से किया गया है, जहाँ यह रणनीति में सहारा या समर्थन (support or prop in political theory) को दर्शाता है, न कि स्थापत्य संरचना को।

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

- In the highlighted sentence, corbel means a stone or wooden bracket projecting from a wall to support a structure above it (an architectural term).
  In option C, corbel is used metaphorically to mean a supporting element or foundation in political theory, as used in a figurative sense within Machiavellian strategy.
  The two words are spelled and pronounced the same, but have different meanings, making them homonyms.

18. A) **1-3-2-4**

Ocean acidification is a consequence of increased CO2 emissions Coral reefs are particularly vulnerable to acidification This leads to a decline in marine biodiversity Urgent action is required to reduce emissions and mitigate damage

Sentence 1 introduces the main cause: Increased CO_2 emissions cause ocean acidification.

Sentence 3 explains who is affected first and most: Coral reefs are especially vulnerable to this acidification.

Sentence 2 describes the result of this damage: Damage to coral reefs leads to a decline in marine biodiversity.

Sentence 4 gives the conclusion and solution: Therefore, urgent action is needed to reduce emissions and limit damage.

Sentence 1 समस्या का कारण बताता है: CO_2 उत्सर्जन बढ़ने से महासागर अम्लीकरण होता है।

Sentence 3 बताता है कि सबसे अधिक प्रभावित कौन है: प्रवाल भित्तियाँ (Coral Reefs) इस अम्लीकरण से सबसे ज़्यादा प्रभावित होती हैं।

Sentence 2 इसका परिणाम बताता है: इससे समुद्री जैव विविधता में कमी आती है।

Sentence 4 अंत में समाधान और चेतावनी देता है: इसलिए उत्सर्जन कम करने के लिए तुरंत कार्रवाई आवश्यक है।

19. A) **The presenter made the audience believe the product was revolutionary.**

Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है। Verb को Passive से Active में बदलते समय सही Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "The audience" Subject है, "was made to believe" Verb (Past form of causative 'make') है और "that the product was revolutionary" Object Clause है। Active में बदलने पर "The presenter" Subject बन गया है, Verb को "made" (Past Active form) में बदला गया है और Object "the audience" के बाद "believe the product was revolutionary" के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है।

To change a sentence from Passive to Active Voice, the subject of the passive sentence becomes the object of the active sentence. The verb is converted from the passive form to the active form, ensuring correct tense usage. In this case, "The audience" (Subject), "was made to believe" (Passive Verb with causative 'make'), and "that the product was revolutionary" (Object Clause) from the passive voice have been transformed into "The presenter" (Subject), "made" (Active Verb in Past Tense), and "the audience believe the product was revolutionary."

20. B) 'took pain' के बदले 't**ook pains'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'take pains' एक सही idiomatic expression है जिसका अर्थ होता है "to make great effort" अर्थात "बहुत मेहनत करना"।

'took pains' will be used instead of 'took pain' because 'take pains' is the correct idiomatic expression meaning "to make great effort"; like— He took pains to ensure everything was perfect.

21. A) '**Rebels'** का use होगा क्योंकि "rebels" का अर्थ होता है किसी सत्ता या प्राधिकारी के खिलाफ बगावत करने वाले लोग। इस संदर्भ में, यमन के हूथी समूह को विद्रोही माना जाता है, जो इजराइल पर हमला कर रहे हैं। इसलिए 'rebels' यहाँ उचित है। जबकि 'Renewals' का अर्थ है पुनर्नवीकरण, 'Terrible' का अर्थ है भयानक, और 'Obstacles' का अर्थ है बाधाएँ, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Rebels' will be used because it means people who rise against authority. In this context, Yemen's Houthis are portrayed as rebels attacking Israel, making 'rebels' appropriate. Whereas, 'Renewals' means renewals, 'Terrible' implies something dreadful, and 'Obstacles' means hurdles, which do not fit in this context.

22. B) '**Fortified'** का use होगा क्योंकि "fortified" का अर्थ होता है मजबूत या सुरक्षित किया गया। इस संदर्भ में, इजराइल के आकाश की सुरक्षा की बात हो रही है, इसलिए 'fortified' का प्रयोग सही है। जबकि 'Lauded' का अर्थ है प्रशंसा किया गया, 'Influenced' का अर्थ है प्रभावित किया गया, और 'Produced' का अर्थ है उत्पन्न किया गया, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Fortified' will be used because it means strengthened or secured. In this context, the passage talks about the security of Israel's skies, making 'fortified' the appropriate choice. Meanwhile, 'Lauded' means praised, 'Influenced' means affected, and 'Produced' means created, which do not fit in this context.

