

The great **reckoning**: On the crises in Iran

Iran needs more freedoms and quick reforms, not another war

What began as a localised **strike** by shopkeepers in Tehran's Grand Bazaar on December 28 over the **collapsing** rial and **soaring** inflation **has snowballed** into the **gravest** challenge the Islamic Republic has faced since its founding in 1979. The scale and the **persistence** of protests **laid bare** deep-seated public **resentment** towards the state. **Iran**, long **battered** by **stringent** western **sanctions**, **is grappling with entrenched** economic **distress** that **worsened** after Israel's bombing campaign in June 2025. In December, the government raised fuel prices and **rolled back** some food subsidies, **a move** that, combined with surging prices of essentials, **ignited** public anger. Protests turned **violent** last week, **prompting a brutal state crackdown**. **Rights groups** in the U.S. and Norway **claimed** that hundreds of protesters were killed, while Iran's state media reported that **dozens** of security personnel **were** killed by "rioters". Iran has **weathered** internal **upheavals** before and has repeatedly faced external **aggression**, most recently the Israeli-American attack in June. But what makes the crisis now **distinct** is the **convergence** of both: domestic **unrest unfolding** along with the threat of external **intervention**. On January 13, U.S. President Donald Trump, who had repeatedly **threatened** to make a military intervention, urged the protesters to "take over" Iran's institutions and said "help is on its way".

Iran's political and economic system is **unsustainable**. Repeated protests have **exposed** structural **weaknesses**, while the state has shown little capacity to **address** public grievances. But the solution is not another bombing campaign. While Iran's rulers are under pressure, it is wrong to assume that they are internally **isolated**. About 30 million people, roughly 50% of the **electorate**, voted in the 2024 presidential elections. On January 12, thousands of Iranians **took to the streets** in pro-government rallies. Despite the Israeli bombings, **sustained** protests and Mr. Trump's threats, there are no visible cracks in the loyalty of the security **apparatus**. An American attack aimed at forced **regime** change would risk **plunging** the region into deeper **chaos** or throwing Iran into **prolonged** cycles of violence. Instead of "liberation" from the **tyranny** of **theocracy**, a war would bring more **suffering** to the people. **Anyone** with even a **cursory** understanding of U.S. **invasions** in Afghanistan, Iraq and Libya **knows** that regime change wars do not **resolve** internal political crises. Yet, the U.S. appears prepared to repeat the **discredited** and dangerous path. Those genuinely **concerned** about the **well-being** of Iran should instead **press for** engagement with its rulers and encourage meaningful reform. What Iran needs is quick, **credible** change to address its economic, political and social crises, a task Tehran can **undertake** only with foreign **assistance** — not with another **imperial** war. **[Practice Exercise]**

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

Vocabulary

1. **Reckoning** (noun) – retribution, judgment, settlement, calculation, account
गणना/हिसाब
2. **Collapsing** (adjective) – crumbling, disintegrating, failling, tumbling, subsiding
ढहता हुआ
3. **Soaring** (adjective) – escalating, ascending, rising, skyrocketing, mounting तेज़ी से बढ़ता हुआ
4. **Snowball** (verb) – escalate, mushroom, burgeon, intensify, proliferate तेज़ी से बढ़ना
5. **Gravest** (adjective) – most serious, most critical, most severe, most dire, most solemn सबसे गंभीर
6. **Persistence** (noun) – endurance, tenacity, perseverance, steadfastness, continuity
दृढ़ता/निरंतरता
7. **Lay bare** (idiom) – to reveal or expose something that was hidden or secret
उजागर करना
8. **Deep-seated** (adjective) – entrenched, ingrained, rooted, profound, indelible गहरा
9. **Resentment** (noun) – indignation, bitterness, rancour, animosity, displeasure
नाराजगी
10. **Batter** (verb) – pummel, buffet, thrash, strike, pound बार-बार मारना
11. **Stringent** (adjective) – rigorous, strict, severe, harsh, rigid कठोर
12. **Sanctions** (noun) – penalties, embargos, restrictions, deterrents, punishments
प्रतिबंध
13. **Grapple with** (phrasal verb) to struggle to deal with or overcome a difficult situation
से जूझना
14. **Entrenched** (adjective) – deep-rooted, fixed, firm, established, inveterate
मजबूत/जड़ जमाया हुआ
15. **Distress** (noun) – suffering, agony, anguish, adversity, hardship पीड़ा
16. **Worsen** (verb) – aggravate, deteriorate, exacerbate, decline, degenerate और खराब होना
17. **Roll back** (phrasal verb) – to reduce or remove something, especially a law or price वापस लेना
18. **Ignite** (verb) – kindle, inflame, trigger, spark, provoke आग लगाना
19. **Violent** (adjective) – ferocious, fierce, turbulent, vehement, savage हिंसक
20. **Prompt** (verb) – induce, provoke, inspire, stimulate, cause प्रेरित करना
21. **Brutal** (adjective) – savage, cruel, ruthless, barbaric, vicious क्रूर

