

A piece of board: On India and Donald Trump's Board of Peace

India must **eschew temptation** to be a part of Trump's peace board

India on Thursday **skipped** the U.S. President Donald Trump-led "Board of Peace" **charter** announcement held in Davos, although the government is said to be still discussing the invitation to Prime Minister Narendra Modi to join it. The **Board** of Peace **is** part of the Trump administration's Phase 2 of the Gaza Peace Proposal, which is meant to **oversee** security, **humanitarian** assistance, reconstruction in the Gaza strip, and **pursue** a path to **resolving** the Israel-Palestine conflict through talks on a two-state solution. This was cleared **unanimously** by the UN Security Council (Russia and China **abstained**) last month, after Israel and Hamas agreed to a **ceasefire** and all living Israeli hostages were returned home. The proposal has been welcomed by many countries, not the least because it paused Israel's **relentless bombing** campaign and ground operations in which more than 70,000 Palestinians have been killed including 20,000 children, in **retaliation** for Hamas-led terror strikes in October 2023. There are some reasons for India to seriously consider joining the BoP, as about 20 other countries already have. India has been a **principled** supporter of the Palestinian cause, and a **consistent** provider of humanitarian assistance including through the UN agency UNRWA, and this could be an opportunity to help the **brutalised** Palestinian population directly and help rebuild their land. The **decision** by regional powers UAE, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Turkiye to join may **put** pressure on the Modi government to **follow suit**. The **rupture** in US-India ties and **fragility** of trade **negotiations** **maybe** another **cause** not to **rebuff** Mr. Trump's invitation **at** this stage as it may **invoke** his **ire** as French President Macron has.

Neither **pragmatism** nor principle **dictates** taking such a decision **in haste**, however, and a country of India's standing cannot act based on the fear of missing out on a position of influence, or fear of punishment by the US. **To begin with**, even though the United Nations has **backed** the US's original plans, the latest **structure** and **mandate** of the BoP **appears** to have been **unilaterally altered** and does not actually mention Gaza, according to leaked versions of the charter. Mr. Trump has appointed himself as Chairman, with personal friends and family on the Executive board, and the charter released proposes to extend the BoP to other conflict-resolution **ventures**, suggesting it would **seek** to **supplant** the UN itself. Secondly, while the board will appoint Palestinian technical experts, it does not include the Palestinian leadership in any way, an **affront** to all countries including India who have recognised Palestine. **That** Mr. Netanyahu, **accused of genocide** by UN agencies should be included, but not the Palestinian president, **adds** to that injustice. For India, Pakistan's **decision** to join the board **is a red-flag**, particularly if Mr. Trump decides to include the Kashmir dispute to peace plans the BoP will seek to **resolve**. The BoP's 2-tier **membership**, offering "permanent" membership for a "fee" of one billion dollars **is** another red-flag. It will also be difficult, once on board, for India to **cavil** at its **troops** joining the International Stabilization Force (ISF), which is a non-UN initiative. Without clarity in the decision-making process of the board, members will simply be **rubber-stamps** to Mr. Trump's **arbitrary** and **often illegitimate diktats** on the future of the Palestinian people. Instead, New Delhi

must continue to consult partners on **the best way forward**, particularly the Palestinians themselves, even as it keeps its own independent **counsel**. **Above all**, while making its decision, India must listen to its own **conscience**.

[[Practice Exercise](#)]