23. D) '**Had'** का use होगा क्योंकि यह अतीत में हुई एक घटना को दर्शाता है, जो कि पहले समाप्त हो चुकी है। यहाँ, ड्रोन हमले की घटना पहले हो चुकी है और इसका प्रभाव अब खत्म हो चुका है, इसलिए 'had' सही है।

'Have' और 'Has' present perfect tense के लिए हैं और 'Was' का उपयोग main verb के रूप में नहीं होता है, इसलिए ये विकल्प इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।
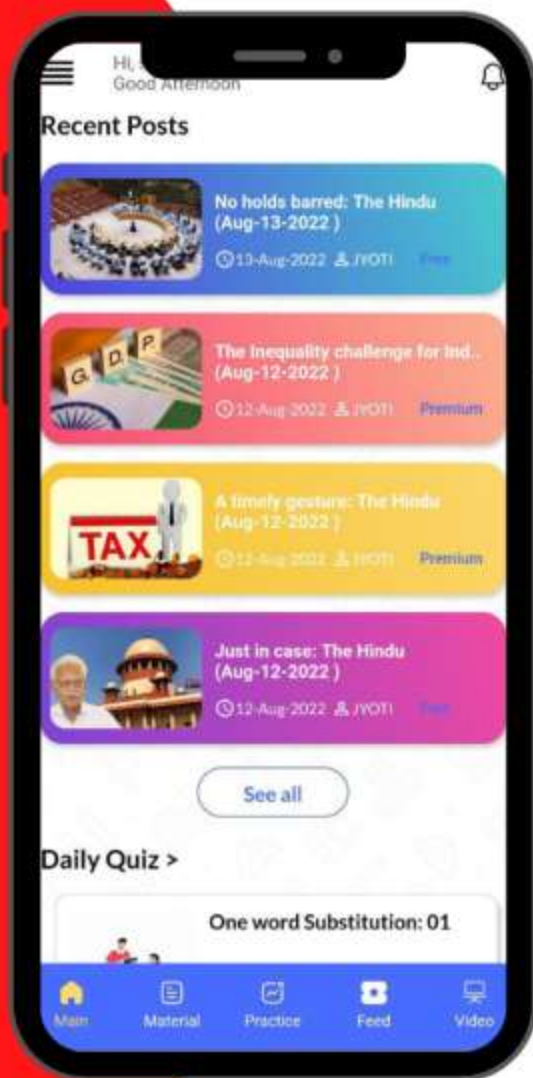
- 'Had' will be used because it denotes a past event that has already concluded. In this context, the drone attack occurred in the past and its immediate impact has ended, making 'had' appropriate. 'Have' and 'Has' are used for the present perfect tense, and 'Was' does not fit as the main verb here, so these options are not suitable in this context.

24. C) '**Retaliation'** का use होगा क्योंकि "retaliation" का अर्थ होता है किसी हमले या कार्रवाई का जवाब देना, जो कि इस संदर्भ में इजराइल द्वारा किए गए हमले को दर्शाता है। यहाँ इजराइल द्वारा हूथी समूह पर हमला किया गया है, इसलिए 'retaliation' उचित है। जबकि 'Interpretation' का अर्थ है व्याख्या, 'Separation' का अर्थ है अलगाव, और 'Determination' का अर्थ है दृढ़ संकल्प, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Retaliation' will be used because it means a counterattack or response to an action, which fits here as Israel launched an air strike against the Houthis in response to their attack. 'Interpretation' means explanation, 'Separation' means division, and 'Determination' means resolve, none of which suit this context.

25. C) '**Deterring'** का use होगा क्योंकि "deterring" का अर्थ होता है किसी को किसी कार्रवाई से रोकना या हतोत्साहित करना। इस संदर्भ में, इजराइल का हमला हूथी समूह को उनके आक्रामक रवैये से रोकने में सक्षम नहीं रहा। जबकि 'Enduring' का अर्थ है सहन करना, 'Tempering' का अर्थ है नरम करना, और 'Pioneering' का अर्थ है अग्रणी बनना, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Deterring' will be used because it means to discourage someone from an action. Here, Israel's strike has not succeeded in deterring the Houthis from their aggressive actions. 'Enduring' means to tolerate, 'Tempering' means to soften, and 'Pioneering' means to lead or innovate, which do not fit in this context.