22. **Crackdown** (noun) – suppression, repression, clampdown, restraint, quashing
कड़ी कार्रवाई
23. **Claim** (verb) – assert, maintain, contend, allege, profess दावा करना
24. **Rioters** (noun) – insurgents, mutineers, agitators, rebels, troublemakers दंगाई
25. **Weather** (verb) – endure, survive, withstand, outlast, brave झेलना/बच निकलना
26. **Upheavals** (noun) – turbulence, turmoil, disruption, chaos, agitation उथल-पुथल
27. **Aggression** (noun) – hostility, belligerence, assault, intrusion, offensive आक्रमण
28. **Distinct** (adjective) – discrete, separate, diverse, clear, patent स्पष्ट
29. **Convergence** (noun) – union, confluence, junction, meeting, merging संगम
30. **Unrest** (noun) – turmoil, agitation, turbulence, strife, instability अशांति
31. **Unfold** (verb) – develop, transpire, happen, emerge, occur घटित होना
32. **Intervention** (noun) – interference, mediation, involvement, arbitration, intercession हस्तक्षेप
33. **Threaten** (verb) – intimidate, menace, browbeat, endanger, imperil धमकाना
34. **Unsustainable** (adjective) – unfeasible, untenable, flimsy, unviable, insupportable अस्थिर
35. **Expose** (verb) – reveal, uncover, unmask, disclose, unveil बेनकाब करना
36. **Weaknesses** (noun) – flaws, frailties, shortcomings, defects, foibles कमियां
37. **Address** (verb) – tackle, handle, attend to, resolve, confront समाधान करना
38. **Isolated** (adjective) – secluded, alienated, remote, detached, solitary अलग-थलग
39. **Electorate** (noun) – voters, constituency, body politic, electors, citizens मतदाता
40. **Take to the streets** (phrase) – to gather in public to protest or express a strong opinion सड़कों पर उतरना
41. **Sustained** (adjective) – continuous, constant, prolonged, steady, perpetual निरंतर
42. **Apparatus** (noun) – machinery, mechanism, structure, system, setup तंत्र
43. **Regime** (noun) – government, administration, rule, authority, system शासन
44. **Plunge** (verb) – plummet, nose-dive, drop, thrust, hurl डुबाना/अचानक गिरना
45. **Chaos** (noun) – anarchy, disorder, bedlam, turmoil, pandemonium अराजकता

46. **Prolonged** (adjective) – extended, protracted, lengthy, sustained, lingering लंबा
47. **Liberation** (noun) – emancipation, freedom, release, deliverance, independence मुक्ति
48. **Tyranny** (noun) – despotism, autocracy, oppression, absolutism, dictatorship तानाशाही
49. **Theocracy** (noun) – hierocracy, clericalism, religious government, church–state, papacy धर्मतंत्र
50. **Suffering** (noun) – misery, distress, ordeal, tribulation, hardship कष्ट/पीड़ा
51. **Cursory** (adjective) – superficial, perfunctory, desultory, casual, hasty जल्दबाजी में किया गया
52. **Invasions** (noun) – incursions, raids, intrusions, assaults, onslaughts आक्रमण
53. **Resolve** (verb) – settle, rectify, reconcile, solve, clarify समाधान करना
54. **Discredited** (adjective) – disgraced, debunked, refuted, belittled, compromised बदनाम
55. **Concerned** (adjective) – anxious, worried, apprehensive, perturbed, troubled चिंतित
56. **Well-being** (noun) – welfare, prosperity, health, comfort, security कल्याण
57. **Press for** (phrasal verb) – to make strong efforts to persuade someone to do something जोर देना
58. **Credible** (adjective) – plausible, believable, reliable, trustworthy, dependable विश्वसनीय
59. **Undertake** (verb) – commence, initiate, embark on, assume, tackle आरंभ करना
60. **Assistance** (noun) – aid, support, help, succour, reinforcement सहायता
61. **Imperial** (adjective) – majestic, royal, authoritative, grand, sovereign शाही/साम्राज्यवादी