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

Vocabulary

1. **Eschew** (verb) – shun, renounce, abjure, avoid, forgo त्याग करना
2. **Temptation** (noun) – lure, enticement, inducement, attraction, bait प्रलोभन
3. **Charter** (noun) – constitution, code, canon, mandate, decree मांगपत्र
4. **Oversee** (verb) – supervise, manage, administer, superintend, inspect निगरानी करना
5. **Humanitarian** (adjective) – compassionate, philanthropic, altruistic, benevolent, humane मानवीय
6. **Pursue** (verb) – follow, track, chase, engage, seek पाने की कोशिश करना
7. **Resolve** (verb) – settle, reconcile, rectify, solve, clear up समाधान करना
8. **Unanimously** (adverb) – collectively, unitedly, consistently, concordantly, harmoniously सर्वसम्मति से
9. **Abstain** (verb) – desist, refrain, withhold, forbear, withdraw वोट देने से बचना
10. **Ceasefire** (noun) – an agreement by opposing sides to stop fighting, either temporarily or permanently युद्धविराम
11. **Relentless** (adjective) – persistent, incessant, unyielding, ruthless, implacable निरंतर / दयाहीन
12. **Bomb** (verb) – shell, blast, blitz, attack, pelt बमबारी करना
13. **Retaliation** (noun) – revenge, vengeance, reprisal, retribution, counterattack प्रतिशोध
14. **Principled** (adjective) – ethical, moral, righteous, virtuous, upright सिद्धांतवादी
15. **Consistent** (adjective) – steady, constant, uniform, coherent, stable सुसंगत
16. **Brutalise** (verb) – maltreat, abuse, victimize, dehumanize, ill-treat क्रूर व्यवहार करना
17. **Follow suit** (phrase) – to do the same thing as someone else has just done वैसा ही करना
18. **Fragility** (noun) – brittleness, frailty, weakness, vulnerability, delicacy नाजुकता
19. **Negotiation** (noun) – parley, dialogue, mediation, arbitration, bargaining समझौता वार्ता
20. **Cause** (noun) – reason, motive, origin, grounds, basis कारण / उद्देश्य
21. **Rebuff** (at) (verb) – to reject or snub an offer or suggestion in an abrupt or ungracious manner अपमानजनक ढंग से ठुकरा देना
22. **Invoke** (verb) – appeal, summon, solicit, invoke, conjure आह्वान करना / लागू करना
23. **Ire** (noun) – anger, wrath, fury, resentment, indignation क्रोध

24. **Pragmatism** (noun) – realism, practicality, expediency, logic, utilitarianism व्यवहारवाद

25. **Dictate** (verb) – command, order, ordain, prescribe, decree हुक्म देना / निर्धारित करना

26. **In haste** (phrase) – doing something very quickly or too quickly जल्दबाजी में

27. **To begin with** (phrase) – used to introduce the first of several points or reasons शुरुआत के लिए

28. **Back** (verb) – support, endorse, advocate, champion, uphold समर्थन करना

29. **Mandate** (noun) – authorization, fiat, edict, warrant, sanction शासनादेश

30. **Unilaterally** (adverb) – independently, single-handedly, solitarily, separately, individually एकत्रफा

31. **Alter** (verb) – modify, amend, transform, adjust, vary बदलना

32. **Venture** (noun) – undertaking, project, enterprise, endeavor, scheme जोखिम भरा उद्यम

33. **Seek** (verb) – attempt, strive, endeavour, quest, pursue प्रयास करना

34. **Supplant** (verb) – supersede, displace, replace, overthrow, oust स्थान लेना

35. **Affront** (noun) – insult, indignity, offense, slight, snub अपमान

36. **Accuse** (verb) – indict, charge, arraign, impeach, incriminate आरोपी ठहराना

37. **Genocide** (noun) – the deliberate killing or destruction of a particular group of people (such as a race, religion, or nationality) नरसंहार

38. **Red-flag** (noun) – a sign or symbol that indicates a potential problem, danger, or reason for concern खतरे का संकेत

39. **Resolve** (verb) – solve, settle, conclude, decide, determine सुलझाना

40. **Cavil** (verb) – quibble, carp, complain, nitpick, grouse बेवजह आपत्ति करना

41. **Troop** (noun) – soldiers, force, unit, contingent, squad सैन्य दल

42. **Rubber-stamps** (noun) – a person or organization that gives automatic approval to decisions without investigation बिना सोचे-समझे अनुमति देने वाला

43. **Arbitrary** (adjective) – erratic, whimsical, capricious, random, subjective मनमाना

44. **Often** (adverb) – frequently, repeatedly, regularly, habitually, commonly अक्सर

45. **Illegitimate** (adjective) – unlawful, illegal, illicit, unauthorized, invalid अवैध

46. **Diktat** (noun) – decree, edict, command, mandate, order तानाशाही आदेश

47. **The way forward** (phrase) – an approach or plan for progress or for solving a problem आगे का रास्ता

48. **Counsel** (noun) – advice, guidance, suggestion, recommendation, opinion सलाह

49. **Above all** (phrase) – most importantly; before everything else सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात

50. **Conscience** (noun) – morals, standards, integrity, scruples, ethics अंतरात्मा / ज़मीर

Summary of the Editorial

1. India skipped the Davos announcement of Donald Trump's new "Board of Peace" (BoP).
2. India is still considering the invitation for Prime Minister Modi to join.
3. The BoP is part of the U.S. administration's Phase-2 Gaza Peace Proposal.
4. Its mandate includes security, humanitarian aid, reconstruction and talks toward a two-state solution.
5. The UN Security Council backed Phase-1 after a ceasefire and release of Israeli hostages.
6. The proposal paused Israel's heavy military campaign in Gaza, which has caused massive casualties.
7. Over 20 countries have already signed on to the BoP.
8. India has historically supported the Palestinian cause and has provided sustained humanitarian aid.
9. Regional powers such as UAE, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Turkiye have joined, adding indirect pressure on India.
10. Current fragility in U.S.–India relations and trade talks may also influence New Delhi's decision.
11. The editorial argues India should not join in haste or due to fear of missing influence or fear of U.S. displeasure.
12. The BoP charter appears unilaterally altered, avoids mentioning Gaza, and installs Trump as Chairman with close associates.
13. Palestinians are excluded from leadership roles on the board, while Netanyahu is included, creating a moral and diplomatic contradiction.
14. Pakistan's participation raises strategic concerns for India, including potential inclusion of Kashmir disputes.
15. Paid "permanent membership" and non-UN military components make the BoP structurally problematic; India should instead consult widely, maintain autonomy, and act according to its conscience rather than pressure.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern Based

1. **From the passage, what can be inferred about India's hesitation to join Trump's Board of Peace?**
 - A. India does not believe in humanitarian assistance for Palestine.
 - B. India is unsure about the legitimacy and structure of the proposed board.
 - C. India fears losing its influence in West Asian geopolitics.
 - D. India supports Trump's unilateral decisions.
2. **Based on the information given, which of the following best explains why India cannot make a hasty decision about joining the Board of Peace?**
 - A. India wants to distance itself from Middle Eastern politics.
 - B. India must act as per UN mandates before joining any initiative.
 - C. India must balance strategic relations, principles, and long-term diplomatic consequences.
 - D. India seeks immediate membership for permanent status.
3. **What can be inferred about Trump's motivations behind creating the Board of Peace?**
 - A. It is meant to replace existing international mechanisms and centralize control under Trump.
 - B. It is purely a humanitarian initiative without political goals.
 - C. It was created to strengthen UN authority in global conflicts.
 - D. It seeks to make Palestine a member of NATO.
4. **What can be inferred about the potential impact on India if it joins the Board of Peace while Pakistan is also a member?**
 - A. It would strengthen India-Pakistan cooperation on Kashmir.
 - B. It could allow the Board to intervene in India-Pakistan disputes, including Kashmir.
 - C. It would reduce India's diplomatic relevance in West Asia.
 - D. It would lead to the dissolution of the UN Security Council.
5. **Why does the passage argue that India should "listen to its own conscience" when making the final decision?**
 - A. Because India seeks military advantage in the region.
 - B. Because India wants permanent membership on the Board.
 - C. Because the decision involves moral and humanitarian considerations beyond strategic gains.
 - D. Because India has already rejected the UN-led peace process.
6. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word "Encroachment."**
 - A. Infringement
 - B. Bucolic
 - C. Lithe
 - D. Abstruse
7. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.**
A room in a hospital used especially for sunbathing or therapeutic exposure to light.

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- A. Sanatorium
- B. Solarium
- C. Planetarium
- D. Podium

8. **Select the correct meaning of the phrase “Be paper tigers.”**

- A. To seem dangerous but be ineffective
- B. To plan with precision
- C. To hide true intentions
- D. To succeed ruthlessly

9. **Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word “Feat.”**

- A. Exploit
- B. Fragment
- C. Agenda
- D. Remedy

10. **Find the correctly spelled word referring to one who hates mankind.**

- A. mizanthrope
- B. misanthrop
- C. misanthrope
- D. none of the above

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

Abundance

- A. Scarcity
- B. Fervor
- C. Candidness
- D. Insolvency

12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**

Mr. Prakash writes short stories

- A. Short stories have been written by Mr. Prakash.
- B. Short stories were written by Mr. Prakash.
- C. Short stories are written by Mr. Prakash.
- D. Short stories are being written by Mr. Prakash

13. **Select the correct option:**

Nothing short of a paradigm shift will ___ the entrenched bureaucratic inertia.

- A. persuade
- B. dislodge
- C. dissuasion
- D. disillusion

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

Cacophony

- A. Noise
- B. Harmony
- C. Dissonance
- D. Clamor

15. Directions: Each sentence has three underlined parts labelled (a), (b), and (c). Find out whether there is an error in any underlined part and indicate your answer accordingly. If you find no error, your answer should be (d).