Summary of the Editorial

1. Protests began on December 28 in Tehran's Grand Bazaar over the collapsing currency and inflation.
2. The unrest quickly expanded into the most serious challenge to the Islamic Republic since 1979.
3. The protests revealed deep public resentment accumulated over years.
4. Iran has been struggling with economic distress due to long-standing Western sanctions.
5. The situation worsened after Israel's June 2025 bombing campaign.
6. Further fuel price hikes and rollback of food subsidies in December intensified public anger.
7. The protests turned violent, prompting a harsh state crackdown.
8. Rights groups abroad claim hundreds of protesters were killed; Iranian media claim dozens of security forces died at the hands of "rioters".
9. This crisis is unique because it combines domestic unrest with threat of external military intervention.
10. U.S. President Donald Trump urged protesters to "take over" institutions and signaled that "help is on its way".
11. Iran's system is seen as unsustainable, with repeated protests exposing deep structural failures.
12. However, Iran's rulers are not isolated: half the electorate voted in 2024, and pro-government rallies drew thousands.
13. The security forces remain loyal despite bombings, protests, and U.S. pressure.
14. A U.S.-led attack aimed at regime change would risk regional chaos and likely worsen suffering rather than deliver freedom.
15. The editorial argues Iran needs rapid political and economic reforms through international engagement, not another war.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **From the passage, what can be inferred about the primary factor that makes the current Iranian crisis different from earlier upheavals?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The scale of foreign sanctions imposed on Iran
 - B. The combination of internal unrest with external military threats
 - C. The absence of public participation in elections
 - D. The lack of support for the ruling faction within Iran
2. **The author's perspective on U.S. military intervention can be inferred as:**
 - A. Supportive because it would accelerate regime change
 - B. Neutral because both sides have valid claims
 - C. Critical because such interventions worsen instability
 - D. Cautiously optimistic about external military assistance
3. **Which inference can be drawn about the internal legitimacy of the Iranian government?**
 - A. It has no internal legitimacy since most citizens oppose it
 - B. It retains some degree of legitimacy as demonstrated by elections and rallies
 - C. It relies entirely on foreign support for survival
 - D. It has collapsed due to mass defections from the security forces
4. **What can be inferred about the effectiveness of protests alone in bringing political change in Iran, according to the passage?**
 - A. Protests alone are sufficient to collapse the regime
 - B. Protests reveal weaknesses but cannot by themselves achieve systemic change
 - C. Protests end internal divisions within the state
 - D. Protests immediately trigger democratic reforms in Iran
5. **From the author's argument, which approach is implied to be the most plausible path toward resolving Iran's crisis?**
 - A. A foreign-led military regime change
 - B. Total economic isolation of Iran by Western governments
 - C. Engagement with Iranian rulers coupled with reform and external assistance
 - D. Replacement of Iran's rulers through street-level insurrection
6. **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word:**
SENTIENT
 - A. Lifeless
 - B. Dead
 - C. Unaware
 - D. Conscious
7. **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.**
Dissemble
 - A. Disguise
 - B. Reveal
 - C. Obscure
 - D. Pretend
8. **Choose the correct meaning of idiom:**
To sup with the devil
 - A. To confess in secret