(a) Raju doesn't come to our house because our dog barks at him/(b) and licks him/(c) although I have often told him not to afraid of it./ (d) No error.

A. Raju doesn't come to our house because our dog barks at him
 B. and licks him
 C. although I have often told him not to afraid of it.
 D. No error.

16. Directions: Each sentence has three underlined parts labelled (a), (b), and (c). Find out whether there is an error in any underlined part and indicate your answer accordingly. If you find no error, your answer should be (d).

(a) The police arrived and discovered/(b) a large number of hoarded sugar/(c) in his shop./ (d) No error.

A. The police arrived and discovered
 B. a large number of hoarded sugar
 C. in his shop.
 D. No error.

17. Select the correct option:

Each of the datasets ___ been anonymized before release.

A. have
 B. has
 C. are
 D. were

18. A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.

He asked, "Did you complete the homework?"

A. He asked whether I completed the homework.
 B. He asked if I had completed the homework.
 C. He asked did I completed the homework.
 D. He asked that I had completed the homework.

19. Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:

The scholar examined the **chancel** at the east end of the church.

A. The chancel was elevated above the nave by a few steps.
 B. The concert began in the chancel with chamber musicians.
 C. The builder reinforced the chancel arch using steel ties.
 D. The chemist analyzed the properties of a synthetic chancel.

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

1. International space law governs satellite placement and liability.
2. Treaties emerged during the Cold War to prevent militarization.
3. New challenges include space debris and commercial mining.
4. Regulation needs adaptation to current realities.

A. 2-1-3-4

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

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.

It's 1. _____ to have a conversation about health and wellness without talking about mental health. In the United States, nearly one in five adults has a mental illness or mental health condition. That's nearly 52 million people. However, mental health isn't just about having or not having a mental illness. Our wellbeing is 2. _____ by all aspects of our lives and that, in turn, affects how we experience life, work and time with our loved ones. Now, the conversation is more 3. _____ than ever. In 2021, the prevalent feeling of the year was languishing. Research found that more than 55% of workers weren't mentally ill, but they weren't thriving either. As the pandemic has brought physical health at the centre stage in an unprecedented way, it's time 4. _____ look at the other major components of wellbeing. The conversation around mental health awareness has never been as public, as prevalent, or as important. After all, building 5. _____ is a critical ingredient to learning how to care for your mental health.

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

- A. beneficial
- B. advisable
- C. impossible
- D. easy

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

- A. different
- B. affected
- C. effected
- D. indifferent

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

- A. irrelevant
- B. difficult
- C. unnecessary
- D. critical

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

- A. about
- B. to
- C. for
- D. of

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

- A. dreams
- B. family
- C. awareness
- D. hospitals

Answers

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

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. B) The passage highlights red-flags regarding the board such as unilateral restructuring, exclusion of Palestinian leadership, influence of Trump's associates, and lack of clarity in the decision-making process. These imply that India's hesitation is rooted in concerns over legitimacy, transparency, and structural credibility, rather than opposition to humanitarian efforts.
2. C) The passage indicates that neither principle nor pragmatism alone should determine India's move. It must consider pressure from allies, fear of U.S. backlash, geopolitical sensitivities, and ethical responsibility. This suggests India's decision-making must be balanced and strategic, not impulsive.
3. A) The passage notes that the BoP's charter does not mention Gaza, includes Trump's associates, excludes Palestinian leadership, introduces a fee-based membership tier, and even suggests replacing UN conflict resolution platforms. These elements together imply centralization of influence, bypassing global institutions, and gaining political control.
4. B) The passage cites Pakistan's membership as a red-flag and mentions that Trump may include the Kashmir dispute in peace plans if both are onboard. This implies a risk of internationalizing bilateral disputes, which India traditionally opposes.
5. C) The closing remarks emphasize ethical factors such as Palestinian suffering, humanitarian concerns, legitimacy of peace mechanisms, and justice. This suggests India's choice is not merely strategic but involves moral evaluation and international responsibility, hence the reference to its "conscience."
6. A) **Encroachment** (noun) – Intrusion, violation, trespass. अतिक्रमण
Synonym: **Infringement** (noun) – Violation of a right or law. उल्लंघन / अतिक्रमण
 - **Bucolic** – Countryside, pastoral. ग्राम्य
 - **Lithe** – Flexible. लचीला
 - **Abstruse** – Difficult to understand. दुर्बोध