- B. To act with false modesty
C. To collaborate with someone morally compromised
D. To punish without justice
9. **Select the correct spelling of a word meaning 'having a strong, regular beat'.**
A. Rythmic
B. Rhythmic
C. Rhythimic
D. Rhytmic
10. **Select the correct spelling of a word meaning 'undoubtedly true'**
A. Incontrovertible
B. Incontrovertible
C. Incontrovatible
D. Incontrovurtible
11. **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
'A place where coins are made'
A. Smithy
B. Foundry
C. Mint
D. Furnace
12. **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**
The monk documented the **breviarium** with precise annotations
A. The breviarium contained psalms for daily recitation.
B. The scholar studied a Gothic breviarium from Prague.
C. The technician calibrated the breviarium using voltmeters.
D. The liturgist chanted directly from the breviarium.
13. **Select the correct option:**
The director objected to the scene, deeming it ____ gratuitous for a family audience.
A. far
B. much
C. too
D. very
14. **Select the correct option:**
The advisory committee issued a set of guidelines so meticulously worded that any deviation would be tantamount ____ defiance
A. with
B. to
C. for
D. at
15. **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
Neither the manager nor the employees (1)/ has submitted (2)/ their performance logs (3)/ for the current quarter. (4)/
A. (1)
B. (2)
C. (3)

D. (4)

16. **Change the following from active to passive:**

Historians considered the reforms emblematic of the regime's insecurity.

- A. The reforms were emblematic of the regime's insecurity.
- B. The reforms were considered emblematic of the regime's insecurity by historians.
- C. The regime's insecurity was considered to be shown by reforms.
- D. Emblematic reforms were considered part of regime insecurity.

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

A bonus will be given to all employees by the management next month

- A. The management gives a bonus to all employees.
- B. The management had given a bonus to all employees.
- C. The management will give a bonus to all employees next month.
- D. A bonus was given by the management to all employees.

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

The man **died by** a heart attack.

- A. Is died with
- B. died of
- C. was died due to
- D. dead from

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

The police **is investigating the matter seriously**.

- A. are investigating the matter seriously
- B. investigates the matter
- C. were investigating seriously the matter
- D. is in investigation

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

- 1. The Renaissance marked a revival of classical learning.
- 2. Artists focused on realism and human emotion.
- 3. Patronage from wealthy families fueled cultural output.
- 4. This period reshaped Europe's intellectual landscape

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

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.

China, Pakistan and Bangladesh held their first trilateral meeting in Kunming, China. The discussions focused on _____1_____ cooperation and exploring the possibilities of deeper engagement. This meeting closely follows another trilateral meeting between China, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, held in May, with the aim of extending the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and increasing cooperation. These trilaterals, _____2_____ by China, come at a time of Pakistan's _____3_____ relevance to the region, India's increasing relations with

Afghanistan, and New Delhi's deteriorating ties with Bangladesh. The use of trilaterals _____4_____ China's fresh attempts at making Pakistan a stakeholder in the region and keeping New Delhi preoccupied _____5_____ immediate concerns.

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

- A. acquiescing
- B. furthering
- C. stymieing
- D. thwarting

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

- A. lead
- B. leading
- C. leads
- D. led

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

- A. little
- B. few
- C. least
- D. much

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

- A. belittles
- B. downplays
- C. marginalises
- D. underscores

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

- A. within
- B. without
- C. with
- D. despite

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

- B. The combination of internal unrest with external military threats
 The passage states that earlier upheavals and external attacks happened before, but what makes this crisis distinct is that both are occurring simultaneously (domestic protests + external intervention threats).
 A focuses only on sanctions (mentioned but not defining the uniqueness).
 C is contradicted because the passage notes electoral participation.
 D is contradicted because the security apparatus remains loyal and pro-government rallies occurred.
- C. Critical because such interventions worsen instability
 The passage clearly argues that previous U.S. regime-change invasions (Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya) caused chaos and suffering, implying military intervention would repeat failures.
 A is opposite of the author's stance.
 B is incorrect because the author takes a clear position.
 D is incorrect because the author supports foreign engagement but not military action.
- B. It retains some degree of legitimacy as demonstrated by elections and rallies
 The passage notes election turnout, pro-government rallies, and loyalty of security forces, indicating continued internal legitimacy.
 A is exaggerated and contradicts evidence.
 C is false and not implied anywhere.
 D is contradicted because the passage states no visible cracks in the security apparatus.
- B. Protests reveal weaknesses but cannot by themselves achieve systemic change
 The passage suggests protests expose structural weaknesses and show resentment, but it also notes the regime still has electoral support, security loyalty, and no internal splits. Therefore, protests alone are insufficient for full systemic change.
 A is contradicted by regime stability.
 C is unrelated; no such point is made.
 D is false because no such reforms are mentioned.
- C. Engagement with Iranian rulers coupled with reform and external assistance
 The final lines argue that what Iran needs is meaningful reform supported by foreign assistance, not war.
 A is rejected as chaotic and harmful.
 B is contradicted since sanctions have already worsened the crisis.
 D is rejected because the passage suggests the state apparatus is loyal and protests alone cannot dismantle the regime.
- D) **Sentient** (adjective) – Aware, conscious, perceptive, responsive, alert जागरूक
 Synonym: **Conscious** (adjective) – Awake, aware of surroundings, responsive, mindful सचेत
 • **Lifeless** (adjective) – Dead, inanimate, without life निर्जीव
 • **Dead** (adjective) – No longer alive, lifeless, extinct मृत

- **Unaware** (adjective) – Not conscious, ignorant, oblivious अनजान
- 7. B) **Dissemble** (verb) – Conceal, hide, disguise, pretend, mask छिपाना / ढोंग करना
Antonym: **Reveal** (verb) – Show, disclose, uncover, exhibit, make known प्रकट करना
- **Disguise** (verb) – To alter appearance, hide identity पहचान छिपाना
- **Obscure** (verb) – To make unclear, hide अस्पष्ट करना
- **Pretend** (verb) – To act as if something is true ढोंग करना
- 8. C) **To sup with the devil** (idiom) – To collaborate with someone morally compromised किसी नतिक रूप से गलत/भ्रष्ट व्यक्ति के साथ मिलकर काम करना
- 9. B) The correct spelling of the word meaning having a strong, regular beat is Rhythmic, which means “having a steady beat or pattern” लयबद्ध, तालयुक्त
- 10. A) The correct spelling of the word meaning 'undoubtedly true' is **Incontrovertible**, which means “impossible to deny or dispute” निर्विवाद, जिसे झुठलाया न जा सके।
- 11. C) **Mint** (noun) – A place where coins are officially made सिक्के बनाने का स्थान
 - **Smithy** (noun) – A workshop where a blacksmith works लुहार की कार्यशाला
 - **Foundry** (noun) – A workshop where metal is melted and cast ढलाईघर
 - **Furnace** (noun) – An enclosed structure for heating materials भट्टी
- 12. C) **The technician calibrated the breviarium using voltmeters.**
यहाँ ‘breviary’ का अर्थ है – एक धार्मिक ग्रंथ जिसमें भजन, प्रार्थनाएँ और दैनिक उपासना की विधियाँ होती हैं (a liturgical book used in Christian worship)।
हमें ऐसा वाक्य चुनना है जिसमें ‘breviary’ का समान उच्चारण वाला लेकिन भिन्न अर्थ वाला शब्द (homonym) प्रयोग हुआ हो।
विकल्प C में ‘breviary’ का प्रयोग तकनीकी उपकरण या यंत्र (a device/instrument) के रूप में किया गया है, जो धार्मिक पुस्तक से बिल्कुल अलग अर्थ रखता है।
दोनों शब्द एक जैसे सुनाई देते हैं, लेकिन अर्थ बिल्कुल अलग हैं – इसलिए यह homonym का स्पष्ट उदाहरण है।
In the highlighted sentence, breviary refers to a liturgical book containing psalms, prayers, and rites for daily worship.
In option C, breviary is used to mean a technical device or instrument being calibrated, which has nothing to do with liturgy.
The two share the same pronunciation/spelling but have different meanings, making them homonyms.
- 13. C) **‘too’** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि वाक्य में किसी चीज़ के अत्यधिक या अनुचित होने की तीव्रता बताई जा रही है। “deeming it ___ gratuitous” का अर्थ है कि निर्देशक ने उस दृश्य को बहुत ज़्यादा अनुचित/अनुपयुक्त माना। ऐसे संदर्भों में “too” सबसे सही विकल्प है क्योंकि यह नकारात्मक अत्यधिकता दर्शाता है।
 - ‘too’ should be used because the sentence expresses an excessive or inappropriate degree of something.
In the phrase “deeming it ___ gratuitous,” the director found the scene excessively inappropriate.
Therefore, “too” is the most appropriate choice as it conveys negative excess.
- Other Option Analysis
 - far → used with comparatives (far better), not with a plain adjective