7. B) **Solarium** (noun) – A room in a hospital used especially for sunbathing or therapeutic exposure to light सौर कक्ष

- **Sanatorium** (noun) – An establishment for the medical treatment of people who are convalescent or have a chronic illness चिकित्सालय
- **Planetarium** (noun) – A building in which images of stars, planets, and constellations are projected onto a dome for public entertainment or education तारामंडल
- **Podium** (noun) – A small platform on which a person may stand to be seen by an audience मंच

8. A) **To seem dangerous but be ineffective**

Be paper tigers (phrase) – appear powerful but lack real strength. कागड़ी शेर होना

9. A) **Feat** (noun) – Achievement, accomplishment, triumph, exploit. उपलब्धि

Synonym: **Exploit** (noun) – A bold or daring achievement; heroic deed. वीरतापूर्ण कार्य

- **Fragment** – A small part broken off. टुकड़ा
- **Agenda** – A list of items. कार्यसूची
- **Remedy** – A cure or solution. उपचार/समाधान

10. C) **misanthrope** — The correct spelling is misanthrope, which refers to a person who hates or distrusts mankind.

अर्थ (Hindi): मानवद्वेषी, मनुष्य जाति से घृणा करने वाला व्यक्ति

11. A) **Abundance** (noun) – Plenty, surplus, profusion. प्रचुरता

Antonym: **Scarcity** (noun) – Shortage, lack, insufficiency. कमी

- **Fervor** (noun) – Passion, enthusiasm. उत्साह
- **Candidness** (noun) – Frankness. स्पष्टवादिता
- **Insolvency** (noun) – Bankruptcy. दिवालियापन

12. C) **Short stories are written by Mr. Prakash.**

Active वाक्य "Mr. Prakash writes short stories" में Subject "Mr. Prakash," Verb "writes" (Present Simple Tense), और Object "short stories" है। Passive वाक्य में Object "short stories" को Subject बनाया जाता है। Verb "writes" को Passive Voice में "are written" में बदला गया है क्योंकि "short stories" Plural है और वाक्य Present Simple Tense में है। "by Mr. Prakash" वाक्य के अंत में Subject को व्यक्त करने के लिए जोड़ा गया है। इस प्रकार, Passive Voice वाक्य होगा: "Short stories are written by Mr. Prakash

- In the active sentence "Mr. Prakash writes short stories," the subject is "Mr. Prakash," the verb is "writes" (Present Simple Tense), and the object is "short stories." In the passive sentence, the object "short stories" becomes the subject. The verb "writes" is changed to "are written" in the Passive Voice because "short stories" is plural, and the sentence is in the Present Simple Tense. The phrase "by Mr. Prakash" is added to indicate the doer of the action. Thus, the Passive Voice sentence is: "Short stories are written by Mr. Prakash."

13. B) **Dislodge**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि पूरे संदर्भ में, sentence उस गहराई से जमी हुई नौकरशाही की जड़ता (bureaucratic inertia) को हटाने की बात कर रहा है। "Nothing short of a paradigm shift will dislodge the entrenched bureaucratic inertia" का अर्थ है कि केवल एक बड़े परिवर्तन से ही यह जड़ता हटाई जा सकती है। इसलिए, "dislodge" सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

'Dislodge' should be used because in the entire context, the sentence is referring to removing the deeply rooted bureaucratic inertia. The phrase "Nothing short of a paradigm shift will dislodge the entrenched bureaucratic inertia" means that only a major change can shake off this inertia. Thus, "dislodge" would be the most appropriate choice.

14. B) **Cacophony** (noun) – Harsh mixture of sounds, discord, noise, uproar, din. कर्णकटु ध्वनि / बेसुरा शोर

Antonym: **Harmony** (noun) – The combination of musical notes that are pleasing to the ear; agreement or concord. मधुरता / मेलजोल

- **Noise** (noun) – Unpleasant or loud sound. शोर

- **Dissonance** (noun) – Lack of harmony among musical notes, disagreement. बेसुरापन / असहमति
- **Clamor** (noun) – Loud and confused noise, shouting. कोलाहल / शोरगुल

15. C) 'to afraid' के बदले '**to be afraid**' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'afraid' एक adjective है और उसके पहले 'be' verb का प्रयोग अनिवार्य है; जैसे— Do not be afraid of the dark.