- much → used with comparatives or uncountable nouns
 - very → only intensifies, does not convey the idea of unacceptability
14. B) 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि preposition 'tantamount' हमेशा 'to' के साथ ही प्रयोग होती है। यह structure किसी कार्य या स्थिति को दूसरे कार्य के बराबर या समान बताने के लिए होता है। यहाँ "tantamount ___ defiance" में यह संकेत दिया जा रहा है कि कोई भी विचलन (deviation) सीधी अवज्ञा (defiance) के बराबर माना जाएगा। इसलिए 'to' सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।
- 'to' should be used because the preposition tantamount always collocates with to. This structure expresses that one action is equivalent in seriousness or meaning to another. Here, in "tantamount ___ defiance," it conveys that any deviation would be considered equal to defiance. Thus, 'to' is the most appropriate choice.
- Other Option Analysis
with / for / at → do not form the fixed idiomatic expression
15. B) has submitted' के बदले 'have submitted' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Neither...nor वाले subject में verb करीब वाले subject के अनुसार होता है। यहाँ the employees plural है, इसलिए verb भी plural have submitted होगा।
- 'have submitted' will be used instead of has submitted because in a neither...nor structure, the verb agrees with the subject placed closest to it. Here the nearest subject the employees is plural, so the verb must also be plural: have submitted.
16. B) **The reforms were considered emblematic of the regime's insecurity by historians.**
Active से Passive Voice में बदलने के लिए, Active वाक्य का Object Passive वाक्य का Subject बन जाता है। Active वाक्य में "Historians" Subject है, "considered" Verb (Past Simple) है और "the reforms" Object है। Passive Voice में Object "The reforms" Subject बन जाता है। Verb "considered" को Past Simple Passive में "were considered" बनाया जाता है और अंत में "by historians" प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए सही रूप होगा: The reforms were considered emblematic of the regime's insecurity by historians.
In English
To convert from active to passive:
The object of the active sentence (the reforms) becomes the subject of the passive sentence. The verb tense remains the same: Simple Past (considered → were considered).
The object complement (emblematic of the regime's insecurity) remains unchanged.
Other Option Analysis:
Option 1 → Omits the verb "considered"; meaning is incomplete.
Option 3 → Changes structure and meaning; not a direct passive conversion.
Option 4 → Rephrases the sentence and alters the original m
17. C) **The management will give a bonus to all employees next month**
Passive से Active Voice में बदलने के लिए, Passive वाक्य का Subject (A bonus) Active वाक्य का Object बन जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "will be given" (Simple Future Passive) का प्रयोग हुआ है। Active में बदलते समय Verb को "will give" (Simple Future Active) में बदला जाता है और असली कर्ता "the management" को Subject बना दिया जाता है। Passive वाक्य में "next month" समय-सूचक है,

जिसे Active वाक्य में भी उसी स्थान पर रखा जाता है। इसलिए सही Active रूप होगा: The management will give a bonus to all employees next month.

In English

To convert from passive to active:

The agent in the passive sentence (the management) becomes the subject of the active sentence.

The verb tense remains the same: Future Simple (will be given → will give).

The object (a bonus) and time expression (next month) remain unchanged.

Other Option Analysis:

Option 1 → Changes tense to Simple Present.

Option 2 → Changes tense to Past Perfect.

Option 4 → Remains in passive voice; not an active construction.

18. B) **'died of'** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु किस कारण से हुई यह बताने के लिए अंग्रेज़ी में हमेशा die + of प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He died of cancer. / She died of a heart attack.

'died of' will be used because to express the cause of someone's death, English always uses die + of.

For example— He died of cancer. / She died of a heart attack.

19. A) **are investigating the matter seriously** का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि police Collective Noun है, जो British English में plural sense में प्रयोग होता है, इसलिए उसके साथ plural verb (are investigating) सही है।

Plural verb इसलिए लगता है क्योंकि police कई व्यक्तियों के समूह को दर्शाता है, इसलिए action भी plural माना जाता है।

In English

Hence, "are investigating" is the correct replacement as "police" takes a plural verb in standard usage. are investigating the matter seriously will replace the highlighted part because police is a collective noun that is treated as plural in standard English, so it must take a plural verb (are investigating).

Plural verb is required because police refers to a group of people; therefore, the action is considered plural.

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

In English:

1 starts the paragraph by introducing the Renaissance and its revival of classical learning.

3 follows, explaining that patronage from wealthy families fueled cultural output.

2 comes next, describing the focus of artists on realism and human emotion.

4 concludes by highlighting the overall impact — reshaping Europe's intellectual landscape.

In Hindi:

- 1 paragraph की शुरुआत करता है और Renaissance को introduce करता है और classical learning के revival को बताता है।

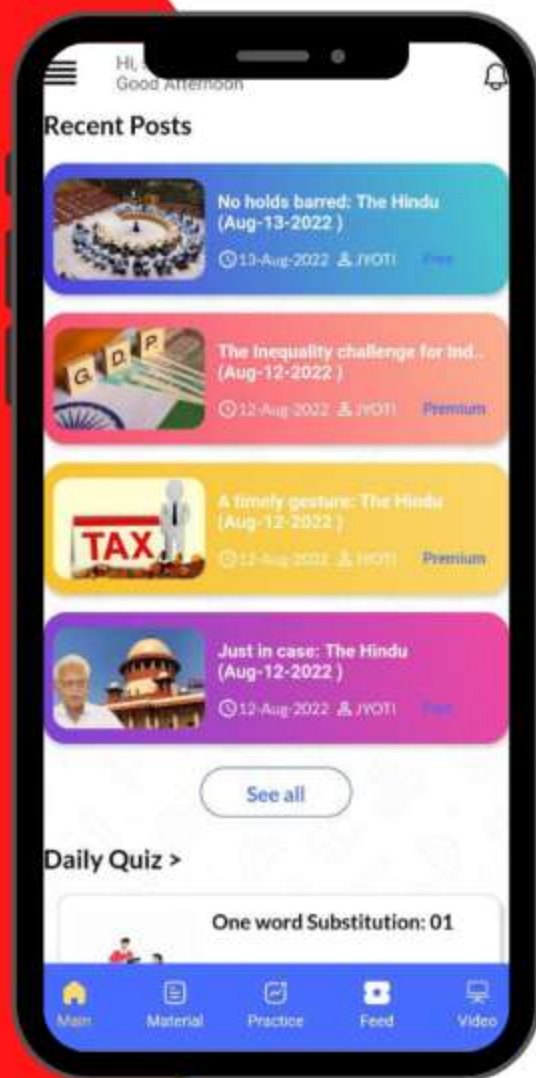
- 3 इसके बाद आता है और बताता है कि wealthy families से patronage ने cultural output को बढ़ावा दिया।
 - 2 अगला आता है, जो artists के realism और human emotion पर focus को बताता है।
 - 4 अंतिम sentence है, जो इसके overall प्रभाव — Europe के intellectual landscape को reshape करने — को दर्शाता है।
21. B) '**Furthering**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को आगे बढ़ाना या प्रोत्साहित करना। वाक्य में यह बताया गया है कि चर्चा का फोकस सहयोग को बढ़ाने और गहरी भागीदारी के अवसर तलाशने पर था, इसलिए 'furthering' उपयुक्त है। जबकि 'Acquiescing' का अर्थ है चुपचाप सहमत होना, 'Stymieing' का अर्थ है बाधा डालना, और 'Thwarting' का अर्थ है रोकना या विफल करना—ये तीनों इस context में सही नहीं हैं।
- 'Furthering' will be used because it means to promote or advance something. The sentence states that the discussion focused on enhancing cooperation and exploring deeper engagement, which fits perfectly with 'furthering'. Whereas 'Acquiescing' means to silently agree, 'Stymieing' means to obstruct, and 'Thwarting' means to prevent or frustrate—none of which match this positive context.
22. D) '**Led**' का use होगा क्योंकि यह past tense है और वाक्य में बात की जा रही है इन मीटिंग्स के आयोजित होने की, जो पहले हो चुकी हैं। Sentence में पहले से ही संदर्भ दिया गया है कि ये trilateral meetings पहले हुई थीं (past events), इसलिए past tense 'led' यहाँ उपयुक्त है। 'Lead' present tense है, जो यहां गलत होगा क्योंकि घटना वर्तमान में नहीं हो रही। 'Leading' continuous या participial form है, जो यहां समय-संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता। 'Leads' present simple है, जो ongoing या habitual action के लिए होता है, लेकिन यहाँ action past में complete हो चुका है।
- 'Led' will be used because it is the past tense form of "lead" and the sentence is referring to trilateral meetings that have already taken place. The context is about past events, so a past tense verb is grammatically correct here. 'Lead' is present tense, which is incorrect since the events are not happening now. 'Leading' is a participial or continuous form, which doesn't match the time frame. 'Leads' is present simple, used for habitual or current actions, but here the action is completed in the past.
23. A) '**Little**' का use होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "Pakistan's _____ relevance" में बात "uncountable noun" relevance की हो रही है, और 'little' का अर्थ है "बहुत कम" मात्रा में। Sentence में यह बताना है कि पाकिस्तान की क्षेत्र में प्रासंगिकता बहुत कम है। 'Few' का use countable nouns के लिए होता है, जैसे 'few friends'. 'Least' superlative degree है, जो comparison में use होती है (e.g., "the least relevant country"), लेकिन यहाँ comparative structure नहीं है। 'Much' का अर्थ है "बहुत ज़्यादा", जो meaning उल्टा कर देगा, जबकि यहाँ कमी बतानी है।
- 'Little' will be used because the noun relevance is uncountable, and 'little' expresses "a very small amount" of something. The sentence conveys that Pakistan has very low relevance in the region. 'Few' is used with countable nouns, not here. 'Least' is a superlative used for comparisons (e.g., "the least relevant"), but there's no comparative structure in this sentence. 'Much' means "a lot," which would reverse the intended meaning of low relevance.
24. D) '**Underscores**' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ होता है किसी बात पर ज़ोर देना या उसे highlight करना। यहाँ sentence में कहा गया है कि trilateral meetings चीन के नए प्रयासों को दर्शाती हैं जिससे पाकिस्तान को क्षेत्र में एक stakeholder बनाया जा सके — यानी ये meetings इस प्रयास को ज़ोर देकर