- 'to be afraid' will be used instead of 'to afraid' because 'afraid' is an adjective and requires a 'be' verb before it; Like— Do not be afraid of the dark.

16. B) 'sugar' के पहले '**a large number of**' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि 'sugar' uncountable noun है। Uncountable nouns के लिए 'a large quantity of' या 'a large amount of' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। 'a large number of hoarded sugar' की जगह 'a large quantity of hoarded sugar' सही होगा।

Like— The police arrived and discovered a large quantity of hoarded sugar in his shop. 'a large number of' is incorrect with 'sugar' because 'sugar' is an uncountable noun. For uncountable nouns, we use 'a large quantity of' or 'a large amount of'. So the correct form is: The police arrived and discovered a large quantity of hoarded sugar in his shop.

17. B) 'has' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "Each of the datasets" एक singular subject है। "Each" हमेशा एकवचन होता है और उसके बाद आने वाली verb भी singular form में होती है। इसलिए "have" या "were" जैसे plural verbs का प्रयोग गलत होगा। सही वाक्य होगा — "Each of the datasets has been anonymized before release."

'Has' should be used because "Each of the datasets" is a singular subject. The word "each" always takes a singular verb, even if it refers to multiple items. Hence, plural verbs like "have" or "were" would be incorrect. The correct sentence is — "Each of the datasets has been anonymized before release."

18. B) **He asked if I had completed the homework**

Direct से Indirect Speech में बदलते समय, Yes/No question होने पर "if / whether" का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Direct sentence में "Did you complete" Simple Past Interrogative है, इसलिए Indirect Speech में इसे Past Perfect ("had completed") में बदला जाता है। साथ ही, question form हटाकर statement form अपनाई जाती है।

Direct वाक्य में "He" reporting verb है, "did you complete" verb structure है और "the homework" object है। Indirect Speech में इसे "He asked if I had completed the homework." के रूप में सही ढंग से बदला गया है।

To convert Direct to Indirect Speech, when the sentence is a Yes/No question, "if / whether" is used as a connector. The verb "did complete" (Simple Past) changes to "had completed" (Past Perfect). The interrogative structure is removed and converted into a statement. Hence, Option B is correct.

19. D) **The chemist analyzed the properties of a synthetic chancel.**

वाक्य में 'chancel' का अर्थ है — चर्च का वह भाग जो वेदी के पास होता है और जहाँ पादरी व गायक-मंडली बैठते हैं (the part of a church near the altar, reserved for clergy and choir)।

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

विकल्प D में 'chancel' का प्रयोग रसायन विज्ञान के संदर्भ में किया गया है, जो चर्च की वास्तुकला से संबंधित अर्थ से पूरी तरह भिन्न है।

दोनों का उच्चारण और वर्तनी समान है, लेकिन अर्थ अलग-अलग हैं – इसलिए यह homonym का उदाहरण है।

In the highlighted sentence, chancel refers to the architectural part of a church near the altar.

In option D, chancel is used in a scientific context, not related to church architecture.

They have the same pronunciation and spelling but different meanings, making them homonyms.

20. A) 2-1-3-4

Treaties emerged during the Cold War to prevent militarization. International space law governs satellite placement and liability. New challenges include space debris and commercial mining. Regulation needs adaptation to current realities.

Sentence 2 starts the paragraph because it introduces the origin of space law. The subject is "Treaties" and the verb is "emerged." The phrase "during the Cold War" acts as a connector (prepositional phrase) providing time context. This sets the stage for why regulation exists.

Sentence 1 comes after sentence 2 because now that we know treaties were made, we can explain what they govern. The subject is "International space law" and the verb is "govern." Sentence 3 naturally follows sentence 1 because it introduces the new challenges that have emerged. The subject is "New challenges" and the verb is "include." The adjective "New" functions as a connector signaling a transition from existing laws to emerging issues.

Sentence 4 comes last because it gives the conclusion/implication. The subject is "Regulation" and the verb is "needs." The phrase "to current realities" is a connector showing why adaptation is necessary, linking back to the new challenges mentioned in sentence 3.