दिखाती हैं। जबकि 'Belittles' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को छोटा या महत्वहीन दिखाना, 'Downplays' का अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की गंभीरता को कम दिखाना, और 'Marginalises' का अर्थ है किसी को किनारे कर देना या अप्रासंगिक बना देना — ये तीनों यहाँ के अर्थ और tone से मेल नहीं खाते।

- 'Underscores' will be used because it means to emphasize or highlight something. The sentence says the trilateral meetings showcase and stress China's new attempts to make Pakistan a stakeholder in the region, which makes 'underscores' the correct fit. Whereas, 'Belittles' means to make something seem less important, 'Downplays' means to present something as less significant, and 'Marginalises' means to sideline or make someone less relevant — none of which align with the intended meaning here.

25. C) '**With**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि यहाँ "keeping New Delhi preoccupied with immediate concerns" का अर्थ है कि नई दिल्ली को उसकी तात्कालिक चिंताओं में व्यस्त रखना। 'With' का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी चीज़ में व्यस्त या संलग्न होने का भाव हो। 'Within' का अर्थ है "के भीतर", जो यहाँ व्याकरणिक और संदर्भ के अनुसार फिट नहीं बैठता। 'Without' का अर्थ है "के बिना", जो वाक्य के आशय को उलट देगा। 'Despite' का अर्थ है "के बावजूद", लेकिन यहाँ वाक्य संरचना में कारण-परिणाम के बजाय संबंध (association) की बात हो रही है, इसलिए सही नहीं है।

- '**With**' will be used because the sentence means "keeping New Delhi preoccupied with immediate concerns," where 'with' shows the thing that causes the preoccupation. 'Within' means "inside," which doesn't fit the grammatical sense here. 'Without' means "not having," which would reverse the meaning. 'Despite' means "in spite of," but the sentence here requires a preposition linking "preoccupied" to its cause, not showing contrast.



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