Paragraph की शुरुआत होती है Sentence 2 से, जो Cold War के दौरान बने treaties के माध्यम से अंतरिक्ष कानून के इतिहास को बताता है। इसके बाद Sentence 1 बताता है कि international space law क्या govern करता है, जैसे satellite placement और liability। फिर Sentence 3 नए challenges mention करता है, जैसे space debris और commercial mining। अंत में Sentence 4 कहता है कि regulation को current realities के अनुसार adapt करना चाहिए। Connectors "during the Cold War" और "to current realities" sentences को logically जोड़ते हैं।

21. C) 'Impossible' का use यहाँ सही होगा क्योंकि "impossible" का अर्थ होता है कुछ ऐसा जो

संभव नहीं है। वाक्य में कहा गया है कि "स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण के बारे में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य की चर्चा के बिना बातचीत करना संभव नहीं है।" यह वाक्य उस तथ्य को इंगित करता है कि स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण की चर्चा में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को शामिल करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। जबकि 'Beneficial' का अर्थ है लाभदायक, 'Advisable' का अर्थ है सलाह देने योग्य, और 'Easy' का अर्थ है आसान, जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं हैं।

- 'Impossible' will be used because it means something that cannot be done. The sentence conveys that it is not possible to discuss health and wellness without addressing mental health. This emphasizes the critical role of mental health in the broader context of well-being. Whereas, 'Beneficial' means advantageous, 'Advisable' means recommended, and 'Easy' means simple, none of which fit this context.

22. B) 'Affected' का use सही है क्योंकि 'affected' का अर्थ है किसी चीज से प्रभावित होना। वाक्य कहता है कि हमारी भलाई हमारे जीवन के सभी पहलुओं से प्रभावित होती है, इसलिए यहाँ 'affected' उपयुक्त है। 'Different' का अर्थ है 'भिन्न' या 'अलग,' जो इस संदर्भ में सही नहीं है। 'Effect' का अर्थ है 'लागू करना' या 'प्रभाव डालना,' लेकिन इसे 'impacted' के रूप में नहीं उपयोग किया जाता, इसलिए यह भी सही नहीं है। 'Indifferent' का अर्थ है 'उदासीन,' जो इस संदर्भ में फिट नहीं बैठता।

- 'Affected' will be used because it means influenced by something. The sentence states that our well-being is influenced by all aspects of our lives, making 'affected' the correct fit. 'Different' means 'distinct' or 'not the same,' which does not fit in this context. 'Effect' means 'brought about' or 'caused,' but it is not used in the sense of 'influenced,' so it is incorrect here. 'Indifferent' means 'unconcerned' or 'apathetic,' which is not relevant in this context.

23. D) 'Critical' का use होगा क्योंकि इसका अर्थ है "महत्वपूर्ण या आवश्यक।" passage में बताया गया है कि अब मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर चर्चा पहले से कहीं अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है। यह दर्शाता है कि यह चर्चा अत्यधिक आवश्यक है, इसलिए 'Critical' सही है। जबकि 'Irrelevant' का अर्थ है अप्रासंगिक, जो यहाँ सही नहीं है क्योंकि चर्चा महत्वपूर्ण है। 'Difficult' का अर्थ है कठिन, लेकिन यहाँ चर्चा कठिनाई के बारे में नहीं है बल्कि उसके महत्व के बारे में है। 'Unnecessary' का अर्थ है अनावश्यक, जो passage के भाव को पूरी तरह से गलत तरीके से व्यक्त करता है।

- 'Critical' will be used because it means "important or necessary." The passage states that the conversation about mental health has become more significant than ever, highlighting its necessity. Thus, 'Critical' fits perfectly. 'Irrelevant' means not related or unimportant, which doesn't suit the context as the conversation is emphasized as important. 'Difficult' means hard to do or understand, which is not relevant here since the focus is on importance, not difficulty.

'Unnecessary' means not needed, which is completely opposite to the meaning conveyed in the passage.

24. B) 'To' का use होगा क्योंकि "it's time to" phrase में हमेशा 'to' preposition का उपयोग होता है। यह phrase किसी कार्य को करने के सही समय को दर्शाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, "It's time to act," या "It's time to learn." Blank में दिया गया संदर्भ यह बताता है कि अब मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के अन्य पहलुओं पर ध्यान देने का समय है। 'About' का अर्थ होता है किसी विषय के बारे में, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है। 'For' का उपयोग आमतौर पर उद्देश्य या किसी व्यक्ति के लिए किया जाता है, जो यहाँ फिट नहीं होता। 'Of' का अर्थ होता है "का", जो इस context में अप्रासंगिक है।

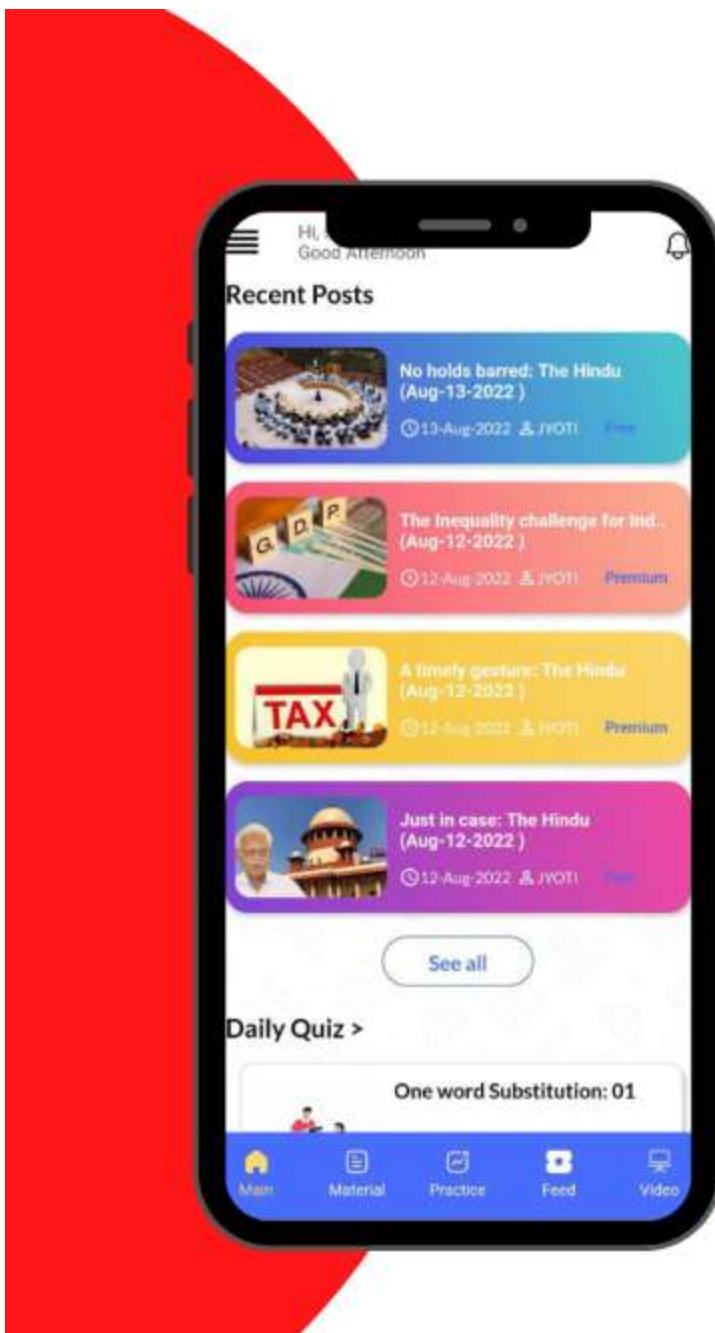
- 'To' will be used because the phrase "it's time to" always pairs with the preposition 'to.' This phrase indicates the right moment for an action. For example, "It's time to act," or "It's time to learn." The blank in the passage suggests that it is now the time to focus on other aspects of mental health. 'About' means regarding a subject, which is not suitable here. 'For' is used to denote purpose or benefit, which doesn't fit in this context. 'Of' implies possession, which is irrelevant here.

25. C) 'Awareness' का use होगा क्योंकि "awareness" का अर्थ है जागरूकता, जो मानसिक स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल सीखने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। Passage में इस बात पर ज़ोर दिया गया है कि मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के प्रति बातचीत और जागरूकता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए

'awareness' यहाँ सही उत्तर है। जबकि 'Dreams' का अर्थ है सपने, 'Family' का अर्थ है परिवार, और 'Hospitals' का अर्थ है अस्पताल, जो इस संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं हैं।

- 'Awareness' will be used because it means understanding or consciousness, which is a critical component in learning how to care for mental health. The passage emphasizes the importance of building awareness around mental health care, making 'awareness' the most fitting choice here. Whereas: 'Dreams' refers to aspirations, which don't fit the context. 'Family' refers to relatives, which isn't relevant to the focus on mental health awareness in this passage.

'Hospitals' are physical structures for medical care, which don't align with the context of building personal understanding.



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